The bloodhound has a much more delicate nose than any other known breed of hound, and can *puzzle out* a cold scent under the most adverse conditions.
The Century, XXXVIII. 190.

=Syn. 1. *Perplex*, etc. (see *embarrass*), pose, nonplus, bewilder, stagger.

II. *intrans.* To be bewildered; be perplexed or posed.

"And now," he cried, "I shall be pleased to get Beyond the Bible—there I *puzzle* yet." *Crabbe.*

puzzle-cup (puz'l-kup), *n.* Same as *surprise-cup*.

A two-handled *puzzle-cup* painted with flowers.
Hamilton Sale Catalogue, 1882, No. 806.

puzzledom (puz'l-dum), *n.* [< *puzzle* + *-dom*.] A puzzled or perplexed condition; bewilderment. [Colloq.]

I was resolved to travel with him into the land of *puzzledom*. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 367. (*Davies*.)

The wonderful interior of the double basilica opens upon us. The first feeling is simply *puzzledom*.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 79.

puzzlehead (puz'l-hed), *n.* One who puzzles over matters that are plain and intelligible; a person of confused notions.

"All this theistic philosophy of yours only means so much grist to their mill in the end." "They don't see it in that light themselves," said Robert, smiling. "No," returned the Squire, "because most men are *puzzleheads*."
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, xli.

puzzle-headed (puz'l-hed'ed), *a.* Given to puzzling over matters that are plain and intelligible; also, characteristic of puzzleheads.

He [Maittaire] seems to have been a *puzzle-headed* man, with a large share of scholarship, but with little geometry or logick in his head, without method, and possessed of little genius. *Johnson*, in Boswell, an. 1780.

puzzle-headedness (puz'l-hed'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being puzzle-headed or a puzzlehead.
The Academy, April 26, 1890, p. 291.

puzzle-jug (puz'l-jug), *n.* A surprise-cup.

puzzle-lock (puz'l-lok), *n.* See *lock*[1].

At one time it used to be supposed that locks which could only be opened by setting a number of rings or disks to a particular combination of letters could not possibly be opened by anybody who was not in possession of the secret; and hence they were also called *puzzle-locks*.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 746.

puzzlement (puz'l-ment), *n.* [< *puzzle* + *-ment*.] The state of being puzzled; bewilderment.

"I have heard of a wedding very often," said Fanny, with a pretty look of *puzzlement* and doubt, "but I don't know exactly what it means."
Bulwer, Night and Morning, v. 6.

A delightful air of *puzzlement* came over her face.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxviii.

puzzle-monkey (puz'l-mung'ki), *n.* [< *puzzle*, *v.*, + obj. *monkey*.] Same as *monkey-puzzle*. See *Araucaria*.

puzzle-peg (puz'l-peg), *n.* A short piece of board fastened under the lower jaw of a dog, and projecting a few inches beyond it, to prevent him from putting his nose close to the ground.

puzzler (puz'lėr), *n.* [< *puzzle* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which puzzles or perplexes.

Hebrew, the general *puzzler* of old heads.
A. Brome, Elegy on his Schoolmaster.

puzzle-ring (puz'l-ring), *n.* A number of small rings intertwined with one another so that they cannot be separated, the puzzle being to bring them together in the form of a single ring or in some other combination, as a sort of knot.

puzzling (puz'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *puzzle*, *v.*] 1. Perplexing; embarrassing; bewildering.—2. Evidencing bewilderment or perplexity; easily bewildered or perplexed.

The servant is a *puzzling* fool, that heeds nothing.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

puzzlingly (puz'ling-li), *adv.* In a puzzling manner; perplexingly.

puzzolana, puzzolano (puz-ō-lä'nä, puz-ō-lä'nō), *n.* Same as *pozzuolana*.

puzzolite (puz'ō-līt), *n.* [< *puzzol(ana)* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *pozzuolana*.

pwys, *n.* [W., a state of rest, weight, a weight.] A Welsh weight of wool, about two pounds.

pxt. A contraction of the Latin *pinxit*, '(He) painted (it).'

pyæmia, pyæmic. See *pyemia, pyemic*.

Pyanepsia (pī-a-nep'si-ạ), *n. pl.* [< Gr. Πυανέψια (sc. *ἱερά*), an Athenian festival (see def.), said to be so called from a dish of beans which was then cooked and eaten, < *πύανος*, a bean, + *ἕψειν*, boil.] In ancient Athens, an annual festival of Apollo, celebrated on the 7th of the month Pyanepsion (October–November). It had the character of a harvest-feast.

pyarthrosis (pī-är-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύον*, pus (see *pus*), + *ἄρθρωσις*, a jointing: see *arthrosis*.] The presence of pus in a joint.

pyat, *n.* See *piet*.

Pycnanthemum (pik-nan'thē-mum), *n.* [NL. (F. A. Michaux, 1803), so called in allusion to the dense inflorescence; < Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, dense, + *ἄνθεμον*, blossom.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Labiatæ*, tribe *Saturejineæ*, and subtribe *Menthoideæ*. It is characterised by its four nearly equal straight and divergent stamens, a calyx sometimes two-lipped, with five teeth and about thirteen nerves, and a somewhat two-lipped corolla, with five ovate lobes, the flowers in dense verticillasters, involucrate with crowded bracts, and commonly corymbosely paniculed. The 18 species, known as *mountain-mint*, and sometimes as *American basil* (see *basil*[1]), are North American, and all but one are natives of the eastern or southern United States. They are erect and rigid perennial herbs, warmly aromatic and odorous, often hoary with minute down, and with flat-topped inflorescence, frequently conspicuous by reason of large whitened floral leaves. The flowers are whitish or purple and purple-dotted. They are commonly dimorphous in having in different flowers their stamens either exserted or included. The *P. lanceolatum* is sometimes known as *Virginian thyme* or *prairie-hyssop*. See cut under *linear*.

Pycnaspideæ (pik-nas-pid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, dense, + *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a round shield.] In Sundevall's system of classification, the fourth cohort of scutelliplantar *Passeres*, including a heterogeneous group of chiefly Neotropical birds, such as those of the genera *Rupicola*, *Chasmorhynchus*, *Cephalopterus*, *Tityra*, and *Lipaugus*, to which are added the East Indian genera *Calyptomena*, *Eurylæmus*, and others.

pycnaspidean (pik-nas-pid'ē-an), *a.* [< *Pycnaspideæ* + *-an*.] In *ornith.*, having the planta, or back of the tarsus, studded with many small irregular scales or plates, as a modification of the scutelliplantar tarsus.

pycnaster (pik-nas'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, dense, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] A kind of sponge-spicule. *Sollas*.

pycnid, pycnide (pik'nid), *n.* Same as *pycnidium*, 1.

pycnides, *n.* Plural of *pycnis*.

pycnidia, *n.* Plural of *pycnidium*.

pycnidial (pik-nid'i-ạl), *a.* [< *pycnidi-um* + *-al*.] Relating to a pycnidium, or having its character.

pycnidiophore (pik-nid'i-ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *pycnidium*, q. v., + Gr. *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, a compound sporophore bearing pycnidia.

pycnidiospore (pik-nid'i-ō-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *pycnidium* + Gr. *σπόρος*, seed.] In *bot.*, same as *stylospore*.

pycnidium (pik-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *pycnidia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, dense, + dim. *-ιδιον*.] 1. In *bot.*, a receptacle in ascomycetous fungi, resembling a perithecium, in which stylospores or pycnospores are produced: same as *clinosporangium*. See *stylospore*. Also *pycnid, pycnide*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Tenebrionidæ*. Also called *Oochrotus*. *Erichson*, 1846.

pycnis (pik'nis), *n.*; pl. *pycnides* (pik'ni-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, dense, compact.] In *bot.*, the same or nearly the same as *clinosporangium*.

pycnite (pik'nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, dense, compact, + *-ite*[2].] A compact columnar variety of topaz, from the tin-mines of Saxony and Bohemia.

Pycnocoma (pik-nok'ō-mạ), *n.* [NL. (Bentham, 1849), < Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, + *κόμη*, hair (alluding to the stamens).] A genus of apetalous shrubs of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotoneæ*, and subtribe *Plukenetieæ*. It is characterised by numerous stamens which are often flexuous in the bud, small terminal anthers, and a long columnar style. The 8 species are equally divided in nativity between tropical Africa and the Mascarene Islands. They are shrubs, sometimes becoming small trees, bearing large entire leaves crowded at the end of the branches, and monœcious flowers in racemes in the upper axils, remarkable for the large number of the elongated stamens, often over fifty, borne on an elevated receptacle and intermixed with glands. See *bonah-nut*.

pycnoconidium (pik'nō-kō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *pycnoconidia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, + NL. *conidium*, q. v.] In *mycol.*, an asexually produced spore or conidium the character of which has recently (1888) been demonstrated. It is what has been called a *spermatium* in certain lichens, and was thought to be a fertilising organ, but on being sown on a proper medium it immediately germinated and produced a thallus.

pycnodont (pik'nō-dont), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Pycnodontidæ*, or having their characters

II. *n.* A fossil fish of the family *Pycnodontidæ*.

Pycnodontes (pik-nō-don'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Pycnodus* (*-odont-*).] Same as *Pycnodontidæ*.

Pycnodontidæ (pik-nō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pycnodus* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ*.] A family or suborder of ganoid fishes, typified by the genus *Pycnodus*. The tail is homocercal; the neural arches and ribs are ossified; the roots of the ribs are but little expanded in the older genera, but enlarged in the later ones, so as to simulate vertebræ; the paired fins are not lobate; the teeth on the palate and on the sides of the mandible are obtuse; the intermaxillary teeth are incisiform; and none of the fins are fulcrate. These fishes are characteristic of the Mesozoic and Tertiary; all are extinct.

Pycnodontini (pik'nō-don-tī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pycnodus* (*-odont-*) + *-ini*.] Same as *Pycnodontoidei*.

pycnodontoid (pik-nō-don'toid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Resembling or related to a pycnodont; belonging to the *Pycnodontoidei*.

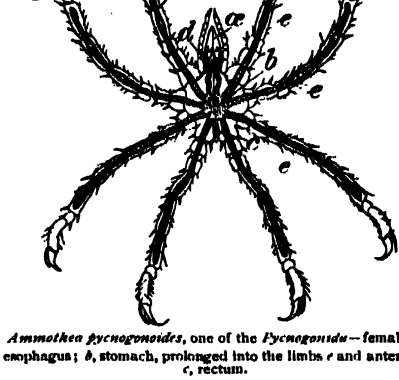
II. *n.* A member of the *Pycnodontoidei*.

Pycnodontoidei (pik'nō-don-toi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pycnodus* (*-odont-*) + *-oidei*.] A suborder of ganoid fishes, characterized by a persistent notochord, rhombic scales in pleurolepidal rows, paired fins without axial skeleton, and effulcrate and branchiostegal rays. The principal family is that of the *Pycnodontidæ*.

Pycnodus (pik'nō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1833), < Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of *Pycnodontidæ*.

Pycnogonata (pik-nō-gon'ạ-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, + *γόνυ* (*γονατ-*), knee, joint.] Same as *Pycnogonida*.

Pycnogonida (pik-nō-gon'i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pycnogonum* + *-ida*.] A group of marine arthropod articulate animals, combining some characters of both *Crustacea* and *Arachnida* with others of neither of these classes; the sea-spiders. They have a four-segmented cephalothorax bearing four pairs of many-jointed legs ending in claws, and in the female a pair of additional appendages



Ammothea pycnogonoides, one of the *Pycnogonidæ*—female.
æ, œsophagus; *b*, stomach, prolonged into the limbs *e* and antennæ *d*; *c*, rectum.

between the anterior legs; a rudimentary unsegmented abdomen; a tubular or proboscis-like mouth, simple or appendaged; four ocelli; no respiratory organs; and the sexes distinct. The palpi when present have from five to nine joints and end in a claw. The group has been variously rated as a family, suborder, order, subclass, and class, and has been called or placed in *Arachnopoda*, *Aranæiformia*, *Aporobranchia*, *Lævigrada*, *Nymphonacea*, *Pantopoda*, *Podosomata*, *Polygonopoda*, *Pseudarachna*, *Pycnogonata*, *Pycnogonidæ*, *Pycnogonidea*, and *Pycnogonides*. Some are parasitic, others are found moving sluggishly among seaweeds. Leading genera are *Pycnogonum*, *Phoxichilus*, *Nymphon*, and *Ammothea*. See also cut under *Nymphon*.

Pycnogonidæ (pik-nō-gon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pycnogonum* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of *Pycnogonida*, typified by the genus *Pycnogonum*, containing parasites of comparatively stout form, with relatively short and knotty legs, and tubular mouth without either mandibles or palpi.—2†. Same as the group *Pycnogonida*.

Pycnogonides (pik'nō-gō-nid'ē-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pycnogonida*.

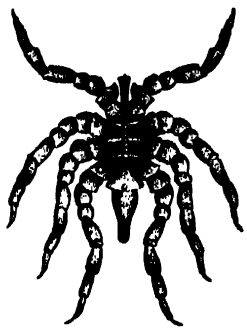
Pycnogonides (pik-nō-gon'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pycnogonida*.

pycnogonidium (pik'nō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *pycnogonidia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, + NL. *gonidium*.] In *bot.*, same as *stylospore*.

pycnogonoid (pik-nog'ō-noid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Resembling a sea-spider; of or pertaining to the *Pycnogonida*.

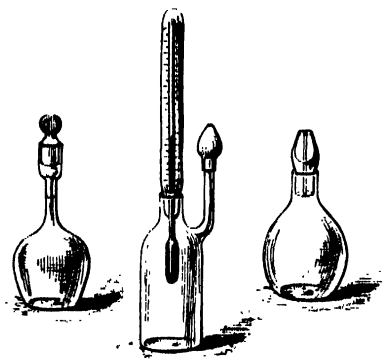
II. *n.* Any member of the *Pycnogonida*.

Pycnogonum (pik-nog′ō-num), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, + *γόνυ*, knee, joint.] The typical genus of *Pycnogonidæ*. *P. littorale* is a parasite of cetaceans, and is half an inch long.



Pycnogonum littorale, 1½ times natural size.

pycnometer (pik-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, dense, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for determining the relative density or specific gravity of solid bodies; a specific-gravity flask. It consists of a glass flask with a long tubular stopper. The flask, when filled with distilled water, and when the stopper is pressed in till the water overflows through the tubule of the stopper, will at any given temperature hold a specific volume and therefore a specific weight of the liquid. The combined weight of the flask and its stopper, and the weight of water it contains when the stopper is pressed in, having been ascertained, and



Pycnometers.

also the total weight of the flask and its contents after the solid body has been placed in it, the then unfilled space refilled with distilled water, and the stopper again pressed in, the weight of the solid body in air and the weight of the water displaced by it when it is put in the pycnometer can be easily determined. These are the data necessary to compute the relative density or specific gravity of the body — a unit of mass of distilled water at 4° C. divided by its apparent volume at the same temperature being the usual unit of density. This unit is written "1.000" in specific-gravity tables in which the specific gravity of bodies lighter than water is expressed in three places of decimals. See *density*, *densimeter*, *specific gravity* (under *gravity*), *volume*, and *mass*².

pycnometochia (pik′nō-me-tō′ki-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, close, crowded, + *μετοχή*, a participle.] Use of participles or participial clauses at short intervals; close succession of participles. Compare *oligometochia*.

pycnometochic (pik′nō-me-tō′kik), *a.* [⟨ *pycnometochia* + *-ic*.] Characterized by using or containing participles in close succession.

pycnon (pik′non), *n.* [Also *pyknon*; ⟨ Gr. *πυκνόν*, neut. of *πυκνός*, thick, dense, close, compact.] 1. In *anc. Gr. music*, one of the short intervals in the chromatic or enharmonic scales, usually about equivalent to a quarter-step. — 2. In *medieval music*, a half-step or semitone.

Pycnonotidæ (pik-nō-not′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Pycnonotus* + *-idæ*.] The bulbuls, rock-thrushes, or *Pycnonotinæ* rated as a family of *Passeres*.

Pycnonotinæ (pik″nō-nō-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Pycnonotus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of turdiform or thrush-like oscine passerine birds, placed in the family *Turdidæ*, or merged in the subfamily *Brachypodinæ*; the bulbuls or rock-thrushes, typified by the genus *Pycnonotus*.

White-eared Bulbul (*Pycnonotus leucotis*).

pycnonotine (pik-nō-nō′tin), *a.* Resembling or related to *Pycnonotus*; belonging to the *Pycnonotinæ*.

Pycnonotus (pik-nō-nō′tus), *n.* [NL. (Kuhl, 1826), ⟨ Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, + *νῶτος*, the back.] An extensive genus of Old World thrush-like passerine birds, typical of the subfamily *Pycnonotinæ* or family *Pycnonotidæ*. It contains about fifty kinds of bulbuls, ranging from Persia and Palestine to South Africa. Also spelled *Picnonotus*. See cut in preceding column.

pycnospore (pik′nō-spōr), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *πυκνός*, close, + *σπόρος*, seed.] Same as *stylospore*. *De Bary*.

pycnostyle (pik′nō-stīl), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, close, compact, + *στῦλος*, column.] In *classical columnar arch.*, according to the Vitruvian system, noting a conventional intercolumniation, less than that usually employed. It is commonly reckoned at one diameter and a half.

pyet†, *n.* See *pie*¹, *pie*², etc.

pyebaldt, *a.* An obsolete form of *piebald*.

pyedema (pī-ē-dē′mą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πίον*, pus (see *pus*), + *οἴδημα*, a swelling, tumor.] Infiltration with pus.

pyelitic (pī-e-lit′ik), *a.* [⟨ *pyelitis* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pyelitis; affected with pyelitis.

pyelitis (pī-e-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πύελος*, a trough or pan, hence the pelvis, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney. Also called *endonephritis*.

pyelocystitis (pī″e-lō-sis-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πύελος*, pelvis, + *κύστις*, bladder, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the renal pelvis and of the urinary bladder.

pyelonephritic (pī″e-lō-nef-rit′ik), *a.* [⟨ *pyelonephritis* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with pyelonephritis.

pyelonephritis (pī″e-lo-nef-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πύελος*, pelvis, + *νεφρός*, kidney, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the kidney and the renal pelvis.

pyemia, pyæmia (pī-ē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL. *pyæmia*, ⟨ Gr. *πίον*, pus (see *pus*), + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, a febrile disease caused by the absorption of pus, or certain of its constituents, or of its bacteria, with the formation of metastatic abscesses.

pyemic, pyæmic (pī-ē′mik), *a.* [⟨ *pyemia*, *pyæmia* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by pyemia; of the nature of pyemia; affected with pyemia.

pyengadu (pī-eng′ą-dō), *n.* [E. Ind.] An acacia-like tree, *Xylia dolabriformis*, one of the ironwoods, found in considerable quantities in India, Burma, etc. It rises 70 or 80 feet without branches, and furnishes a reddish-brown timber in large sizes and of remarkable quality. It is heavier than water, and so hard that the Burmese work it only before seasoning. It resists decay even better than teak, and its heartwood is proof against white ants and teredo. From its power of resisting shocks, it is valued for gun-carriages, but it is also used for numerous other purposes requiring strength, hardness, and durability. Also *pynkado*.

pye-powdert, *n.* An old spelling of *piepowder*.

pyet, *n.* A variant of *piet*.

Pygæra (pī-jē′rą), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1810), ⟨ Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *αἴρειν*, raise, lift up.] A genus of lepidopterous insects of the bombycid family *Notodontidæ*, occurring in Europe and Asia; the buff-tips. *P. bucephala* is an example.

pygal (pī′gąl), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *-al*.] I. *a.* In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the rump or posterior part of an animal. — **Pygal plate** or **shield**, in *herpet.*, one of the posterior median pieces of the carapace of a turtle. See *pygidium*, *uropygium*, and cuts under *carapace* and *Chelonia*.

II. *n.* The posterior median or supracaudal plate of the carapace of a tortoise; a pygal shield.

pygarg (pī′gärg), *n.* [⟨ L. *pygargus*, a kind of antelope, also a kind of eagle, ⟨ Gr. *πύγαργος*, a kind of antelope, also the white-tailed eagle, *Falco albicilla*, also a kind of sandpiper, *Totanus ochropus*, lit. 'white-rumped,' ⟨ *πυγή*, rump, + *ἀργός*, shining, white.] 1†. A kind of antelope, perhaps the addax.

> The hart, and the roebuck, and the fallow deer, and the wild goat, and the *pygarg* [marg. or, bison; Heb. *dishon*], and the wild ox, and the chamois. Deut. xiv. 5.

2. The osprey, sea-eagle, or fish-hawk.

pygargue, *n.* Same as *pygarg*, 2.

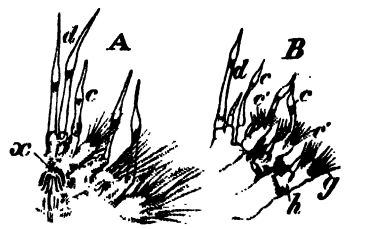
pygargus (pī-gär′gus), *n.*; pl. *pygargi* (-jī). [NL.: see *pygarg*.] 1. Same as *pygarg*, 2. — 2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of hawks: same as *Circus*. *Koch*, 1816.

pyghtt. Same as *pight*, an obsolete past participle of *pitch*¹.

pygidial (pī-jid′i-ąl), *a.* [⟨ *pygidium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the pygidium; caudal; anal; cercal.

Pygiidæ (pī-ji-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Pygidium* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Pygidium*. They have a naked body, air-bladder confined in a capsule formed by the lateral processes of the anterior vertebræ only, the dorsal generally posterior, and no adipose fin. The species, about 40, are confined to the fresh waters of South America. Also called *Trichomycteridæ*.

pygidium (pī-jid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *pygidia* (-ą). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + dim. *-ίδιον*.] 1. A posterior part of the body, in any way distinguished; an



Posterior End of *Polynoë*, a polychætous annelid.

A, from above; *B*, from below, showing pygidium, etc.; *c*, *c′*, notopodial and neuropodial cirri of last true somite of the body; *d*, cirri of pygidium; *g*, setæ; *h*, inferior tubercle; *x*, anus.

anal, caudal, or pygal part or organ: said chiefly of insects, crustaceans, and worms. (*a*) In *entom.*, the last dorsabdominal segment, when modified or specialized, as into an ovipositor, sting, anal forceps or cerci, etc. The term is much used in the classification of coleopters, hymenopters, and some of the homopters. In *Coleoptera*, the term generally applies to any part of the dorsabdominal segments which may be visible beyond the ends of the closed elytra. This is usually harder than the part covered by the elytra. When more than one segment is thus exposed, *pygidium* may be restricted to the last one, the next preceding being distinguished as *propygidium*. (*b*) The terminal division of the body of a trilobite. See cut under *Trilobita*. (*c*) The terminal segment of a worm. 2. [*cap.*] A genus of nematognaths, typical of the family *Pygidiidæ*. Later called *Trichomycterus*. — **Divided pygidium**. See *divided*.

pygmean, pigmean (pig-mē′an), *a.* [⟨ L. *pygmæus*, ⟨ Gr. *πυγμαῖος*, dwarfish: see *pygmy*, *pigmy*.] Pertaining to a pygmy or dwarf; very small; dwarfish.

> Throng numberless, like that *pygmean* race
> Beyond the Indian mount. *Milton*, P. L., i. 780.

pygmy, pigmy (pig′mi), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *pigmie*, *pigmey*, *pigmee*; ⟨ ME. *pigmey*, *pygmey*, *pygme* = OF. *pigme*, *pygme*, F. *pygmée* = Sp. *pigmeo* = Pg. *pigmeo*, *pygmeo* = It. *pigmeo* = G. *pygmäe* = Sw. *pygmé* = Dan. *pygmæ* = Russ. *pigmeĭ*, ⟨ L. *Pygmæus*, a Pygmy, dwarf, as adj. dwarfish, ⟨ Gr. Πυγμαῖος, in pl. Πυγμαῖοι, a Pygmy, a dwarf, adj. dwarfish, lit. long or tall as a *πυγμή*, ⟨ *πυγμή*, a measure of length, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles, equal to 18 *δάκτυλοι* ('fingers') or about 13½ inches, a particular use of *πυγμή*, a fist, akin to L. *pugnus*, the fist: see *pugil*¹, *pugnacious*.] I. *n.*; pl. *pygmies* (-miz). 1. [*cap.*] One of a fabulous race of dwarfs, mentioned by various ancient authors. The Pygmies (Pygmæi, with an eponymic ancestor Pygmæus) of Greek fable were represented by Homer as dwelling on the southern shores of Ocean, and as being warred upon by the cranes in their annual migrations. Later writers placed them in India and elsewhere. The African Pygmies described by Herodotus, and hitherto supposed to be equally fabulous, were apparently the same as the remarkable race or races of dwarfs found by recent explorers in various parts of equatorial Africa, especially those discovered by Stanley (1888) in the forests of the upper Congo region.

Hence — 2. A little or dwarfish person; a dwarf; also, anything very small of its kind.

> In another Yle ther ben litylle folk, as Dwerghes; and thei ben to so meche as the *Pygmeyes*, and thei han no Mouthe, but in stede of hire Mouthe thei han a lytylle round hole. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 205.

> Thy God reigns in his Ark, and I on Earth:
> I Chalenge Him, Him (if he dare come forth),
> Not Thee, base *Pigmee*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

> *Pygmies* are *pygmies* still though perch'd on Alps,
> And pyramids are pyramids in vales.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, vi.

3. The chimpanzee: perhaps as the supposed original of the fabled Pygmies.

II. *a.* 1. Belonging to or resembling a pygmy; pygmean; dwarfish; very small of its kind; little.

> Behold the Child among his new-born blisses,
> A six years' Darling of a *pigmy* size.
> *Wordsworth*, Ode to Immortality.

2. In *zoöl.*, very small of its kind; dwarfish or dwarf: applied to many animals.

pygmy, pigmy (pig'mi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pygmied, pigmied*, ppr. *pygmying, pigmying*. [< *pygmy, n.*] To make like a pygmy; dwarf. [Rare.]

> Stand off, thou poetaster, from thy press,
> Who *pygmies* martyrs with thy dwarf-like verse.
> *Wood*, Fasti Oxon. (1st ed.), II. 709. (*Latham.*)

pygmy-weed (pig'mi-wēd), *n.* A plant, *Tillæa simplex*, a tufted annual an inch or two high, found on muddy banks from Nantucket to Maryland.

Pygobranchia (pī-gō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *βράγχια*, gills.] In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), one of two orders (the other being *Polybranchia*) of gymnobranchiate gastropods, having plumose or branching gills surrounding the anus on the middle of the hinder part of the back, and the skin more or less spiculous. It was framed to receive the families *Onchidoridæ, Doridiidæ, Goniodoridæ, Polyceridæ, Triopidæ*, and *Ceratosomidæ*. *Anthobranchia* is a synonym.

Pygobranchiata (pī-gō-brang-ki-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pygobranchiatus*: see *pygobranchiate*.] Same as *Pygobranchia*.

pygobranchiate (pī-gō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *pygobranchiatus*, < Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *βράγχια*, gills: see *branchiate*.] Having gills around the anus; of or pertaining to the *Pygobranchiata*.

pygodidymus (pī-gō-did'i-mus), *n.*; pl. *pygodidymi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *δίδυμος*, double, twofold, twin.] Same as *dipygus*.

pygopagus (pī-gop'ą-gus), *n.*; pl. *pygopagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *πάγος*, that which is fixed or firmly set, < *πηγνύναι*, make fast, make solid.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with union at the buttocks.

pygoparasiticus (pī-gō-par-a-sit'i-kus), *n.*; pl. *pygoparasitici* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *παρασιτικός*, parasitic.] In *teratol.*, a pygopagus where one fetus is a parasite.

pygope (pī'gōp), *n.* A lizard of the family *Pygopodidæ*; a pygopod.

Pygopidæ (pī-gop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pygopodidæ*.

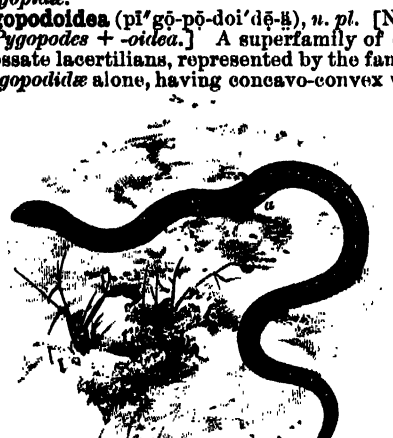
pygopod (pī'gō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *ornith.*, rump-footed, as an auk, loon, or grebe; having the legs inserted far back, appearing close by the rump; of or pertaining to the *Pygopodes*.—2. In *herpet.*, of or pertaining to the *Pygopodidæ*.

II. *n.* In *herpet.*, a lizard of the family *Pygopodidæ*.

Pygopodes (pī-gop'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pygopod*.] An order of swimming and diving birds, the rump-footed birds, having the legs inserted very far back, and buried in the common integument of the body nearly to the heel. Its limits have varied with different writers, but it is now generally considered to include the loons, grebes, and auks, and to exclude the penguins, which, though pygopodous, are otherwise very different in important respects. It then consists of the families *Colymbidæ, Podicipedidæ*, and *Alcidæ*. In consequence of the position of the legs, these birds can hardly walk, and when on land they assume a more or less nearly upright attitude. See cuts under *Alca, grebe*, and *loon*.

Pygopodidæ (pī-gō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pygopodes* + *-idæ*.] An Australian family of eriglossate lacertilians, typified by the genus *Pygopus*, alone representing the superfamily *Pygopodoidea*, having the frontal bone excluded from the orbit, the prefrontal and postfrontal bones being extended and contiguous. Also *Pygopidæ*.

Pygopodoidea (pī'gō-pō-doi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pygopodes* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, represented by the family *Pygopodidæ* alone, having concavo-convex vertebræ, the clavicle not dilated and loop-shaped proximally, and no postorbital or postfrontal squamosal arches. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885.



Pygopus lepidopodus. *a*, rudiment of hind leg.

pygopodous (pī-gop'ō-dus), *a.* [< *pygopod* + *-ous*.] In *ornith.*, rump-footed; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Pygopodes*, or having the characters of that group of birds: also applied to some birds, as cormorants and penguins, which do not belong to the *Pygopodes*.

Pygopus (pī'gō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Merrem, 1820), < Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *ποῦς* = E. *foot*.] A genus of lizards, typical of the family *Pygopodidæ*, having a pair of rudimentary hind limbs. *P. lepidopodus*, the only species, inhabits Australia; it is about 2 feet long. See cut in preceding column.

Pygoscelis (pī-gos'e-lis), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *σκέλος*, leg.] A genus of penguins, of which the gentoo or so-called Papuan penguin, *P. papua* or *P. tæniata*, is the type. It is one of those commonly called *johnny* by sailors. See *gentoo*[2].

Gentoo (*Pygoscelis tæniata*).

pygostyle (pī'gō-stīl), *n.* [< Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *στῦλος*, column.] In *ornith.*, the vomer or plowshare bone of a bird's tail, consisting of a number of caudal vertebræ ankylosed together for the support of the tail-feathers, and possessed by nearly all birds. Since the oldest known birds (*of Jurassic age*) had no pygostyle, but a long tapering tail like a lizard's with a pair of large feathers to each vertebra (see cut under *Archæopteryx*), and since all modern birds have a pygostyle, upon which feathers are bunched in several pairs, it follows that, theoretically, a pygostyle includes or represents as many coalesced caudal vertebræ as there are pairs of feathers in the tail—namely, five or six in most birds, up to twelve or more in some. But this view does not rest upon observation. Whatever its morphological character, the pygostyle is always the last bone of the tail, and always conspicuous in size; in shape it is very variable in different birds.

Pygostyle. Right caudal vertebræ of an eagle (*Haliaëtus leucocephalus*), of which the last, *p*, is the pygostyle. (Two thirds natural size.)

pygostyled (pī'gō-stild), *a.* [< *pygostyle* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a pygostyle; forming or converted into a pygostyle.

> Tail short as to its vertebræ, which are *pygostyled*.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 288.

pyic (pī'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πίων*, pus, + *-ic*.] Of or belonging to pus; purulent.

pyjamas, *n. pl.* Same as *pajamas*.

pykt, pyket, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete spellings of *pike*[1].

pykedt, *a.* A Middle English form of *piked*.

pykeyst, *n.* A Middle English form of *pickax*. *Prompt. Parv.*

pyknometer, *n.* Same as *pycnometer*.

pyknon, *n.* See *pycnon*.

pyla (pī'lą), *n.*; pl. *pylæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *πύλη*, a gate.] The orifice by which each paraqueduct or optic ventricle of the brain communicates with the aqueduct of Sylvius.

pylagoras (pī-lag'ō-ras), *n.*; pl. *pylagorai* (-rī). [< Gr. *Πυλαγόρας* (see def.), < *Πύλαι*, the Pass of Thermopylæ (pl. of *πύλη*, gate, pass), + *ἀγείρειν*, collect, gather: see *agora*.] In ancient Greece, an elected delegate or representative of a constituent state in the Amphictyonic Council. The pylagorai were secondary to the delegates entitled *hieromnemones* (see *hieromnemon*), and had their name from the older place of assembly of the Pythian Amphictyony, at Pylai (Thermopylæ).

pylagore (pī'la-gōr), *n.* [< Gr. *Πυλαγόρας*: see *pylagoras*.] Same as *pylagoras*.

pylangial (pī-lan'ji-ąl), *a.* [< *pylangi-um* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the pylangium.

pylangium (pī-lan-jī'um), *n.*; pl. *pylangia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *πύλη*, a gate, + *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel.] The first section of the arterial trunk (truncus arteriosus) of the lower vertebrates. See *truncus*.

pylar (pī'lär), *a.* [< *pyle*[3] + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a pyle; specifically, pertaining to the pylæ of the brain.

pylchet, *n.* A Middle English form of *pilch*[1].

pyle[1]**t**, *n.* A Middle English form of *pile*[1], etc.

pyle[2] (pīl), *n.* [Perhaps a use of *pyle*[1] = *pile*[1].] A single grain of chaff. *Burns*, To the Unco Guid. [Scotch.]

pyle[3] (pīl), *n.* [< Gr. *πύλη*, a gate.] A pore or other orifice or opening of small size, as a micropyle. *Coues*.

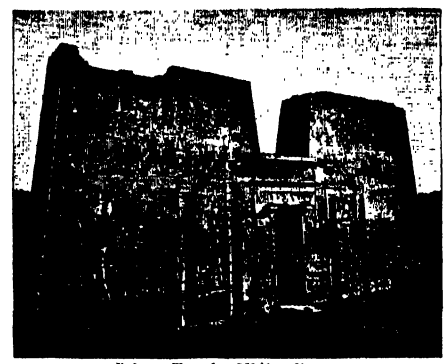
pylemphraxis (pī-lem-frak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύλη*, a gate, + *ἔμφραξις*, a stopping: see *emphractic*.] Obstruction of the portal vein.

pylephlebitis (pī-lef-lē-bī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύλη*, a gate, + *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *-itis*. Cf. *phlebitis*.] Inflammation of the portal vein and its branches.

pylethrombosis (pī-leth-rom-bō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύλη*, a gate, + NL. *thrombosis*, q. v.] Thrombosis of the portal vein.

pylgrimt, *n.* A Middle English form of *pilgrim*.

pylon (pī'lon), *n.* [< Gr. *πυλών*, a gateway, < *πύλη*, a gate, a gateway.] In *arch.*, a monumental gateway to an Egyptian temple, or other important building. The pylon was sometimes a single structure, in outline resembling a truncated pyramid, through which the passage for the gate was pierced, but was more typically a combination of two such truncated pyramidal structures, connected by a lower architectural member, in which was the gate proper. They were usually covered with elaborate decoration in sculpture, together with hieroglyphic inscriptions. Often used synonymously with *propylon*. (Compare *propylon*.) Various forms of the pylon are used as hieroglyphic symbols. That shown in the cut stands for *On*, the Greek Heliopolis.



Pylon.—Temple of Edfou, Egypt.

Hieroglyphic Pylon.

pylorectomy (pī-lō-rek'tō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *pylorus* + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.] Excision of the pylorus, as for cancer.

pyloric (pī-lor'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pylorus* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the pylorus: opposed to *cardiac*: as, *pyloric* valve; *pyloric* orifice; *pyloric* compartment of the stomach. See cuts under *Dibranchiata, ink-bag*, and *intestine*.

> In the darter, which has a *pyloric* division or compartment of the gizzard, this is nearly filled with a mass of matted hairs, a peculiar modification of the epithelial lining, serving to guard the *pyloric* orifice.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 213.

Pyloric artery, a branch of the hepatic artery, distributed to the pyloric extremity and lesser curvature of the stomach. The name is sometimes restricted to the small branch given off to the pylorus only.—**Pyloric cæca.** (*a*) In *ichth.*, more or less numerous cæcal diverticula which are generally found about the beginning of the small intestine of fishes. (*b*) In *entom.*, the cæcal diverticula with which the chylific ventricle of an insect may be provided. See cut under *Blattidæ*.—**Pyloric glands.** See *gland*.—**Pyloric orifice.** Same as *pylorus*, 1 (*a*).—**Pyloric ossicle**, a transverse, partly calcified plate situated in the roof of the pyloric part of the stomach of some crustaceans, as crawfish, and connected with the pterocardiac by the zygocardiac ossicle.—**Pyloric plexus.** See *plexus*.—**Pyloric sacs**, in echinoderms, dilatations of the alimentary canal, as of a starfish, on the aboral side of the cardiac sacs, separated by a constriction from the latter, and provided with tubular processes along the aboral aspect of a ray or arm.—**Pyloric tube**, a narrowed or tubular part of the stomach of a fish.—**Pyloric vein**, a small vein accompanying the pyloric artery and emptying into the portal vein.

II. *n. pl.* The pyloric cæca of a fish.

> When ascending into fresh water with their ova nearly ready for extrusion, their *pylorics* are loaded with fat.
> *The Field* (London), Dec. 26, 1885.

Pylorideat (pī-lō-rid'ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πυλωρός*, also *πυλουρός*, a gate-keeper (see *pylorus*), + *-idea*.] In De Blainville's classification, the tenth family of bivalve mollusks, characterized by gaping shells with deep pallial emargination. It contains a number of genera now dissociated in several different families, especially *Mytidæ, Solenidæ, Saxicavidæ*, and *Gastrochænidæ*.

pyloridean (pī-lō-rid'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Pyloridea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Gaping, as a bivalve mollusk; of or pertaining to the *Pyloridea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pyloridea*.

pyloristenosis (pī-lō-ris-te-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πυλωρός*, pylorus, + *στένωσις*, a narrowing, straitening, < *στενοῦν*, narrow, straiten, *στενός*, narrow, strait.] Morbid contraction of the pylorus.

pylorochesis (pī-lō-rō-kē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πυλωρός*, pylorus, + *ὀχησις*, a carrying, driving (taken in sense of 'holding'), < *ὀχεῖν*, bear, carry, drive, < *ἔχειν*, hold, have.] Obstruction of the pylorus.

pylorus (pī-lō'rus), *n.*; pl. *pylori* (-rī). [NL., < LL. *pylorus*, < Gr. *πυλωρός*, also *πυλουρός*, a gatekeeper, also the lower orifice of the stomach, < *πύλη*, a gate, a pass, + *ὥρα*, Ionic *ὥρη*, care, heed, or *οὖρος*, a watcher or warder, < *ὁρᾶν*, see.] 1. In the *early church*, a doorkeeper; an ostiary (which see).—2. In *anat.*: (*a*) The orifice of communication between the stomach and the intestine, by which the contents of the stomach pass into the intestine. It is usually situated on the right-hand side, opposite the cardiac or esophageal orifice, but may closely approximate or be adjoined to the latter. See cut under *stomach*. (*b*) The fold of mucous membrane, containing muscular fibers, which guards the pyloric orifice, or other contrivance for retarding or opposing the passage of food from the stomach into the intestine. (*c*) The pyloric end or division of the stomach.—3. In *Hydrozoa*, a valvular structure which separates the gastric from the somatic cavity in the siphonophorous hydrozoans.—**Antrum pylori.** See *antrum*. **Sphincter pylori**, a bundle of unstriped muscular fibers encircling the pyloric end of the stomach.

pymma (pim'ą), *n.* Same as *bloodwood*, 4.

pymperł, *v. t.* An obsolete variant (or misprint) of *pamper*.

> Good mistress Statham, . . . seeing what case I was in, hath fetched me home to her own house, and doth *pymper* me up with all diligence, for I fear a consumption.
> *Latimer*, Sermons and Remains (Parker Soc.), p. 386. (*Davies.*)

pynaclełł, *n.* A Middle English form of *pinnacle*.

pynchł, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *pinch*.

pyndł, pynderł. Middle English forms of *pind*, *pinder*.

pynełł, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English spelling of *pine*[2].

pynnełł, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *pin*[1].

pyoblennorrhœa (pī-ō-blen-ō-rē'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *βλέννος*, mucus, + *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow. Cf. *blennorrhea*.] Muco-purulent discharge.

pyochezia (pī-ō-kē'zi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *χέζειν*, ease oneself.] The condition in which pus is discharged by the intestine.

pyocœlia (pī-ō-sē'li-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *κοιλία*, a cavity: see *cœlia*.] The presence of pus in the abdominal cavity.

pyocolpos (pī-ō-kol'pos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *κόλπος*, womb.] The presence of pus in the vagina.

pyocystis (pī-ō-sis'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *κύστις*, bladder: see *cystis*.] An encysted collection of pus.

pyogenesis (pī-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *γένεσις*, origin, source: see *genesis*.] The generation of pus; the theory or process of the formation of pus. Also *pyogenia*.

pyogenetic (pī-ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *pyogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Pertaining to pyogenesis; pyogenic.

pyogenia (pī-ō-jē'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing.] Same as *pyogenesis*.

pyogenic (pī-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *-γενής*, producing, + *-ic*.] Having relation to the formation of pus; producing or generating pus.—**Pyogenic fever**, pyemia.

pyohemothorax (pī-ō-hē-mō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *αἷμα*, blood, + *θώραξ*, thorax.] The presence of pus and blood in the pleural cavity.

pyoid (pī'oid), *a.* [< Gr. *πυοειδής*, like pus, < *πίον*, pus, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having the nature of or resembling pus; purulent.

pyolymph (pī'ō-limf), *n.* [< Gr. *πίον*, pus, + NL. *lympha*, lymph: see *lymph*.] Lymph somewhat turbid with pus-corpuscles.

pyometra (pī-ō-mē'trą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *μήτρα*, uterus.] The presence of pus in the uterus.

pyonephritis (pī'ō-nef-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + NL. *nephritis*, q. v.] Suppurative inflammation of the kidney.

pyonephrosis (pī'ō-nef-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *νεφρός*, kidney, + *-osis*.] The presence of pus in the kidney and its pelvis.

pyonephrotic (pī'ō-nef-rot'ik), *a.* [< *pyonephrosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to pyonephrosis.

pyoningł, *n.* See *pioning*.

pyonył, *n.* An obsolete form of *piony*, *peony*.

pyopericardium (pī-ō-per-i-kär'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + NL. *pericardium*: see *pericardium*.] The presence of pus in the pericardial sac.

pyoperitonitis (pī-ō-per'i-tō-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + NL. *peritonitis*, q. v.] Suppurative peritonitis.

pyophthalmia (pī-of-thal'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *ὀφθαλμία*, a disease of the eyes: see *ophthalmia*.] Production of pus in the eye.

pyopneumothorax (pī-ō-nū-mō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *πνεῦμων*, lung, + *θώραξ*, thorax.] Same as *pneumopyothorax*.

pyopoësis (pī'ō-pō-ē'sis), *n.* Same as *pyopoiesis*.

pyopoiesis (pī'ō-poi-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *ποίησις*, production, < *ποιεῖν*, make.] Suppuration; production of pus; pyosis. Also *pyopoësis*.

pyoptysis (pī-op'ti-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *πτύσις*, a spitting, < *πτύειν*, spit.] Expectoration of pus.

pyorrhea, pyorrhœa (pī-ō-rē'ą), *n.* [NL. *pyorrhœa*, < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] Purulent discharge.—**Pyorrhœa alveolaris**, an alveolar abscess.

pyosalpingitis (pī-ō-sal-pin-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *σάλπιγξ* (*σαλπιγγ-*), a tube, + *-itis*.] Purulent inflammation of a Fallopian tube.

pyosalpinx (pī-ō-sal'pingks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *σάλπιγξ*, a tube.] The presence of pus in a Fallopian tube.

> The difficulty of accurate diagnosis between a *pyosalpinx* and a hydrosalpinx . . . must here be taken into account. *Lancet*, No. 3477, p. 837.

pyosapremia (pī-ō-sap-rē'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *σαπρός*, rotten, + *αἷμα*, blood.] The infection of the blood with a purulent exudate, as pus.

pyoscope (pī'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for the determination of the amount of fat in milk.

pyosis (pī-ō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *πίωσις*, suppuration, < *πυοῦν*, cause to suppurate, < *πίον*, pus: see *pus*.] The progress or formation of pus.

pyotł, *n.* See *piet*.

pyothorax (pī-ō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *θώραξ*, thorax.] The presence of pus in a pleural cavity; empyema.

> He had seen the rapid formation of an abscess follow an exploratory puncture in a case of tuberculous *pyothorax*. *Lancet*, No. 3479, p. 989.

pyracanth (pir'ą-kanth), *n.* [< Gr. *πυράκανθα*, a variety of thorn, < *πῦρ*, fire, + *ἄκανθος*, a prickly tree, a thorn.] A thorn, *Cratægus Pyracantha*, found in the south of Europe.

pyracid (pī'ras'id), *n.* Same as *pyro-acid*.

pyral (pī'ral), *a.* [< *pyre* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a pyre.

> Whether unto eight or ten bodies of men to adde one of a woman, as being more inflammable, and unctuously constituted for the better *pyrall* combustion, were any rational practise. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

> In connection with each house supposed by Mr. Cushing to be the house of a clan or one of the sociological divisions, such as are found among the Pueblo Indians, was what the explorer calls a *pyral* mound. On this the bodies and effects of the dead were consigned to fire. *Science*, XII. 40.

pyralid (pir'ą-lid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling a moth of the family *Pyralidæ*; belonging to this family; pyralideous.

II. *n.* A pyralid moth; any member of the *Pyralidæ* or *Pyralidina*.

Also *pyralidine*.

Pyralidæ (pī-ral'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.. (Leach, 1819), < *Pyralis* + *-idæ*.] A heterogeneous family of moths, of uncertain limits and characters. They are generally of medium size or small, with slender bodies and long legs, and with both maxillary and labial palpi. The family has in fact for many years been a resting-place for genera which do not find place in the other, better defined, families. Also *Pyralidina*, and preferably *Pyralididæ*. See cut under *bee-moth*.

pyralideous (pir-ą-lid'ē-us), *a.* [< *pyralid* + *-eous*.] Pyralid; of or pertaining to the *Pyralidina*: as, "the *pyralideous* group," *Stainton*.

Pyralididæ (pir-ą-lid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pyralidæ*.

pyralidiform (pir-ą-lid'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Pyralis* (*-id-*) + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of a pyralid moth; pyralidine or pyralideous; belonging to the *Pyralidiformia*.

Pyralidiformia (pir-ą-lid-i-fôr'mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pyralidiform*.] A group of pyralidiform or pyralideous moths. *Schrank*, 1802.

Pyralidina (pir'ą-li-dī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyralis* (*-id-*) + *-ina*[2].] Same as *Pyralidæ*.

pyralidine (pī-ral'i-din), *a.* and *n.* Same as *pyralid*.

Pyralis (pir'ą-lis), *n.* [NL. (Schrank, 1801), < L. *pyralis*, < Gr. *πυραλίς*, *πυρραλίς*, a winged insect supposed to live on fire, < *πῦρ*, fire: see *pyre*.] A genus of moths, typical of the family *Pyralidæ*, having a conspicuous proboscis and ascending palpi. About a dozen species are known, mainly European. *P. farinalis* is a cosmopolitan flour-pest.

pyrallolite (pī-ral'ō-līt), *n.* [So called as taking another color; < Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *ἄλλος*, other, + *λίθος*, stone.] A white or greenish altered variety of pyroxene, found in Finland.

pyramid (pir'ą-mid), *n.* [Formerly also, as L., *pyramis*, pl. *pyramides*; = F. *pyramide*, formerly *piramide* = Sp. *pirámide* = Pg. *piramide*, *pyramide* = It. *piramide* = D. *piramiede* = G. *pyramide* = Sw. *pyramid* = Dan. *pyramide*, < L. *pyramis* (*-mid-*), < Gr. *πυραμίς* (*-μιδ-*), a pyramid, perhaps < Egypt. *pir-em-us*, the slanting edge of a pyramid. Some have imagined a connection with Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, as if named from the resemblance to a tapering flame.] 1. A massive structure of polygonal, usually square plan, the sides of which slope, each usually in one plane, to a common apex. Pyramids have been erected in different parts of the world, especially in Egypt, where there are numerous groups in different styles of execution and states of preservation. By far the most interesting of these groups is that of Ghizeh, near Cairo, where there are three pyramids of large size, and several smaller ones. All the Egyptian pyramids were built for tombs, and certainly in most cases, if not in all, for royal personages. They are remarkable not only for the great size of many of them, but for the manner in which they were hermetically sealed, there being no external opening of any kind, nor any indication of the place in which the mummy had been deposited; on the contrary, some of them exhibit very ingenious arrangements intended to lead astray those search-

The Pyramids of Ghizeh, Egypt.

ing for the sepulchral chamber. Everything was planned in their construction to insure permanence, concealment, and security from violation. Of the three great pyramids at Ghizeh, the largest and by far the most important and interesting is the so-called Great Pyramid, in regard to which a very extensive literature exists, and which has frequently been measured and elaborately described. It is the largest work of man's hands in the world, having been originally 481 feet in height, and each of the sides of its very nearly square base measuring on the average nearly 756 feet (9068.8 in., Petrie). It is the only one remaining of the "seven wonders of the world." Its interior structure is more elaborate than that of any of the other pyramids, and some of the features which it displays are peculiar, and remarkable as showing the desire of the builders that at least one geometrical fact of fundamental importance should be incorporated into the structure. Thus the height of the Great Pyramid bears, with remarkable precision, the same relation to the total length of the four sides of its base that the radius of a circle has to its circumference, and other indications of the π ratio exist in its interior. This and other interesting peculiarities of this pyramid have led various persons, some of whom have been eminent in science, to adopt the view that it was a divinely inspired building, and that the so-called "coffer" contained within the principal sepulchral chamber was intended to serve as a standard of weights and measures and a record of various fundamental facts in geophysics, and not for a sarcophagus. Of the manner in which the huge stones of which this pyramid is built were raised to their present position but little is definitely known, but it is inferred that the work was done without the aid of complicated machinery; that they were shaped — to a very considerable extent at least — by the use of saws of bronze, the teeth of which were gems or hard stones, has been clearly shown by the most recent investigations. The date of the Great Pyramid, which is believed to have been built by or for King Shufu (Cheops) of the fourth dynasty, is variously fixed by Egyptologists at from 2450 to 4235 B. C. The latter is the date assigned by Mariette.

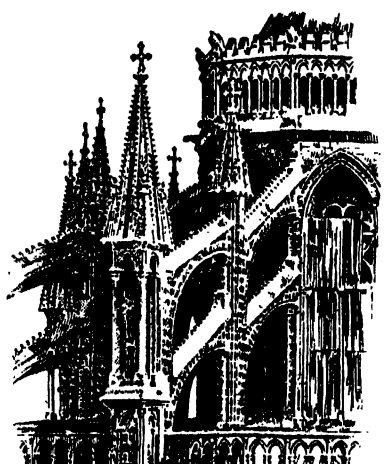
2. In *geom.*, a solid contained by a plane polygon as base and other planes meeting in a point. This point is called the vertex of the pyramid; and the planes which meet in the vertex are called the

sides, which are necessarily all triangles, having for their bases the sides of the base of the pyramid. Any pyramid is in volume one third of a prism that has the same base and altitude. Pyramids are denominated from the figures of their bases, being triangular, square, pentagonal, etc., according as the base is a triangle, a square, a pentagon, etc.

Knowledges are as *pyramids*, whereof history is the basis. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 165.

3. In *crystal.*, a form, in any system but the isometric, bounded by eight, twelve, sixteen, or twenty-four planes, and consisting of two four-, six-, eight-, or twelve-sided pyramids placed base to base. The name is also extended to embrace any form the planes of which intersect all three of the axes; in the monoclinic system it includes only four, and in the triclinic only two planes, being in each case an open form. If the planes intersect the lateral axes at the assumed unit distances, the pyramid is called a *unit pyramid*; other forms are designated *macropyramids*, *clinopyramids*, etc. (see these terms), according to their position. In the tetragonal system a unit pyramid is also called a *protopyramid*, or pyramid of the first order or series, and a square octahedron formed by pyramidal planes parallel to one of the lateral axes is in distinction called a *deuteropyramid* or *diametral pyramid*, or one of the second order or series. These terms are also used in an analogous manner in the hexagonal system.

4. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a pyramidal or conical part, structure, or organ; specifically, a mass of longitudinal fibers on each side of the anterior median fissure of the oblongata. See cut under *Elasmobranchii*.—5. The pile of five or six triangular valves covering an opening on the oral surface of the body of a cystic crinoid. The structure is variously interpreted as ovarian or oro-anal.—6. In *medieval arch.*, a pinnacle of quadrangular plan, most commonly



Pyramids.—Apsidal Buttresses of Rheims Cathedral, France.

acutely pyramidal in form; hence, any similar feature. Compare *pyramidion*.

Accordingly at Amiens this weight is set . . . in the form of an upright square mass of masonry crowned by a steep *pyramid*, and the Gothic pinnacle stands forth in essential completeness.

C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 84.

7. The American columbo, or Indian lettuce, *Frasera Carolinensis*.—**Decussation of the pyramids**, the crossing over of the crossed pyramidal tract of one side to join the direct pyramidal tract of the other, revealed externally by bundles crossing the anterior median fissure of the oblongata a little below the olivary bodies.—**Double pyramid group**. See *group*[1].—**Malpighian pyramids**. See *Malpighian*.—**Posterior pyramid**, a funiculus gracilis. [Rare.]—**Pyramid of the cerebellum**, a lobe of the vermis inferior of the cerebellum, behind the uvula. It is connected laterally with the digastric lobes.—**Pyramid of the thyroid gland** an occasional conical third lobe of the thyroid gland.—**Pyramid of the tympanum**, a small conical bony prominence on the posterior wall of the tympanic cavity, behind the fenestra ovalis, containing the stapedius muscle in its interior, and transmitting the tendon of that muscle through a foramen at its apex.—**Pyramid of the vestibule**, a prominence on the inner wall of the vestibular cavity, behind the fovea hemispherica.—**Pyramid of Wistar**, the sphenoturbinal bone.—**Pyramid pool**. See *pool*[2], *n.*, 2 (*a*).—**Pyramids of Ferrein**, a name given to the bundles of straight renal tubules which constitute the medullary rays. These bundles as they approach the cortical margin become smaller and more conical from the diminution of the number of tubules, whence the name.—**Pyramids of the medulla oblongata**, *anterior* and *posterior*. See def. 4, and *posterior pyramid*, above.—**Pyramids of the spine**, a name given to the anteriorly projecting parts of the spinal column. The *upper pyramid* is formed by all the vertebræ from the second cervical to the last lumbar, and this is again subdivided into three lesser pyramids; the *lower pyramid* is composed of the sacrum and coccyx.

pyramidal (pi-ram'i-dạl), *a.* [= F. *pyramidal* = Sp. *piramidal* = Pg. *pyramidal* = It. *piramidale* = D. *piramiedaal*, < ML. *pyramidalis*, pertaining to a pyramid, < L. *pyramis* (*-mid-*), a pyramid: see *pyramid*.] 1. Pertaining to a pyramid, or having its form. Also *pyramidical*.

He [Plato] would compound the earth of cubical and fire of *pyramidal* atoms, and the like.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 53.

These meadows are planted with mulberry trees, and adorned by the *pyramidal* tomb of Caius Cestius.

Eustace, Italy, I. xi.

2. In *bot.*, *anat.*, and *zoöl.*, shaped more or less like a pyramid; conical; pyriform.—**Pyramidal bell-flower**, an ornamental plant, *Campanula pyramidalis*. Also called *chimney-plant*.—**Pyramidal bone**, the cuneiform bone of the carpus; the pyramidale.—**Pyramidal column**. Same as *fasciculus gracilis*.—**Pyramidal hemihedrism**. See *hemihedrism*.—**Pyramidal muscle**, the pyramidalis.—**Pyramidal numbers**, the third order of figurate numbers. See *figurate*.—**Pyramidal plane**, in *crystal.*, one of the faces of a pyramidal crystal. See *pyramid*, 3.—**Pyramidal tract**, a system of nerve-fibers which originate in the cortex, in the region of the central fissure, pass down in the posterior limb of the internal capsule and the central section of the crusta, form the pyramids in the oblongata, and divide into the direct and crossed pyramidal tracts, to terminate in the immediate vicinity of and in close physiological connection with the origins of motor nerves in the anterior columns of the spinal cord. Some few fibers may pass to the lateral pyramidal tract without crossing, and a few may cross and recross in the cord to the original side. (Also called *pedunculur tract.*) *The pyramidal tract crossed* is that part of the pyramidal fibers which crosses in the oblongata to pass downward in the posterior part of the lateral column of the opposite side of the cord. *The pyramidal tract direct* is that part of the pyramidal fibers which descends the cord without crossing over to the contralateral side. It lies close to the anterior median fissure, and is sometimes called the *column of Türck*.

pyramidale (pi-ram-i-dā'lē), *n.*; pl. *pyramidalia* (pir″a-mi-dā'li-ạ). [NL., neut. of *pyramidalis*, q. v.] The cuneiform bone of the carpus, more fully called *os pyramidale*.

pyramidalis (pi-ram-i-dā'lis), *n.*; pl. *pyramidales* (-lēz). [NL., sc. *musculus*, muscle: see *pyramidal*.] One of several different pyramidal or pyriform muscles. (*a*) In *human anat.*: (1) The external rectus muscle of the abdomen, a small triangular muscle, two or three inches long, arising from the os pubis in front of the rectus, and inserted into the linea alba below the navel. More fully called *pyramidalis abdominis*, and also *rectus externus*. It is comparatively small and vestigial, and often absent, in man, representing a large muscle which in some animals reaches from the pubes to the clavicles. (2) A slip from the occipitofrontalis, lying upon the nose, more fully called *pyramidalis nasi*. Also called *dorsalis narium*, *procerus nasi*, and *procerus*. (*b*) In *ornith.*, one of the two muscles of the nictitating membrane, situated upon the back of the eyeball, of a pyramidal or pyriform shape, cooperating with the quadratus in movements of the third eyelid. See third cut under *eye*[1].—**Pyramidalis abdominis**. See def. (*a*) (1).—**Pyramidalis femoris**. Same as *pyriformis*.—**Pyramidalis narium**. Same as *levator labii superioris alæque nasi* (which see, under *levator*). See also *sneering-muscle*, under *muscle*[1].—**Pyramidalis nasi**. See def. (*a*) (2).

pyramidalism (pi-ram'i-dạl-izm), *n.* [< *pyramidal* + *-ism*.] The body of facts or beliefs respecting the pyramids of Ghizeh. *C. Piazzi Smyth*.

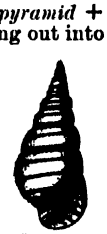
pyramidalist (pi-ram'i-dạl-ist), *n.* [< *pyramidal* + *-ist*.] A pyramidist.

pyramidally (pi-ram'i-dạl-i), *adv.* In the form of a pyramid: as, a part *pyramidally* produced; in a loose sense, so as to form a high, angular elevation; hence, extremely.

If, according unto his [Aristotle's] own ethicks, sense is not essential unto felicity, but a man may be happy without the apprehension thereof, surely in that sense he is *pyramidally* happy. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 13.

pyramidate (pi-ram'i-dāt), *a.* [< *pyramid* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, pyramidal; jutting out into a prominent angle: as, a *pyramidate* fascia.

Pyramidella (pir″a-mi-del'ạ), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1796), dim. of L. *pyramis* (*-mid-*), a pyramid: see *pyramid*.] The typical genus of *Pyramidellidæ*.



Pyramidella (*Obeliscus*) *dolabrata*.

Pyramidellacea (pir-a-mid-e-lā'sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyramidella* + *-acea*.] Same as *Pyramidellidæ*.

Pyramidellidæ (pir″a-mi-del'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyramidella* + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnoglossate holostomatous pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Pyramidella*. The animal has flattened auriform tentacles, eyes sessile on the tentacles behind, a long retractile proboscis, and a mentum below the mouth. The shell is turreted or conic, with the nucleus sinistral and the rest of the shell dextral, aperture entire, and columellar lip plicated or simple. Species are distributed in all temperate and warm seas.

pyramides, *n.* Plural of *pyramis*.

pyramidia, *n.* Plural of *pyramidion*.

pyramidic (pir-a-mid'ik), *a.* [< *pyramid* + *-ic*.] Having the form of a pyramid; pyramidal.

Their gold in *pyramidic* plenty piled.

Shenstone, Elegies, xix.

pyramidical (pir-a-mid'i-kạl), *a.* [< *pyramidic* + *-al*.] Same as *pyramidic*.

The contrivance of nature is singular in the opening and shutting of bindeweeds, performed by five inflexures, distinguishable by *pyramidical* figures, and also different colours. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

This bounding line [of a building] from top to bottom may either be inclined inwards, and the mass therefore *pyramidical*; or vertical, and the mass form one grand cliff; or inclined outwards, as in the advancing fronts of old houses. *Ruskin*, Seven Lamps of Architecture, iii. § 6.

pyramidically (pir-a-mid'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a pyramidical manner; in the form of a pyramid.

Pelion, being the least, is placed above Ossa, and thus they rise *pyramidically*. *Pope*, Odyssey, xi., note.

pyramidicalness (pir-a-mid'i-kạl-nes), *n.* The character of being pyramidic. *Bailey*, 1727.

pyramidion (pir-a-mid'i-on), *n.*; pl. *pyramidia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. **πυραμίδιον*, dim. of *πυραμίς*, a pyramid: see *pyramid*.] In *arch.*, the apex in the shape of a small pyramid which often terminates the top of an obelisk, and was very commonly sheathed with a cap of metal: often applied to any comparatively small structure or member of pyramidal shape.

pyramidist (pir'a-mid-ist), *n.* [< *pyramid* + *-ist*.] One who makes a special study of the pyramids of Egypt, or is versed in their structure and history.

pyramidoid (pi-ram'i-doid), *n.* [< Gr. *πυραμίς* (*-μιδ-*), pyramid, + *εἶδος*, form. Cf. *pyramoid*.] A parabolic spindle. Also *pyramoid*. *Bailey*, 1727.

pyramidoidal (pir-a-mi-doid'ạl), *a.* [< *pyramidoid* + *-al*.] Having the shape of a pyramidoid.

pyramidon (pi-ram'i-don), *n.* [< *pyramid* + *-on*, as in *harmonicon*, *accordion*, etc.] In *organ-building*, a stop having wooden pipes in the form of an inverted pyramid, about four times as large at the top as below, and giving very deep tones somewhat like those of a stopped diapason.

pyramid-shell (pir'a-mid-shel), *n.* Any member of the *Pyramidellidæ*.

pyramis (pir'a-mis), *n.*; pl. *pyramides* (pi-ram'i-dēz). [L., a pyramid: see *pyramid*.] A pyramid. Formerly also *piramis*.

Make
My country's high *pyramides* my gibbet,
And hang me up in chains!

Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 61.

Place me, some god, upon a *pyramis*
Higher than hills of earth, and lend a voice
Loud as your thunder to me.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 4.

At the end of this Labyrinth there stood a square *Pyramis* of a marvellous breadth and answerable altitude.

Sandys, Travailes, p. 88.

Pyramis vestibuli, the pyramidal eminence of the vestibule.

pyramoid (pir'a-moid), *n.* [< Gr. *πυραμοειδής*, like a pyramid, < *πυραμίς* (*-μιδ-*), a pyramid, + *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *pyramidoid*.

pyramoidal (pir-a-moi'dal), *a.* [< *pyramoid* + *-al*.] Same as *pyramidoidal*.

Pyranga, *n.* See *Piranga*. *Vieillot*, 1816.

pyrargyrite (pī-rär'ji-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *ἄργυρος*, silver, + *-ite*[2].] An important ore of silver, consisting of the sulphid of silver and antimony. It occurs in crystals belonging to the rhombohedral system, often highly complex, and also in massive forms. When transparent it has a deep ruby-red color by transmitted light, though on the surface it is nearly black with a metallic adamantine luster; the streak has a cochineal-red color. Also called *ruby silver*, or, in distinction from proustite, *dark-red silver ore*. The common Spanish name in Mexico and South America is *rosicler oscuro*, or sometimes *pellanque*. See *proustite*.

pyratet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *pirate*.

pyre (pīr), *n.* [= Sp. *pira* = Pg. *pyra* = It. *pira* (cf. F. *pyrée*), < L. *pyra*, < Gr. *πυρά*, Ionic *πυρή*, a hearth, the place of a funeral fire, a funeral pile, a mound raised on the place of a pyre, < *πῦρ* = E. *fire*: see *fire*.] A pile or heap of wood or other combustible materials for burning a dead body; a funeral pile.

For nine long nights, through all the dusky air,
The *pyres* thick flaming shot a dismal glare.

Pope, Iliad, i. 72. (*Richardson.*)

Apollo's upward fire
Made every eastern cloud a silvery *pyre*
Of brightness. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

pyrena (pī-rē'nạ), *n.*; pl. *pyrenæ* (-nē). [NL.: see *pyrene*[1].] Same as *pyrene*[1].

Pyrenæmata (pir-ē-nē′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pyrenæmatus:* see *pyrenematous.*] Those animals which are pyrenematous, as a lower series of vertebrates. See *Apyrenæmata.*

pyrenarium (pī-rē-nā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *pyrenaria* (-ä). [NL., < *pyrena*, stone of a fruit, + *-arium.*] A pome; properly, a drupaceous pome—that is, one containing pyrenes, as that of the medlar and of *Crataegus.* [Rare.]

pyrene[1] (pī′rēn), *n.* [< NL. *pyrena*, < Gr. *πυρήν*, the stone of a fruit, as of a date or olive.] A stone or putamen, properly when there are several in a single fruit, as in the huckleberry and other berry-like drupes, and in some pomes with a stony endocarp, as those of the hawthorn and medlar; a nutlet. Also *ossiculus.*

pyrene[2] (pī′rēn), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *-ene.*] A hydrocarbon ($C_{15}H_{12}$) obtained from coal-tar.—**Pyrene-oil.** See *olive-oil.*

Pyrenean (pir-ē-nē′an), *a.* [= F. *Pyrénéen*, < L. *Pyrenæi*, sc. *montes*, the Pyrenees, < *Pyrene*, < Gr. Πυρήνη, the Pyrenees.] Of or pertaining to the Pyrenees, a range of mountains between France and Spain.

> Till o'er the hills her eagles flew
> Beyond the *Pyrenean* pines.
> *Tennyson*, Death of Wellington, vi.

pyreneite (pir-ē-nē′it), *n.* [< *Pyrenees* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of garnet of a grayish-black color, found in the Pyrenees.

pyrenematous (pir-ē-nem′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *pyrenæmatus*, < Gr. *πυρήν*, the stone of a fruit, + *αἷμα* (*αἱματ-*), blood.] Having nucleated blood-corpuscles: distinguished from *apyrenematous.* *Gulliver.*

Pyrenestes (pir-ē-nes′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), also erron. *Pirenestes;* irreg. < Gr. *πυρήν*, the stone of a fruit, + *ἐσθίειν*, eat (cf. *Chondestes*).] A leading genus of *Spermestinæ*, including a number of African spermestine birds, as *P. ostrina* (or *sanguinea*) and *P. coccinea.*

pyrenin (pī-rē′nin), *n.* [< *pyrene*[2] + *-in*[2].] In *biol.*, according to F. Schwartz, the chemical substance composing the nucleoli of a cell—the nuclear membrane being accordingly termed *amphipyrenin.*

pyrenium (pī-rē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *pyrenia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πυρήνιον*, dim. of *πυρήν*, the stone of a fruit: see *pyrene*[1].] In *bot.*, the hypothecium of a nucleiform or angiocarpous apothecium. *Encyc. Brit.*

pyrenocarp (pī-rē′nō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *πυρήν*, the stone of a fruit, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Any drupaceous fruit. (*b*) In *mycol.*, same as *perithecium.*

pyrenocarpous (pī-rē-nō-kär′pus), *a.* [< *pyrenocarp* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, resembling, belonging to, or possessing a pyrenocarp.

pyrenodean (pī-rē-nō′dē-an), *a.* [< *pyrenodeous* + *-an.*] In *bot.*, pyrenodeous; specifically, having the character of a pyrenium.

pyrenodeine (pī-rē-nō′dē-in), *a.* [< *pyrenode-ous* + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, same as *pyrenoid.*

pyrenodeous (pī-rē-nō′dē-us), *a.* [< Gr. *πυρήν*, the stone of a fruit, + *εἶδος*, form, + *-eous.*] In *bot.*, same as *pyrenoid.*

pyrenoid (pī-rē′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πυρήν*, the stone of a fruit, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling in form the stone of a fruit; globular; nucleiform; of excrescent bodies, wart-like.

II. *n.* A small colorless mass of proteid substance of a crystalline form, usually appearing hexagonal in optical section. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 398.

Pyrenolichenes (pī-rē″nō-lī-kē′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyreno*(*mycetes*) + *Lichenes.*] A division of lichens in which the fungus which enters into the composition of the lichen belongs to the *Pyrenomycetes.*

pyrenomycete (pī-rē-nō-mī′sēt), *n.* [< *Pyrenomycetes.*] In *bot.*, a member of the *Pyrenomycetes.*

Pyrenomycetes (pī-rē″nō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πυρήν*, the stone of a fruit, + *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, mushroom.] An order of ascomycetous fungi of parasitic or saprophytic habit, with the tissues usually hard and somewhat coriaceous. The asci are long and club-shaped, usually containing eight spores, and are produced in deep flask-shaped cavities or perithecia. This order includes a large number of exceedingly injurious fungi which attack and destroy plants and also insects. The ergot, *Claviceps purpurea*, and the black-knot, *Sphæria morbosa* of cherry- and plum-trees, are familiar examples. The most destructive diseases of the grape are also due to members of this order, such as the black-rot, *Physalospora Bidwellii*, and the powdery grape-mildew, *Uncinula spiralis* or *Oidium Tuckeri.* See *ergot*[1], for cut and description; also *black-knot*, *Sphæria* and *Valsa*, *grape-mildew*, *Phoma*, *Uncinula*, *Oidium*, *Phyllosticta.*

pyrenomycetous (pī-rē″nō-mī-sē′tus), *a.* [< *Pyrenomycetes* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, belonging to, similar to, or characteristic of the *Pyrenomycetes.*

Certain *pyrenomycetous* fungi. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 559.

pyrenous (pī-rē′nus), *a.* [< *pyrene*[1] + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, containing pyrenes: used only in composition with a numeral: as, *2-pyrenous*, *5-pyrenous*, etc.

pyrethrum (pir′e-thrum), *n.* [NL. (Gärtner, 1791), < L. *pyrethrum*, < Gr. *πύρεθρον*, a plant, *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, so called from the hot spicy taste of the root, < *πῦρ*, fire.] 1. A plant of the genus *Pyrethrum*; feverfew.—2. [*cap.*] A former genus of composite plants of the tribe *Anthemideæ*, now included as part of the section *Pyrethra* in the genus *Chrysanthemum*, from which it was distinguished by achenes nearly equally from five- to ten-ribbed and crowned with a pappus, characters now known to vary in the same species. The most common species is now called *Chrysanthemum Parthenium* (for which see *feverfew*, 1, *pellitory*, 2, and *bertram*). Its variety *aureum* is the golden-feather of the gardens, used for edging.

3. A powdered preparation of pyrethrum, used as an insectifuge. Also called *pyrethrum-powder.* See *insect-powder* and *buhach.*—4. In *pharm.*, the *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, or pellitory-of-Spain.

pyretic (pī-ret′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πυρετικός*, feverish, < *πυρέσσειν*, be feverish, < *πυρετός*, burning heat, fever, < *πῦρ*, fire: see *fire.*] **I.** *a.* Characterized by or affected with pyrexia or fever; feverish.

Antipyrin, however, was continued night and morning in doses of gr. xv. throughout the *pyretic* period. *Medical News*, XLIX. 40.

II. *n.* A remedy for fever.

pyretogenesia (pīr″e-tō-je-nē′si-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *pyretogenesis.*] Same as *pyretogenesis.*

pyretogenesis (pīr″e-tō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πυρετός*, fever, + *γένεσις*, origin: see *genesis.*] The genesis of pyrexia.

pyretology (pīr-e-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *πυρετός*, fever, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The branch of medical science which treats of fevers.

pyrexia (pī-rek′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύρεξις*, feverishness, < *πυρέσσειν*, be feverish, < *πυρετός*, fever: see *pyretic.*] A higher bodily temperature than is normal; fever.

pyrexial (pī-rek′si-al), *a.* [< *pyrexia* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to pyrexia.

pyrexic (pī-rek′sik), *a.* [Irreg. < *pyrexy* + *-ic.*] Same as *pyrexial.*

pyrexical (pī-rek′si-kal), *a.* [< *pyrexic* + *-al.*] Same as *pyrexial.*

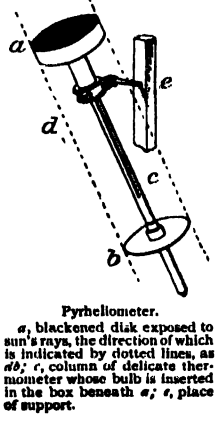
pyrexy (pir′ek-si), *n.* [< NL. *pyrexia*, q. v.] Same as *pyrexia.*

Pyrgita (pėr-jī′tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πυργίτης*, of a tower (cf. *στρουθὸς πυργίτης*, a house-sparrow), < *πύργος*, a tower.] A genus of fringilline birds, the sparrows, now usually placed in the genus *Passer:* so called because the common house-sparrow often builds its nest in towers.

pyrgoidal (pėr-goi′dal), *a.* [< **pyrgoid* (< Gr. *πυργοειδής*, like a tower, < *πύργος*, a tower, + *εἶδος*, form) + *-al.*] Tower-shaped; of the form of a prism having at one end a pyramid on the same base.—**Pyrgoidal number**, a number of the form

$$\tfrac{2}{3}(m-2)r^3 - \tfrac{1}{2}(2m-7)r^2 + \tfrac{1}{6}(2m-7)r.$$

pyrheliometer (pėr-hē-li-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *ἥλιος*, sun, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument devised by M. Pouillet for measuring the intensity of the heat of the sun. It consists of a shallow cylindrical vessel of thin silver or copper, containing water or mercury in which a thermometer is plunged. The upper surface of the vessel is covered with lampblack, so as to make it absorb as much heat as possible, and the vessel is attached to a support in such a way that the upper surface can always be made to receive the rays of the sun perpendicularly. The actual amount of heat absorbed by the instrument is calculated by ordinary calorimetrical means: the area of the exposed blackened surface is known, and the amount of water or mercury which has been raised through a certain number of thermometric degrees is known, and thus the absolute heating effect of the sun, acting upon a given area under the conditions of the experiment, can be readily found. Also *pyroheliometer.*



Pyrheliometer.

a, blackened disk exposed to sun's rays, the direction of which is indicated by dotted lines, as *ab*; *c*, column of delicate thermometer whose bulb is inserted in the box beneath *a*; *e*, place of support.

The *pyrheliometer* and actinometer measure for us the outflow of solar heat, and show us that the blaze is at least seven or eight times as intense as that of any furnace known to art. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 18.

pyrheliometric (pėr-hē″li-ō-met′rik), *a.* [< *pyrheliometer* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to, or recorded or indicated by, the pyrheliometer: as, *pyrheliometric* observations.

pyridia, *n.* Plural of *pyridium.*

pyridine (pir′i-din), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *-id* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless liquid (C_5H_5N) of pungent odor, derived from coal-tar, and useful in allaying asthmatic paroxysms.

pyridium (pī-rid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *pyridia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *pyrum*, prop. *pirum*, a pear, + Gr. dim. *-ίδιον.*] In *bot.*, same as *pome.*

pyriform (pir′i-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. *piriform;* < L. *pyrum*, prop. *pirum*, a pear (see *pear*[1]), + *forma*, form.] **I.** *a.* Pear-shaped; having the general shape of a pear; obconic; differing from egg-shaped or oviform in having a slight constriction running around it, or, in section, a reverse or concave curve between the convex curves of the two ends: as, a *pyriform* vase. See cut of egg under *plover.*

II. *n.* In *anat.*, the pyriformis.

pyriformis (pir-i-fôr′mis), *n.*; pl. *pyriformes* (-mēz). [NL., sc. *musculus*, muscle: see *pyriform.*] A flat triangular muscle situated partly within and partly without the pelvis. It arises chiefly from the anterior surface of the sacrum, and, after passing through the sacrosciatic foramen, is inserted into the upper fore part of the great trochanter of the femur. It is one of a group of six muscles collectively known as *rotatores femoris.* The character of the muscle varies much in different animals. Also called *pyramidalis femoris* and *iliacus externus.*—**Fascia of the pyriformis.** See *fascia.*

pyritaceous (pir-i-tā′shius), *a.* [< *pyrites* + *-aceous.*] Of or pertaining to pyrites. See *pyritic.*

pyrite (pī′rīt), *n.* [Formerly also *pyrit;* < L. *pyrites*, < Gr. *πυρίτης*, a flint, millstone, pyrite, prop. adj., pertaining to fire (*πυρίτης λίθος*, a mineral which strikes fire), < *πῦρ*, fire: see *pyre.* Cf. *pyrites.*] Native iron disulphid (FeS_2), a very common mineral, occurring in isometric crystals, cubes, octahedrons, pyritohedrons, etc., and also, and more often, massive. It has a pale brass-yellow color and brilliant metallic luster, and is very hard. It is used in large quantities in the manufacture of sulphuric acid and of sulphur. It is commonly called *iron pyrites*, which term, however, also includes the related orthorhombic species marcasite, as well as the magnetic pyrites, or pyrrhotine. Compare *marcasite*, 1.

> Like the *pyrit* stone, that is fier without and frost within. *Greene*, Never too Late (Works, ed. Dyce, Int., p. xii.).
>
> Hence sable coal his massy couch extends,
> And stars of gold the sparkling *pyrite* blends.
> *Dr. E. Darwin*, Botanic Garden, I. ii. 350.

pyritegium (pir-i-tē′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *pyritegia* (-ä). [ML., < Gr. *πῦρ*, = E. *fire*, + L. *tegere*, cover. Cf. equiv. ML. *ignitegium.*] The curfew-bell: so called in medieval Latin. See *curfew.*

pyrites (pi-rī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *pyrites*, < Gr. *πυρίτης*, a flint, millstone, pyrite.] Either of the common sulphids of iron, pyrite and marcasite, but also the yellow sulphid of copper and iron, chalcopyrite: the former are called distinctively *iron pyrites*, while the latter is known as *copper pyrites.* The name is also extended to other related sulphids and arsenides of iron, cobalt, nickel, etc.: as, pyrrhotine or *magnetic pyrites*, arsenopyrite or *arsenical pyrites*, linnæite or *cobalt pyrites*, millerite or *capillary pyrites*, etc.—**Cockscomb pyrites, spear pyrites, white iron pyrites.** See *marcasite*, 2.—**Hepatic pyrites.** See *hepatic.*

pyritic (pi-rit′ik), *a.* [< NL. *pyrites* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to pyrites; consisting of or resembling pyrites.

pyritical (pi-rit′i-kal), *a.* [< *pyritic* + *-al.*] Same as *pyritic.*

pyritiferous (pir-i-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pyrites* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or producing pyrites.

pyritization (pir″i-ti-zā′shon), *n.* [< *pyritize* + *-ation.*] Conversion into pyrites.

> Prof. T. Rupert Jones commented on the rarity of fossil Radiolaria. Some few have been found in the Chalk. Their *pyritization* would tend to their ready destruction. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 124.

pyritize (pir′i-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pyritized*, ppr. *pyritizing.* [< NL. *pyrites* + *-ize.*] To convert into pyrites.

pyritohedral (pi-rī-tō-hē′dral), *a.* [< *pyritohedron* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the pyritohedron,

or belonging to the class of hemihedral forms of which it is the type.

It is very curious that in the treatment with aqua regia the cube and octahedron faces remain unattacked, while the acids exert a decided action upon the *pyritohedral* (pentagonal dodecahedral) faces, entirely destroying their power of reflecting light. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 162.

Pyritohedral hemihedrism, in *crystal.* See *hemihedrism.*

pyritohedron (pi-rī-tō-hē'drọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πυρίτης*, pyrites, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base.] In *crystal.*, a pentagonal dodecahedron (see *dodecahedron*); a solid contained by twelve pentagons: a common form with pyrite, whence the name. It is the hemihedral form of the tetrahexahedron.

Pyritohedron.

pyritology (pir-i-tol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *πυρίτης*, pyrites, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. Facts or information relating to pyrites.—2. A system of or treatise on blowpipe analysis.

pyritous (pir'i-tus), *a.* [< NL. *pyrites* + *-ous.*] Consisting of pyrites.

pyro- (pī'rọ- or pir'ọ-). [L., etc., < Gr. *πυρο-*, combining form of *πῦρ*, fire, = E. *fire:* see *fire.*] An element in many words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'fire.'

pyro-acetic (pī-rọ-a-set'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *acetic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from acetic acid when subjected to the action of heat.—**Pyro-acetic spirit.** Same as *acetone.*

pyro-acid (pī-rō-as'id), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *acid.*] A product obtained by subjecting certain organic acids to heat. Also *pyracid.*

pyroballogy (pī-rọ-bal'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *βάλλειν*, throw, hurl (see *ballista*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The art of throwing fire; the science of artillery, or a work on artillery. [Rare.]

He was enabled, by the help of some marginal documents, . . . together with Gobesius's military architecture and *pyroballogy*, translated from the Flemish, to form his discourse with passable perspicuity.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 3.

Pyrocephalus (pī-rọ-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1838), < Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of *Tyrannidæ;* the vermilion flycatchers, which have in the male sex a full globular

Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubineus*), male.

crest and the whole under parts flaming-red, the back, wings, and tail dusky-brown. *P. rubineus* is about six inches long. A variety of this is found in Mexico and the southwestern parts of the United States. There are several others.

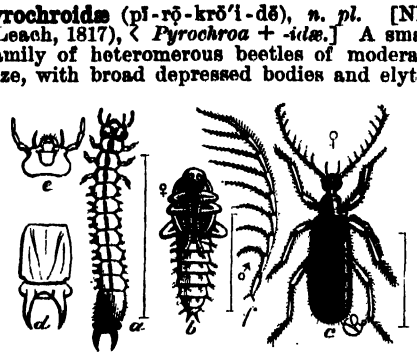
pyrochlore (pī'rọ-klōr), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *χλωρός*, yellowish-green: see *chlorin.*] A niobotitanate of calcium, cerium, and other bases, occurring in isometric crystals, commonly octahedrons, of a brownish color and resinous luster. It turns yellowish-green under the blowpipe, whence the name.

Pyrochroa (pī-rok'rọ-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1762), < Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *χρόα*, color.] A genus of heteromerous beetles, typical of the family *Pyrochroidæ*, and comprising about a dozen species, of which 2 are found in North America, 1 in Japan, and the rest in Europe. *P. coccinea* and *P. rubens* are known as *cardinal beetles*, from their red color.

pyrochroid (pī-rok'rọ-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pyrochroidæ.*

II. *n.* A beetle of the family *Pyrochroidæ.*

Pyrochroidæ (pī-rọ-krō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Pyrochroa* + *-idæ.*] A small family of heteromerous beetles of moderate size, with broad depressed bodies and elytra



Dendroides canadensis, a member of the family *Pyrochroidæ.*
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, beetle (female); *d*, enlarged anal horns; *e*, enlarged head of larva; *f*, antenna of male beetle, magnified. (Lines show natural sizes of *a*, *b*, *c*.)

broadening behind, and remarkable for their relative size. They live in all stages under the half-decayed bark of many trees. Five genera and about 20 species are known, represented in Europe, Asia, North America, and Australia. *Dendroides canadensis* is a common North American member of this family.

pyrochroite (pī-rok'rọ-īt), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *χρόα*, color, + *-ite*2.] Manganese hydrate, a mineral occurring in foliated forms with pearly luster, resembling brucite. It is white when fresh, but changes to bronze and black upon exposure.

pyrocitric (pī-rọ-sit'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *citric.*] Obtained by subjecting citric acid to the action of heat.—**Pyrocitric acid.** Same as *citraconic acid* (which see, under *citraconic*).

pyroclastic (pī-rọ-klas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *κλαστός*, broken: see *clastic.*] Formed by volcanic agencies, or in the process of being erupted: applied to volcanic breccia or to any angular or comminuted material of igneous origin.

It is asserted that there is an absence of masses of *pyroclastic* materials (tuffs and dust) such as we should expect to find around great volcanic centres.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 204.

Pyroderinæ† (pī-rod-ẹ-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyroderus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily named from the genus *Pyroderus.* See *Gymnoderinæ.*

Pyroderus (pī-rod'ẹ-rus), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *δέρη*, neck.] A genus of South American fruit-crows belonging to the subfamily *Gymnoderinæ*, giving name to the *Pyroderinæ.* There are 3 species, *P. scutatus*, *P. orinocensis*, and *P. granadensis*, inhabiting tropical parts of South America.

pyrodin (pī'rọ-din), *n.* [< Gr. *πυρώδης*, like fire (< *πῦρ*, fire, + *εἶδος*, form), + *-in*2.] An antipyretic, acetyl-phenyl hydrazine, $C_6H_5.C_2H_3O.N_2H_2$. Also called *phenacethydrazine.*

pyro-electric (pī'rō-ẹ-lek'trik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *electric.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to pyro-electricity; having the property of becoming electropolar when heated, as certain crystals; thermo-electric.

There are certain crystals which, while being heated or cooled, exhibit electrical charges at certain regions or poles. Crystals thus electrified by heating or cooling are said to be *pyro-electric.* *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 64.

II. *n.* A substance which becomes electrified when heated.

pyro-electricity (pī'rō-ẹ-lek-tris'i-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *electricity.*] That branch of electricity which considers the production of a state of electrification in certain crystallized bodies by change of temperature alone. Thus, when a prismatic crystal of tourmalin is slightly heated, positive electricity is found to be developed at one extremity (called the *analogous pole*) and negative at the other (the *antilogous pole*). If the crystal is cooled, similar properties are developed, but the poles are reversed. Many other crystals show the same property, especially those whose molecular structure differs at the opposite extremities of the same crystallographic axis (like tourmalin)—that is, which are hemimorphic or hemihedral. The unlike parts of a compound (twin) crystal of quartz become dissimilarly electrified by change of temperature. This can be well shown by shaking over a heated section of such a crystal a mixture of red lead and sulphur: the former collects on the parts which are negatively, the latter on those which are positively electrified. The phenomenon is closely related to the variations in stress which occur in the crystal when its temperature is altered. By some writers *pyro-electricity* is used to include also the phenomena of thermo-electricity, which, however, are totally different in character.

pyrogallate (pī-rọ-gal'āt), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *gallate.*] A salt of pyrogallic acid.

pyrogallic (pī-rọ-gal'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *gallic*2.] Obtained from gallic acid by the action of heat: noting an acid, or more properly a phenol ($C_6H_3(OH)_3$), which forms colorless crystalline plates or needles, soluble in water and poisonous. In the presence of alkalis it rapidly absorbs oxygen, and it is used in chemical processes for that purpose. Pyrogallic acid rapidly reduces salts of mercury, silver, and gold, precipitating the metals, and from its property of reducing silver salts is one of the most efficient and most extensively used of photographic developing agents.

pyrogen (pī'rọ-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen.*] 1. Any substance which, introduced into the blood, causes pyrexia or fever.—2. The electric fluid.

pyrogenesia (pī'rọ-je-nē'si-ạ), *n.* [NL.] Same as *pyrogenesis.*

pyrogenesis (pī-rọ-jen'ẹ-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *γένεσις*, generation: see *genesis.*] Production of fire or heat.

pyrogenetic (pī'rọ-jẹ-net'ik), *a.* [< *pyrogenesis*, after *genetic.*] Heat-producing.

The actual rise of temperature that follows upon stripping in a cold atmosphere or upon first entering into a cold bath is not one of the least curious phenomena of the regulative function of the *pyrogenetic* mechanism.
Arc. Cruise of the Corwin, 1881, p. 12.

pyrogenic (pī-rọ-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*, *-genous.*] Producing fever.

pyrogenous (pī-roj'ẹ-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous.*] 1. Producing or concerned in the production of fire or heat: as, *pyrogenous* action in the blood.—2. Produced by fire; igneous.

pyrognomic (pī-rog-nom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *γνώμων*, index, mark: see *gnomon.*] Exhibiting an incandescent glow when heated to a certain degree: specifically noting certain minerals.

pyrognostic (pī-rog-nos'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *γνωστικός*, knowing: see *gnostic.*] Pertaining to fire or heat: specifically noting those characters of a mineral which are observed by means of the blowpipe.

pyrognostics (pī-rog-nos'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *pyrognostic* (see *-ics*).] Those properties of a mineral which it exhibits when heated, alone or with fluxes, in the blowpipe-flame or in the flame of a Bunsen burner, as the fusibility, intumescence, or other phenomena of fusion, flame-coloration, etc.

pyrography (pī-rog'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *γράφειν*, write.] A method of reproducing a design or an inscription on wood by the application under pressure of heated metallic plates or cylinders, the surfaces or peripheries of which bear dies or matrices in relief.

pyrogravure (pī'rọ-grạ-vūr'), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + F. *gravure*, engraving, < *graver*, grave: see *grave*1.] A method of engraving on wood by the use of a red-hot metallic point; also, a picture produced by this method.

Pyrogravure is a new method of engraving in black, reddish brown, blister, etc., by the use of a red hot metallic point. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 353.

pyroheliometer (pī-rọ-hē-li-om'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *pyrheliometer.*

Pyrola (pir'ọ-lạ), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so called from the resemblance of the shining leaves to those of the pear-tree; prop. *Pirola;* dim. of L. *pirus*, improp. *pyrus*, a pear-tree: see *Pyrus.*] 1. A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the order *Ericaceæ*, the heath family, type of the tribe *Pyrolæ*, characterized by racemed flowers with five converging petals, ten stamens with peculiar four-celled inverted anthers opening by pores, and a capsule opening from the base upward, with cobwebby margins. The 16 species are natives of the northern hemisphere, including 8 in the United States. They are smooth perennial herbs, sending out subterranean runners, and bearing radical or alternate long stalked evergreen leaves, commonly entire and rounded, and an erect scape of bracted nodding flowers, which are white, yellowish, rose-colored, or purple. Several species are known in England and among American writers as *wintergreen* or *false wintergreen.* *P. rotundifolia*, the larger wintergreen, is the most conspicuous species, a plant of both hemispheres, with thickish veiny round leaves, and commonly pure-white flowers, the stalk 6 to 12 inches high. It has been called *Indian lettuce* and *canker-lettuce.* *P. elliptica*, a smaller American plant with thin elliptical leaves, is called *shinleaf*, a name also extended to the genus.

2. [*l. c.*] Any plant of the above genus.—**One-flowered pyrola**, *Moneses grandiflora*, a plant once included in the genus *Pyrola.*

Pyrolaceæ (pir-ọ-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Pyrola* + *-aceæ.*] Same as *Pyroleæ.*

pyrolater (pī-rol'ạ-tėr), *n.* [< *pyrolatry* (cf. *idolater*).] A fire-worshiper. [Rare.]

The fires [were rejected] . . . as having too near an analogy to the religion of the *pyrolators.*
Southey, Thalaba, viii., note.

pyrolatry (pī-rol'a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *λατρεία*, worship.] The worship of fire; fire-worship.

Pyroleæ (pī-rō'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1821), < *Pyrola* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the gamopetalous order *Ericaceæ*, the heath family, unlike the rest of the order in its polypetalous corolla and herbaceous habit, and also characterized by a loculicidal capsule, five imbricated deciduous petals, and a perennial creeping rhizome. It includes about 21 species in the three genera *Pyrola*, *Moneses*, and *Chimaphila*, all small, smooth, shining evergreen herbs of northern temperate regions, and well represented in the United States. See the above genera, and compare *Ericaceæ*. Also *Pyrolaceæ*.

pyroleter (pī-rol'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *ὀλετήρ*, destroyer, < *ὀλλύναι*, destroy.] An apparatus for the extinction of fire, especially on board ships, by which hydrochloric acid and sodium bicarbonate, partly dissolved and partly suspended in water, are pumped into a cylinder, and the carbonic acid there generated is projected on the fire.

The *pyroleter* is a small double pump worked by hand, which sucks up from tubes on either side muriatic acid and a solution of carbonate of soda. These mingle in a generator forming part of the pump. The carbonic acid gas formed and the solution of salt and acid pass at once down a metal pipe to the hold; along the keelson of the ship runs a perforated wooden box, which admits the dry carbonic acid gas amongst the burning materials.
Ure, Dict., IV. 712.

pyroligneous (pī-rō-lig'nē-us), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + L. *ligneus*, of wood: see *ligneous*.] Generated or procured by the distillation of wood. Also *pyroligenous*.—**Pyroligneous acid**, impure acetic acid obtained by the distillation of wood.—**Pyroligneous alcohol**, methylic alcohol.—**Pyroligneous vinegar**, wood-vinegar.

pyrolignic (pī-rō-lig'nik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + L. *lignum*, wood, + *-ic*.] Same as *pyroligneous*.

pyrolignite (pī-rō-lig'nīt), *n.* [< *pyrolign(ic)* + *-ite*[2].] A salt of pyroligneous acid.

pyrolignous (pī-rō-lig'nus), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + L. *lignosus*, like wood: see *lignous*.] Same as *pyroligneous*.

pyrolithic (pī-rō-lith'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *λίθος*, stone.] In *chem.*, same as *cyanuric*.

pyrologist (pī-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *pyrology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the doctrines of heat; an investigator of the laws of heat.

pyrology (pī-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of heat, latent and sensible.

pyrolusite (pī-rō-lū'sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *λοῦσις*, a washing (< *λούειν*, wash), + *-ite*[2].] Native manganese dioxid (MnO_2), a common ore of manganese, occurring crystallized and massive, of a gray color and metallic luster. It parts with a portion of its oxygen at a red heat, and is on this account used to discharge the brown or green tints of glass, whence its name. When crystallized it has often the form of manganite, from which it has been, at least in many cases, derived by alteration. It is very soft, and is readily distinguished by this property from the other form of manganese dioxid, called polianite.

pyromagnetic (pī'rō-mag-net'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *magnetic*.] Relating to magnetism as modified by heat: noting a dynamo and motor of novel construction, devised by Edison, the operation of which depends on the fact that the intensity of magnetization of iron diminishes as the temperature increases.

pyromancy (pī'rō-man-si), *n.* [< ME. **piromancie, perimancie*, < OF. **piromancie, piromance, pyromance*, < ML. *pyromantia, pyromancia*, < Gr. *πυρομαντεία*, divination by fire, < *πῦρ*, fire, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by fire, or by the forms appearing in fire.

Nigromancye and *perimancie* the pouke to rise maketh; 3if thou thence Dowel dele with hem neuere.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 158.

Amphiaraus was the first that had knowledge of *Pyromancie*, and gathered signs by speculations of fire.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, vii. 56.

pyromania (pī-rō-mā'ni-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *μανία*, madness.] A mania for destroying things by fire; a form of insanity marked by a mania for setting things on fire.

pyromaniac (pī-rō-mā'ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< *pyromania* + *-ac*.] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with pyromania.

II. *n.* A person possessed of a mania or irresistible impulse to burn things.

As *pyromaniacs* rarely incriminate themselves, it becomes the more important to study the many indications by which the diagnosis can be made by indirect examinations.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 191.

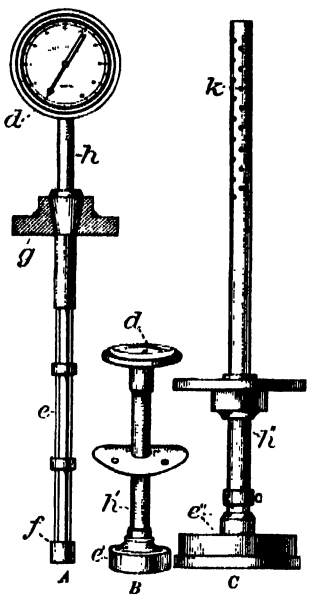
pyromaniacal (pī'rō-mā-nī'a-kal), *a.* [< *pyromaniac* + *-al*.] 1. Affected with or having a tendency to pyromania: as, *pyromaniacal* persons.—2. Caused by pyromaniacs: as, *pyromaniacal* fires.

pyromantic (pī-rō-man'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *pyromancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to pyromancy.

II. *n.* One who pretends to divine by means of fire.

pyrometamorphism (pī-rō-met-a-môr'fizm), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *metamorphism*.] Metamorphism resulting from the action of heat, as distinguished from hydrometamorphism, that produced by water. See *metamorphism*.

pyrometer (pī-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument, in the form of a simple metallic bar, employed by Muschenbrock, about 1730, for measuring the changes produced in the dimensions of solid bodies by the application of heat. The name is now applied, however, to any instrument the object of which is to measure all gradations of temperature above those that can be indicated by the mercurial thermometer. Wedgwood's pyrometer, the first which came into extensive use, was employed by him for testing the heat of his pottery- and porcelain-kilns, and depended on the property of clay to contract on exposure to heat. Many different modes have been proposed or actually employed for measuring high temperatures: as (*a*) by contraction, as in Wedgwood's; (*b*) by the expansion of bars of different metals; (*c*) by change of pressure in confined gases, as in Lamy's instrument, or by the expansion of gases, as in the air-thermometer; (*d*) by the amount of heat imparted to a cold mass, as in Siemens's instrument; (*e*) by the fusing-point of solids; (*f*) by conduction and radiation of heat (see *pyroscope*); (*g*) by color, as red and white heat; (*h*) by change in the velocity of sound; (*i*) by the resolution of chemical compounds; (*j*) by generation of electricity, as in Becquerel's thermo-electric pyrometer; and (*k*) by change in resistance to electricity, as in the instrument invented by Siemens, which may be adapted to measuring either high or low temperatures.



Pyrometers.

A, pyrometer (Gauntlett's) in which the pointer of dial *d* is turned by the unequal expansion of rods *e*, which are made fast at *f*; *e* consists of three brass or copper rods surrounding one of iron which connects with dial through tube *h* supported at *g*. *B*, pyrometer in which the motive power is a coil of wire inside *e'*, the connecting rods passing through tube *h'* to dial at *d'*. *C*, pyrometer with screw-shaped metallic coil within the tube *kh''*, which, when heated, moves the pointer of dial at *e''*.

pyrometric (pī-rō-met'rik), *a.* [As *pyrometer* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the pyrometer, or to its use; ascertained or shown by means of the pyrometer.

pyrometrical (pī-rō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *pyrometric* + *-al*.] Same as *pyrometric*.

pyrometrically (pī-rō-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a pyrometric manner; with or by means of the use of the pyrometer.

pyrometry (pī-rom'e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] That branch of science which treats of the measurement of heat; the act or art of measuring amounts or degrees of heat.

pyromorphite (pī-rō-môr'fīt), *n.* [So called in allusion to the peculiar crystalline form which a fused globule assumes on cooling; < Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ite*[2].] Native phosphate of lead with lead chlorid. It is a mineral of a green, yellow, or brown color, crystallizing in hexagonal prisms, and isomorphous with apatite, mimetite, and vanadinite. It also occurs massive in globular, reniform, fibrous, mosslike, granular, or earthy forms. Often called *green lead ore*.

pyromorphous (pī-rō-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ous*.] In *mineral.*, having the property of being crystallizable upon fusion.

pyronaphtha (pī-rō-naf'thą), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *νάφθα*, naphtha: see *naphtha*.] An illuminating agent which has been prepared in Russia from the waste products of the distillation of Baku petroleum. It burns with a bright light.

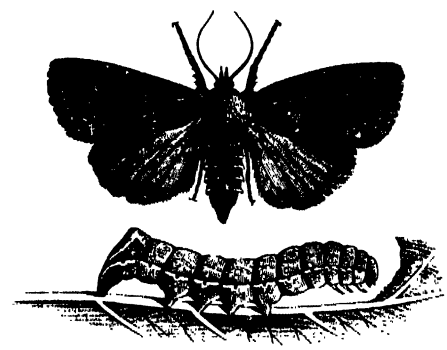
pyronomics (pī-rō-nom'iks), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *νόμος*, law.] The science of the properties and action of heat. [Rare.]

pyrope (pī'rōp), *n.* [< Gr. *πυρωπός*, a kind of red bronze, prop. adj., fire-eyed, fiery, < *πῦρ*, fire, + *ὤψ*, eye.] Fire-garnet, or Bohemian garnet, a dark-red variety of garnet, sometimes used as a gem, found embedded in serpentine at Budweis in Bohemia and elsewhere. It belongs to the magnesia-alumina variety of the species, and often contains also some chromium. See *garnet*[1].

pyrophane (pī'rō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *φαίνειν*, show.] A kind of opal (hydrophane) which by the absorption of melted wax is rendered translucent so long as it is hot, but becomes opaque again on cooling.

pyrophanous (pī-rof'a-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *φαίνειν*, show.] Rendered transparent or translucent by heat.

Pyrophila (pī-rof'i-lą), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] A genus of noctuid moths, containing a number of species which are destructive in their larval states. *P. pyramidoides* is the pyramidal grape-vine worm of the United States, which damages grape-vines, and also raspberry, poplar, and red-bud (*Cercis*).


Pyramidal Grape-vine Moth and Worm (*Pyrophila pyramidoides*).

pyrophobia (pī-rō-fō'bi-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *-φοβία*, < *φόβος*, fear.] A morbid dread of fire.

pyrophone (pī'rō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *φωνή*, sound, tone.] A musical instrument in which the tones are produced by means of burning jets of hydrogen inclosed in graduated glass tubes. It was invented about 1875 by Frederic Kastner. Sometimes called *chemical harmonicon*.

pyrophor (pī'rō-fôr), *n.* [< Gr. *πυροφόρος*, fire-bearing: see *pyrophore*.] A name sometimes given to the stirrup-lantern.

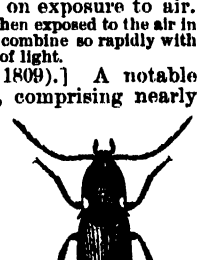
pyrophore (pī'rō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *πυροφόρος*, fire-bearing, < *πῦρ*, fire, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. A body which will become ignited if exposed to air or water, such as self-lighting logs intended for use at sea in facilitating the rescue of a person who is overboard.—2. A composition or an apparatus for kindling fire.

pyrophoric (pī-rō-for'ik), *a.* [< NL. *pyrophor(us)* + *-ic*.] Same as *pyrophorous*.

pyrophorous (pī-rof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pyrophor(us)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or resembling pyrophorus.

pyrophorus (pī-rof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πυροφόρος*, fire-bearing: see *pyrophore*.] 1. A substance which takes fire on exposure to air. Many metals (iron, lead, etc.), when exposed to the air in a very finely divided condition, combine so rapidly with oxygen as to cause an evolution of light.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Illiger, 1809).] A notable genus of elaterid beetles, comprising nearly a hundred species, confined to tropical and subtropical America, and containing the most brilliant forms of luminous insects. The light is given out from two oval spots in the pronotum near each basal angle, and from a point beneath, between the thorax and the abdomen. These beetles fly in a nearly direct line, and the light is more intense and sustained than that of the *Lampyridæ*. In many countries of tropical America they are used as toilet ornaments and form an article of trade. *P. noctilucus* is a large West Indian species, often brought alive to the United States. See also cut under *antenna*.


Pyrophorus noctilucus.

3. [*cap.*] A genus of arachnidans. *Koch*, 1837.

pyrophosphate (pī-rō-fos'fāt), *n.* [< *pyrophosph(oric)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of pyrophosphoric acid. See *pyrophosphoric*.

pyrophosphoric (pī″rō-fos-for′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *phosphoric*.] Formed by heating phosphoric acid: noting an acid ($H_4P_2O_7$) produced by exposing concentrated phosphoric acid to a temperature of 415° F. Pyrophosphoric acid is tetrabasic—that is, capable of forming four distinct classes of salts according as one, two, or three atoms or the whole of the hydrogen is replaced by a metal. The pyrophosphates, especially that of iron, are used in medicine.

pyrophotography (pī″rō-fō-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *photography*.] Certain photographic processes in which heat is used to fix the picture.

pyrophyllite (pī-rō-fil′īt), *n.* [So called in allusion to its exfoliation before the blowpipe; < Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-ite*2.] A hydrated aluminium silicate, occurring in foliated talc-like subtransparent masses having a white, green, or yellow color and pearly luster.

pyrophysalite (pī-rō-fis′a-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *physalite*.] See *physalite*.

pyropuncture (pī-rō-pungk′tūr), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *puncture*.] Puncturing with hot needles; also, a puncture so made.

pyroracemate (pī-rō-ras′e-māt), *n.* [< *pyroracem(ic)* + *-ate*1.] A salt formed by the union of pyroracemic acid with a base.

pyroracemic (pī″rō-ra-sem′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *racemic*.] Produced by the distillation of tartaric and racemic acids: as, *pyroracemic* acid ($C_3H_4O_3$).

pyroschist (pī′rō-shist), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *schist*.] Schist or shale containing sufficient bituminous matter (hydrocarbons) to burn with a bright flame, or yielding volatile hydrocarbon or inflammable gas when heated.

pyrosclerite (pī-rō-sklē′rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *σκληρός*, hard, + *-ite*2.] An emerald-green mineral allied to the chlorites, occurring in serpentine in the island of Elba, Italy.

pyroscope (pī′rō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of radiating heat or cold. It resembles a differential thermometer, having one bulb covered with quicksilver-leaf, while the other is bare.

pyrosilver (pī-rō-sil′vėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *silver*.] A trade-name for electroplated wares which, after they are taken from the bath, are subjected to heat. This treatment seems to cause the metal to sink into the pores of the plated base metal and adhere to it much more firmly and durably. The process is technically called *burning-in*.

pyrosis (pī-rō′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *πίρωσις*, a burning, a kindling, < *πυροῦν*, set on fire, burn, < *πῦρ*, fire: see *fire*.] In *pathol.*, the eructation of watery fluid, usually insipid, but sometimes acrid, attended with more or less burning pain in the epigastrium. It is commonly called *water-brash*.

pyrosmalite (pī-ros′ma-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *ὀσμή*, a smell, an object of smell, + *λίθος*, stone.] A mineral of a liver-brown color, or pistachio-green, occurring in six-sided prisms, with perfect basal cleavage, found in Sweden. It is a silicate of iron and manganese, containing chlorin, the odor of which it exhales when heated.

Pyrosoma (pī-rō-sō′mą), *n.* [NL. (Péron), < Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *σῶμα*, body.] The typical genus of *Pyrosomatidæ*: so called from their phosphorescence. They inhabit the Mediterranean and Atlantic. They unite in great numbers, forming a large hollow cylinder, open at one end and closed at the other, swimming in the ocean by the alternate contraction and dilatation of its component individual animals. See cut under *cyathozooid*.

Pyrosomatidæ (pī″rō-sō-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyrosoma* (*-somat-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of compound or aggregate ascidians of the class *Tunicata*, typified by the genus *Pyrosoma*, sometimes representing an order or suborder *Dactyliobranchia;* the firebodies. They are free-swimming pelagic organisms, highly luminous, united together in hollow chains or rods several inches long, one end of each individual fitting into the cavity of the next, somewhat like a set of thimbles. Also *Pyrosomidæ*, *Pyrosomiidæ*.

pyrosome (pī′rō-sōm), *n.* [< NL. *Pyrosoma*.] A member or individual of the genus *Pyrosoma;* a firebody.

Pyrosomidæ (pī-rō-som′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyrosoma* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Pyrosomatidæ*.

Pyrosomiidea (pī-rō-sō-mi-id′ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.] A false form of *Pyrosomatidæ* or *Pyrosomidæ*, taken as the name of an order of ascidians which that family is supposed to represent. *E. R. Lankester*.

pyrostat (pī′rō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *στατός*, < *ἱστάναι*, set up, stand: see *static*.] An automatic draft-regulator for chimneys, smoke-pipes, and smoke-stacks. See *draft-regulator*, under *regulator*.

pyrostereotype (pī-rō-ster′ē-ō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *stereotype*.] A process by which a mold for casting a printing relief-plate is obtained by burning an intaglio to a definite depth in the face of a wood block by means of heated steel dies and a special apparatus. It is used for printing music, etc.

pyrostilpnite (pī-rō-stilp′nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *στιλπνός*, glistening, + *-ite*2.] A rare mineral, occurring in minute tabular monoclinic crystals. It is a sulphid of arsenic and silver, near proustite in composition. Also called *fireblende*.

pyrosulphuric (pī″rō-sul-fū′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *sulphuric*.] Obtained from sulphuric acid by the action of heat.—**Pyrosulphuric acid.** Same as *disulphuric acid* (which see, under *disulphuric*).

pyrotartaric (pī″rō-tär-tar′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *tartaric*.] Obtained by heating tartaric acid in a close vessel: as, *pyrotartaric* acid ($C_5H_8O_4$).

pyrotartrate (pī-rō-tär′trāt), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *tartrate*.] A salt of pyrotartaric acid.

pyrotechnian (pī-rō-tek′ni-an), *n.* [< *pyrotechny* + *-an*.] A pyrotechnist.

pyrotechnic (pī-rō-tek′nik), *a.* [< *pyrotechn-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to fireworks or the art of making them.

pyrotechnical (pī-rō-tek′ni-kal), *a.* [< *pyrotechnic* + *-al*.] Same as *pyrotechnic*.—**Pyrotechnical sponge.** Same as *amadou*.

pyrotechnician (pī″rō-tek-nish′an), *n.* [< *pyrotechnic* + *-i-an*.] A pyrotechnist.

pyrotechnics (pī-rō-tek′niks), *n.* [Pl. of *pyrotechnic* (see *-ics*).] The art of making fireworks; the composition, structure, and use of fireworks. See *firework*, 2.

pyrotechnist (pī-rō-tek′nist), *n.* [< *pyrotechn-y* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in pyrotechny; a manufacturer of fireworks.

pyrotechny (pī′rō-tek-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *τέχνη*, art.] 1. The management and mechanical application of fire.

> Does man go thus far by his skill in *pyrotechny*, and shall not God do more, who is the Cosmotect?
> *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 199.

2. The fabrication of fireworks for military and ornamental purposes (see *firework*, 2); the composition and scientific use of combustible substances employed as signals, as destructive agents, or for purposes of display.

pyrothonide (pī-roth′ō-nid), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *ὀθόνη*, fine linen, + *-ide*1.] A kind of empyreumatic oil produced by the combustion of textures of hemp, linen, or cotton in a copper vessel, formerly used in medicine. *Dunglison*.

pyrotic (pī-rot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πυρωτικός*, burning, heating, < *πυροῦν*, set on fire, < *πῦρ*, fire: see *pyrosis*.] I. *a.* Caustic.

II. *n.* A caustic medicine.

pyro-uric (pī-rō-ū′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *οὖρον*, urine, + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, same as *cyanuric*.

pyroxanthine, pyroxanthin (pī-rok-san′thin), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-ine*2, *-in*2.] A yellow crystalline substance found in crude wood-spirit. Also called *eblanin*.

pyroxene (pī′rok-sēn), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *ξένος*, a guest.] An important mineral species, embracing many varieties differing in appearance and chemical composition. It occurs in monoclinic crystals, often short prismatic in habit, and with an angle in front of nearly 90°, so that these crystals resemble square prisms. Granular forms are common, and also massive varieties, the latter being usually coarsely laminated in structure, rarely fibrous or columnar. The color varies from white to gray, green, brown, and black, and the composition from the simple metasilicate of calcium and magnesium to kinds containing, with calcium or magnesium, or both, iron, manganese, and aluminium. The different varieties are usually divided into two groups, the non-aluminous and the aluminous. Of the former the prominent kinds are—diopside or malacolite, which contains only calcium and magnesium, and is white to gray or light-green in color, with the subvarieties called alalite or mussite (the diopside proper, from the Mussa Alp in the Ala valley in Piedmont, occurring in beautiful slender crystals), traversollite, canaanite, and white granular coccolite, and those containing iron, namely the grayish-green to deep-green or black salite, occurring in laminated masses, the crystallized baikalite, the granular green coccolite, and the deep-green diallage, which is characterized by a distinct parting parallel to the orthopinacoid plane and often by a pearly to metalloidal luster on this surface; also the lime-iron variety, hedenbergite, and the manganesian schefferite. The aluminous kinds include fassaite, which is light- to dark-green in color, and the common augite, which is dark-green to black and contains considerable iron. Augite is characteristic of many eruptive rocks, especially those of a basic character, as diabase, basalt, etc. Diallage is an essential constituent of the gabbros, of norite, etc. Besides the above varieties or subspecies belonging to pyroxene proper, the pyroxene group includes the related species enstatite or bronzite and hypersthene, which are orthorhombic in crystallization (hence called *rhombic pyroxenes*); also the monoclinic species wollastonite, ægirite and acmite, spodumene, and the triclinic rhodonite and babingtonite. Jadeite probably also belongs here. All these are characterized by the same prismatic angle of 87°. This group is closely related to the analogous amphibole (or hornblende) group, the species of which are characterized by a prismatic angle of 124½°; and several of the kinds under the two groups correspond exactly in composition—for example, diopside to tremolite, etc. A change of pyroxene to hornblende by a process of paramorphism is often observed, especially in certain igneous rocks. See *uralite* and *uralitization*.

pyroxenic (pī-rok-sen′ik), *a.* [< *pyroxene* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to pyroxene, or partaking of its qualities; composed of or containing pyroxene.

pyroxyle (pī-rok′sil), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *ξύλον*, wood.] Same as *pyroxylin*.

pyroxylic (pī-rok-sil′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *ξύλον*, wood (cf. *pyroxyle*), + *-ic*.] Obtained by distilling wood.—**Pyroxylic spirit**, methylic alcohol; a product of the distillation of wood. It constitutes about one tenth of the watery products after separation of the tar, and is obtained from these products by re-distillation. Rectification is partially effected by first heating it with slaked lime, which frees a large quantity of ammonia, next neutralizing the remainder of the ammonia and precipitating the remaining traces of tar by sulphuric acid, then again distilling and passing it several times over quicklime. The product is the crude wood-spirit of commerce, which still contains many impurities; these are removed by chemically combining it with calcium chlorid and heating the compound over a water-bath to 100° C., which drives off volatile impurities. It is then distilled with water, which breaks up the combination and sets free the pyroxylic spirit diluted with water. The latter is then removed to get the desired strength by treatment with quicklime. Also called *wood-spirit* and *wood-alcohol*.

pyroxylin, pyroxyline (pī-rok′si-lin), *n.* [< *pyroxyle* + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] Guncotton or a similar substance obtained by immersing vegetable fiber in nitric or nitrosulphuric acid, and then suffering it to dry. Such substances are nitro-derivatives of cellulose. Also *pyroxyle*.—**Soluble pyroxylin.** Same as *dinitrocellulose*.

pyrrhic1 (pir′ik), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *pyrrhicha*, *pyrrhiche*, < Gr. *πυρρίχη*, a kind of war-dance, said to be named from Pyrrhichus, the inventor, < Πύρριχος, Pyrrhichus.] I. *n.* An ancient Grecian warlike dance, in quick and light measure, accompanied by the flute. It consisted chiefly in adroit and nimble steps and motions of the body, intended to represent the attempt to avoid strokes of an enemy in battle and to inflict injury upon him. It was performed under arms, and the movements and practice necessary were looked upon as training for service in the field.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Greek martial dance called a pyrrhic.

> You have the *Pyrrhic* dance as yet;
> Where is the Pyrrhic phalanx gone?
> *Byron*, Don Juan, III. 86 (song).

pyrrhic2 (pir′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *pyrrhichius*, < Gr. *πυρρίχιος*, of or belonging to the pyrrhic (dance) (*ποὺς πυρρίχιος*, a pyrrhic foot), < *πυρρίχη*, a pyrrhic: see *pyrrhic*1.] I. *a.* In *pros.*, consisting of two short times or syllables: as, a *pyrrhic* foot; composed of or pertaining to feet so constituted: as, *pyrrhic* verse; *pyrrhic* rhythm.

II. *n.* In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of two short times or syllables. A pyrrhic is apparently a disemic isorrhythmic foot (◡ | ◡ or ◡ | ◡). The earlier and better ancient authorities (the rhythmicians), however, did not acknowledge the existence of a disemic foot, and it seems to have been first introduced into metrical analysis by the grammarians and later metricians. An apparent pyrrhic (◡ ◡) can occur—(*a*) at the end of an iambic line (◡ ◡ for ◡ –); (*b*) as part of proceleusmatics (◡ ◡ ◡ ◡), Ionics (◡ ◡ – – or – – ◡ ◡), or peons (– ◡ ◡ ◡, ◡ – ◡ ◡, ◡ ◡ – ◡, ◡ ◡ ◡ –), regarded by later writers as compound feet; and (*c*) in the so-called basis or polyschematist foot of a logaœdic series. Wherever it occurs as a separate foot, it is accordingly a representative of a trisemic foot (– ◡ or ◡ –). Pyrrhics in continuous composition would constitute proceleusmatic verse, and, although there is little trace of the actual existence of such a meter, it may have been used in single lines or short systems to accompany or suggest the more rapid movements of the war-dance (*pyrrhic*1) from which it probably takes its name. Also called *dibrach* (Latin *dibrachys* or *librevis*), *pariambus*, and (*single* or *disemic*) *proceleusmatic*. The name *ἡγεμών* or *hegemon* (leader), often given to the pyrrhic in ancient writers, was apparently suggested by its being placed first in the accepted list of feet. Also *pyrrhichius*.

> A verse made up of *pyrrhics* in immediate succession.
> *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 99.

Pyrrhic3 (pir′ik), *a.* [< L. *Pyrrhus*, < Gr. Πύρρος, Pyrrhus (see def.), < *πυρρός*, red-haired, reddish: see *burrel*.] Pertaining to Pyrrhus, especially to Pyrrhus, King of Epirus (see phrase below).—**Pyrrhic victory**, a success obtained at too great a cost: in allusion to the reputed exclamation of Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, after the battle of Asculum against the Romans (279 B. C.), "Another such victory and we are lost!"

pyrrhicist (pir′i-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *πυρριχιστής*, one who danced the pyrrhic, < *πυρριχίζειν*, dance the pyrrhic, < *πυρρίχη*, the pyrrhic: see *pyrrhic*1.] One who danced in the pyrrhic. *Imp. Dict.*

pyrrhichius (pi-rik′i-us), *n.*; pl. *pyrrhichii* (-i). [L.: see *pyrrhic*2.] Same as *pyrrhic*2.

This word [rĕnĕt] hauling both syllables sliding and slipper make the foote *Pirrichius*, because if he be truly vttered, he beares in maner no sharper accent vpō the one then the other syllable, but be in effect egall in time and tune, as is also the Spondeus.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 102.

pyrrhite (pir'īt), *n.* [< Gr. πυρρός, reddish (see *burrel*), + *-ite*2.] A rare mineral, occurring in minute regular reddish-yellow octahedrons. Its composition is not certainly known, but it is supposed to be related to the niobate pyrochlore.

pyrrhoarsenite (pir-ō-är'se-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. πυρρός, reddish, + E. *arsenite*.] An arseniate of calcium, magnesium, and manganese, in which the arsenic is in part replaced by antimony. It occurs in embedded grains of a deep yellowish-red color in Sweden.

Pyrrhocoracinæ (pir-ō-kor-a-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyrrhocorax* (*-corac-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Corvidæ*, named in 1846 by G. R. Gray from the genus *Pyrrhocorax;* the choughs. Also called *Fregilinæ*.

pyrrhocoracine (pir-ō-kor'a-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pyrrhocoracinæ*.

Pyrrhocorax (pi-rok'o-raks), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. πυρρός, reddish, + κόραξ, a raven.] A genus of *Corvidæ*, typical of the *Pyrrhocoracinæ;* the choughs. *P. or Fregilus graculus* is the common chough with red bill and feet (see cut under *chough*); *P. alpinus* is the alpine chough. The genus is sometimes restricted to the latter, and then distinguished from *Fregilus*.

Pyrrhocoridæ (pir-ō-kor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyrrhocoris* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, consisting of large, stout bugs, usually marked with red and black, and containing many tropical and subtropical species. The cotton-stainer of the West Indies and southern United States, *Dysdercus saturellus*, is an example.

Pyrrhocoris (pi-rok'o-ris), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1841), < Gr. πυρρός, reddish, + κόρις, a bug.] A genus of true bugs, typical of the family *Pyrrhocoridæ*.

Pyrrhonean (pi-rō'nē-an), *a.* [< L. *Pyrrhoneus* (< Gr. Πύρρων, Pyrrho: see *Pyrrhonic*) + *-an*.] Pyrrhonic.

Pyrrhonian (pi-rō'ni-an), *n.* [< Gr. Πύρρων, Pyrrho, + *-i-an*.] Same as *Pyrrhonist*.

Pyrrhonic (pi-ron'ik), *a.* [< Gr. Πύρρων, Pyrrho, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Pyrrho (about 360–270 B. C.), a philosopher of Elis, and disciple of Anaxarchus; of or pertaining to Pyrrhonism or skepticism: as, the *Pyrrhonic* form of doubt. The doctrine of Pyrrho was that there is just as much to be said for as against any opinion whatever; that neither the senses nor the reason are to be trusted in the least; and that when we are once convinced we can know nothing, we cease to care, and in this way alone can attain happiness. It is said that Pyrrho would take no ordinary practical precautions, such as getting out of the way of vehicles.

Pyrrhonism (pir'o-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. Πύρρων, Pyrrho, + *-ism*.] The doctrines of Pyrrho and his followers; absolute skepticism; universal doubt.

And thus, O circular philosopher, . . . you have arrived at a fine *Pyrrhonism*, at an equivalence and indifferency of all actions. *Emerson*.

Pyrrhonist (pir'o-nist), *n.* [< Gr. Πύρρων, Pyrrho, + *-ist*.] A follower of Pyrrho; an adherent of Pyrrhonism; one who doubts everything.

Pyrrhopappus (pir-ō-pap'us), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1838), < Gr. πυρρός, reddish, + πάππος, taken in mod. sense 'pappus': see *pappus*.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ* and subtribe *Lactucæ*. It is characterized by its smooth habit, and its nearly cylindrical beaked achenes, covered with many rough and muricate ridges and bearing a reddish pappus which is either persistent or in falling carries with it a disk from which it grows. There are 3 or, according to some authors, 4 species, all natives of the United States or Mexico. They are annual or perennial herbs, with radical leaves or with alternate stem-leaves, and both entire and deeply cut on the same stem. The yellow flower-heads terminate long erect stalks, and resemble those of the common dandelion, which, however, are readily distinguished by their white pappus. See *false dandelion*, under *dandelion*.

pyrrhotine (pir'ō-tin), *n.* [< Gr. πυρρός, reddish, + *-i-* + *-ine*2.] Native iron sulphid, a mineral crystallizing in hexagonal prisms and occurring also massive, of a bronze color and metallic luster. It is generally slightly magnetic, and is hence called *magnetic pyrites*. In composition it conforms to the general formula Fe_nS_{n+1}, but varying from Fe_7S_8 to $Fe_{11}S_{12}$. The mineral troilite, common in nodules in meteoric iron, may be the same mineral, although to this the formula FeS is generally ascribed.

pyrrhotite (pir'ō-tīt), *n.* [As *pyrrhot-ine* + *-ite*2.] Same as *pyrrhotine*.

pyrrhous (pir'us), *a.* [< Gr. πυρρός, flame-colored, yellowish-red, reddish, red-haired, < πῦρ, fire. Cf. *burrel*.] Reddish.

Pyrrhula (pir'ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), dim. < Gr. πυρρός, reddish: see *pyrrhous*.] A genus of *Fringillidæ*, giving name to the *Pyrrhulinæ*, characterized by the very short stout turgid bill; the bullfinches. See cut under *bullfinch*1.

Pyrrhulinæ (pir-ō-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyrrhula* + *-inæ*.] An undefinable subfamily of *Fringillidæ*, named by Swainson in 1837 from the genus *Pyrrhula;* the bullfinches.

pyrrhuline (pir'ō-lin), *a.* [< *Pyrrhula* + *-ine*1.] Resembling a bullfinch, especially in the form of the bill: said of various birds.

Pyrrhuloxia (pir-ō-lok'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850), < *Pyrrhula* + *Loxia:* see *Pyrrhula*, and *Loxia*, 2.] A genus of *Fringillidæ*, closely related to *Cardinalis*, but having a very short stout turgid bill, like a bullfinch's; the Texas cardinals. The species is *P. sinuata*, having the size and form of the common cardinal, but the plumage gray, beautifully varied with carmine red.

Pyrrhura (pi-rō'rä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1856), < Gr. πίρρος, reddish, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of parrots, giving name to the *Pyrrhurinæ*. *P. cruentatus* of South America is an example.

Pyrrhurinæ (pir-ō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyrrhura* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Psittacidæ*, named by Garrod from the genus *Pyrrhura*, resembling *Arinæ*, but having no ambiens.

pyrryt, *n.* An obsolete form of *pirry*.

Pyrula (pir'ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1799), < L. *pirum*, improp. *pyrum*, a pear: see *pear*. Cf. *Pyrola*.] A genus of gastropods having a pyriform shell, whence the name; the fig-shells or pear-shells. (See cut under *fig-shell*.) Very different limits have been assigned to it. (*a*) Originally it was named in connection with *P. ficus* only. (*b*) Subsequently it was used for many species agreeing with *P. ficus* in general form, but radically differing in other characters, and consequently afterward generically differentiated. (*c*) Later it was restricted to the genus now generally called *Fulgur* and related forms, *P. ficus* then being called *Ficula* or *Sycotypus*. (*d*) By recent authors it is restricted to *P. ficus* and closely related species. Also spelled *Pirula*.

Pyrularia (pir-ō-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (F. A. Michaux, 1803), so called with ref. to the small pear-shaped fruit; < L. *pirum*, improp. *pyrum*, a pear: see *Pyrula*.] A genus of apetalous shrubs of the order *Santalaceæ*, the sandalwood family, and of the tribe *Osyrideæ*. It is characterized by partly dicecious flowers, with parallel anther-cells, and a disk with scale-shaped lobes alternating with the five stamens, the small clusters of staminate flowers racemed toward the ends of the branches, and the pistillate flowers terminal, and few or single. The two species are shrubs or small trees, with thin and veiny alternate short-stalked and minutely pellucid-dotted leaves, small greenish flowers with a short columnar style and capitate stigma, and an inferior one-celled ovary, with two or three ovules hanging from the apex of a free central placenta. The rather large obovoid fruit is a fleshy drupe, with a hard thin-shelled spherical stone, containing a globose seed with fleshy and very oily albumen. One of the species is North American, for which see *oil-nut* (*b*); the other, *P. edulis*, is found in India, a large tree, yielding an edible fruit.

Pyrulidæ (pī-rō'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyrula* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Pyrula* (*d*) or *Ficula*. The animal has a narrow long head with subulate tentacles and eyes at their external bases, mantle with large lobes reflected over the shell, and a large foot. The shell is pyriform, thin, and generally sculptured with transverse and longitudinal lines. The species are inhabitants of tropical or warm seas. Also *Pirulidæ*, *Ficulidæ*, and *Sycotypidæ*.

Pyrulinæ (pir-ō-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [< *Pyrula* + *-inæ*.] 1. The *Pyrulidæ* as a subfamily of *Doliidæ*.—2. A subfamily restricted to *Pyrula* as represented by species of *Fulgur* and related forms. They are known as *fig-shells* and *pear-shells*.

pyruline (pir'ō-lin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Pyrulinæ*, or having their characters.

pyruric (pī-rō'rik), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + οὖρον, urine. Cf. *pyro-uric*.] In *chem.*, same as *cyanuric*.

Pyrus (pī'rus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), prop. *Pirus*, < L. *pirus*, improp. *pyrus*, a pear-tree: see *pear*1.] A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs, including the apple and pear, the type of the tribe *Pomeæ*, which takes its name from the pome, the characteristic fruit of this genus. It is characterized by an urn-shaped superior calyx, of which the limb is deciduous or persistent, and by an ovary of from two to five mostly two-ovuled cells, which in fruit are two- or one-seeded, separated, cartilaginous-walled, and immediately invested by a fleshy expansion of the disk, the whole being surrounded by the thickened calyx. There are about 50 species, natives of northern temperate regions and extending into the mountains of India. They bear alternate petioled and usually toothed leaves, deciduous stipules, and numerous cymes of snowy-white or pink flowers, each with five roundish petals and numerous stamens, terminating short spur-like branches. The numerous sections are strikingly different in habit, and several were long received as distinct genera. The typical section *Pyrophorum* (De Candolle, 1825) includes the pear and the wild pear or choke-pear and allied species. (See *pear*1.) The section *Malus* (Tournefort, 1700), the apple, distinguished by a fruit hollowed in at the base, includes *P. Malus*, for which see *apple*, *apple-tree*, and *crab*2. To the section *Aria* (De Candolle, 1825), having only two or three styles and ovate leaves whitened beneath, belongs *P. Aria*, the beam-tree, with several varieties, including *P. intermedia*, the Swedish beam-tree. To the section *Torminaria* (De Candolle, 1825), with pinnately lobed leaves and somewhat obconical fruit, belongs *P. torminalis*, the wild service-tree (see *service-tree*). In the section *Sorbus* (Tournefort, 1700), with compound cymes and pinnate leaves, are included *P. domestica* (formerly *Sorbus domestica*), for which see *service-tree*; *P. Americana* and *P. aucuparia*, for which see *mountain-ash*. Another section, *Adenorhachis* (De Candolle, 1825), with berry-like fruit, but undivided leaves and glandular petioles, includes *P. arbutifolia*, for which see *chokeberry*, and cut under *inflorescence*. To the section *Cydonia* (Tournefort, 1700) belong the quinces. (See *Cydonia* and *quince*1.) The genus *Mespilus* was also made by Bentham and Hooker a section of *Pyrus*. See *Mespilus* and *medlar*. Also *Pirus*.

pyryt, *n.* An obsolete form of *pirry*.

pysa (pī'sä), *n.* Same as *piece*.

pysane1, *n.* Same as *pisan*2.

pyt, pyttet, *n.* Obsolete forms of *pit*1.

Pythagorean (pi-thag-ō-rē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Pythagoreus*, < Gr. Πυθαγόρειος, pertaining to Pythagoras, < Πυθαγόρας, Pythagoras.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Pythagoras, a Greek philosopher (perhaps 532 B. C.), or the school founded at Crotona (modern Cotrone), in Italy. All testimony concerning this school is of a late date, and the substance of it is rejected by many critics either as improbable, or as probable, and "on that account all the more indemonstrable" (*Zeller*). The stories are, however, very consistent. The higher grade of the school is represented as a strict monastic community, the doctrine being kept secret, and all betrayals terribly punished, for the purpose of maintaining political ascendancy. Pythagoras is said to have traveled to Egypt and Babylon; and many circumstances are accounted for by supposing that he did so. From those countries he might have brought, as it is said he did, a superior knowledge of mathematics. This knowledge, if kept secret, might have supplied revenues to the school, by calculations and surveys made for citizens. It is difficult to doubt that mathematical science was much advanced within the school. All writers upon ancient mathematics attribute to Pythagoras the Pythagorean proposition and a rule for finding Pythagorean triangles. The importance attached to the pentagram in the school shows that the Pythagoreans were acquainted with its geometrical construction, which is very difficult. They knew the regular or cosmical bodies. They were in possession of many propositions in the theory of numbers, including the doctrine of the arithmetical, geometrical, and harmonical proportions. It is not impossible that they may have had an abacus, little inferior to the Arabic system of arithmetical notation. It is not known how long the society lasted, perhaps for many centuries; as long as it retained any valuable secret it would continue to exist. The Pythagorean philosophy has never been comprehended. The substances of things were held to be abstract numbers; they were in some sense the elements of the universe. Each number, therefore, had its virtue. One was the number of the origin, of reason. Two was the number of matter, of brute force, of evil. Three was the number of mediation, four of justice, five of reproduction, etc. Ten governed the world. In the Pythagorean oath, Pythagoras is called the revealer of the quaternary number—that is, ten—as if something decimal were what he chiefly taught. Something fundamental was also found in odd and even, in square numbers, and the like. Harmony, or music, consists in number. The soul is the harmony, or number, of the body. The universe has also a soul. The remainder of the prominent Pythagorean teachings with which we are acquainted are apparently religious. Pythagoras taught the transmigration of souls. Spirits, both ghosts and demigods, were an object of Pythagorean belief. The brotherhood celebrated certain mysterious rites connected with a view of life as a process of purification. About the time of Augustus, perhaps earlier, Pythagoreanism became mixed with Platonism.—**Pythagorean bean.** See *bean*1.—**Pythagorean comma.** See *comma*, 5 (*a*).—**Pythagorean dyad.** See *dyad*.—**Pythagorean letter**, the letter Y, so called because its Greek original represented the sacred triad, formed by the dual proceeding from the monad.—**Pythagorean lyre**, a lyre of eight strings, said to have been invented by Pythagoras.—**Pythagorean proposition**, the 47th proposition of the first book of Euclid's "Elements," that the sum of the squares on the legs of a right-angled triangle is equal to the square on the hypotenuse: said to have been discovered by Pythagoras.—**Pythagorean semitone.** Same as *limma*, 1.—**Pythagorean system**, in *astron.*, the astronomical system of Copernicus, erroneously attributed to the Pythagoreans.—**Pythagorean table**, the multiplication-table. But this appellation is due to a corruption in the text of Boethius. The table originally referred to was an abacus.—**Pythagorean triangle**, a triad of whole numbers proportional to the sides of a right-angled triangle—the square of one being equal to the sum of the squares of the other two: as, 3, 4, 5; 12, 35, 37.—**Pythagorean tuning**, in *music*, a system of tuning in which the tones of the scale are fixed by tuning upward in perfect fifths, and back in octaves. The major third thus obtained was long considered the true one, and its recognition as a consonance correspondingly delayed.

II. *n.* A follower of Pythagoras, the founder of the Italic sect of philosophers.

Not that I wanted beans to eat, for I am by nature a *Pythagorean*, so far as beans are concerned.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 175.

Pythagoreanism (pi-thag-ō-rē'an-izm), *n.* [< *Pythagorean* + *-ism*.] Same as *Pythagorism*.

Pythagoreanize (pi-thag-ō-rē'an-īz), *v. i.* [< *Pythagorean* + *-ize*.] Same as *Pythagorize*.

Pythagoric (pith-a-gor'ik), *a.* [< L. *Pythagoricus*, < Gr. Πυθαγορικός, pertaining to Pythagoras, < Πυθαγόρας, Pythagoras: see *Pythagorean.*] Pythagorean. *Imp. Dict.*

Pythagorical (pith-a-gor'i-kal), *a.* [< *Pythagoric* + *-al.*] Same as *Pythagoric.*

That *Pythagorical* rascal! in a gentleman's suit to-day, in a knight's to-morrow.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, v. 1.

Breeches *Pythagorical*, by reason of their transmigration into several shapes. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Pythagorism (pi-thag'ō-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. Πυθαγορισμός, adherence to the principles laid down by Pythagoras, < Πυθαγόρας, Pythagoras: see *Pythagorean.*] The doctrines or philosophy of Pythagoras or of the Pythagoreans. Also *Pythagoreanism.*

Pythagorize (pi-thag'ō-rīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Pythagorized*, ppr. *Pythagorizing.* [< Gr. Πυθαγορίζειν, be a disciple of Pythagoras, < Πυθαγόρας, Pythagoras: see *Pythagorean.*] To speculate after the manner of Pythagoras or his followers; tend toward or become imbued with Pythagorism.

Pythia (pith'i-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. Πυθία (sc. ἱέρεια, a priestess), the Pythia, priestess of Apollo at Delphi: see *Pythian.*]

1. In *Gr. antiq.*, the priestess who held communion with Apollo and received his oracles in the inner sanctuary of the great temple at Delphi, throughout historic antiquity. See *oracle.*—2. [NL.] In *conch.*: (*a*) A genus of gastropods of the family *Auriculidæ*, generally called *Scarabus.* *Bolton*, 1798. (*b*) A genus of bulimiform shells, comprising species of *Achatina*, *Bulimus*, *Glandina*, etc. *Oken*, 1815.

The Pythia Seated on the Oracular Tripod. (From a Greek red-figured vase.)

pythiad (pith'i-ad), *n.* [< Gr. πυθιάς (-ἀδ), a period of four years between two consecutive celebrations of the Pythian games, < Πύθια (sc. ἱερά), the Pythian games: see *Pythian.*] The period of four years intervening between one celebration of the Pythian games and the succeeding.

Pythiambic (pith-i-am'bik), *a.* [As *Pythian* + *iambic.*] In *anc. pros.*, constituting an episynthetic meter consisting of a dactylic hexameter (*Pythian verse*) followed by an iambic colon. The *first Pythiambic system* (*stanza* or *strophe*) subjoins an iambic dimeter and the *second Pythiambic system* (*stanza* or *strophe*) an iambic trimeter to the hexameter.

Pythian (pith'i-an), *a.* [< L. *Pythius*, < Gr. Πύθιος, pertaining to Delphi, or to the Delphic Apollo, < Πυθώ, also Πυθών, the older name of Delphi and the surrounding region.] Pertaining to Delphi, or to the priestess of Apollo at Delphi, who there delivered oracles.—**Pythian Apollo.** See *Apollo.*—**Pythian games**, one of the four great national festivals of Greece, celebrated once in four years in honor of Apollo at Delphi.—**Pythian meter**, **Pythian verse**, the dactylic hexameter: probably so called from its use in the oracles delivered by the Pythia, or, according to ancient writers, from the first song of triumph to Apollo for his victory over the Python, a triple *in parte* (– – | – – | – – | – – | – –).

Pythidæ (pith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pytho* + *-idæ.*] A small family of heteromerous coleopterous insects, typified by the genus *Pytho.* They have the anterior coxal cavities open behind, the antennæ free, the thorax not margined at the sides, and its disk not impressed at the base. Ten genera are known, distributed in Europe and North America, a single species only occurring elsewhere. They are found under bark and stones.

Pytho (pī'thō), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796): see *Pythian.*] A genus of coleopterous insects, typical of the family *Pythidæ*, comprising forms with very depressed body, striate elytra, and one-toothed mandibles. A half-dozen species are known, 3 from North America, and the others from Europe. They live under the bark of trees.

pythogenesis (pī-thō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. πύθειν, rot, become putrid, + γένεσις, origin: see *genesis.*] Production by means of filth. See *pythogenic.*

pythogenic (pī-thō-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πύθειν, rot, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous.*] Produced by filth: specifically applied to a class of diseases, as typhoid, the occurrence of which is favored by filth, especially by a vitiated atmosphere.

Cause and effect were for the first time connected in the public mind, which was thus enlightened for the first time as to the nature of what we now call *pythogenic* or filth-born maladies. *Pall Mall Gazette.*

Pythogenic fever. See *fever*1.

pythometric (pī-thō-met'rik), *a.* [Improp. for *pithometric*, < Gr. πίθος, a wine-jar, + μέτρον, measure: see *metric.*] Pertaining to the gaging of casks.

Python (pī'thon), *n.* [< L. *Python*, < Gr. Πίθων, Python (see def. 1). Cf. Πυθώ, Πυθών, the earlier name of Delphi, and see *Pythian.*] 1. In classical antiquities and in the New Testament, a soothsaying spirit or demon; hence, also, a person possessed by such a spirit; especially, a ventriloquist. Some ancient writers speak of the serpent Python as having delivered oracles at Delphi before the coming of Apollo, and during the Roman imperial period we find the name often given to soothsayers. The spirit was supposed to speak from the belly of the soothsayer, who was accordingly called ἐγγαστρίμυθος, a ventriloquist, a word used in the Septuagint to represent the Hebrew *'ôbh* (see *ob*1), often rendered *python* in the Vulgate. In Acts xvi. 16 the usual reading is 'a spirit of Python,' while some manuscripts read 'a spirit, a Python.'

A certain maid having a spirit of divination [margin: Gr. a spirit, a *Pythan*] met us.
Acts xvi. 16 (revised version).

Like thee [the Sun], the Hero does his Arms employ
The raging *Python* to destroy.
Prior, Hymn to the Sun, st. 3.

2. [*l. c.*] Any very large serpent, as a rock-snake: loosely used, like *boa* and *anaconda*, but properly applicable only to the large Old World non-venomous serpents of the family *Pythonidæ.*—3. [NL.] The typical genus of *Pythonidæ*: formerly conterminous with the family, now restricted to species having premaxillary

Python (*Python molurus*).

teeth, labial plates of both jaws fossate, and scuta extending to between the orbits. These are the rock-snakes proper, as *P. molurus* and *P. reticulatus.* See cut under *Pythonidæ*, also cuts under *Ophidia*, *zygantrum*, and *zygosphene.*

pythoness (pith'ō-nes), *n.* [Also, as ML., *Pythonissa*; < ME. *Phitonesse*, *Phitonisse*, etc., < OF. *Pythonesse*, etc., < ML. *Pythonissa*, < MGr. *πυθώνισσα*, fem. of Gr. *πύθων*, a ventriloquist, also prob. a diviner (cf. *πνεῦμα πύθωνος*, a spirit of divination), < Πυθώ, Πυθών, the older name of Delphi: see *Pythian.*] The Pythia or especial priestess of Apollo at his temple at Delphi, who was supposed to be inspired to give his oracular answers; hence, any woman supposed to have a spirit of divination; a witch.

Magicians and tregetours,
And *phitonisses*, charmeresses,
Olde wyches, sorceresses.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1261.

Saith the *Pythonissa* to Saul, "To morrow thou and thy sons shall be with me." *Bacon*, Prophecies (ed. 1887).

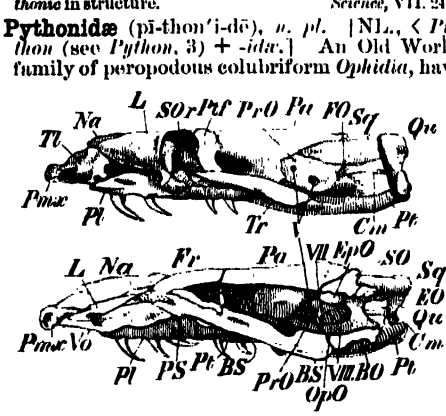
She stood a moment as a *Pythoness*
Stands on her tripod.
Byron, Don Juan, vi. 107.

pythonic1 (pi-thon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. Πυθωνικός, pertaining to Pytho, < Πυθώ, Πυθών, the older name of Delphi: see *Pythian.*] Oracular; pertaining to the prediction of future events; prophetic.

pythonic2 (pī-thon'ik), *a.* [< *python* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a python or the pythons; resembling a python.

I got from the cretaceous deposit of my neighborhood enough fossil material to diagnose a new species of reptile, which, although with powerful paddles, was almost *pythonic* in structure. *Science*, VII. 242.

Pythonidæ (pī-thon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Python* (see *Python*, 3) + *-idæ.*] An Old World family of peropodous colubriform *Ophidia*, having rudiments of posterior extremities, a coronoid bone, supraorbital and postorbital bones, and premaxillary teeth, with or without maxillary teeth; the rock-snakes. There are several genera, as *Python*, *Morelia*, *Liasis*, *Nardoa*, *Aspidiotes*, *Loxocemus*, *Chondropython*, and *Aspidopython.*



Skull of a Python, left side and in longitudinal section.

BO, basioccipital; *BS*, basisphenoid; *Cm*, columella of ear, or stapes (not the columella of the skull); *EO*, exoccipital; *EpO*, epiotic; *Fr*, frontal; *FO*, fenestra ovalis; *L*, lacrymal; *Na*, nasal; *OpO*, opisthotic; *Pa*, parietal; *Pl*, palatine; *Pmx*, premaxilla; *PrO*, prootic; *PS*, presphenoid; *Pt*, pterygoid; *PtO*, posttemporal; *Qu*, quadrate; *SO*, supraoccipital; *Sor*, supraorbital; *Sq*, squamosal; *Tr*, turbinal; *Tr*, transverse bone; *V*, *VII*, *VIII*, exits of fifth, seventh, and eighth nerves; *Vo*, vomer. The teeth show the aglyphodont dentition.

pythoniform (pī'thon-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Python*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or related to a python, boa, or rock-snake; pythonoid; peropodous, as a serpent.

Pythoninæ (pī-thō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Python* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of pythonoid serpents, typified by the genus *Python*, having premaxillary teeth. They chiefly inhabit the tropics of Africa and Asia, and some of them are among the largest of snakes.

pythonine (pī'thō-nin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pythoninæ* or *Pythonidæ*; pythoniform.

II. *n.* A python or member of the *Pythonidæ.*

pythonism (pith'ō-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. Πυθώ, Pytho, the older name of Delphi (see *Pythian*, *Python*), + *-ism.*] The art of foretelling future events after the manner of the Delphic oracle.

pythonist† (pith'ō-nist), *n.* [Also *pithonist*; < Gr. Πυθώ, Πυθών, Pytho, the older name of Delphi (see *Pythian*, *Python*), + *-ist.* Cf. *pythoness.*] A conjurer.

See the conjuring, proud, remorceless Priest
Rend in full rage (too like a furious fiend)
The pompous vestures of this *Pithonist*,
When Christ doth (vrg'd) aright His cause defend.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 7. (*Davies.*)

pythonoid (pī'thō-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Python*, q. v., + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to a python; belonging to the *Pythonoidea*; pythoniform.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pythonoidea.*

Pythonoidea (pī-thō-noi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pythonoid.*] A suborder of *Ophidia*; the peropodous ophidians, having no trace of a pelvis, but almost invariably rudiments of hind limbs in the form of anal spurs. They are not poisonous, but are for the most part of great size, and often have great powers of constriction. They are the rock-snakes, pythons, boas, and anacondas, of the families *Pythonidæ*, *Boidæ*, and *Charinidæ.*

pythonomorph (pī'thō-nō-môrf), *n.* Any member of the *Pythonomorpha.*

Pythonomorpha (pī-thō-nō-môr'fạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Python*, q. v., + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] In Cope's classification (1871), an order of fossil streptostylic reptiles: same as *Mosasauria.*

pythonomorphic (pī-thō-nō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *pythonomorph* + *-ic.*] Same as *pythonomorphous.*

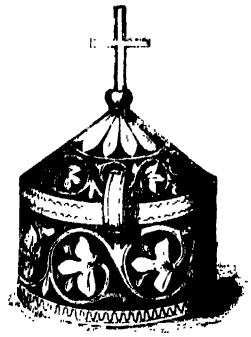
pythonomorphous (pī-thō-nō-môr'fus), *a.* [< *Python* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] Pertaining to the *Pythonomorpha*, or having their characters; mosasaurian.

The two orders of Ophidians and Lacertillans are nearly allied; the former is probably merely a specialized descendant of the latter or of the *pythonomorphous* reptiles, or perhaps of both. *Gunther*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 189.

pyuria (pī-ū'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *οὖρον*, urine.] The presence of pus in the urine.

pyx (piks), *n.* [Formerly also *pix*; < L. *pyxis*, *puxis*, < Gr. *πυξίς* (-ίδ-), a box, orig. one of boxwood, < *πύξος*, the box-tree, boxwood: see

box[1].] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the vase or vessel in which the reserved eucharist is kept. The name *pyx* (*pyxis*) for this vessel seems to have come into use in the ninth century. In earlier times the reserved sacrament was kept in an ark, columba, or turris (see *reservation*). In the Greek Church the vessel in which the sacrament is reserved is called the *artophorion*, *pyxion*, or *pyxis*. The pyx has also been used for unconsecrated altar-breads. It has generally been made cylindrical in shape, with a foot like that of a chalice, and has sometimes had a conical cover. In modern usage it is much smaller than formerly, and is often made round and flat like a watch case, for convenience, especially in carrying the sacrament to the sick. For public exposition of the sacrament a monstrance or ostensory is used instead.



Pyx for holding the Consecrated Host, 14th century.

The King marched towards Calais, so strictly observing his Proclamation against Church-robbing that, when one was complained of for having taken a Silver *Pixe* out of a Church, he not only caused the same to be restored, but the Soldier also to be hanged. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 170.

2. A box or chest in which specimen coins are deposited. —3. *Naut.*, the metallic box in which the nautical compass-card is suspended.— 4. In *anat.*, the acetabulum of the hip-bone; the cotyloid cavity; the pyxis. —**Trial of the pyx**, the final trial by weight and assay of gold and silver coins. At the British mint one coin is deposited in the pyx from every fifteen pounds of gold and one from every sixty pounds of silver coined. The trial is conducted periodically by a jury of goldsmiths under the direction of the queen's remembrancer, and constitutes a public attestation of the standard purity of the coin. In the United States it is conducted annually at Philadelphia. The phrase is also applied to the assaying of gold and silver plate which takes place at assay-offices.

pyx (piks), *v. t.* [< *pyx*, *n.*] To test by weight and assay, as the coins deposited in the pyx at the British mint. See *trial of the pyx*, above.

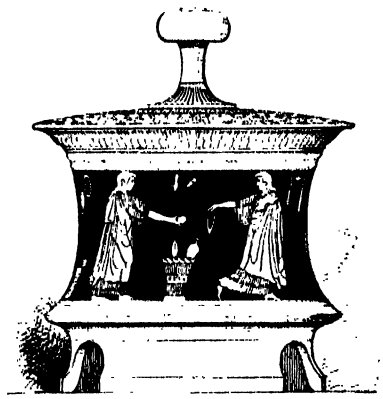
pyx-cloth (piks′klôth), *n.* A cloth of silk or other material in which it was formerly customary to wrap or veil the pyx. Also *Corpus Christi cloth*, *pyx-kerchief*, *pyx-veil*.

Pyxicola (pik-sik′ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πυξίς, a box (see *pyx*), + L. *colere*, inhabit.] A genus of vaginicolous *Vorticellinidæ*, in which the animalcules are attached behind to a lorica which can be closed by a discoidal operculum like the lid of a box, whence the name.

Pyxidanthera (pik″si-dan-thē′rä), *n.* [NL. (F. A. Michaux, 1803), so called in allusion to the lid-like opening of the anthers; < Gr. πυξίς, a box, + NL. *anthera*, anther.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Diapensiaceæ*. It is characterized by a persistent sessile corolla with short bell-shaped tube and five flat roundish lobes, five stamens fixed in the notches between the lobes, no staminodes, a three-celled ovary with many ovules, and globose anther-cells which are transversely two-valved and awn-pointed at the base. The only species, *P. barbulata*, is a dwarf and trailing shrubby evergreen, found in sands under pines from New Jersey southward to North Carolina; it is eagerly sought as a highly ornamental early spring-flowering plant, being covered with a profusion of small starry blossoms. It is known as the *pine-barren beauty*, and *flowering moss* (which see, under *moss*[1]), and also, locally, by contraction of its generic name, as *pyxie*. It bears crowded awl-shaped dark green leaves covering the short erect branches, or alternate on the longer creeping ones, and somewhat hairy or bearded near the base, whence the specific name.

pyxidate (pik′si-dāt), *a.* [< *pyxis* (*-id-*) + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having the character of a pyxis.

pyxidium (pik-sid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *pyxidia* (-ä). [< Gr. πυξίδιον, a writing-tablet, dim. of πυξίς, a box; see *pyx*.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *pyxis*, 9. —2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of *Vorticellinidæ*.



Greek Pyxis of red-figured pottery, 4th century B. C.

Pyxinei, Pyxineæ (pik-sin′ē-ī, -ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pyxis*, < Gr. πυξίς, a box, + *-in-* + *-ei*, *-eæ*.] A natural order of lichens, comprising those known in the arctic regions as *tripe de roche*. The order is characterized by a horizontal foliaceous thallus, mostly fixed by the center, and an orbicular disk, with the exciple distinct from the thallus, and at first closed.

pyxis (pik′sis), *n.*; pl. *pyxides* (-si-dēz). [L., also *puxis*, < Gr. πυξίς, a box: see *pyx*.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.* and *archæol.*, a type of cylindrical vase or box with a cover, used especially by women, as for the toilet. See cut in preceding column.—2. A box; a jewel-case.—3. In *anat.*, the cotyloid cavity, or acetabulum of the hip-joint.—4. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of brachiopods. *Chemnitz*, 1784.—5. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods. *Humphreys*, 1797.—6. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of land-tortoises of the family *Testudinidæ*, having the anterior part of the plastron so movable that it can be shut like the lid of a pyxis. *T. Bell*, 1827.—7. A tortoise of this genus, the only

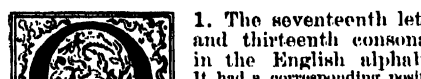
Pyxis arachnoides.

known species, *Pyxis arachnoides*, of Madagascar and Mauritius. Its shell is yellow, with broad black bands radiating from the center of the dorsal shields.—8. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean*, 1834.—9. In *bot.*: (*a*) A seed-vessel, commonly a capsule, with a circumscissile dehiscence, the top falling away like a lid, as in the common purslane and plantain, and in the fruit known as monkey-pots. See *Lecythis*, and cut under *circumscissile*. (*b*) The theca of mosses. Also *pyxidium*.—**Pyxis Nautica**, a southern constellation introduced by Lacaille, representing a ship's compass or binnacle. It seems no longer to be in use.

pyx-kerchief (piks′kėr″chif), *n.* Same as *pyx-cloth*.

pyx-veil (piks′vāl), *n.* Same as *pyx-cloth*.

Q, **q** (kyū), *n.* [(1) < ME. *qu-*, *qw-*, < OF. *qu-*, F. *qu-* = Sp. *cu-* = Pg. *cu-*, *qu-* = It. *qu-*, < L. *qu-* = Gr. *κ-* (*κF*), sometimes *π* = Skt. *kv-*, *k-*, etc. (2) < ME. *qu-*, *qw-*, *kw-*, *ku-*, *cu-*, *cw-*, < AS. *cw-* = OS. *kw-* = OFries. *kw-* = D. *kw-* = OHG. *kw-*, *cw-*, MHG. *kw-*, *qu-*, G. *qu-* = Icel. *kv-* = Sw. *kv-*, *qu-* = Dan. *kv-* = Goth. *kw-* (by Germans often written *kv-*, also rendered by *q-* or *qu-*; the Goth. character being single, namely, ϙ—the resemblance to the Roman u being accidental). (3) < ME. *qu-*, *qu-*, *quw-*, *quh-*, *wh-*, *hw-*, < AS. *hw-* = OS. OFries. *hw-* = D. *w-* = G. *w-* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *hv-*, etc.: see *wh-*. (4) Of various origin, ult. due to *c-* or *k-* or *ch-*.] **1.** An initial and medial sequence in words of Latin origin, as in *quarrel*[1], *quarrel*[2], *quadrant*, *query*, etc.—**2.** An initial sequence in some words of Anglo-Saxon (or other Teutonic) origin, properly written *kw-*, or as originally *cw-*, but altered in the Middle English period to *qu-* in conformity with the spelling of French and Latin words with *qu-* (see 1). It occurs in *quail*[1], *quake*, *qualm*, *queen*, *quell*, *quick*, etc. It does not occur medially except in composition.—**3.** An initial sequence in some Middle English or modern dialectal (Scotch) variants of words regularly spelled with *wh-*, as in *qual*, *qwaylle*, *quhal*, for *whale*; *quhilk* for *whilk* (which), *quhyp* for *whip*, etc.—**4.** An initial sequence of various origin other than the above, as in *quaint*, *quassia*, *quay*, *quince*, *quip*, *quire*[1], *quire*[2], *quiver*[2], *quoin*, *quoit*, etc. See the etymology of these words.



Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

Q occurs in English, as in Latin, only before a *u* that is followed by another vowel. The combination *qu* is pronounced either as *kw* (for example, *quinquennial*), or, the *u* being silent, as *k* simply (for example, *pique*). The words containing it are nearly all of Latin or French origin; but there are a few common words (as *queen*, *queer*, *quench*, *quick*, *quoth*) in which *qu* has been substituted for the equivalent Anglo-Saxon *cw* or Teutonic *kw*, and a number of other words (Asiatic, African, American, etc.) in which *qu* represents a like combination. In the transliteration of some Oriental alphabets (Arabic, Persian, Turkish, etc.), *q* represents the more guttural form of *k*. See *qu*.

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 500.—**3.** An abbreviation: (*a*) [*l. c.*] of *quadrans* (a farthing); (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *query*; (*c*) [*l. c.*] of *question*; (*d*) of *queen*; (*e*) [*l. c.*] in a ship's logbook, of *squalls*; (*f*) in *Rom. lit.* and *inscriptions*, of *Quintus*.—**4†.** A half-farthing: same as *cue*[2], 2 (*a*).

> Rather pray there be no fall of money, for thou wilt then go for a *q*. *Lyly*, Mother Bombie, iv. 2. (*Nares.*)

To mind one's p's and q's. See *mind*[1].

qabbalah, *n.* See *cabala*.

Q. B. An abbreviation of *Queen's Bench*.

Q. C. An abbreviation: (*a*) of *Queen's Council* or *Queen's Counsel*; (*b*) of *Queen's College*.

Q. d., or **q. d.** An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *quasi dicat*, as if he should say.

qd. An old contraction for *quod* or *quoth*. *Halliwell.*

Q. e., or **q. e.** An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *quod est*, which is.

Q. E. D. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *quod erat demonstrandum*, which was to be demonstrated.

Q. E. F. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *quod erat faciendum*, which was to be done.

Q. E. I. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *quod erat inveniendum*, which was to be found out.

Q. M. An abbreviation of *quartermaster*.

Qm., or **qm.** An abbreviation of the Latin word *quomodo*, by what means.

Q. M. G. An abbreviation of *quartermaster-general*.

Qr., or **qr.** An abbreviation: (*a*) of *quarter* (28 pounds); (*b*) of *quadrans* (farthing); (*c*) of *quire*.

Q. S. An abbreviation of *quarter-sessions*.

q. s., or **q. s.** An abbreviation: (*a*) of *quarter-section*; (*b*) of the Latin phrase *quantum sufficit*.

Qt., or **qt.** An abbreviation: (*a*) of *quart*; (*b*) of *quantity*.

qut, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *queue* or *cue*[1].

> In 1724 the peruke-makers advertised "full-bottom tyes, . . . *qu* perukes, and bagg wiggs" among the variety of artificial head-gear which they supplied. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 560.

qua (kwä'chä), *n.* Same as *quagga*. *Imp. Dict.*

quachi, *n.* Same as *coati*.

quachil, *n.* [Native name.] A large pocket-gopher, *Geomys hispidus* (formerly *Saccophorus quachil*). It inhabits Central America and some parts of Mexico, and is larger than any of the United States species, being nearly or quite a foot long, with the tail three inches more; the tail and feet are nearly naked; the pelage is harsh and lusterless, of a uniform dull chocolate brown, merely paler or grayer below; the upper incisors have each one deep furrow lying wholly in the inner half of the tooth. Its nearest relative is the Mexican tucan, *G. mexicanus*.

quack[1] (kwak), *v. i.* [< ME. **quakken* (?), *quacken* = MD. *quacken*, *quecken*, croak, quack, cry as a frog, goose, or quail, later *kwakken*, *kwaaken*, D. *kwaken*, croak, as a frog, = MLG. *quaken* = G. *quacken*, *quaken*, quack, croak, babble, *quäcken*, *quäken*, cry, scream, = Icel. *kvaka* = Sw. *qväka* = Dan. *kvakke*, croak, quack; cf. L. *coaxare*, croak, Gr. *κοάξ*, a quacking (see *coaxation*); all imitative words. Hence freq. *quackle*[1], and ult. *quail*[3].] **1.** To utter a harsh, flat, croaking sound or cry, as a goose or duck; croak; now, usually, to cry as a duck.

> He toke a gose fast by the nek,
> And the goose thoo begann to *quek*.
> *Rel. Antiq.*, i. 4. (*Halliwell.*)

> There were thirteen ducks, and . . . they all *quacked* very movingly. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, x.

2. To make an outcry: said of persons. [Prov. Eng.]

> He slew the captain where he stood,
> The rest they did *quack* an' roar.
> *Willie Wallace* (Child's Ballads, VI. 235).

quack[1] (kwak), *n.* [< ME. *quakke*, *quecke* = G. *quack*, *quak* = Dan. *kvak*; from the verb.] **1.** A harsh, croaking sound.

> He speketh thurgh the nose,
> As he were on the *quakke* or on the pose.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 232.

2. The cry of a duck; a quacking.

> He gave me a look from his one little eye, . . . and then a loud *quack* to second it. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, x.

quack[2] (kwak), *v.* [A particular use of *quack*[1], now associated with *quack*[2], *n.*, which is in part an abbr. of *quacksalver*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To talk noisily and ostentatiously; make vain and loud pretensions.

> Seek out for plants with signatures,
> To *quack* of universal cures.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. i. 328.

2. To play the quack; practise arts of quackery, as a pretender to medical skill.

> Hitherto I had only *quack'd* with myself, and the highest I consulted was our apothecary.
> *B. Mandeville*, Hypochondrical Disorders (1730), p. 7. (*Latham.*)

II. *trans.* **1.** To treat in the manner of a quack; play the quack with.

> If he [Monro] has any skill in *quacking* madmen, his art may perhaps be of service now in the Pretender's court. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 6.

> Quackery, and the love of being *quacked*, are in human nature as weeds are in our fields. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., Int., p. 32.

2. To tamper with dishonestly; use fraudulently.

> *Mallet.* My third Son . . . has an admirable knack at *quacking* Titles. . . . They tell me, when he gets an old good-for nothing Book, he claps a new Title to it, and sells off the whole Impression in a Week. *Mrs. Centlivre*, Gotham Election, i. 1.

quack[2] (kwak), *n.* and *a.* [Partly < *quack*[2], *v.*, partly an abbr. of *quacksalver*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An impudent and fraudulent pretender to medical skill; a mountebank; a knavish practitioner of medicine.

> *Quacks* in their Bills, and Poets in the Titles of their Plays, do not more disappoint us than Gallants with their Promises. *Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, iii.

> A potent *quack*, long versed in human ills,
> Who first insults the victim whom he kills.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 14.

quack-bird (kwak'bėrd), *n.* [< *quack* (imitative, like equiv. *quark*, *quawk*) + *bird*[1].] The American night-heron, *Nyctiardea grisea nævia*.

quackery (kwak'ėr-i), *n.* [< *quack*[2] + *-ery*.] The practices of a quack; pretension to medical skill; empiricism; mountebankery.

> Quackery, and the love of being *quacked*, are in human nature as weeds are in our fields. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., Int., p. 32.

quackish (kwak'ish), *a.* [< *quack*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Like a quack; characteristic of a quack; pretending.

> Some *quackish* Fellow, who has got a Receipt for the Cure of Diseases. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 3.

quackishly (kwak'ish-li), *adv.* In a quackish manner.

quackishness (kwak'ish-nes), *n.* The character of a quack; quackery.

quackism (kwak'izm), *n.* [< *quack*[2] + *-ism*.] Quackery.

quackle[1] (kwak'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *quack*[1].] To quack.

quackle[2] (kwak'l), *n.* [< *quackle*[1], *v.*] The quail, *Coturnix communis*.

quacksalver (kwak'sal-vėr), *n.* [< D. *kwakzalver* = MLG. *quacksalver* = G. *quacksalber*, a quacksalver, < *kwakzalven* = *quacksalben*, prate, boast, < *kwakken* = *quacken*, croak, quack, + *zalven* = *salben*, anoint, < *zalf* = *salbe*, salve, ointment: see *quack*[1] and *salve*[3].] A quack; a charlatan; a mountebank.

> Some *quacksalver* of physic, who has got a Receipt for the Cure of Diseases. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 3.

quacksalving (kwak'sal-ving), *n.* [< *quacksalver* + *-ing*[1].] The practices of a quacksalver; quackery.

quad[1] (kwod), *n.* [Abbr. of *quadrangle*.] **1.** A quadrangle; a square or oblong inclosed space, as in a college or prison.

> Here's a fellow will assure my lady that her squirrel is stolen, and get her head combed, before dinner, and set all the *quads* in an uproar. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4. 52.

2. A square or oblong building, as a college building, inclosing a quadrangle.

quad[2] (kwod), *n.* [Abbr. of *quadrat*.] In *printing*, a piece of type-metal cast lower than the face of the letter, used to fill out lines.

quad[3] (kwod), *n.* [Abbr. of *quadruped*.] A quadruped.

quad[4] (kwod), *n.* [Abbr. of *quadrant*.] A quadrant.

quad[5] (kwod), *n.* [Abbr. of *quadrille*.] A quadrille.

quad[6] (kwod), *n.* [Abbr. of *quadrisyllable*.] A quadrisyllable.

quadded (kwod'ed), *a.* [< *quad*[2] + *-ed*[2].] In *printing*, filled out with quads.

quadding (kwod'ing), *n.* [< *quad*[2] + *-ing*[1].] In *printing*, the act of filling out lines with quads.

quaddle (kwod'l), *n.* [Cf. *quaddy*.] A tadpole.

quaddy (kwod'i), *n.* [Cf. *quaddle*.] A tadpole.

quadi, *n.* Plural of *quadus*.

quadmetric (kwod-met'rik), *a.* [< *quad*[6] + *metric*.] Consisting of four measures.

quadra, *n.* Plural of *quadrum*.

quadrable (kwod'ra-bl), *a.* [< L. *quadrare*, square, + *-able*.] Capable of being squared.

quadrae, *n.* Plural of *quadra*.

quadragenarian (kwod'ra-je-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quadragenarius*, containing forty, < *quadraginta*, forty, < *quadrus*, four: see *quadrate*.] **I.** *a.* Forty years old; pertaining to forty years.

II. *n.* A person forty years old.

quadragenary (kwod'ra-je-nā-ri), *a.* [< L. *quadragenarius*, containing forty: see *quadragenarian*.] Consisting of forty.

quadragesima (kwod'ra-jes'i-mä), *n.* [< L. *quadragesima* (*dies*), fortieth (day), < *quadragesimus*, fortieth, < *quadraginta*, forty: see *quadragenarian*.] **1.** The first Sunday in Lent, so called because it is about forty days before Easter.

2. Lent.

quadragesimal (kwod'ra-jes'i-mal), *a.* [< L. *quadragesimus*, fortieth, + *-al*.] Pertaining to Lent; lenten.

quadrangle (kwod'rang-gl), *n.* [< ME. *quadrangle*, < OF. *quadrangle*, F. *quadrangle* = Sp. *cuadrangulo* = Pg. *quadrangulo* = It. *quadrangolo*, < L. *quadrangulum*, a quadrangle, < *quadrangulus*, four-cornered, < *quadrus*, four, + *angulus*, a corner: see *quadrate* and *angle*[1].] **1.** In *geom.*, a figure having four angles and four sides; a tetragon. A quadrangle is called *regular* when its sides are equal and its angles right angles, and *irregular* when its sides and angles are unequal. A quadrangle is called *simple* when its sides do not cross each other, and *complex* when they do cross each other.

2. A square or oblong inclosed space, as in a college or prison; a quad.

> Here's a fellow will assure my lady that her squirrel is stolen, and get her head combed, before dinner, and set all the *quadrangles* in an uproar. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4. 52.

3. A square or oblong building, as a college building, inclosing a quadrangle.

quadrangular (kwod-rang'gū-lär), *a.* [< L. *quadrangulus*, four-cornered, + *-ar*[3].] Having four angles and four sides; tetragonal.

quadrangularly (kwod-rang'gū-lär-li), *adv.* In a quadrangular manner.

quadrangularness (kwod-rang'gū-lär-nes), *n.* The state of being quadrangular.

quadrans (kwod'ranz), *n.*; pl. *quadrantes* (kwo-dran'tēz). [L., a fourth part, a farthing: see *quadrant*.] **1.** A Roman coin, the fourth part of the as, equivalent to about three fifths of a cent.

2. A farthing.

quadrant (kwod'rant), *n.* [< ME. *quadrant*, < OF. *quadrant*, F. *quadrant* = Sp. *cuadrante* = Pg. *quadrante* = It. *quadrante*, < L. *quadrans* (*quadrant-*), a fourth part, a farthing, < *quadrus*, four: see *quadrate*.] **1.** In *geom.*, the fourth part of a circle, or the arc of 90°.

2. In *astron.* and *navig.*, an instrument for measuring altitudes, consisting of a graduated arc of 90°, with a movable radius or index. Also called *Davis's quadrant*, from the name of the inventor, John Davis, an English navigator.

3. In *gunnery*, a graduated instrument for elevating guns to the proper range.

4. In *anat.*, a muscle of the neck, the *platysma myoides*.

5. In *arch.*, a square moulding.

6. In *printing*, a piece of wood used to fill out lines.

7. In *mining*, a semicircular frame for supporting the roof of a gallery.

8. In *ornith.*, the wing-coverts collectively.

9. In *entom.*, the anterior wing of a hymenopterous insect.

10. In *conch.*, a shell of the genus *Crucibulum*.

11. In *her.*, a bearing in the form of a quadrant.

quadrantal (kwo-dran'tal), *a.* [< L. *quadrans* (*quadrant-*), a fourth part, + *-al*.] Pertaining to a quadrant; having the form of a quadrant.

quadrantal (kwo-dran'tal), *n.* [< L. *quadrans* (*quadrant-*), a fourth part, + *-al*.] In *ancient geom.*, a solid figure bounded by a quadrant of a circle, two semicircles, and a semiellipse

These, like *quacks* in medicine, excite the malady to profit by the cure, and retard the cure to augment the fees. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 229.

Hence — 2. One who pretends to skill or knowledge of any kind which he does not possess; an ignorant and impudent pretender; a charlatan.

Men that go mincing, grimacing, with plausible speech and brushed raiment; hollow within! *quacks* political; *quacks* scientific, academical.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. iii. 2.

=**Syn.** *Quack, Empiric, Mountebank, Charlatan.* A *quack* is, by derivation, one who talks much without wisdom, and, specifically, talks of his own power to heal; hence, any ignorant pretender to medical knowledge or skill. *Empiric* is a more elevated term for one who goes by mere experience in the trial of remedies, and is without knowledge of the medical sciences or of the clinical observations and opinions of others; hence, an incompetent, self confident practitioner. A *mountebank* is generally a *quack*, but may be a pretender in any line. *Charlatan* (literally 'chatterer') is primarily applied, not to a person belonging to any particular profession or occupation, but to a pretentious cheat of any sort.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by quackery of any kind; specifically, falsely pretending to cure disease, or ignorantly or fraudulently set forth as remedies: as, a *quack* doctor; *quack* medicines.

If all understood medicine, there would be none to take his *quack* medicine. *Whately.*

The attractive head
Of some *quack*-doctor, famous in his day.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

In the eighteenth century men worshipped the things that seemed; it was a *quack* century.
Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 111.

They're set to the doing of *quack* work, and paid wages for dishonesty. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 7.

quackened (kwak'nd), *a.* [Var. of *querkened*, accom. to **quack*, *quackle*[2]. See *querken*.] Almost choked. [Prov. Eng.]

quackery (kwak'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *quackeries* (-iz). [< *quack*[2] + *-ery*.] The boastful pretensions or knavish practice of a quack, particularly in medicine; empiricism; charlatanry; humbug.

Such *quackery* is unworthy any person who pretends to learning. *Porson*, Letters to Travis, p. 41, note.

An epoch when puffery and *quackery* have reached a height unexampled in the annals of mankind.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, i. 2.

quack-grass (kwak'gras), *n.* Same as *quick-grass*, *quitch-grass*.

quackhood (kwak'hůd), *n.* [< *quack*[2] + *-hood*.] Quackery. *Carlyle*, Past and Present, iii. 13. [Rare.]

quacking-cheat† (kwak'ing-chēt), *n.* [< *quacking*, ppr. of *quack*[1], *v.*, + *cheat*[3].] A duck. *Dekker* (1616). (*Halliwell.*) [Old slang.]

quackish (kwak'ish), *a.* [< *quack*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Like a quack or charlatan; dealing in quackery; humbugging.

The last *quackish* address of the National Assembly to the people of France.
Burke, To a Member of the Nat. Assembly, note.

quackism (kwak'izm), *n.* [< *quack*[2] + *-ism*.] The practice of quackery. *Carlyle*, Cagliostro.

quackle[1] (kwak'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quackled*, ppr. *quackling*. [Freq. of *quack*[1].] To quack; croak. [Prov. Eng.]

Simple ducks in those royal waters *quackle* for crumbs from young royal fingers.
Carlyle, French Rev., XI. i. 1. (*Davies.*)

quackle[2] (kwak'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quackled*, ppr. *quackling*. [Freq. of **quack*, imitative, like *choke*[1], of the sound of choking. Cf. *quackened*.] To suffocate; strangle; choke. [Prov. Eng.]

As he was drinking, the drink, or something in the cup, *quackled* him, stuck so in his throat that he could not get it up nor down, but strangled him presently.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 153.

quacksalve† (kwak'sălv), *n.* [< **quacksalve* (D. *kwakzalven*), a verb assumed from *quacksalver*.] A quacksalver.

A *quacksalve*,
A fellow that does deal with drugs.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, iv. 5.

quacksalver (kwak'sal-vėr), *n.* [< D. *kwakzalver* (= LG. *quaksalver*, > G. *quacksalber* = Sw. *qvacksalvare* = Dan. *kvaksalver*), a quacksalver, < *kwaken*, quack, + *zalver*, salver: see *salver*[1].] One who boasts of his skill in medicines and salves, or of the efficacy of his nostrums; a charlatan; a quack.

And of a Physitian, That he is a *Quack-salver*, which signifieth a Quick Healer, yet for the common acception adjudged actionable. *Jos. Keble* (1685), Reports, I. 62.

They are *quacksalvers*,
Fellows that live by venting oils and drugs.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

These are not physicians indeed, but Italian *quack-salvers*, that, having drunk poison themselves, minister it to the people. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 390.

quacksalving (kwak'sal-ving), *a.* [Ppr. of **quacksalve*, v., implied in *quacksalve*, *n.*, and *quacksalver*.] Quackish; humbugging.

Tut, man, any *quacksalving* terms will serve for this purpose. *Middleton*, Mad World, ii. 6.

quad[1]†, *a.* and *n.* See *quod*.

quad[2] (kwod), *n.* [Abbr. of *quadrangle*.] 1. A quadrangle or court, as of a college. [Colloq.]

The *quad*, as it was familiarly called, was a small quadrangle. *Trollope*, Warden, v.

2. The quadrangle of a prison where prisoners take exercise; hence, a prison; a jail. More commonly spelled *quod*. [Slang.]

Fancy a nob like you being sent to *quod*! Fiddledeedee! You see, sir, you weren't used to it.
Disraeli, Henrietta Temple, vi. 21.

My dear Arnulus, . . . do you really mean to maintain that a man can't put old Diggs in *quod* for snaring a hare without all this elaborate apparatus of Roman law?
M. Arnold, Friendship's Garland, vii.

quad[2] (kwod), *v. t.* [< *quad*[2], *n.*] To put in prison.

He was *quodded* for two months.
Hewlett, College Life, xxix. (*Hoppe.*)

quad[3] (kwod), *n.* [Abbr. of *quadrat*.] In *printing*, a quadrat.

quad[3] (kwod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quadded*, ppr. *quadding*. [< *quad*[3], *n.*] In *printing*, to fill with quadrats: as, to *quad* out a line.

quad[4] (kwod), *n.* An abbreviation of *quadruplex* in telegraphy.

quad[5] (kwod), *n.* A bicycle for four riders. [Colloq.]

quaddy (kwod'i), *a.* [Prob. for **quatty*, < *quat*[1] + *-y*[1].] Short and thick. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quadet, *v. t.* [< ME. *quaden*, < *quad*, bad: see *quad*.] To spoil or destroy. *Halliwell.*

Thine errores will thy worke confounde,
And all thine honoure *quade*.
Halle's Historiall Expostulation (1565). (*Nares.*)

quader[1]† (kwa'dėr), *v. i.* [< OF. *quadrer*, F. *cadrer* = Sp. *cuadrar* = Pg. *quadrar* = It. *quadrare*, < L. *quadrare*, make square or four-cornered: see *quadrate*.] To quadrate; match.

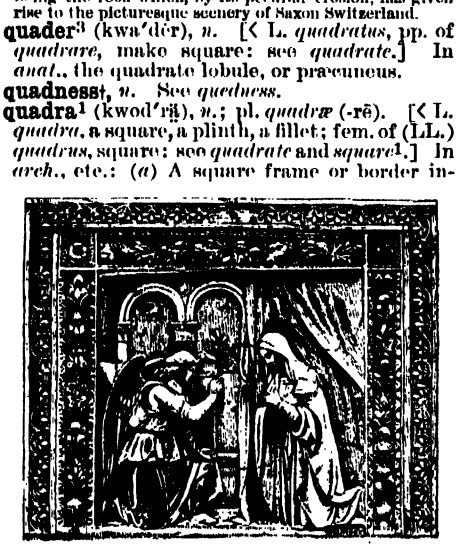
The x doth not *quader* well with him, because it sounds harshly. *Hist. Don Quixote* (1675), p. 88.

quader[2] (kwā'dėr), *n.* [G., square, < MHG. *quāder*, < L. *quadrus* (sc. *lapis*), square: see *quadra*[1].] The German name of a division of the Cretaceous: an abbreviation of *quadersandstein*, paving-sandstone. It is divided into Unter-, Mittel-, and Oberquader. The last is the equivalent of the Upper Chalk of England and France, and is familiar as being the rock which, by its peculiar erosion, has given rise to the picturesque scenery of Saxon Switzerland.

quader[3] (kwa'dėr), *n.* [< L. *quadratus*, pp. of *quadrare*, make square: see *quadrate*.] In *anat.*, the quadrate lobule, or præcuneus.

quadnesst, *n.* See *quedness*.

quadra[1] (kwod'rą), *n.*; pl. *quadræ* (-rē). [< L. *quadra*, a square, a plinth, a fillet; fem. of (LL.) *quadrus*, square: see *quadrate* and *square*[1].] In *arch.*, etc.: (*a*) A square frame or border in-



Quadra.—"Annunciation," by Luca della Robbia, in the Borgo San Jacopo, Florence.

closing a bas-relief; also, any frame or border. (*b*) The plinth of a podium. (*c*) Any small molding of plain or square section, as one of the fillets above and below the scotia of the Ionic base.

quadra[2], *n.* See *cuadra*.

quadrable (kwod'ra-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **quadrabilis*, < *quadrare*, square: see *quadrate*, *v.*] In *geom.*, capable of being squared; having an area exactly equal to that of an assignable square; also, capable of being integrated in finite terms; capable of having its definite integral expressed in exact numerical terms.

quadrad (kwod'rad), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadr-*), = E. *four*, + *-ad*[1].] Same as *tetrad*.

quadragenarious (kwod'rą-jē-nā'ri-us), *a.* [= F. *quadragénaire* = Sp. *cuadragenario* = Pg. It. *quadragenario*, < L. *quadragenarius*, pertaining to the number forty, consisting of forty, < *quadrageni*, forty each: see *quadragene*.] Consisting of forty; forty years old. *Imp. Dict.*

quadragene (kwod'rą-jēn), *n.* [< L. *quadrageni*, forty each, distributive of *quadraginta*, forty, = E. *forty*.] A papal indulgence for forty days; a remission of the temporal punishment due to sin corresponding to the forty days of the ancient canonical penance. *Imp. Dict.*

You have with much labour and some charge purchased to yourself so many *quadragenes*, or lents of pardon: that is, you have bought off the penances of so many times forty days! *Jer. Taylor*, Dissuasive from Popery, I. ii. § 4.

Quadragesima (kwod-rą-jes'i-mą), *n.* [= F. *quadragésime* = Sp. *cuadragesima* = Pg. It. *quadragesima*, < ML. *quadragesima*, Lent, < L. *quadragesima*, fem. of *quadragesimus*, *quadragensumus*, fortieth, < *quadraginta*, forty, = E. *forty*.] Lent: so called because it continues forty days. See *Lent*[1].—**Quadragesima Sunday**, the first Sunday in Lent.

quadragesimal (kwod-rą-jes'i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *quadragésimal* = Sp. *cuadragesimal* = Pg. *quadragesimal* = It. *quadragesimale*, < ML. *quadragesimalis*, pertaining to Lent, < L. *quadragesima*, Lent: see *Quadragesima*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the forty days of Lent; belonging to Lent; used in Lent; Lenten.

Quadragesimal wits, and fancies lean
As ember weeks. *W. Cartwright*, Ordinary, iii. 5.

This *quadragesimal* solemnity, in which, for the space of some weeks, the church has, in some select days, enjoined a total abstinence from flesh. *South*, Sermons, IX. 134.

II. *n.* An offering formerly made to a mother church by a daughter church on Mid-Lent Sunday.

quadragesmst, *n.* [< L. *quadragesimus*, fortieth: see *Quadragesima*.] A name for a section of the fourth volume of the English Law Reports of the time of Edward III., covering the last twelve years of his reign.

quadrangle (kwod'rang-gl), *n.* [< F. *quadrangle* = Sp. *cuadrángulo* = Pg. *quadrangulo* = It. *quadrangolo*, < LL. *quadrangulum*, a four-cornered figure, a quadrangle, neut. of L. *quadrangulus*, *quadriangulus*, four-cornered, < *quattuor* (combining form *quadr-*, *quadri-*, *quadru-*, the adj. *quadrus*, square, being later), + *angulus*, an angle, a corner: see *angle*[3].] 1. A plane figure having four angles; a foursquare figure; a quadrilateral; in *mod. geom.*, a plane figure formed by six lines intersecting at four points. —2. A square or oblong court nearly or quite surrounded by buildings: an arrangement common with public buildings, as palaces, city halls, colleges, etc.

My choler being over-blown
With walking once about the *quadrangle*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 156.

At the Palais Royale Henry IV. built a faire *quadrangle* of stately palaces, arched underneath.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 4, 1644.

Julian hardly stopped to admire the smooth green *quadrangle* and lofty turrets of King Henry's College.
Farrar, Julian Home, v.

3. In *palmistry*, the space between the line of the heart and that of the head.—**Axis of a quadrangle**, one of the three lines passing each through two centers of the quadrangle.—**Center of a quadrangle**, one of the three points in which opposite sides of a quadrangle meet.—**In quadrangle**, in *her.*, arranged, as charges or groups of charges, so that four will occupy the four quarters of the escutcheon, with no lines of division between the quarters: as, or, four lions *in quadrangle* gules.

quadrangular (kwod-rang'gū-lėr), *a.* [= F. *quadrangulaire* = Sp. *cuadrangular* = Pg. *quadrangular* = It. *quadrangolare*, < L. *quadrangulus*, four-cornered: see *quadrangle*.] Four-cornered; four-angled; having four angles.

That the college consist of three fair *quadrangular* courts and three large grounds, enclosed with good walls behind them. *Cowley*, The College.

As I returned, I divorted to see one of the Prince's Palaces, . . . a very magnificent cloyster'd and *quadrangular* building. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 1, 1641.

Quadrangular lobe, the quadrate lobe of the cerebellum.

quadrangularly (kwod-rang'gū-lėr-li), *adv.* In the form of a quadrangle.

quadrans (kwod'ranz), *n.*; pl. *quadrantes* (kwod-ran'tēz). [L., a fourth part, a quarter, a coin, weight, and measure so called: see *quadrant*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a copper (or, strictly, bronze) coin, the fourth part of the as. It bore on the obverse the head of Hercules, and on the reverse (like the other coins of the libral series) a prow. It also bore three

pellets, to indicate that it was (nominally) of the weight of three uncias (ounces). — **Quadrans Muralis**, 'the Mural Quadrant,' an obsolete constellation, introduced by Lalande (1795).

quadrant (kwod'rant), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *quadrant*, < AF. *quadrant*, a farthing, OF. *quadrant*, a Roman coin (*quadrans*), also *quadran*, *cadran*, a sun-dial, F. *cadran*, a sun-dial, dial, = Sp. *cuadrante* = Pg. It. *quadrante* = D. *kwadrant* = G. *quadrant* = Sw. *quadrant* = Dan. *kvadrant*, a quadrant, < L. *quadran(t-)s*, a fourth part, a quarter, applied to a coin (see *quadrans*), a weight (a fourth of a pound), a measure (a fourth of a foot, of an acre, of a sextarius), < *quattuor* (*quadr-*) = E. *four*: see *four*.] **I.** *n.* **1†.** The fourth part; the quarter.

> The sunne, who in his annuall circle takes
> A daye's full *quadrant* from the ensuing yeere,
> Repayes it in foure yeeres, and equall makes
> The number of the dayes within his spheare.
> *Sir J. Beaumont*, End of his Majesty's First Year.

In sixty-three years there may be lost almost eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year allowed for this *quadrant*, or six hours supernumerary. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

2. The quarter of a circle; the arc of a circle containing 90°; also, the figure included between this arc and two radii drawn from the center to each extremity; the division of angular magnitude from zero to a right angle, or 90°. — **3.** An astronomical instrument for measuring altitudes, of ancient origin, and consisting of a graduated arc of 90°, with a movable radius carrying sights, or the quadrant, carrying sights, might turn about a fixed radius. Picard in 1669 substituted a telescope for the sights, and Flamsteed (1689) introduced spider-lines in the focal plane of the object-glass. The quadrant was superseded by the mural circle, and this by the meridian circle.

Howe it commeth to passe that, at the beginnynge of the euenyng twilight, it [the pole-star] is eleuate in that Region only fyue degrees in the moneth of Iune, and in the morninge twylight to bee eleuate xv. degrees by the same *quaadrante*, I doo not vnderstande.
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 90).

Those curious *Quadrants*, Chimes, and Dials, those kind of Waggons which are used up and down Christendom, were first used by them. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 15.

The astrolabe and *quadrant* are almost the only astronomical instruments used in Egypt.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 277.

4. An instrument of navigation, for measuring the altitude of the sun, distinctively called the *reflecting quadrant*. It was invented by Thomas Godfrey of Philadelphia in 1730, whence called *Godfrey's bow*, and perhaps independently by Hadley, an instrument-maker of London, about the same time. Among Hadley's papers after his death was found a description of a similar instrument by Newton, of earlier date. The quadrant is now nearly superseded by the sextant.

5. An instrument used in giving a cannon or mortar the angle of elevation necessary to the desired range. In the older forms it has a graduated arc, and a plumb-line which indicates the angle of elevation upon the arc. In a more finished and accurate form a spirit-level is substituted for the plumb, and one of the branches of the instrument is pivoted and slides over the face of the arc so as to show the elevation. Also called *gunners' quadrant* and *gunners' square*.

6. In *elect.*, a name suggested for the practical unit of self-induction. Its value is 10^9 centimeters. — **Adams's quadrant, Coles's quadrant**, varieties of the back-staff, or Davis's quadrant. — **Collins's quadrant**, an instrument for finding the time of day at a fixed latitude, from the date and the altitude or azimuth of the sun, by means of a stereographic projection of a quarter of the celestial zone between the tropics. — **Davis's quadrant**, the back-staff, originally described by John Davis, the discoverer of Davis's Straits, in 1594, and still called by his name, though modified by Hooke, Bouguer, and others. The observer stood with his back to the sun, and, looking through sights, brought the shadow of a pin into coincidence with the horizon. — **Godfrey's quadrant, Hadley's quadrant.** See def. 4. — **Gunter's quadrant**, a quadrant made of wood, brass, or other material — a kind of stereographic projection on the plane of the equator, the eye being supposed to be in one of the poles. It is used to find the hour of the day, the sun's azimuth, etc., as also to take the altitude of an object in degrees. — **Horodictical quadrant**, a sort of movable sun-dial. Upon the plane of the dial are described, first, seven concentric quadrantal arcs marked with the signs of the zodiac, or days of the year, and, secondly, a number of curves the intersections of each of which with the circles are at the same angular distances from one radius that the sun is above the horizon at a given hour of the day in each of the declinations represented by the circles. The radius 90° from that first mentioned carries sights, and from the center hangs a plumb-line whose intersection with the proper circle marks the time of day. — **Mural quadrant.** See *mural*. — **Quadrant electrometer.** See *electrometer*. — **Quadrant electroscope.** See *electroscope*. — **Quadrant of altitude**, an appendage of the artificial globe, consisting of a slip of brass of the length of a quadrant of one of the great circles of the globe, and graduated. It is fitted to the meridian, and can be moved round to all points of the horizon. It serves as a scale in measuring altitudes and other great circles. — **Sinical quadrant**, a diagram, with or without a movable arm, for solving plane triangles. An octant is sufficient. — **Spirit-level quadrant**, an instrument for determining altitudes by the use of a spirit-level. — **Sutton's quadrant.** Same as *Collins's quadrant*.

II.† *a.* Four-sided; square. [Rare.]

The bishop with Gilbert Bourne his chaplaine, Robert Warnington his commissarie, and Robert Johnson his register, were tarying in a *quadrant* void place before the doore of the same chamber.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1206, an. 1550.

Cross nowy quadrant. See *cross*.

quadrantal (kwod'ran-tal), *a.* [= Sp. *cuadrantal* = Pg. *quadrantal*, < L. *quadrantalis*, containing the fourth part of, < *quadran(t-)s*, a fourth part, a quarter: see *quadrant*.] **1.** Pertaining to a quadrant; included in the fourth part of a circle: as, a *quadrantal* space.

Problems in Dialling, both Universal and Particular, and performed by the Lines inscribed on the *Quadrantal* Part of the Instrument.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 244.

2. Pertaining to the quadrans; of the value of a quadrans. — **Quadrantal dial.** See *dial*. — **Quadrantal triangle**, in *trigon.*, a spherical triangle which has one side equal to a quadrant, or 90°.

quadrantal (kwod'ran-tal), *n.* [< L. *quadrantal*, a liquid measure containing eight congii, also a cube, die, < *quadrantalis*, containing a fourth: see *quadrantal*, *a.*] **1.** A liquid measure used by the Romans, equivalent to the amphora. — **2.** A cube. [Rare.]

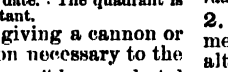
quadrant-compass (kwod'rant-kum^{n}pas), *n.* A carpenters' compass with a curved arm or arc, and a binding-screw to hold the limbs in any position.

quadrantes, *n.* Plural of *quadrans*.

quadrantid (kwod'ran-tid), *n.* [< NL. *Quadran(t-)s*, sc. *Muralis* (see *quadrans*), + *-id*^{2}.] One of a shower of shooting-stars appearing January 2d and 3d, and radiating from the old constellation Quadrans Muralis.

quadrat (kwod'rat), *a.* and *n.* [Another form of *quadrate*; as a noun, in def. 1, < F. *quadrat*, *cadrat*, a quadrat, lit. a square: see *quadrate*.] **I.†** *a.* See *quadrate*.

II. *n.* **1.** In *printing*, a blank type for the larger blank spaces in or at the end of printed lines, cast lower in height, so that it shall not be inked or impressed: made in four forms for all text type — en, em, two-em, three-em. Usually abbreviated to *quad*.



The *low* quadrat, for letterpress work, is about three fourths of an inch high; the *high* quadrat, for stereotype work, is about ten twelfths of an inch high.

In the lower case, having fifty-four boxes, are disposed the small letters, together with the points, spaces, *quadrats*, etc. *Ure*, Dict., III. 643.

2. An instrument furnished with sights, a plummet, and an index, and used for measuring altitudes, but superseded by more perfect instruments in modern use. Also called *geometrical square*, and *line of shadows*. — **3.** A series or set of four.

quadrata, *n.* Plural of *quadratum*.

quadrate (kwod'rāt), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *quadrat*; < OF. *quadrat* (F. *quadrat*, *cadrat*, as a noun: see *quadrat*); OF. vernacularly *quarre* (> E. *quarry*[1]), F. *carré* = Sp. *cuadrado* = Pg. *quadrado* = It. *quadrato* = D. *kwadraat* = G. Sw. *quadrat* = Dan. *kvadrat*, a square; < L. *quadratus*, square (neut. *quadratum*, a square, quadrate), pp. of *quadrare*, make four-cornered, square, put in order, intr. be square, < *quadra*, a square, later *quadrus*, square, < *quattuor* = E. *four*: see *four*. Cf. *quarry*[1], a doublet of *quadrate*; cf. also *square*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having four equal and parallel sides; square; arranged in a square; four-sided.

And they followed in a *quadrat* array to the entent to destroy kyng Henry.
Hall's Union (1548), Hen. IV., f. 13. (*Halliwell.*)

And searching his books, [he] found a book of astronomy . . . with figures, some round, some triangle, some *quadrate*. *Foxe*, Martyrs, an. 1558.

2. Square by being the product of a number multiplied into itself.

Quadrate and cubical numbers.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

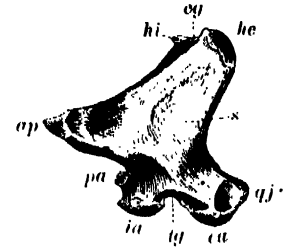
3†. Square, as typifying justice according to the Pythagoreans; well-balanced.

The Moralist tells us that a *quadrat* solid wise Man should involve and tackle himself within his own Virtue.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 58.

4†. Fitted; suited; applicable.

The word consumption, being applicable . . . to a true and bastard consumption, requires a generical description *quadrate* to both. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

5. In *her.*, of square form, or having square corners: thus, a cross *quadrate* in the center has four rectangular projections in its reëntrant angles. Also *quarter-angled*. — **Quadrate bone**, in *zoöl.*, the special bone by the intervention of which the lower jaw of birds, reptiles, etc., articulates with the skull, thus distinguishing them from mammals, in which the lower jaw articulates directly with the squamosal. See II., 3. — **Quadrate cartilages**, small quadrangular cartilages often found in the nasal alæ. — **Quadrate gyrus** or **lobule.** See *gyrus*, and cut under *cerebral*. — **Quadrate line, lobe, pronator**, etc. See the nouns. — **Quadrate muscle**, in *anat.*: (*a*) The quadratus femoris, or square muscle of the femur, of man, one of the six muscles collectively known in human anatomy as the rotatores femoris, arising from the ischium and passing to the intertrochanteric part of the femur, which bone it rotates outward. (*b*) The quadratus lumborum, or square muscle of the loins, lying on each side of the lumbar region, between the lower ribs and the pelvis. (*c*) The square muscle of the chin, which draws down the lower lip: commonly called *depressor labii inferioris*. (*d*) The quadratus nictitantis, one of the two muscles (the other being the pyramidal) on the back of the eyeball of birds, etc., subserving the movements of the nictitating membrane, or third eyelid. See third cut under *eye*[1].



Left Quadrate Bone of an Eagle, outer side, a little enlarged.

s, shaft or body of the bone; *op*, pterygoid apophysis for muscular attachment; *pa*, articular facet for pterygoid bone; *ca*, *ca*, internal and external condyles for articulation with the lower jaw, separated by *tg*, trochlear groove; *qu*, quadratojugal cup for articulation of quadratojugal bone; *ia*, *ie*, internal and external capitulum for articulation with squamosal bone, separated by *cg*, capitular groove.

II. *n.* **1.** A plane figure with four equal sides and four equal angles; a square.

> The one imperfect, mortall, feminine,
> Th' other immortall, perfect, masculine;
> And twixt them both a *quadrate* was the base,
> Proportioned equally by seven and nine.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 22.

> The powers militant
> . . . in mighty *quadrate* join'd.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 62.

2. In *astrol.*, an aspect of two heavenly bodies in which they are distant from each other ninety degrees, or the quarter of a circle; quartile. — **3.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The os quadratum, or quadrate bone (see I.); the os pediculatum, or pedicellate bone; the suspensorium, or suspender bone of the mandible, or that one which is in connection with the lower jaw, in vertebrates below mammals. Also called by Owen and others the *tympanic bone*, and considered to represent that bone of a mammal; by most zoologists now identified with the malleus or greater part of the malleus of *Mammalia*, formed about the proximal extremity of the Meckelian cartilage. In birds and reptiles the quadrate is a remarkably distinct bone, generally shaped something like an anvil or a molar tooth, with normally four separate movable articulations — with the squamosal above, the mandible below, the pterygoid internally, and the quadratojugal externally. Such vertebrates are hence called *Quadratifera*. (See cuts under *Gallinæ*, and *quadrate*, *a.*) Below reptiles the quadrate or its equivalent assumes other characters, and its homologies are then disputed; so the bone which has at any rate the same function, that of suspending the lower jaw to the skull, is usually called by another name. See *epitympanic* and *hyomandibular*, and cuts under *hyoid* and *palatoquadrate*. See also cuts under *Python*, *poison-fang*, *Crotalus*, *Petromyzon*, *teleost*, *palatopquadrate*, and *acrodont*. (*b*) Any quadrate muscle. — **4.** In *musical notation*: (*a*) Same as *natural*, ♮: so called because derived from *B quadratum* (which see, under *B*). (*b*) Same as *breve*, 1.

quadrate (kwod'rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quadrated*, ppr. *quadrating*. [< L. *quadratus*, pp. of *quadrare* (> It. *quadrare* = Pg. *quadrar* = Sp. *cuadrar* = F. *cadrer*, OF. *quadrer*, > E. *quader*[1], q. v.), make four-cornered, square: see *quadrate*, *a.* and *n.*] **I.†** *trans.* **1.** To square; adjust; trim, as a gun on its carriage. — **2.** To divide into four equal parts; quarter. *Moor*, Hindu Pantheon (1810), p. 249.

II. *intrans.* To square; fit; suit; agree: followed by *with*.

One that . . . has a few general rules, which, like mechanical instruments, he applies to the works of every writer, and as they *quadrate with* them pronounces the author perfect or defective. *Addison*, Sir Timothy Tittle.

But we should have to make our language over from the beginning, if we would have it *quadrate with* other languages. *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 85.

quadrated (kwod'rāt-ed), *p. a.* [< *quadrate*, *v.*] In quadrature.

What time the moon is *quadrated* in Heaven.
Poe, Al Aaraaf, ii.

quadrati, *n.* Plural of *quadratus*.

quadratic (kwod-rat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *quadrate* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *alg.*, involving the square and no higher power of the unknown quantity or variable of the second degree; of two di-

mensions.—2. In *crystal.*, tetragonal or dimetric: applied to the system that includes the square prism and related forms. See *crystallography*. **Quadratic equation, group, logarithm, mean, modulus,** etc. See the nouns. **Quadratic figure,** a figure of two dimensions; a superficial figure. See *cubical*.—**Quadratic reciprocity,** the relation between any two prime numbers expressed by the law of reciprocity (which see, under *law*¹).—**Quadratic residue,** a number left as remainder after dividing some square number by a given modulus to which the quadratic residue is said to belong. Thus, 1, 3, 4, 5, and 9 are quadratic residues of 11, for $1 = 1^2 - 0.11$, $3 = 5^2 - 2.11$, $4 = 9^2 - 7.11$, etc.; but 2, 6, 7, 8, and 10 are quadratic non-residues of 11.

II. *n.* 1. In *alg.*, an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is the second, the general form being

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0.$$

Such an equation has two solutions, real, equal, or imaginary, expressed by the formula

$$x = \frac{b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - ac}}{a}.$$

2. *pl.* That branch of algebra which treats of quadratic equations. **Adfected quadratic,** a quadratic equation having a term containing the unknown to the first degree, and another not containing the unknown. —**Simple quadratic.** See *simple*.

quadratically (kwod-rat'i-kal-i), *adv.* To the second degree.—**To multiply quadratically,** to raise to the second power.

Quadratifera (kwod-rā-tif'e-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *quadratifer*: see *quadratiferous*.] Those vertebrates which have a distinct quadrate bone, as birds and reptiles; a series of *Vertebrata* intermediate between the higher *Malleifera* (mammals) and the lower *Lyrifera* (fishes proper and selachians).

quadratiferous (kwod-rā-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *quadratifer*, < L. *quadratus*, the quadrate muscle, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Having a distinct quadrate bone, as an animal or its skull; of or pertaining to the *Quadratifera*.

quadratiformis (kwod-rā-ti-fôr'mis), *n.*; pl. *quadratiformes* (-mēz). [NL., < L. *quadratus*, the quadrate muscle, + *forma*, form.] The square muscle of the coxal group; the quadratus femoris. *Coues.*

quadratipronator (kwod-rā″ti-prō-nā'tor), *n.* [< L. *quadratus*, square, + NL. *pronator*, q. v.] A square pronator of the forearm: same as *pronator quadratus*. See *pronator*. *Coues.*

quadratocubic (kwod-ra-tō-kū'bik), *a.* Of the fifth degree.—**Quadratocubic root,** the fifth root.

quadratojugal (kwod-ra-tō-jō'gal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Connected with or representing elements of the quadrate and of the jugal or malar bone; common to these two bones: as, the *quadratojugal* arch; the *quadratojugal* articulation.

II. *n.* A bone of the zygomatic arch of birds, etc., interposed between the quadrate bone behind and the jugal or malar bone before: generally a slender rod forming the hinder piece of the zygoma. By some it is identified with the squamosal of mammals, a determination to which few now assent. See cuts under *Gallinæ*, *girdle-bone*, *temporomastoid*, and *Trematosaurus*.

quadratomandibular (kwod-rā″to-man-dib'ū-lār), *a.* Of or pertaining to the quadrate bone and the lower jaw: as, the *quadratomandibular* articulation. See cut under *Lepidosiren*.

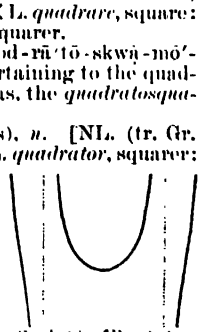
quadratopterygoid (kwod-ra-tō-ter'i-goid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the quadrate and pterygoid bones: as, the *quadratopterygoid* articulation.

quadratoquadratic (kwod-rā″tō-kwod-rat'ik), *a.* Of the fourth degree.—**Quadratoquadratic root,** the fourth root.

quadrator (kwod-rā'tor), *n.* [< LL. *quadrator*, a squarer (used only in sense of 'stone-cutter, quarrier': see *quarrier*¹), < L. *quadrare*, square: see *quadrate*.] A circle-squarer.

quadratosquamosal (kwod-rā″tō-skwā-mō'sal), *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the quadrate and the squamosal: as, the *quadratosquamosal* articulation.

quadratrix (kwod-rā'triks), *n.* [NL. (tr. Gr. τετραγωνίζουσα), fem. of LL. *quadrator*, squarer: see *quadrator*.] In *geom.*, a curve by means of which can be found straight lines equal to the circumference of circles or other curves and their several parts; a curve employed for finding the quadrature of other curves.



Quadratrix of Dinostratus.

Deinostratus, to whom is ascribed the invention of the *quadratrix* for solving the two famous problems the trisection of the angle and the quadrature of the circle.
The Academy, June 1, 1889, p. 381.

Quadratrix of Dinostratus, a curve probably invented by Hippias of Elis about 430 B. C., and named by Dinostratus a century later. Its equation is $r \sin \theta = a\theta$.—**Quadratrix of Tschirnhausen** [named from its inventor, Count E. W. von *Tschirnhausen*, 1651–1708], a curve of sines, having the distance between two successive intersections with the line of abscissas equal to the greatest difference of the ordinates.

quadratum (kwod-ra'tum), *n.*; pl. *quadrata* (-tā). [L., neut. of *quadratus*, square: see *quadrate*, *a.*] 1. In *zoöl.*, the quadrate bone: more fully called *os quadratum*.—2. In *medieval music*, a breve.

quadrature (kwod'rā-tūr), *n.* [= F. *quadrature* = Sp. *cuadratura* = Pg. It. *quadratura*, < LL. *quadratura*, a making square, a squaring, < L. *quadrare*, pp. *quadratus*, square: see *quadrate*.] 1. In *geom.*, the act of squaring an area; the finding of a square or several squares equal in area to a given surface.—2. A quadrate; a square space. [Rare.]

> There let him [God] still victor sway, . . .
> And henceforth monarchy with thee divide
> Of all things, parted by the empyreal bounds,
> His *quadrature*, from thy orbicular world.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 881.

3. The relative position of two planets, or of a planet and the sun, when the difference of their longitudes is 90°.

> But when armillæ were employed to observe the moon in other situations . . . a second inequality was discovered, which was connected, not with the anomalistical, but with the synodical revolution of the moon, disappearing in conjunctions and oppositions and coming to its greatest amount in *quadratures*. What was most perplexing about this second inequality was that it did not return in every *quadrature*, but, though in some it amounted to 2° 39′, in other *quadratures* it totally disappeared. *Small*, Account of the Astronomical Discoveries [of Kepler (London, 1804), § 11.
>
> Neptune . . . is in *quadrature* with the sun on the 23d. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 64.

4. A side of a square. [Rare.]

> This citie [Cambalu] is foure square, so that euery *quadrature* or syde of the wall hath in it thre principal portes or gates. *R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books [on America, ed. Arber, p. 25).

Indefinite quadrature, a rule for the quadrature of the circle, applicable to any sector of it.—**Mechanical quadrature,** an approximate quadrature of a plane surface, effected by the division of it by parallel lines into parts so small that they may be regarded as rectilinear or other quadrable figures; also, the integration of any expression by an analogous method. **Method of quadratures,** the approximate integration of an expression between given numerical limits by the summation of parts in each of which the difference between the limits is so small that the integral is practically equal to that of some integrable expression.—**The problem of the quadrature,** or **the quadrature of the circle,** the problem of squaring the circle, of which there are two varieties: first, the *arithmetical quadrature*, exactly to express in square measure the area of a circle whose radius is some exact number in long measure; second, the *geometrical quadrature*, to describe or draw with the rule and compasses alone a square equal in area to a given circle. Both problems have been proved to be insoluble.

quadratus (kwod-rā'tus), *n.*; pl. *quadrati* (-tī). [NL., sc. *musculus*, the square muscle: see *quadrate*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the musculus quadratus or quadrate muscle of (*a*) the femur; (*b*) the loins; (*c*) the chin; (*d*) the nictitating membrane. See *quadrate muscle*, under *quadrate*.—**Quadratus femoris,** a muscle situated at the back of the hip-joint, arising from the tuberosity of the ischium and inserted into a line running from the posterior intertrochanteric ridge. **Quadratus labii inferioris.** Same as *depressor labii inferioris* (which see, under *depressor*).—**Quadratus labii superioris,** the combined levator labii superioris alæque nasi, levator labii superioris proprius, and zygomaticus minor muscles, the three different parts being called *caput angulare*, *caput infraorbitale*, and *caput zygomaticum* respectively.—**Quadratus lumborum.** See *lumbus*.—**Quadratus menti.** See *mentum*.

quadraurícular (kwod-rā-rik'ū-lār), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadr-*), four, + *auricula*, auricle: see *auricle*.] Having four auricles, as the heart of a mutilus.

quadrel (kwod'rel), *n.* [< ML. *quadrellus*, dim. of L. *quadrum*, a square: see *quarrel*².] 1. In *arch.*, a square stone, brick, or tile. The term is sometimes restricted in its application to a kind of artificial stone formed of a chalky earth molded to a square form and slowly and thoroughly dried in the shade.

2. A piece of turf or peat cut in a square form. [Prov. Eng.]

quadrelle (kwod-rel'), *n.* [< OF. *quadrelle*, an arrow, shaft, var. of *quarele*, f., *quarel*, m., an arrow, crossbow-bolt, etc.: see *quarrel*².] A square-headed or four-edged missile.

quadrennial (kwod-ren'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [For *quadriennial*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* 1. Comprising four years: as, a *quadrennial* period.—2. Occurring once in four years: as, *quadrennial* elections.

> Both States [Montana and Washington] provide for a *quadrennial* election of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, state auditor, attorney-general, and superintendent of public instruction.
> *The Century*, XXXIX. 506.

II. *n.* A fourth anniversary, or its celebration.

quadrennially (kwod-ren'i-al-i), *adv.* Once in four years.

quadrenniate (kwod-ren'i-āt), *n.* [< *quadrenni-um* + *-ate*³.] A period of four years; a quadrennium.

quadrennium (kwod-ren'i-um), *n.* [For *quadriennium*, q. v.] A period of four years.

> Burdening girls, after they leave school, with a *quadrennium* of masculine college regimen.
> *E. H. Clarke*, Sex in Education, p. 125.

quadrequivalent (kwod-rē-kwiv'a-lent), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadr-*), = E. *four*, + E. *equivalent*.] Same as *quadricalent*.

quadri-. [L., also *quadru-*, sometimes *quatri-*, combining form of *quattuor*, = E. *four* (the independent adj. *quadrus* or *quadruus*, four-cornered, square, fourfold, < *quattuor*, four, being of later use): see *four*.] An element in many compounds of Latin origin or formation, meaning 'four.' In *quadrangle*, *quadrangular* (as in Latin), and in *quadrennial*, *quadrennium*, it is reduced to *quadr-*.

quadriarticulate (kwod″ri-är-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *articulatus*, pp. of *articulare*, divide into single joints: see *articulate*.] Having four articulations or joints.

quadribasic (kwod-ri-bā'sik), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + E. *basic*.] In *chem.*, noting an acid which has four hydrogen atoms replaceable by basic atoms or radicals.

quadriblet (kwod'ri-bl), *a.* [Irreg. for the later *quadrable*, q. v.] Capable of being squared. [Rare.]

> Sir Isaac Newton had discovered a way of attaining the quantity of all *quadrible* curves analytically, by his method of fluxions, some time before the year 1688.
> *Derham*, Physico-Theol., v. 1, note *y*.

quadric (kwod'rik), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *quadrus*, square (< L. *quattuor* = E. *four*), + *-ic*.] **I.** *n.* In *alg.*, a homogeneous expression of the second degree in the variables. *Ternary* and *quaternary quadrics*, equated to zero, represent respectively curves and surfaces which have the property of cutting every line in the plane or in space in two points, real or imaginary, and to such surfaces the name *quadric* is also applied.—**Modular method of generation of quadrics.** See *modular*.

II. *a.* In *alg.* and *geom.*, of the second degree; quadratic. Where there is only one variable, the word *quadratic* is usually employed: in plane geometry, *conic*; and in solid geometry and where the number of non-homogeneous variables exceeds two, *quadric*. Thus, we say *quadric* cone, not *quadratic* or *conic* cone.—**Quadric inversion.** See *inversion*.—**Quadric surface,** a surface of the second order.

quadricapsular (kwod-ri-kap'sū-lār), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *capsula*, capsule: see *capsule*, *capsular*.] In *bot.*, having four capsules.

quadricarinate (kwod-ri-kar'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *carina*, keel: see *carina*, *carinate*.] In *entom.*, having four carinæ, or longitudinal raised lines: specifically said of the face of an orthopterous insect when the median carina is deeply sulcate, so that it forms two parallel raised lines, which, with the two lateral carinæ, form four raised lines.

quadricellular (kwod-ri-sel'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + NL. *cellula*, cellule: see *cellular*.] Having or consisting of four cells.

quadricentennial (kwod″ri-sen-ten'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + ML. *centennis*, a hundred years old: see *centennial*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a period of four hundred years.

II. *n.* The commemoration or celebration of an event which occurred four hundred years before: as, the Luther *quadricentennial*.

quadriceps (kwod'ri-seps), *n.* [NL., < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *caput*, head: see *biceps*.] In *anat.*, the quadriceps extensor cruris of the thigh; the great muscle which extends the leg upon the thigh, considered as consisting of the rectus, crureus, and vastus internus and externus. Called *triceps extensor cruris* when the crureus is regarded as a part of the vastus internus, or when the rectus is separately enumerated. This great muscle forms nearly all the flesh upon the front of the thigh. See cuts under *muscle*¹.—**Quadriceps suræ,** the combined gastrocnemius externus and internus, soleus, and plantaris, forming the bulk of the muscle of the calf.

quadriciliate (kwod-ri-sil'i-āt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + NL. *cilium* + *-ate*¹.] Having four cilia, or flagelliform appendages.

> M. Thuret informs us that he has seen the biciliate spores germinate as well as the *quadriciliate*.
> *M. J. Berkeley*, Introd. to Cryptog. Bot., p. 137.

quadricinium (kwod-ri-sin'i-um), *n.*; pl. *quadricinia* (-ȧ). [NL., < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *canere*, sing.] In *music*, a composition for four voices. Also *quatricinium*.

quadricipital (kwod-ri-sip'i-tal), *a.* [< *quadriceps* (*-cipit-*) + *-al*.] Having four heads or origins, as a muscle; of or pertaining to the quadriceps.

quadricone (kwod'ri-kōn), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *conus*, cone: see *cone*.] A quadric cone, or surface generated by the motion of a line through a fixed point, one point of which describes a conic section.

quadricorn (kwod'ri-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *quadricornis*, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] **I.** *a.* Having four horns or horn-like parts, as antennæ; quadricornous.

Quadricorn Sheep (*Ovis aries*, var. *quadricornis*).

II. *n.* A quadricorn animal.

quadricornous (kwod-ri-kôr'nus), *a.* [< *quadricorn* + *-ous*.] Having four horns; quadricorn.

quadricostate (kwod-ri-kos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *costa*, rib: see *costa*, *costate*.] Having four ribs or costæ, in any sense.

quadricrescentic (kwod^{n}ri-kre-sen'tik), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + E. *crescent* + *-ic*.] Having four crescents; quadricrescentoid.

quadricrescentoid (kwod-ri-kres'en-toid), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + E. *crescent* + *-oid*.] In *odontog.*, having four crescentic folds: noting a pattern of selenodont dentition.

quadricuspidal (kwod-ri-kus'pi-dal), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point: see *cuspidal*.] A ruled surface of the eighth order.—**Limited quadricuspidal**, a ruled surface of the fourth order, generated by the motion of a straight line cutting two given straight lines and touching a given quadric surface.

quadricuspidate (kwod-ri-kus'pi-dāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point: see *cusp*, *cuspidate*.] Having four cusps, as a tooth. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 402.

quadricycle (kwod'ri-si-kl), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + LL. *cyclus*, cycle: see *cycle*[1].] A four-wheeled vehicle intended to be propelled by the feet of the rider.

A *Quadricycle* for pedal propulsion on railways.
The Engineer, LXV. 109.

quadridentate (kwod-ri-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *quadriden(t-)s*, having four teeth, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dentate*.] Having four teeth or tooth-like parts, as serrations.

quadriderivative (kwod^{n}ri-dē-riv'a-tiv), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + E. *derivative*.] A derivative invariant of the second order.

quadridigitate (kwod-ri-dij'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + L. *digitus*, finger or toe: see *digit*, *digitate*.] Having four digits, whether fingers, toes, or other digitate parts; tetradactyl; quadrisulcate, as a hoofed quadruped.

quadriennial† (kwod-ri-en'i-al), *a.* [= F. *quadriennal*, *quatriennal* = Sp. *cuadrienal* = Pg. *quadrienal*, < LL. *quadriennis*, of four years, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *annus*, a year.] Quadrennial.

quadriennially† (kwod-ri-en'i-al-i), *adv.* Quadrennially.

quadriennium (kwod-ri-en'i-um), *n.* [L. *quadriennium*, a space of four years, < LL. *quadriennis*, of four years: see *quadriennial*.] A quadrennium.—**Quadriennium utile**, in *Scots law*, the four years allowed after majority within which may be instituted an action of reduction of any deed done to the prejudice of a minor.

quadrifarious (kwod-ri-fā'ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *quadrifarius*, fourfold, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *-farius*, as in *bifarius*, etc. (see *bifarious*).] Set, arranged, or disposed in four rows or series: correlated with *unifarious*, *bifarious*, *trifarious*, and *multifarious*.

quadrifariously (kwod-ri-fā'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a quadrifarious manner.

quadrifid (kwod'ri-fid), *a.* [< L. *quadrifidus*, split into four parts, four-cleft, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *findere* (√*fid*), cleave, split.] Four-cleft; deeply cut, but not entirely divided, into four parts: correlated with *bifid*, *trifid*, and *multifid*.

The mouth of the animal, situated at one of the poles, leads first to a *quadrifid* cavity.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 530.

Quadrifidæ (kwod-rif'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *quadrifidus*, four-cleft: see *quadrifid*.] In *entom.*, a section of noctuid moths; one of the two prime divisions of noctuid moths in Guenée's classification. It includes all those families in which the median vein of the hind wings has four branches. It contains the largest of the noctuids, and the forms are mainly American and East Indian. The character which gives the name is not a stable one, and the term has nearly fallen into disuse.

quadrifocal (kwod-ri-fō'kal), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *focus*, focus: see *focus*, *focal*.] Having four foci.

quadrifoliate (kwod-ri-fō'li-āt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *folium*, leaf: see *foliate*.] In *bot.*, four-leaved. (*a*) Having the leaves whorled in fours. (*b*) Same as *quadrifoliolate*: an incorrect use.

Quadrifoliate Stem of *Asclepias quadrifolia*.

quadrifoliolate (kwod-ri-fō'li-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *foliolus*, leaflet.] In *bot.*, having four leaflets: said of a compound leaf.

quadriform (kwod'ri-fôrm), *a.* [< LL. *quadriformis*, four-formed, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *forma*, form.] Having a fourfold aspect, as in shape, arrangement, etc.

We can also apply the principle of group-flashing as easily to a fourfold light as to a single light. According to the number of tiers employed, the arrangement was to be named Biform, Triform. *Quadriform*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 815.

quadrifrons (kwod'ri-fronz), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *frons* (*front-*), front: see *front*.] Having four faces. See *bifrons*.

quadrifurcate (kwod-ri-fėr'kāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *furca*, fork: see *furca*, *furcate*.] Having four forks, tines, or branches; twice-forked; doubly dichotomous: correlated with *bifurcate* and *trifurcate*.

quadrifurcated (kwod-ri-fėr'kā-ted), *a.* [< *quadrifurcate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *quadrifurcate*.

quadriga (kwod-rī'gą), *n.*; pl. *quadrigæ* (-jē). [L., usually in pl. *quadrigæ*, contr. from *quadrijugæ*, a team of four, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *jugum* (= Gr. ζυγόν), a yoke, pair, team: see *yoke*.] In *classical antiq.*, a two-wheeled chariot drawn by four horses, which were harnessed all abreast. It was used in racing in the Greek Olympian games, and in the circensian games of the Romans. The quadriga is often met with as the reverse type of Greek coins, especially those of Sicily, and is of frequent occurrence in sculpture and vase-painting.

Quadriga.—"The Rape of Proserpine by Pluto," from a Greek red-figured vase.

The *quadriga* for which Praxiteles was said to have made the driver. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, I. 182.

quadrigemina (kwod-ri-jem'i-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *quadrigeminus*, fourfold: see *quadrigeminous*.] The quadrigeminous bodies of the brain, more fully called *corpora quadrigemina*. Below mammals they are represented by the corpora bigemina, or twin bodies. See *corpus*.

quadrigeminal (kwod-ri-jem'i-nal), *a.* [< *quadrigemin-ous* + *-al*.] Fourfold; especially, pertaining to the corpora quadrigemina.

Other fibres, arising in the optic thalamus and *quadrigeminal* body, descend, which preside over the reflex motions. *Frey*, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 594.

quadrigeminate (kwod-ri-jem'i-nat), *a.* [< *quadrigemin-ous* + *-ate*[1].] **1.** In *bot.*, growing in fours, as the cells of certain algæ.—**2.** In *anat.*, same as *quadrigeminous*.

quadrigeminous (kwod-ri-jem'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *quadrigeminus*, fourfold, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *geminus*, twin-born, twin: see *Gemini*, *geminate*.] **1.** Consisting of four similar parts; having four parts, as one and the same thing; fourfold; quadrigeminal.—**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, specifically, pertaining to the optic lobes or corpora quadrigemina of any mammal, known in human anatomy as the *nates* and *testes*, which appear as two pairs of lobes or tubercles on the morphologically superior surface of the midbrain or mesencephalon, close to the pineal gland, behind the third ventricle, over the aqueduct to Sylvius. See *corpus* and *quadrigemina*.

quadrigenarious (kwod^{n}ri-jē-nā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *quadrageni*, *quadringeni*, four hundred each, distributive of *quadringenti*, four hundred, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *centum* = E. *hund-red*.] Consisting of four hundred.

quadriglandular (kwod-ri-glan'dū-lėr), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *glan(d-)s*, gland: see *gland*.] Having four glands or glandular parts.

quadrijugate (kwod-ri-jö'gāt or -rij'ö-gāt), *a.* [< *quadrijug-ous* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, pinnate with four pairs of leaflets: as, a *quadrijugate* leaf.

quadrijugous (kwod-ri-jö'gus or -rij'ö-gus), *a.* [< L. *quadrijugus*, belonging to a team of four, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *jugum* (= Gr. ζυγόν), a yoke. Cf. *quadriga*.] Same as *quadrijugate*.

quadrilaminar (kwod-ri-lam'i-nėr), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *lamina*, a thin plate: see *lamina*, *laminar*.] Same as *quadrilaminate*.

quadrilaminate (kwod-ri-lam'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *lamina*, a thin plate: see *lamina*, *laminate*.] Having four lamine, layers, or plates; four-layered.

Quadrilatera (kwod-ri-lat'e-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *quadrilaterus*, four-sided: see *quadrilateral*.] In *Crustacea*, a group of crabs having a quadrate or cordate carapace. *Latreille*.

quadrilateral (kwod-ri-lat'e-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quadrilaterus*, four-sided, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *latus* (*later-*), side, flank: see *lateral*.] **I.** *a.* Having four sides; composed of four lines.—**Quadrilateral map-projection.** See *projection*.

Complete Quadrilateral.

II. *n.* **1.** A figure formed of four straight lines. In the old geometry the lines are supposed to terminate at four intersections; in modern geometry the lines are regarded as infinite, and a plane quadrilateral as having six angles. Such a figure has three *diagonals* or *axes*, being straight lines through opposite vertices, and three *centers*, which are the intersections of the axes.

2. *Milit.*, the space inclosed between, and defended by, four fortresses: as, the Bulgarian *quadrilateral*. The most famous quadrilateral was that in northern Italy, inclosed by the fortresses of Peschiera, Mantua, Verona, and Legnago.

Field Marshal Radetsky . . . had collected under his own command all the Austrian forces scattered over the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, and had concentrated them within the well nigh impregnable stronghold formed in the very heart of these provinces by the fortresses of the *Quadrilateral*. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 85.

Inscriptible quadrilateral. See *inscriptible*.—**Plane quadrilateral**, a quadrilateral lying in a plane.—**Skew quadrilateral**, a quadrilateral that does not lie in a plane.

quadrilateralness (kwod-ri-lat'e-ral-nes), *n.* The property of being quadrilateral.

quadriliteral (kwod-ri-lit'e-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *littera*, *litera*, letter: see *literal*.] **I.** *a.* Consisting of four letters, or of only four constant letters or consonants.

II. *n.* A word or a root consisting of four letters or containing four consonants.

Arabick roots are as universally [*i. e.*, almost universally] triliteral. . . . If we suppose ten thousand of them (without reckoning *quadriliterals*) to exist, and each of them to admit only five variations, . . . even then a perfect Arabick dictionary ought to contain fifty thousand words.
Sir W. Jones, Asiatic Dissertations, I. 125.

quadrille (kwod-ril′ or ka-dril′), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *quadrille*, m., a game at cards, a square dance, music for such a dance, < Sp. *cuadrillo*, m., a small square (cf. F. *quadrille*, f., a troop of horsemen, < Sp. *cuadrilla*, a troop of horsemen, a meeting of four persons, < It. *quadriglia* = Pg. *quadrilha*, a troop of horsemen), dim. of *cuadro*, m., *cuadra*, f., < L. *quadrum*, n., *quadra*, f., a square: see *quadrum*, *quadra*[1]. Cf. *quarrel*[2].] **I.** *n.* 1. A game played by four persons with forty cards, which are the remainder of the pack after the tens, nines, and eights are discarded.

> They taught him with address and skill
> To shine at ombre and *quadrille*.
> *Carethorn*, Birth and Education of Genius.

Quadrille, a modern game, bears great analogy to ombre, with the addition of a fourth player, which is certainly a great improvement. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 436.

2. A square dance for four couples, consisting regularly of five parts or movements, each complete in itself — namely, *le pantalon*, *l'été*, *la poule*, *la trénise* (or *la pastourelle*), and *la finale*. These parts are adaptations of popular society dances. They were combined in their present order about 1800, and were soon adopted in France, England, and Germany, giving rise to a quadrille mania similar to the later polka mania.

3. Any single set of dancers or maskers arranged in four sets or groups. [Rare.]

> At length the four *quadrilles* of maskers, ranging their torch bearers behind them, drew up in their several ranks on the two opposite sides of the hall.
> *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxvii.

4. Any square dance resembling the quadrille.— 5. Music for such square dances. For the movements of the quadrille proper the rhythm is either sextuple or duple, and each section is usually 32 measures long. Quadrille music is usually adapted or arranged, not specially written for the purpose.

II. *a.* Same as *quadrillé*.

quadrille (kwod-ril′ or ka-dril′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quadrilled*, ppr. *quadrilling*. [< *quadrille*, *n.*] 1. To play at quadrille. *Imp. Dict.*— 2. To dance quadrilles.

> While thus, like motes that dance away
> Existence in a summer ray,
> These gay things, born but to *quadrille*,
> The circle of their doom fulfil.
> *Moore*, Summer Fête.

quadrillé (ka-drē-lyā′), *a.* [F., < **quadrille*, a small square, < Sp. *cuadrillo*, a small square: see *quadrille*.] Divided or marked off into squares; having a pattern composed of small squares: said of textile fabrics, writing-papers ruled with lines crossing at right angles, and the like.

quadrillion (kwod-ril′yon), *n.* [< F. *quadrillion*, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + F. (*m*)*illion*, > E. *million*[1].] The fourth power of a million according to the system of numeration called English; but the fifth power of a thousand according to the French system, commonly used in the United States.

quadrilobate (kwod-ri-lō′bāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + NL. *lobus*, lobe.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having four lobes or lobules.

quadrilobed (kwod′ri-lōbd), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + NL. *lobus*, lobe, + *-ed*[2].] Same as *quadrilobate*.

quadrilocular (kwod-ri-lok′ū-lėr), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *loculus*, a cell.] 1. In *bot.*, having four cells or compartments; four-celled: as, a *quadrilocular* pericarp.— 2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, having four cavities or compartments: chiefly an epithet of the heart of mammals and birds.

quadriloculate (kwod-ri-lok′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *loculus*, cell: see *loculus*, *loculate*.] Same as *quadrilocular*.

quadriloge (kwod′ri-lōj), *n.* [= OF. *quadrilogue*, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + Gr. *λόγος*, a saying, speaking, discourse: see *Logos*.] 1. A book written in four parts, as "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage."—2. Any narrative depending on the testimony of four witnesses, as the four Gospels.—3. Any work compiled from four authors, as the "Life of Thomas a Becket." *Brewer.* [Rare in all senses.]

> The very authours of the *quadriloge* itselfe . . . doe all, with one pen and mouth, acknowledge the same.
> *Lambarde*, Perambulation (1596), p. 515. (*Halliwell.*)

Quadrimani (kwod-rim′ą-nī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *quadrimanus*: see *quadrimanous*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of carnivoid beetles, typified by the genus *Harpalus*, having the four anterior tarsi dilated in the males: distinguished from *Simplicimani* and *Patellimani*. See *Harpalinæ*.

quadrimanous (kwod-rim′ą-nus), *a.* [< NL. *quadrimanus*, four-handed, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *manus*, hand. Cf. *quadrumanous*.] Same as *quadrumanous*.

> At this malicious game they display the whole of their *quadrimanous* activity.
> *Burke*, Rev. in France, Works, III. 199.

quadrimembral (kwod-ri-mem′bral), *a.* [< LL. *quadrimembris*, four-limbed, four-footed, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *membrum*, a limb, a member.] Having four members (or parts) as limbs: as, most vertebrates are *quadrimembral*.

quadrint†, **quadrine**† (kwod′rin), *n.* [< ML. *quadrinus* (?); cf. L. *quadran(t-)s*, the fourth part of an as: see *quadrans*, *quadrant*.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing.

> One of her paramours sent her a purse full of *quadrines* (which are little pieces of copper money) instead of silver.
> *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 722.

quadrinomial (kwod-ri-nō′mi-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *nom(en)*, name (see *nome*[3]), + *-al*. Cf. *binomial*, etc.] **I.** *a.* In *alg.*, consisting of four terms.

II. *n.* In *alg.*, an expression consisting of four terms.

quadrinomical (kwod-ri-nom′i-kal), *a.* [As *quadrinom(ial)* + *-ic-al*.] Quadrinomial.

quadrinominal (kwod-ri-nom′i-nal), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *nomen* (*nomin-*), name: see *nomen*, *nominal*.] Having four terms; quadrinomial.

quadrinucleate (kwod-ri-nū′klē-āt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *nucleus*, a nucleus: see *nucleate*.] In *bot.*, having four nuclei, as the spores of some fungi.

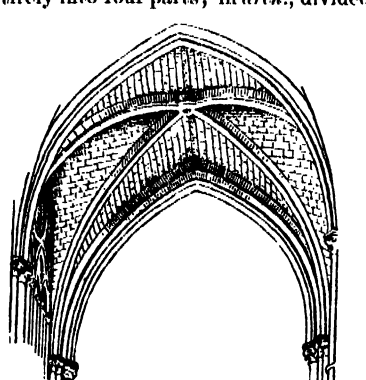
quadrinvariant (kwod-rin-va′ri-ant), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + E. *invariant*.] An invariant of the second order in the coefficients.

quadripara (kwod-rip′ą-rą), *n.* [NL., < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *parere*, bring forth, bear.] A woman who is bearing a child for the fourth time.

Quadriparæ (kwod-rip′ą-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *quadriparus*: see *quadriparous*.] A group of birds proposed by E. Newman in 1875, being those which lay four eggs, and only four, and place them with the small ends together in the middle of the nest: it includes snipes, sandpipers, plovers, etc., and is practically equivalent to *Limicolæ*, 1.

quadriparous (kwod-rip′ą-rus), *a.* [< NL. *quadriparus*, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *parere*, bring forth, bear.] In *ornith.*, laying four eggs, and only four; being of the *Quadriparæ*: as, *quadriparous* birds. *Newman.*

quadripartite (kwod-ri-pär′tīt), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *quadripartit*, *quadriparty*, < L. *quadripartitus*, *quadripertitus*, divided into four parts, fourfold (LL. also as a finite verb, *quadripartire*, divide into four), < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *partitus*, pp. of *partire*, divide, separate, distribute: see *part*, *v.*, *partile*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Divided into four parts: specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, parted into four; divided to the base or entirely into four parts; in *arch.*, divided, as



Quadripartite Vault.—Nave of Amiens Cathedral, France.

a vault, by the system of construction employed, into four compartments. Such a vault is the cardinal type of medieval Pointed vaulting.

> Squire Headlong . . . was *quadripartite* in his locality: that is to say, he was superintending the operations in four scenes of action — namely, the cellar, the library, the picture-gallery, and the dining-room.
> *Peacock*, Headlong Hall, ii.

II. *n.* A book or treatise divided into four parts or treatises; a tetrabiblion: as, the last two books of Ptolemy's *Quadripartite;* the *quadripartite* (four Gospels) of the New Testament.

quadripartitely (kwod-ri-pär′tit-li), *adv.* In four divisions; in a quadripartite distribution.

quadripartition (kwod′ri-pär-tish′on), *n.* [< L. *quadripartitio*(*n-*), a division into four, < *quadripartitus*, divided into four: see *quadripartite*.] A division by four or into four parts.

> Nor would it, perhaps, be possible to entirely deny the position of one who should argue that this convenient *quadripartition* of the month was first in order of time.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 528.

quadripennate (kwod-ri-pen′āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *penna*, wing: see *penna*, *pennate*.] **I.** *a.* In *entom.*, having four wings — that is, four functional wings, an anterior pair being not converted into elytra or wing-cases.

II. *n.* A four-winged or quadripennate insect.

quadriphyllous (kwod-ri-fil′us), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + Gr. *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having four leaves; quadrifoliate.

quadriplanar (kwod-ri-plā′nėr), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + NL. *planum*, a plane: see *plane*[1], *planar*.] Formed by four planes.— **Quadriplanar coördinates.** See *coördinate*.

quadriplicate (kwod-rip′li-kāt), *a.* and *n.* Same as *quadruplicate*.

quadriplicated (kwod-rip′li-kā-ted), *a.* Same as *quadruplicate*.

quadripulmonary (kwod-ri-pul′mō-nā-ri), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + L. *pulmo*(*n-*), lung: see *pulmonary*.] In *Arachnida*, having two pairs of pulmonary sacs; tetrapneumonous: opposed to *bipulmonary*.

quadriquadric (kwod-ri-kwod′rik), *a.* and *n.* [< *quadri*(*c*) + *quadric*.] **I.** *a.* Of the second degree in each of two variables or sets of variables.

II. *n.* A skew quartic curve, the intersection of two quadric surfaces. There are other quartics not of this description.

quadriradiate (kwod-ri-rā′di-āt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *radius*, ray (> *radiatus*, radiate): see *radiate*.] Having four rays, as a fish's fin; tetractinal, as a sponge-spicule; in *bot.*, having four radii or prolongations: as, a *quadriradiate* mass of chlorophyl.

quadrireme (kwod′ri-rēm), *n.* [< L. *quadriremis* (LL. also *quatriremis*), a vessel fitted with four banks of oars, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *remus*, oar: see *oar*[1].] A galley with four banks of oars or rowers, mentioned as in use occasionally among the ancient Greeks and Romans.

quadrisacramentalist (kwod-ri-sak-ra-men′tal-ist), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *sacramentum*, sacrament, + *-al* + *-ist*.] Same as *quadrisacramentarian*.

quadrisacramentarian (kwod-ri-sak′ra-men-tā′ri-an), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *sacramentum*, sacrament, + *-arian*.] One of a small body of German Protestants in the middle of the sixteenth century, who held that the four sacraments of baptism, the eucharist, holy orders, and absolution are requisite for salvation.

quadrisection (kwod-ri-sek′shon), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *sectio*(*n-*), a cutting: see *section*.] A section into four equal parts.

quadriseptate (kwod-ri-sep′tāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *septum*, a partition: see *septum*, *septate*.] Having four septa or partitions.

quadriserial (kwod-ri-sē′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *series*, a row: see *serial*.] Set or arranged in four rows or series; four-rowed; quadrifarious; tetrastichous.

> The production of the ambulacral element in some starfishes is much more rapid than general growth, thus producing a crushing together of the plates in the direction of the length, in some cases carried to such an extent that the tube-feet in each furrow become *quadriserial*.
> *Amer. Nat.*, Feb., 1890, p. 161.

quadrisetose (kwod-ri-sē′tōs), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *sæta*, *seta*, a bristle: see *seta*, *setose*.] In *entom.*, bearing four setæ or bristles.

quadrispiral (kwod-ri-spī′ral), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *spira*, a coil, a spire: see *spire*, *spiral*.] In *bot.*, having four spirals.

> Elaters [of *Fimbriaria*] rather short, uni-*quadrispiral*.
> *Underwood*, Hepaticæ of N. A., p. 39.

Quadrisulcata (kwod′ri-sul-kā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *quadrisulcatus*: see *quadrisulcate*.]

A group of hoofed quadrupeds having four toes; the quadrisulcate ungulate mammals.

quadrisulcate (kwod-ri-sul'kāt), *a.* [< NL. *quadrisulcatus*, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *sulcus*, a furrow: see *sulcus*, *sulcate*.] Having four grooves, furrows, or sulci; specifically, in *mammal.*, having a four-parted hoof; four-toed; quadridigitate.

quadrisyllabic (kwod'ri-si-lab'ik), *a.* [< *quadrisyllab(le)* + *-ic*.] Consisting of four syllables; pertaining to or consisting of quadrisyllables.

quadrisyllabical (kwod'ri-si-lab'i-kal), *a.* [< *quadrisyllabic* + *-al*.] Same as *quadrisyllabic*.

quadrisyllable (kwod-ri-sil'ą-bl), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *syllaba*, syllable: see *syllable*.] A word consisting of four syllables.

A distinction without a difference could not sustain itself; and both alike disguised their emptiness under this pompous *quadrisyllable*.
De Quincey, Roman Meals. (*Davies.*)

quadritactic (kwod-ri-tak'tik), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + Gr. τακτικός, pertaining to arrangement: see *tactic*.] Of the nature of a point on a surface or skew curve where four consecutive points are in one plane.—**Quadritactic point.** See *tritactic point*, under *point*.

quadritubercular (kwod'ri-tū-bėr'kū-lăr), *a.* Same as *quadrituberculate*.

By the suppression of one of the primitive cusps we arrive at the *quadritubercular* tooth. *Nature*, XLI. 467.

quadrituberculate (kwod'ri-tū-bėr'kū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *tuberculum*, tubercle: see *tubercle*, *tuberculate*.] Having four tubercles: as, a *quadrituberculate* molar.

quadrivalent (kwod-riv'ą-lent), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong.] In *chem.*, noting an atom the equivalence of which is four, or an element one atom of which is equivalent, in combining power, to four atoms of hydrogen; tetradic; tetratomic.

quadrivalve (kwod'ri-valv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *valva*, a door: see *valve*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *quadrivalvular*.

II. *n.* One of a set of four folds or leaves forming a door.

quadrivalvular (kwod-ri-val'vū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + NL. *valvula*, dim. of L. *valva*, valve: see *valve*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having four valves or valvular parts.

quadrivia, *n.* Plural of *quadrivium*.

quadrivial (kwod-riv'i-ąl), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quadrivius*, having four ways, + *-al*. Cf. *trivial*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having four ways meeting in a point; leading in four directions.

A forum, with *quadrivial* streets.
B. Jonson, Expostulation with Inigo Jones.

2. Belonging to the quadrivium: thus, *quadrivial astrology* is astrology in the sense in which astrology is a branch of the quadrivium—that is, astronomy.

II. *n.* One of the four arts constituting the quadrivium.

The *quadrivials* I meane arythmetike, musike, geometrie, and astronomie—& with them all skill in the perspectiues, are now smallie regarded in either of them [the universities]. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of England, ii. 3.

quadrivious (kwod-riv'i-us), *a.* [< L. *quadrivius*, of the cross-roads, lit. having four ways, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *via* = E. *way*.] Going in four directions.

When the cheese was so rotten with them [vermin] that only the twigs and string kept it from tumbling to pieces and walking off *quadrivious*, it came to table.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxiv.

quadrivium (kwod-riv'i-um), *n.*; pl. *quadrivia* (-ą). [< LL. *quadrivium*, *quadruvium*, the four branches of mathematics, a particular use of L. *quadrivium*, a place where four ways meet, neut. of *quadrivius*, having four ways: see *quadrivious*. Cf. *trivium*.] The collective name of the four branches of mathematics according to the Pythagoreans—arithmetic (treating of number in itself), music (treating of applied number), geometry (treating of stationary number), and astronomy (treating of number in motion). This Pythagorean quadrivium, preceded by the trivium of grammar, logic, and rhetoric, made up the seven liberal arts taught in the schools of the Roman empire.

quadrivoltine (kwod-ri-vol'tin), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + It. *volta*, turn, time, + *-ine*2.] A silkworm which yields four crops of cocoons a year.

quadroon (kwod-rön'), *n.* [An alteration (simulating words in *quadri-*, *quadru-*) of *quarteron*, < Sp. *cuarteron*, a quadroon, one who is one fourth black; also, a fourth part; < *cuarto*, a fourth: see *quart*1, *quarter*1.] The offspring of a mulatto and a white person; a person having one fourth African blood.

quadro-quadro-quartic (kwod'rō-kwod'rō-kwâr'tik), *n.* [< *quadric* + *quadric* + *quartic*.] A non-plane curve formed by the intersection of two quadric surfaces.

quadroxid, quadroxide (kwod-rok'sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*, *quadr-*), = E. *four*, + *oxid*, *oxide*.] In *chem.*, a compound of four equivalents of oxygen and one of another element, or a simple oxid containing four atoms of oxygen.

quadrum (kwod'rum), *n.* [L., square, anything square in form, neut. of (LL.) *quadrus*, four-cornered, square: see *quadra*1, *quadrate*.] In *music*, same as *natural*, 7.

quadruman, quadrumane (kwod'rō-man, -mān), *n.* [< F. *quadrumane*, < NL. *quadrumanus*, four-handed: see *quadrumanous*.] A four-handed quadruped; an animal capable of using all four feet as hands; specifically, a member of the *Quadrumana*.

Quadrumana (kwod-rō'ma-nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *quadrumanus*, four-handed: see *quadrumanous*.] An order of *Mammalia* named by Blumenbach in 1791, including all kinds of apes, monkeys, and lemurs; the quadrumanous mammals: so called because their hind as well as fore feet can be used as hands. The term is scarcely used now, being superseded by *Primates*; but *Primates* includes both the *Bimana* (man alone) and the *Quadrumana* of the earlier systems. When the name was in vogue the *Quadrumana* were usually divided into *Catarrhini*, Old World apes and monkeys; *Platyrrhini*, New World monkeys; and *Strepsirrhini*, lemurs.

quadrumanous (kwod-rō'ma-nus), *a.* [< NL. *quadrumanus*, four-handed, < L. *quattuor* (*quadru-*), = E. *four*, + *manus*, hand: see *main*3.] Four-handed; having all four feet fitted for use as hands: said of mammals, as opossums, etc.; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Quadrumana*. Also *quadrimanous*.

The strongly convex upper lip frequently seen among the lower classes of the Irish is a modified *quadrumanous* character. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 291.

quadruped (kwod'rō-ped), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *quadrupède* = Pr. *quadrupedi* = Sp. *cuadrúpede*, *cuadrúpedo* = Pg. *quadrupede* = It. *quadrupede*, *quadrupedo*, < L. *quadrupes*, *quadripes* (*-ped-*), having four feet, a four-footed creature, < *quattuor* (*quadru-*), = E. *four*, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Four-footed; having four limbs fitted for sustaining the body and for progression; habitually going on all fours: opposed to *aliped* and *biped*: correlated with *quadrumanous* and *pedimanous*: chiefly said of mammals, but also of four-footed reptiles, as lizards and tortoises. Compare *quadrumanous*.

II. *n.* A four-footed or quadruped animal: especially, a four-footed mammal, as distinguished from a *biped*, as man or a bird.

quadrupedal (kwod'rō-ped-ąl), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *quadrupedal* = Sp. *cuadrupedal* = Pg. *quadrupedal*; as *quadruped* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Quadruped or four-footed; especially, going on all fours, or adapted or restricted to that mode of progression: as, the *quadrupedal* shape; *quadrupedal* locomotion.

II.† *n.* A quadruped. [Rare.]

The coldest of any *quadrupedal*.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 11.

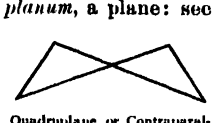
quadrupedated (kwod'rō-pe-dā-ted), *a.* [< *quadruped* + *-ate*1 + *-ed*2.] Made or become four-footed or like a beast; turned into a quadruped. [Rare.]

Deformed and luxate with the prosecution of vanities; *quadrupedated* with an earthly, stooping, grovelling covetousness. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 399.

quadrupedism (kwod'rō-ped-izm), *n.* [< *quadruped* + *-ism*.] The state of being a quadruped; the condition of being four-footed, as a beast. [Rare.]

Among the Mahometans . . . *quadrupedism* is not considered an obstacle to a certain kind of canonisation.
Southey, The Doctor, cxcix. (*Davies.*)

quadruplane (kwod'rō-plān), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadru-*), = E. *four*, + *planum*, a plane: see *plane*1.] A plane quadrilateral having its opposite or alternate sides equal and one pair of these crossing each other.


Quadruplane or Contraparallelogram.

quadruple (kwod'rō-pl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *quadruple* = Sp. *cuádruplo* = Pg. It. *quadruplo*, < L. *quadruplus*, fourfold, *quadruplum*, a fourfold quantity, < *quattuor* (*quadru-*), = E. *four*, + *-plus*, -fold: see *-fold*.] **I.** *a.* Fourfold; four times told.

A law that to bridle theft doth punish thieves with a *quadruple* restitution hath an end which will continue as long as the world itself continueth.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 10.

A *quadruple* Jacquard, or four separate Jacquards fixed in one frame. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 275.

Quadruple counterpoint, in *music*, counterpoint in which four melodies are so contrived as to be mutually usable above or below one another by transposition. Twenty-four different dispositions of such melodies are possible. Compare *double* and *triple counterpoint* (which see, under *counterpoint*2, 3). - **Quadruple crown**, a size of printing-paper, 30 × 40 inches. [Eng.] - **Quadruple demy**, a size of printing-paper, 35 × 45 inches. [Eng.] - **Quadruple foolscap**, a size of printing-paper, 27 × 34 inches. [Eng.] **Quadruple medium**, a size of printing-paper, 38 × 48 inches. [Eng.] **Quadruple post**, a size of printing-paper, 32 × 40 inches. [Eng.] **Quadruple pot**, a size of printing-paper, 26 × 32 inches. [Eng.] - **Quadruple quaver**, in *musical notation*, same as *hemidemisemiquaver*. — **Quadruple ratio.** See *ratio*. — **Quadruple rhythm** or **time**, in *music*, rhythm or time characterized by four beats or pulses to the measure. See *rhythm*. — **Quadruple royal**, a size of printing-paper, 40 × 50 inches. [Eng.]

II. *n.* A number, sum, etc., four times as great as that taken as the standard: as, to receive the *quadruple* of a given sum.

quadruple (kwod'rō-pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quadrupled*, ppr. *quadrupling*. [< F. *quadrupler*, < LL. *quadruplare*, make fourfold, < L. *quadruplus*, fourfold: see *quadruple*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make four times as much or as many; multiply by four; repeat four times; make, do, or cause to happen four times over.

The trade of Scotland has been more than *quadrupled* since the first erection of the two publick banks.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, ii. 2.

II. *intrans.* To become four times as much or as many; repeat itself four times.

quadruplet (kwod'rō-plet), *n.* [< *quadruple* + *-et*.] 1. Any combination of four objects or parts grouped, united, or acting together: as, a *quadruplet* of springs, consisting of four elliptic springs coupled together and acting as one spring. Also called *quartet*. — 2. One of four born at a single birth. — 3. A bicycle for four riders.

quadruplex (kwod'rō-pleks), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quadruplex*, fourfold, < *quattuor* (*quadru-*), = E. *four*, + *plicare*, fold: see *plicate*.] **I.** *a.* Fourfold: applied to a system of telegraphy in which four messages may be transmitted simultaneously over one wire.

II. *n.* An instrument by means of which four messages may be transmitted simultaneously over one wire.

Sometimes abbreviated *quad*.

quadruplex (kwod'rō-pleks), *v. t.* [< *quadruplex*, *n.*] To make quadruplex; arrange for fourfold transmission.

If the line is already duplexed, the phonophore will *quadruplex* it. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIV. 6.

quadruplicate (kwod-rō'pli-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quadruplicated*, ppr. *quadruplicating*. [< L. *quadruplicatus*, pp. of *quadruplicare* (> OF. *quadrupliier*, *quadrupliquer*), make fourfold, < *quadruplex*, fourfold: see *quadruplex*.] To make fourfold; double twice.

quadruplicate (kwod-rō'pli-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [Also *quadriplicate*; < L. *quadruplicatus*, make fourfold: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Fourfold; four times repeated: as, a *quadruplicate* ratio or proportion. Also *quadriplicated*.

II. *n.* One of four things corresponding in all respects to one another, or to a common original.

quadruplication (kwod-rō-pli-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *quadruplication* = Sp. *cuadruplicacion* = Pg. *quadruplicação* = It. *quadruplicazione*, < LL. *quadruplicatio(n-)*, a making fourfold, < L. *quadruplicare*, make fourfold: see *quadruplicate*.] The act of making fourfold; a taking of four times the simple sum or amount.

quadruplicature (kwod-rō'pli-kā-tūr), *n.* [< *quadruplicate* + *-ure*.] The act of quadruplicating; also, that which is fourfold—that is, folded twice, so as to make four layers: correlated with *duplicature*: as, the great omentum is a *quadruplicature* of peritoneum.

quadruplicity (kwod-rō-plis'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *quadruplicita(t-)s*, the character of being fourfold, < L. *quadruplex*, fourfold: see *quadruplex*.] The character of being quadruplex:

This *quadruplicity*, these elements,
From whom each body takes his existence.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

quadruply (kwod'rŏ-pli), *adv.* In a quadruple or fourfold degree; to a fourfold extent or amount.

If the person accused makes his innocence plainly to appear upon his trial, the accuser is immediately put to . . . death; and out of his goods or lands the innocent person is *quadruply* recompensed.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 6.

quære (kwē'rē), *n.* [L., impv. of *quærere*, seek, seek to learn, question; as a noun, in accom. E. spelling, *query:* see *query*.] Same as *query*.

quæsitum (kwē-sī'tum), *n.*; pl. *quæsita* (-tä). [L., neut. of *quæsitus*, pp. of *quærere*, seek, ask: see *quest*[1].] Something sought or required.

A thesis which an argument supposes to be in question is called *quæsitum;* and opposed to that is a thesis from which the argument proceeds a thesis necessarily connected with the argument, but not in question: such a thesis is called a datum. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 747.

quæsta (kwes'tä), *n.*; pl. *quæstæ* (-tē). [ML., fem. of L. *quæsitus*, pp. of *quærere*, seek, obtain: see *quest*[1].] In the middle ages, one of a class of indulgences or remissions of penance which were granted by the Pope to those who contributed certain specified sums of money to the church.

quæstor, quæstorship, *n.* See *questor, questorship*.

quæstus, *n.* In *law*. See *questus*.

quaff (kwåf), *v.* [Prob. a reduced form, with change of orig. guttural *gh* to *f* (*ff*) (as in *dwarf, trough*, pron. as if *troff*, etc.), of *quaught*, drink, quaff: see *quaught*. There may have been some confusion with the Sc. *quaigh, quegh, quech*, also *queff*, a cup, < Gael. Ir. *cuach*, a cup, bowl: see *quaigh*.] **I.** *trans.* To drink; swallow in large draughts; drink of copiously or greedily.

He calls for wine, . . . *quaff'd* off the muscadel,
And threw the sops all in the sexton's face.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 174.

She who, as they voyaged, *quaff'd*
With Tristram that spiced magic draught.
M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult.

II. *intrans.* To drink largely or luxuriously.

Eate softly, and drinke mannerly,
Take heede you doe not *quaffe*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

They *quaffe* and drinke. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 211.

Near him rode Silenus on his ass,
Pelted with flowers as he on did pass,
Tipsily *quaffing*.
Keats, Endymion, iv. (song).

quaff (kwåf), *n.* [< *quaff*, *v.*] The act of quaffing; also, the quantity of liquor drunk at once; a draught.

Now Alvida begins her *quaff*,
And drinks a full carouse unto her king.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

quaffer[1] (kwåf'ėr), *n.* [< *quaff* + *-er*[1].] One who quaffs or drinks much.

quaffer[2]†, *v. i.* [Cf. *quaff* (?).] To drink greedily, or to dabble. [The sense is uncertain.]

Ducks, geese, and divers others have such long broad bills to *quaffer* and hunt in waters and mud.
Derham, Physico-Theology, iv. 11, note.

quaffing-pot (kwåf'ing-pot), *n.* A drinking-vessel holding half a gill.

quafftide† (kwåf'tīd), *n.* Drinking-time. [Rare.]

Quaffyde aproacheth,
And showts in nighttyme doo ringe in loftye
Cithæron. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 314. (*Davies.*)

quag (kwag), *n.* [Abbr. of *quagmire*.] A shaking, marshy soil; a quagmire.

On the left hand there was a very dangerous *quag*, into which if even a good man falls, he can find no bottom for his foot to stand on. Into that *Quag* King David once did fall. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, pt. i.

With packhorse constancy we keep the road,
Crooked or straight, through *quags* or thorny dells.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 253.

=**Syn.** See *marsh*.

quagga (kwag'ä), *n.* [Also *quacha;* appar. S. African.] 1. An African solidungulate quadruped of the horse family, *Equus* or *Hippotigris quagga*, related to the ass and zebra, but not fully striped like the latter, not being banded on the hind quarters and legs. The ears are short, the head is comparatively small, the tail is tufted, and the color is a dark brown on the head, neck, and shoulders, the back and hind quarters being of a lighter brown, the croup of a russet gray, and the under parts of the body white. It will breed with the horse, and a mixed race of this kind existed in England some years ago. By the natives the flesh is esteemed palatable.

2. Burchell's zebra, *Equus* or *Hippotigris burchelli*, closely related to the above, but striped throughout like the zebra: more fully called *bonte-quagga*. See cut under *dauw*.

quaggle (kwag'l), *n.* [Dim. of *quake*.] A tremulous motion. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quaggy (kwag'i), *a.* [< *quag* + *-y*[1].] Yielding to the feet or trembling under the foot, as soft wet earth; boggy; spongy.

The watery strath or *quaggy* moss.
Collins, Superstitions of the Highlands.

The *quaggy* soil trembles to a sound like thunder of breakers on a coast. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 733.

quagmire (kwag'mīr), *n.* [Appar. a var. of the earlier *quakemire:* see *quakemire*.] Soft, wet, boggy land that trembles under the foot; a marsh; a bog; a fen.

Whom the foul fiend hath led through fire and through flame, and through ford and whirlipool, o'er bog and *quagmire*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii 4. 54.

Faith, I have followed Cupid's Jack-a-lantern, and find myself in a *quagmire* at last. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

=**Syn.** *Slough, Bog*, etc. See *marsh*.

quagmire (kwag'mir), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quagmired*, ppr. *quagmiring*. [< *quagmire, n.*] To entangle or sink in or as in a quagmire. [Rare.]

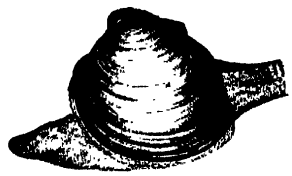
When a reader has been *quagmired* in a dull heavy book, what a refreshing sight it is to see finis!
Laconics (1701), p. 120. (*Latham.*)

A man is never *quagmired* till he stops; and the rider who looks back has never a firm seat.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Wellington and Sir Robert Inglis, p. 376.

quagmiry (kwag'mir-i), *a.* [< *quagmire* + *-y*[1].] Like a quagmire; boggy; marshy; fenny; quaggy. [Rare.]

They had twenty wigwams, hard by a most hideous swamp, so thick with bushes and so *quagmiry* as men could hardly crowd into it.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 279.

quahog, quahaug (kwa-hog', -hâg'), *n.* [Also *cohog, cohaug, cohauk, quohog, quog*, etc.; < Amer. Ind. (Narragansett) *poquauhock.*] The large edible round clam of the Atlantic coast of the United States, *Venus mercenaria*, much used for soups and chowders. See *clam*[3], and cut under *dimyarian*. –**Blood-quahog**, the young or a small specimen of various species of *Arcidæ*, or ark-shells; a bloody clam or hair-clam. [Narragansett Bay.]


Quahog (*Venus mercenaria*).

quaich, *n.* See *quaigh*.

quaidt, *a.* or *pp.* An artificial contracted form of *quailed*, past participle of *quail*[1]. *Spenser.*

quaigh, quaich (kwāch), *n.* [Also *quegh, queigh, quech, quoich, queych, queff:* < Gael. Ir. *cuach*, a cup, bowl. Cf. *quaff.*] A shallow drinking-cup, made of small staves hooped together: it is usually of wood, but sometimes of silver. [Scotch.]

She filled a small wooden *quaigh* from an earthen pitcher.
Scott, Pirate, vi.

Nor lacked they, while they sat at dine,
The music, nor the tale,
Nor goblets of the blood-red wine,
Nor mantling *quaighs* of ale.
Scott, Thomas the Rhymer, iii.

The girded *quaich* they brimmed for him.
Prof. Blackie, Lays of Highlands and Islands, p. 171.

quail[1] (kwāl), *v.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *queal;* < ME. *quelen* (pret. *qual*), < AS. *cwelan* (pret. *cwæl*, pp. *cwolen*), die (also in comp. *ā-cwelan*, die utterly), = OS. *quelan*, die, = MD. *quelen* = MLG. *quelen*, suffer pain, pine, = OHG. *quelan, quelen, chelen*, MHG. *quln*, die, G. *quälen*, suffer pain; cf. AS. *cwalu*, destruction, ME. *quale*, murrain (see *quale*[1]), and AS. *cwellan*, cause to die, kill, quell: see *quell*, which is the causative form of *quail*, and cf. *qualm*, from the same source.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To begin to die; decline; fade; wither.

For as the world wore on, and waxed old,
So virtue *quail'd*, and vice began to grow.
Tancred and Gismunda, ii. 3.

The *quailing* and withering of all things.
Hakewill, Apology, p. 71.

2. To lose heart or courage; shrink before danger or difficulty; flinch; cower; tremble.

And with sharpe threates her often did assayle;
So thinking for to make her stubborne corage *quayle*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 40.

Plant courage in their *quailing* breasts.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 54.

But Pelleas lifted up an eye so fierce
She *quail'd*. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

3†. To slacken.

And let not search and inquisition *quail*.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 2. 20.

II. *trans.* To quell; subdue; overpower; intimidate; terrify.

Courtousnesse *quayleth* gentlenesse.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

When somer toke in hand the winter to assail,
With force of might, and vertue great, his stormy blasts to *quail*.
Surrey, Complaint of a Lover.

The sword of the spirit Satham *quailes*,
And to attaine the conquest never failes.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

Am not I here to take thy part?
Then what has *quail'd* thy stubborn heart?
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 204.

Resist — the thunder *quails* thee! — crouch — rebuff
Shall be thy recompense!
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 39.

quail[2]† (kwāl), *v. i.* [< ME. *quaylen, qualen*, < OF. *coailler*, F. *cailler* = Sp. *cuajar* = Pg. *coalhar* = It. *quagliare, cagliare*, < L. *coagulare*, curdle, coagulate: see *coagulate*.] To curdle; coagulate. *Palsgrave.*

The cream is said to be *quailed* when the butter begins to appear in the process of churning.
Batchelor, Orthoep. Anal., p. 140. (*Halliwell.*)

quail[3] (kwāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quayle*, Sc. *quailzie;* < ME. *quaille, quayle, qwayle*, < OF. *quaille*, F. *caille* = Pr. *calha* = OSp. *coalla* = It. *quaglia*, < ML. *quaquila*, also *quaquara, quaquadra, quisquila* (also, after OF., etc., *qualia*), < MD. *quakele, quackel*, D. *kwakkel* (MD. also *quartel*, D. *kwartel*) = MLG. *quackele*, LG. *quackel*, a quail; so called in reference to its cry, < MD. *quacken*, D. *kwaken* = MLG. *quaken*, quack: see *quack*[1].] 1. A small gallinaceous bird of the Old World, related to the partridge, and belonging to the genus *Coturnix*. The common Messina or migratory quail of Europe and Africa is *C. communis* or *C. dactylisonans*, highly esteemed for the table.

Common Migratory or Messina Quail of Europe (*Coturnix communis*).

The bill is much smaller and weaker than in the partridge, and the nasal fosse are mostly feathered. The wings are pointed by the first, second, and third quills; the first is emarginate on the inner web; the tail is very short, soft, and slight, not half as long as the wing. The feet are small, with the tarsus shorter than the middle toe and claw, and slightly feathered above. The length of the bird is about 7 inches. The plumage is much variegated, the most conspicuous markings being sharp lance-linear stripes, whitish or buff, over most of the upper parts. This quail has several times been imported into the United States, but has failed thus far to become naturalized. There are many other quails of the same genus in various parts of the Old World, but none are indigenous to the New.

2. One of the various small gallinaceous birds more or less closely resembling the quail proper: loosely applied, with or without a qualifying term, especially in the United States, to all the species of *Ortyx* or *Colinus, Lophortyx, Oreortyx, Callipepla, Cyrtonyx*, and other genera of American *Ortyginæ* or *Odontophorinæ*.

Bob-white, or Common Quail of America (*Ortyx virginiana*).

Among such, the species of bob-white, as *Ortyx virginiana*, the common partridge or quail of sportsmen, are the nearest to the Old World species of *Coturnix*. In the United States, wherever the ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbella*, is called *pheasant*, the bob-white is called *partridge:* where that grouse is called *partridge*, the bob-white is known as *quail*. See also cuts under *Callipepla, Cyrtonyx, Lophortyx*, and *Oreortyx*.

If we must borrow a name from any Old World birds for our species of Ortyx, Lophortyx, Callipepla, etc., the term "*quail*" is rather more appropriate than "partridge."
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 596.

3†. A prostitute. Also called *plover*. [Low.]

Here 's Agamemnon — an honest fellow enough, and one that loves *quails*. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1. 57.

Painted quail. See *painted*.

quail-call (kwāl'kâl), *n.* A quail-pipe.

quail-dove (kwāl'duv), *n.* An American pigeon of the genus *Starnœnas*. *S. cyanocephalus* is the blue-headed quail-dove, found in the West Indies and Florida.

quail-mutton (kwāl'mut'n), *n.* Diseased mutton. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quail-pigeon (kwāl'pij''on), *n.* A pigeon of the genus *Geophaps*.

quail-pipe (kwāl'pīp), *n.* [< ME. *quail-pipe*; < *quail*[3] + *pipe*[1].] A call or pipe for alluring quail into a net.

Highe shoos knopped with dagges,
That frounced lyke a *quaile-pipe*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7259.

Thrush or nightingale, all is one to the fowler; and, Master Varney, you can sound the *quail-pipe* most daintily to wile wantons into his nets. *Scott*, Kenilworth, vii.

Quail-pipe boots†, boots resembling a quail-pipe. *Halliwell.*

A gallant that hides his small-timbered legs with a *quail-pipe boot*. *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 1.

quail-snipe (kwāl'snīp), *n.* 1. A South American bird of the family *Thinocoridæ*: same as *tark-plover*. — 2. The dowitcher, or red-breasted snipe. *J. P. Giraud*, 1844. [Long Island.]

quaily (kwā'li), *n.*; pl. *quailies* (-liz). [Said to be imitative.] The upland plover, or Bartram's sandpiper, *Tringa bartramia* or *Bartramia longicauda*. See cut under *Bartramia*. [Manitoba.]

quaint (kwānt), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *queint*; dial. (Sc.) *quent*; < ME. *quaint, quaynt, qwhainte, qucint, qucynt, quoint, coint, koint*, < OF. *coint, coynt, coinct, cocnte, cuinte, quoint, queint, quaint, quiegnt*, well-known, brave, wise, clever, quaint, = Pr. *conte, cointe* = It. *conto*, known, noted, also pretty, contr. of *cognito*, known, < L. *cognitus*, known: see *cognizance, cognize*, etc. The somewhat remarkable development of senses (which took place in OF.) is partly paralleled by that of *couth*, known, with its negative *uncouth*, and by that of AS. *mære*, known, famous, etc. (see *mere*[4]); but some confusion with L. *comptus* (> It. *conto*), neat, and with *computatus* (> It. *conto*, counted, numbered, etc.) is prob. also involved: see *compt*[2]. Cf. *quaint*, *v.*, and *acquaint*, etc.] **1†.** Known; familiar.

The hert & the hinde there thanne hem hed sone,
As the werwolf hem wissed that ay was here gye,
Under a *coynte* crag fast bi the quenes chaumber.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2850.

2†. Artful; clever; cunning; crafty; wily.

Ovid openly in Eydos tellus
How Medea the maiden made hym all new,
By crafte that she kouth of hir *coint* artys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 125.

"Dere brother," quath Peres, "the devell is ful *queynte*
To encombren holy Churche."
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 482.

But you, my lord, were glad to be employ'd,
To show how *quaint* an orator you are.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 274.

3†. Artificial; ingenious; elaborate; curious; pretty; elegant; fine.

And of Achilles with his *queynte* spere.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 231.

3it schal thou, erthe, for al thi erthe, make thou it neuere so *queynte* & gay.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

Our plumes, our spangs, and al our *queint* aray,
Are pricking spurres, prouoking filthy pride.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 60.

For he was clad in strange accoustrements,
Fashion'd with *queint* devises, never seene
In court before. *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 673.

For a fine, *quaint*, graceful, and excellent fashion, yours [your gown] is worth ten on 't.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 4. 22.

To nurse the saplings tall, and curl the grove
With ringlets *quaint*. *Milton*, Arcades, l. 47.

4. Fanciful; odd; whimsical: as, a *quaint* phrase; a *quaint* talker.

We semen wonder wyse,
Our termes been so clergial and so *queynte*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 199.

To move
His laughter at their *quaint* opinions wide
Hereafter, when they come to model heaven
And calculate the stars. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 78.

Some stroke of *quaint* yet simple pleasantry. *Macaulay.*

5. Odd and antique; old-fashioned; curious; odd in any way.

But sodeinly she saugh a sighte *queynte*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1475.

A casement high and triple-arched there was,
. . . diamonded with panes of *quaint* device.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 24.

There [in Europe] were to be seen the masterpiece[s] of art, the refinements of highly-cultivated society, the *quaint* peculiarities of ancient and local custom.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 14.

Rare fronts of varied mosaic, covered with imagery, wilder and *quainter* than ever filled a Midsummer Night's Dream. *Ruskin.*

As *quaint* a four-in-hand
As you shall see three pyebalds and a roan.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

6†. Affectedly nice; squeamish; prim.

She, nothing *quaint*,
Nor sdeignfull of so homely fashion,
Sith brought she was now to so hard constraint,
Sat downe upon the dusty ground anon.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 10.

=Syn. 5. *Old, Antique*, etc. See *ancient*[1].

quaint† (kwānt), *adv.* [ME. *quainte, queynte*, etc.; < *quaint*, *a.*] Elegantly.

What shulde I speke more *queynte*,
Or peyne me my wordes peynte?
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 245.

quaint† (kwānt), *v. t.* [< ME. *quainten, queinten, queynten, cointen*; by apheresis from *aquainten*, etc.: see *acquaint*.] To acquaint; inform; cause to know.

He *coynted* him queyntli with tho tvo ladies,
That hade that time thi sone to kepe in warde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4044.

There if he travaile and *quainte* him well,
The Treasure of Knowledges is his eche deale.
Records, Castle of Knowledge (1556). (*Halliwell.*)

I met a man and bad him stay,
Requesting him to mak me *quaint*
Of the beginning and the event.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 182).

quaintance†, *n.* [ME. *quaintance, qweyntance, quoyntaunce*; by apheresis from *acquaintance*.] Acquaintance.

He kysses hir comlyly, & knyȝtly he meleȝ;
Thay kallen hym of a *quoyntaunce*, & he hit quyk askeȝ.
To be her seruaunt sothly, if hem-self lyked.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 975.

quaintise†, *n.* [< ME. *quaintise, quayntise, qwaintis, qwantis, queyntise*, < OF. *cointise, coyntise, cointice, quointise, cuintize, coentisce, quentis*, etc., cleverness, skilfulness, cunning, artfulness, neatness, < *coint*, known, clever, quaint: see *quaint*.] **1.** Cleverness; artfulness; cunning; craft.

The divill by his dotage dissaueth the chirche,
And put in the prechours y paynted withouten:
And by his *queyntise* they comen in the curates to helpen.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 507.

Into the cuntre of Calaphe cast with a storme,
There the qwene with hir *qwaintis* qwaltid me to cacche:
Held me with hir, & my hede knightes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13245.

Be waar to whom thou trustis, and spare for no *queyntise*,
For myche harme hath falle to them that ben not wise.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

2. Elegance; beauty; neatness; trimness; daintiness.

They [wives] sholde setten hire entente to plesen hir housbondes, but nat by hire *queyntise* of array.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

quaintise†, *v. t.* [ME. *quaintisen*; < *quaintise*, *n.*] To make or adorn cunningly.

The new guise of Bume was there;
With sondry thynges well deuised
I see, wherof thei be *queintised*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

quaintly (kwānt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *quaintly, queintly, queyntly, cointly, coyntly*; < *quaint* + *-ly*[2].] In a quaint manner. (*a*†) Artfully; cunningly; ingeniously; cleverly.

Bothe that on & that other, myn honoured ladye,
That thus hor knyȝt wyth hor kest han *koyntly* bigyled.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2413.

A ladder *quaintly* made of cords,
To cast up, with a pair of anchoring hooks.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 117.

I *queintly* stole a kiss.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, l. 79.

(*b*†) Prettily; nicely; pleasantly; with neatness or trimness.

The lorde loutes therto, & the lady als,
In-to a comly closet *coyntly* ho entre.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 934.

Yes, yes: the lines are very *quaintly* writ.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1. 128.

When was old Sherewood's hair more *quaintly* curl'd,
Or nature's cradle more enchased and purl'd?
B. Jonson.

(*c*) Fancifully; oddly; whimsically; curiously; especially, in an odd, old-fashioned way: as, *quaintly* dressed; *quaintly* expressed.

Anon a figure enters, *quaintly* neat,
All pride and business, bustle and conceit.
Crabbe, Works, I. 14.

quaintness (kwānt'nes), *n.* [< ME. *quaintnes, qwhayntnes*; < *quaint* + *-ness*.] The quality of being quaint. (*a*†) Artfulness; cunning; willness. (*b*†) Elegance; daintiness; niceness; affectation.

The fancy of some odde *quaintnesses* haue put him cleane beside his Nature.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Affected Man.

I . . . have therein more solicitously followed the truth of things (many of which I can also assert on my own knowledge) than I have studied *quaintness* in expressions.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 11.

There is a certain majesty in simplicity which is far above the *quaintness* of wit. *Pope.*

(*c*) Fancifulness; oddity; whimsicality; queerness; especially, odd, old-fashioned appearance or manner.

The great obstacle to Chapman's translations being read is their unconquerable *quaintness*.
Lamb, Eng. Dramatists, Notes.

Healthy seriousness often best expresses itself in playful *quaintness*. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 184.

That peculiar air of *quaintness* which is shared by all places where narrow streets run up a steep hill.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 93.

quair†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quire*[1].

quaisy (kwā'zi), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *queasy*.

quait (kwāt), *n.* A variant of *quoit*. [U. S.]

quake (kwāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quaked*, ppr. *quaking*. [< ME. *quaken, cwaken* (pret. *quakede*, also *quoke, quok, quoc*), < AS. *cwacian* (pret. *cwacode*) (whence causative *cwecc an*, cause to shake, wag: see *quitch*[1]); perhaps akin to *quick*.] **I.** *intrans.* To shake; tremble; be agitated by tremors or shocks. Specifically — (*a*) To tremble from cold, weakness, or fear; shiver; shudder.

This Ypermestra caste hire eyen doun,
And *quok* as doth the leefe of aspe grene.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2649.

We were so ferde we can [began] downe falle,
And *qweke* for drede.
York Plays, p. 416.

And so terrible was the sight that Moses said, I exceedingly fear and *quake*. Heb. xii. 21.

She, . . . while her infant race . . . sit cow'ring o'er the sparks,
Retires, content to *quake*, so they be warm'd.
Cowper, Task, iv. 386.

(*b*) To tremble from internal convulsions or shocks.

The erthe *qweke*, and mounteynes an hight,
Valeis, & stoonys, bursten a-sundir.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

The mountains *quake* at him, and the hills melt, and the earth is burned at his presence. Nah. i. 5.

(*c*) To tremble from want of solidity or firmness: as, *quaking* jelly; a *quaking* bog.

Let custards *quake*, my rage must freely run!
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, ii. 4.

Next Smedley dived; slow circles dimpled o'er
The *quaking* mud, that clos'd, and op'd no more.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 292.

Quaking ash, asp, etc. See the nouns. = **Syn.** (*a*) *Shudder*, etc. See *shiver*. — (*b*) and (*c*) To vibrate, quiver.

II.† *trans.* To cause to shake or tremble; throw into agitation or trembling; cause to shiver or shudder.

I am not pleas'd at that ill-knotted fire,
That bushing-staring star. Am I not Duke?
It should not *quake* me now; had it appear'd
Before, it I might then have justly fear'd.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, v. 3.

Where ladies shall be frighted,
And, gladly *quaked*, hear more. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 9. 6.

quake (kwāk), *n.* [< ME. *quake*; < *quake*, *v.*] **1.** A shake; a trembling; a tremulous agitation; a shuddering.

Yet as the earth may sometimes shake,
For winds shut up will cause a *quake*.
Suckling, Love's World.

2†. Fear; dismay.

Thou shal bye thi breed ful dere,
Til thou turne ageyn in *quake*
To that erthe thou were of-take.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 6. (*Halliwell.*)

quake-breech† (kwāk'brēch), *n.* A coward. [Rare.]

Excors, a hartlesse, a faint-hearted fellow, a *quake-breech*, without boldnes, spirit, wit; a sot. *Withals*, Dict.

quake-grass (kwāk'gràs), *n.* Same as *quaking-grass*.

quakemire† (kwāk'mīr), *n.* [< *quake* + *mire*. Hence *quagmire*, and by abbr. *quag*. Cf. *quave-mire, quickmire*.] A quagmire. *Stanihurst.*

quaker (kwā'kėr), *n.* [< *quake* + *-er*[1]. Hence (in sense 2) F. *Quacre, Quaker* = Sp. *Cuákero* = Pg. *Quacre* = D. *Kwaker* = G. *Quäker* = Dan. *Kvæker* = Sw. *Quäkare*.] **1.** One who quakes or trembles. — **2.** [*cap.*] One of the religious denomination called the *Society of Friends*. The name, originally given in reproach, has never been adopted by the Society. See *Society of Friends*, under *friend*.

Quakers that, like to lanterns, bear
Their lights within 'em will not swear.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 219.

A certain minister in Bremen, . . . reproached with the name of *Quaker*, because of his singular sharpness against the formal lifeless ministers and Christians in the world.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

Get the writings of John Woolman by heart, and love the early *Quakers*. *Lamb*, A Quakers' Meeting.

3. A Quaker gun (which see, under *gun*[1]).

The only other vessel in the port was a Russian government bark, . . . mounting eight guns (four of which we found to be *quakers*).
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 271.

4. In *entom.*, one of certain noctuid moths: an English collectors' name. *Agrotis castanea* is the common quaker, and *Mamestra nana* is the small quaker. Also *quaker-moth*.— **Free Quaker**, a name assumed by those Quakers who were disowned by the Society of Friends, at the time of the Revolutionary War, for actively supporting the cause of the colonists. They organized as a separate body, which ceased to exist after the death of its original members.— **Quaker black-drop.** See *black drop*.— **Quaker buttons.** See *button*. **Stewed Quaker**, a posset of molasses or honey, stewed with butter and vinegar, and taken hot as a remedy for colds. [Colloq.] **The Quaker City**, Philadelphia in Pennsylvania: so called in allusion to its having been founded by Quakers.

quaker-bird (kwā'kėr-bėrd), *n.* The sooty albatross, *Diomedea* or *Phæbetria fuliginosa*: so called from its somber color.

Quaker-color (kwā'kėr-kul'or), *n.* The color of the drab or gray fabrics much worn by Quakers.

The upper parts are a uniform, satiny olive gray or *quaker-color*. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 474.

Quakerdom (kwā'kėr-dum), *n.* [< *Quaker* + *-dom*.] Quakers as a class; the world of Quakers, with their tenets, aims, manners, customs, etc. [Colloq.]

He [Derwent Coleridge] spoke very civilly of modern *Quakerdom*, congratulating them on their preference for the cultivation of the intellect rather than the accomplishments of the person. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 47.

Quakeress (kwā'kėr-es), *n.* [< *Quaker* + *-ess*.] A female Quaker.

Every *Quakeress* is a lily. *Lamb*, A Quakers' Meeting.

quaker-grass (kwā'kėr-gràs), *n.* Same as *quaking-grass*. [Prov. Eng.]

Quakeric (kwā'kėr-ik), *a.* [< *Quaker* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a Quaker; Quakerish. [Rare.]

The *Quakeric* dialect. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, II. 190.

Quakerish (kwā'kėr-ish), *a.* [< *Quaker* + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to Quakerism; characteristic of or resembling the Quakers; Quaker-like.

Don't address me as if I were a beauty; I am your plain *Quakerish* governess. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

Quakerism (kwā'kėr-izm), *n.* [< *Quaker* + *-ism*.] The tenets, religious customs, and manners peculiar to the Quakers.—**Wet Quakerism**, the doctrine of those Friends who believe in the propriety and Scriptural sanction of baptism with water: used opprobriously.

Wet Quakerism is largely on the increase, even in the innermost circle. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 3.

Quakerly (kwā'kėr-li), *a.* [< *Quaker* + *-ly*[1].] Characteristic of or resembling Quakers; Quaker-like.

You would not have Englishmen, when they are in company, hold a silent *quakerly* meeting.
J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences, p. 1.

quaker-moth (kwā'kėr-mòth), *n.* An English collectors' name for certain modest-colored noctuid moths.

quakers (kwā'kėrz), *n.* [Pl. of *quaker*.] The quaking-grass. [Prov. Eng.]

quakery† (kwā'kėr-i), *n.* [< *Quaker* + *-y*[3] (see *-ery*).] Same as *Quakerism*.

quaketail (kwāk'tāl), *n.* The yellow wagtail; any bird of the genus *Budytes*, as *B. flava*. *Macgillivray*; *Montagu*. [Local, British.]

quakiness (kwa'ki-nes), *n.* The state of being quaky or shaking: as, the *quakiness* of a bog.

quaking (kwā'king), *n.* [< ME. *quakynge*, < AS. *cwacung*, verbal n. of *cwacian*, quake: see *quake*.] Trembling; fear; agitation.

Son of man, eat thy bread with *quaking*, and drink thy water with trembling. Ezek. xii. 18.

quaking-grass (kwā'king-gràs), *n.* A grass of the genus *Briza*, especially *B. media*, an Old World plant sparingly introduced into the United States. The spikelets are tremulous on the slender branches of the panicle. Also called *quake-grass, quaker-grass, dodder-grass, cow-quakes, dithering grass, jockey-grass*, and *maidenhair-grass*. **Tall quaking-grass.** See *Glyceria*.

quakingly (kwā'king-li), *adv.* In a quaking or trembling manner.

But never pen did more *quakingly* perform his office.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

quaky (kwā'ki), *a.* [< *quake* + *-y*[1].] Characterized by or prone to quaking; shaky: as, a *quaky* bog.

Poor old Twoshoes is so old and toothless and *quaky* that she can't sing a bit.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Some Carp at Sans Souci.

quale[1]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *cwalu*, slaughter, destruction (= OS. *quala*, *quale* = MD. *quaele*, D. *kwaal*, sickness, disease, = MLG. *quale*, LG. *quaal*, *kwaal* = OHG. *quala*, *chwalu*, *chala*, MHG. *quale*, *kale*, G. *qual* = Icel. *kvöl* = Sw. *qual* = Dan. *kval*, pang, agony), < *cwelan*, die: see *quail*[1].] A plague; murrain. *Layamon*.

quale[2]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *quail*[2].

quale[3]†, *n.* A Middle English dialectal form of *whale*[1].

quale[4] (kwā'lē), *n.* [L., neut. of *qualis*, interrog., of what character or quality, of what sort; rel., of such a kind; indef., having some quality or other: see *quality*.] An object named or considered as having a quality.

Moreover, we can directly observe in our own organic sensations, which seem to come nearest to the whole content of infantile and molluscous experience, an almost entire absence of any assignable *quale*.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 40.

qualifiable (kwol'i-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< F. *qualifiable*; as *qualify* + *-able*.] Capable of being qualified, in any sense. *Barrow*.

qualification (kwol'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *qualification* = Sp. *calificacion* = Pg. *qualificação* = It. *qualificazione*, < ML. **qualificatio(n-)*, < *qualificare*, qualify: see *qualify*.] 1. The act of qualifying, or the state of being qualified, by change or modification; specifically, adaptation; fitness.

Neither had the waters of the flood infused such an impurity as thereby the natural and powerful operation of all plants, herbs, and fruits upon the earth received a *qualification* and harmful change. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

2. A quality adapting a person or thing to particular circumstances, uses, or ends.

The *qualifications* which conduce most to the fixity of a portion of matter seem to be these.
Boyle, Experimental Notes, i.

Strength, agility, and courage would in such a state be the most valuable *qualifications*.
Mandeville, Fable of the Bees, Dialogue vi.

3. That which qualifies a person for or renders him admissible to or acceptable for a place, an office, or an employment; any natural or acquired quality, property, or possession which secures a right to exercise any function, privilege, etc.; specifically, legal power or ability: as, the *qualifications* of an elector.

The true reason of requiring any *qualification* with regard to property in voters is to exclude such persons as are in so mean a situation that they are esteemed to have no will of their own. *Blackstone*, Com., I. ii.

They say a good Maid Servant ought especially to have three *Qualifications:* to be honest, ugly, and high-spirited.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 304.

Considerable efforts are, however, now being made to have the real gymnasium certificate recognized as a sufficient *qualification* for the study of medicine at least.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 17.

4. In *logic*, the attaching of quality, or the distinction of affirmative and negative, to a term.— 5. A qualifying — that is, partially negativing or extenuating — circumstance; modification; restriction; limitation; allowance; abatement: as, to assert something without any *qualification*.

It may be laid down as a general rule, though subject to considerable *qualifications* and exceptions, that history begins in novel and ends in essay. *Macaulay*, History.

But, all *qualifications* being made, it is undeniable that there is a certain specialization of the [nervous] discharge, giving some distinctiveness to the bodily changes by which each feeling is accompanied.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 495.

6†. Appeasement; pacification.

Out of that will I cause these of Cyprus to mutiny; whose *qualification* shall come into no true taste again but by the displanting of Cassio. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 282.

Property qualification, the holding of a certain amount of property as a condition to the right of suffrage or the exercise of some other public function. This condition in the case of suffrage has been common in ancient and modern times, and still prevails to a considerable extent in Europe. In the United States it has disappeared in the different States — the last one, Rhode Island, having abolished it (with a few exceptions) in 1888. In many States a small property qualification is a condition of service as a juror.

qualificative (kwol'i-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *qualificatif* = Pg. *qualificativo*; < NL. *qualificativus*, < ML. *qualificare*, qualify: see *qualify*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to qualify or modify, or having the power to do so; qualifying.

II. *n.* That which serves to qualify, modify, or limit; a qualifying term, clause, or statement.

qualificator (kwol'i-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *qualificateur* = Sp. *calificador* = Pg. *qualificador* = It. *qualificatore*; < ML. *qualificator*, < *qualificare*, qualify: see *qualify*.] In Roman Catholic ecclesiastical courts, an officer whose business it is to examine causes and prepare them for trial.

qualificatory (kwol'i-fi-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< NL. **qualificatorius*, < ML. *qualificare*, qualify: see *qualify*.] Of or pertaining to qualification. [Rare.]

Some teachers urge that we should have no examinations at all, . . . others that examinations should be solely *qualificatory*. *The Academy*, Oct. 12, 1889, p. 238.

qualified (kwol'i-fid), *p. a.* 1. Having a qualification; fitted by accomplishments or endowments; furnished with legal power or capacity: as, a person *qualified* to hold an appointment; a *qualified* elector.

Well *qualified* and dutiful I know him;
I took him not for beauty.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 2.

He only who is able to stand alone is *qualified* for society.
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

2. Affected by some degree of negation, limitation, or modification; modified; limited; restricted: as, a *qualified* statement; *qualified* admiration.

The Quaker's loyalty, said the Earl of Errol at Aberdeen, is a *qualified* loyalty; it smells of rebellion.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 349.

3. *Eccles.*, noting a person enabled to hold two benefices.— **Estate of inheritance qualified.** See *estate*.— **Qualified acceptance.** See *acceptance*, 1 (*c*) (2).— **Qualified fee, indorsement, oath, property.** See the nouns. = **Syn. 1.** *Competent, Qualified, Fitted.* To be *competent* is to have the natural abilities or the general training necessary for any given work; to be *qualified* is to have, in addition to competency, a special training, enabling one to begin the work effectively and at once. He who is *competent* may or may not require time to become *qualified*; he who is not *competent* cannot become *qualified*, for it is not in him. *Fitted* is a general word; he who is *fitted* by nature, experience, or general training is *competent*; he who is *fitted* by special preparation is *qualified*.

qualifiedly (kwol'i-fid-li), *adv.* In a qualified manner; with qualification or limitation.

qualifiedness (kwol'i-fid-nes), *n.* The state of being qualified or fitted.

qualifier (kwol'i-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *qualify* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *qualificator*.] One who or that which qualifies; that which modifies, reduces, tempers, or restrains; specifically, in *gram.*, a word that qualifies another, as an adjective a noun, or an adverb a verb, etc.

Your Epitheton or *qualifier*, whereof we spake before, . . . because he serues also to alter and enforce the sence, we will say somewhat more of him.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 152.

Qualifiers of the Holy Office, a body of monks, in the service of the Inquisition, who examined the evidence in regard to accused persons, and made reports to the tribunals. *Encyc. Brit.*

qualify (kwol'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *qualified*, ppr. *qualifying*. [< OF. *qualifier, callifier, cualifiar*, F. *qualifier* = Sp. *calificar* = Pg. *qualificar* = It. *qualificare*, < ML. *qualificare*, < L. *qualis*, of what kind, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *quality* and *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To note the quality or kind of; express or mark a quality of.— 2. To impart a certain quality or qualification to; fit for any place, office, or occupation; furnish with the knowledge, skill, or other accomplishment necessary for a purpose.

I determined to *qualify* myself for engraving on copper.
Hogarth, in Thackeray's Eng. Humourists, Hogarth, [Smollett, and Fielding, note.

Misanthropy is not the temper which *qualifies* a man to act in great affairs, or to judge of them.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3. Specifically, to make legally capable; furnish with legal power or capacity: as, to *qualify* a person for exercising the elective franchise.

The first of them, says he, that has a Spaniel by his Side, is a Yeoman of about an hundred Pounds a Year, an honest Man; He is just within the Game Act, and *qualified* to kill an Hare or a Pheasant. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 122.

In 1432 it was ordered that the *qualifying* freehold should be within the county. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 368.

4. In *logic*, to modify by the negative particle or in some similar way.— 5. In *gram.*, to express some quality as belonging to; modify; describe: said of an adjective in relation to a noun, of an adverb in relation to a verb, etc. — 6. To limit or modify; restrict; limit by exceptions; come near denying: as, to *qualify* a statement or an expression; to *qualify* the sense of words or phrases.

Sometimes wordes suffered to go single do giue greater sence and grace then words *qualified* by attributions do.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 152.

7. To moderate; soothe; abate; soften; diminish; assuage: as, to *qualify* the rigor of a statute.

I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,
But *qualify* the fire's extreme rage.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 22.

Although the seat of the Town be excessive hot, yet it is happily *qualified* by a North-east gale that bloweth from sea. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 5.

8. To modify the quality or strength of; make stronger, dilute, or otherwise fit for taste: as, to *qualify* liquors.

I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily *qualified* too. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 41.

A set of feuars and bonnet lairds who . . . contrived to drink twopenny, *qualified* with brandy or whisky.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, i.

9. To temper; regulate; control.

This is the master-piece of a modern politician, how to *qualifie* and mould the sufferance and subjection of the people to the length of that foot that is to tread on their necks. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

It [the bittern] hath no fit larynx or throttle to *qualify* the sound. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

10. In *Scotch law*, to prove; authenticate; confirm.

The other [half of the goods forfeited] to be given to him who delates the recepters and *qualifies* the same.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 273. (*Jamieson.*)

If any individual could *qualify* a wrong, and a damage arising from it.
Thurlow, quoted in Boswell's Johnson (an. 1776).

=**Syn. 2.** To prepare, capacitate. See *qualified*. — **6** and **7.** To reduce.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take the necessary steps for rendering one's self capable of holding any office or enjoying any privilege; establish a claim or right to exercise any function. — **2.** To take the oath of office before entering upon its duties. — **3.** To make oath to any fact: as, I am ready to *qualify* to what I have asserted. [U. S.]

qualitative (kwol'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [=F. *qualitatif* = Sp. *cualitativo* = Pg. It. *qualitativo*, < LL. *qualitativus*, < L. *qualita(t-)s*, quality: see *quality*.] Originally, depending upon qualities; now, non-quantitative; relating to the possession of qualities without reference to the quantities involved; stating that some phenomenon occurs, but without measurement. The word occurs, according to Dr. Fitzedward Hall, in Gaule's *Πυγ-μαντια* (1652).

After this quantitative mental distinction [between men and women], which becomes incidentally *qualitative* by telling most upon the most recent and most complex faculties, there come the *qualitative* mental distinctions consequent on the relations of men and women to their children and to one another.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 374.

Qualitative analysis, in *chem.* See *analysis*. — **Qualitative atrophy**, degeneration of tissue combined with atrophy. — **Qualitative definition**, a definition by means of accidental qualities.

qualitatively (kwol'i-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a qualitative manner; with reference to quality; in quality.

qualitied (kwol'i-tid), *a.* [< *quality* + *-ed*2.] Disposed as to qualities or faculties; furnished with qualities; endowed.

Besides all this, he was well *qualitied*.
Chapman, Iliad, xiv. 104.

A dainty hand, and small, to have such power
Of help to dizzy height; and *qualitied*
Divinely. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 184.

quality (kwol'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *qualities* (-tiz). [< OF. *qualite*, F. *qualité* = Sp. *cualidad*, *calidad* = Pg. *qualidade* = It. *qualità*, < L. *qualita(t-)s*, property, nature, state, quality (Cicero, tr. Gr. *ποιότης*), < *qualis*, interrog., of what kind, of what sort; rel., of such a kind, of such sort, such as, as; indef., having some quality or other; < *quis*, fem. abl. *quā*, who, what: see *who*.] **1.** That from which anything can be said to be such or such; a character expressible by an adjective admitting degrees of comparison, but not explicitly relative nor quantitative: thus, blueness, hardness, agility, and mirthfulness are *qualities*. The precise meaning of the word is governed by its prominence in Aristotelian philosophy, which formed part of a liberal education till near the end of the seventeenth century, though the modified doctrine of Ramus was taught at Cambridge. Aristotle makes quality one of his categories, or highest genera, and thereby distinguishes it absolutely from substance, quantity, and relation, as well as from place, time, action, passion, habit, and posture. A quality is further said by Aristotle to be something which has a contrary, which admits of degree, and which is a respect in which things agree and also differ. But no writers, not even Aristotle himself, have strictly observed these distinctions; and Cicero, much followed by the Ramists, uses the word quite loosely. *Quality* has, however, always been opposed to *quantity*; and few writers call the universal attributes of matter or those of mind *qualities*.

There is somewhat contrarie unto *qualitie*, as vertue is contrarie unto vice, wit unto folie, manhode unto cowardise. The thing conteinyng or receivyng any *qualitie* maie be saied to receive either more or less. As one man is thoughte to be wiser then another, not that wisdome it self is either greater or lesse, but that it maie bee in some manne more and in some manne lesse. By *qualitie* things are compted either like or unlike. Those things are like whiche are of like *qualitie* and have proprieties bothe accordingly. *Wilson*, Rule of Reason (1551).

Our good or evil estate after death dependeth most upon the *quality* of our lives. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 46.

Every sin, the oftener it is committed, the more it acquireth in the *quality* of evil.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 42.

Qualities do as well seem to belong to natural bodies generally considered as place, time, motion, and those other things. *Boyle*, Origin of Forms, Pref.

The power to produce any idea in our mind, I call *quality* of the subject wherein that power is.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. viii. 8.

The three *qualities* which are usually said to distinguish atom from atom are shape, order, and position.
W. Wallace, Epicureanism, p. 174.

2. One of those characters of a person or thing which make it good or bad; a moral disposition or habit. This use of the word, which comes from Aristotle, was much more common and varied down to the end of the eighteenth century than now. Good characters were called *qualities* more often than bad ones.

All the *qualities* that man
Loves woman for. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 166.

You must now speak Sir John Falstaff fair;
Which swims against your stream of *quality*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 34.

To-night we'll wander through the streets, and note
The *qualities* of people. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 1. 54.

You never taught me how to handle cards,
To cheat and cozen men with oaths and lies;
Those are the worldly *qualities* to live.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.

You must observe all the rare *qualities*, humours, and compliments of a gentleman.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

Thou hast that pretty *Quality* of the familiar Fops of the Town, who, in an Eating-House, always keep Company with all People in't but those they came with.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

He is very great, and a very delightful man, and, with a few bad *qualities* added to his character, would have acted a most conspicuous part in life.
Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland.

3. A distinguished and characteristic excellence or superiority: as, this wine has *quality*.

We find spontaneity, also, in the rhymes of Allingham, whose "Mary Donnelly" and "The Fairies" have that intuitive grace called *quality* — a grace which no amount of artifice can ever hope to produce.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 258.

In character the setter should display a great amount of *quality*, a term which is difficult of explanation, though fully appreciated by all experienced sportsmen. It means a combination of symmetry, as understood by the artist, with the peculiar attributes of the breed under examination, as interpreted by the sportsman.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 102.

4. Degree of excellence or fineness; grade: as, the food was of inferior *quality*; the finest *quality* of cloth. — **5.** A title, or designation of rank, profession, or the like.

When ye will speake giuing euery person or thing besides his proper name a *qualitie* by way of addition, whether it be of good or of bad, it is a figurative speach of audible alteration. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 147.

6. Rank; profession; occupation; function; character sustained.

A man of such perfection
As we do in our *quality* much want.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 1. 58.

I am weary of this trade of fortune-telling, and mean to give all over when I come into England; for it is a very ticklish *quality*.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, v 2.

Kneeling is the sinner's posture; if thou come hither in the *quality* of a sinner, . . . put thyself into the posture of a sinner, kneel. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

The saints would often leave their cells,
And stroll about, but hide their *quality*,
To try good people's hospitality.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.

A marriage, at the Halifax parish church, between John Bateman, of Hipperholme, in that parish, and a Margaret Aldersleye (no address or *quality* given).
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 189.

7. Persons of the same calling or fraternity. [Rare.]

To thy strong bidding task
Ariel and all his *quality*. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 193.

8. Nobility or gentry, either abstractly (as, persons of *quality*) or concretely (as, the *quality*). But the former is obsolescent, the latter obsolete or now vulgar.

Gentlemen of blood and *quality*.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 8. 95.

Two or three great silver flagons, made with inscriptions as gifts of the King to such and such persons of *quality* as did stay in town the late great plague, for the keeping things in order in the town. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 120.

A nymph of *quality* admires our knight;
He marries, bows at Court, and grows polite.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 385.

9†. Character in respect to dryness or moisture, heat or cold, these being the elemental qualities from which it was supposed other properties, especially those of drugs and the temperaments, were compounded.

The burning *quality*
Of that fell poison. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7. 8.

10†. Cause; occasion: an incorrect use.

My brother Troilus lodges there to-night:
Rouse him and give him note of our approach,
With the whole *quality* wherefore.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 1. 44.

11. In *logic*: (*a*) The character of a proposition as affirmative or negative. [This use comes from Appuleius, a Latin writer of the second century.]

How is a simple proposition divided according to *qualitie*? Into an affirmative and negative proposition.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke, III. i.

(*b*) The character of apprehension as clear and distinct or obscure and confused. [This use is due to Kant.]

In relation to their subject, that is, to the mind itself, they [concepts] are considered as standing in a higher or a lower degree of consciousness — they are more or less clear, more or less distinct; this . . . is called their *quality*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, viii.

Accidental quality, a quality not distinguishing one species from another, but such that its subject might lose it without ceasing to be the same kind of substance. — **Active, alterative**, or **alterant quality**, a quality by force of which a body acts: thus, heat is an *active quality* of fire. — **Affective quality**. Same as *affection*, 6. — **Categories of quality**. See *category*. — **Contingent quality**, a derivative quality not necessarily involved in any primitive quality. **Contrariety of quality**. See *contrariety*. — **Corporeal quality**, a natural quality of a kind of substance. — **Cosmical quality**, a quality of a body dependent upon the presence of some unperceived thing, as its color upon the presence of the luminiferous ether. — **Elemental** or **first quality** (tr. Gr. *πρωτη διαφορα*), one of the four qualities, hot and cold, moist and dry, which, according to Aristotle, distinguish the four elements, earth being dry and somewhat cold, water cold and somewhat moist, air moist and somewhat hot, fire hot and somewhat dry. Of these qualities, hot and cold are active, moist and dry passive. The hot segregates different kinds of substance, the cold brings them together; the moist has no definite boundary of its own, but readily receives one; the dry has its own boundary, and does not easily receive another. The effort of the Aristotelians constantly was to account for the properties of compound bodies by these first qualities, and this was especially done by physicians in regard to drugs. — **Essential quality**, a quality the essential difference of some species. — **Imputed quality†**. See *impute*. **Intentional quality**, a character the predication of which states a fact, but not the true mode of existence of that fact: thus, it is a fact that the celestial bodies are accelerated toward one another; but, if action at a distance be not admitted, attraction is an *intentional quality*. — **Logical quality**. See def. 10, above. **Manifest, occult, original qualities**. See the adjectives. — **Mechanical quality**, a quality explicable upon the principles of mechanics. — **Patible quality†** (tr. Gr. *ποιοτης παθητικη*), one that directly affects one of the senses. — **Predicamental quality**, quality in the strict sense, in which it is one of the ten predicaments or categories of Aristotle. — **Primary quality**, one of the mathematical characters of bodies, not strictly a quality, and not the object of any single sense exclusively. Locke enumerates these as solidity, extension, figure, motion or rest, and number. **Primitive quality**, a quality which cannot be conceived to be a result of other qualities. — **Quality of a sound**. See *timbre*. — **Quality of estate**, in *law*, the manner in which the enjoyment of an estate is to be exercised while the right of enjoyment continues. — **Real quality**. (*a*) A quality really existing in a body, and not intentional. (*b*) A quality really existing in a body, and not imputed. — **Secondary quality**. (*a*) A patible quality. (*b*) A derivative quality. — **Secundo-primary quality**, a character which in being known as it affects us is ipso facto known as it exists, as hardness. — **Sensible** or **sensile quality**. Same as *patible quality*. — **Tactile quality**. (*a*) A quality known by the touch. (*b*) A patible quality. **The quality**, persons of high rank, collectively. [Now vulgar.]

I shall appear at the next masquerade dressed up in my feathers and plumage like an Indian prince, that *the quality* may see how pretty they will look in their travelling habits. *Addison*, Guardian, No. 112.

The quality, as the upper classes in rural districts are designated by the lower.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxxv.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Quality*, *Property*, *Attribute*, *Accident*, *Characteristic*, *Character*, *Affection*, *Predicate*, *Mark*, *Difference*, *Diathesis*, *Determination*. *Quality* is that which makes or helps to make a person or thing such as he or it is. It is not universal, and in one popular sense it implies an excellence or a defect. In popular speech a *quality* is intellectual or moral; in metaphysics it may be also physical. A *property* is that which is viewed as peculiarly one's own, a peculiar quality. An *attribute* is a high and lofty character: the *attributes* of God are natural, as omniscience, omnipotence, etc., and moral, as holiness, justice, mercy, etc. "*Accident* is an abbreviated expression for accidental or contingent quality." (*Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., vi.) *Characteristic* is not a term of logic or philosophy; it stands for a personal, peculiar, or distinguishing quality: as, yellow in skin, horn, milk, etc., is a *characteristic* of Guernsey cattle. *Characteristics* may be mental, moral, or physical. *Character* is the most general of these words: a *character* is anything which is true of a subject. In another sense *character* (as a collective term) is the sum of the characteristics of a person or thing, especially the moral characteristics. The word always views them as making a unit

or whole, and has lower and higher uses. The other words are somewhat technical. *Affection* is used in various senses. *Predicate* and *mark* are very general words in logic. *Difference* is a character distinguishing one class of objects from others. *Diathesis*, the corresponding Greek form, is applied in medicine to peculiarities of constitution. *Determination* is a more recent philosophical term denoting a character in general.

It would be felt as indecorous to speak of the *qualities* of God, and as ridiculous to speak of the *attributes* of matter. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., vi.

Property is correctly a synonym for peculiar *quality*; but it is frequently used as co extensive with *quality* in general. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., vi.

We have no direct cognizance of what may be called the substantive existence of the body, only of its *accidents*. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, I. 273.

Affability is a general *characteristic* of the Egyptians of all classes. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 261.

To judge human *character*, a man may sometimes have very small experience, provided he has a very large heart. *Bulwer*, What will he Do with It? v. 4.

quality-binding (kwol'i-ti-bīn'ding), *n.* A kind of worsted tape used for binding the borders of carpets and similar work. *Simmonds.*

quallet, *n.* A Middle English form of *whale*[1].

qualm (kwäm), *n.* [Also dial. *calm*; < ME. *qualm*, *quelm*, pestilence, death, < AS. *cwealm*, death, slaughter, murder, destruction, plague, pestilence (= OS. *qualm*, death, destruction, = D. *kwalm*, suffocating vapor, smoke, = OHG. *qualm*, *chwalm*, MHG. *qualm*, *twalm*, slaughter, destruction, G. *qualm*, suffocating vapor, vapor, steam, damp, smoke, nausea, = Sw. *qualm*, suffocating air, sultriness, = Dan. *kvalm*, suffocating air, *kvalme*, nausea), < *cwelan*, die, whence *cwellan*, cause to die, kill: see *quail*[1], and cf. *quale*[1] and *quell*.] 1†. Illness; disease; pestilence; plague.

A thousand slain, and not of *qualme* ystorve. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1156.

2. A sudden attack of illness; a turn of faintness or suffering; a throe or throb of pain.

Some sudden *qualm* hath struck me at the heart,
And dimm'd mine eyes. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., I. 1. 54.

3. Especially, a sudden fit or seizure of sickness at the stomach; a sensation of nausea.

Falstaff. How now, Mistress Doll!
Hostess. Sick of a *calm*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., II. 4. 40.

For who without a *qualm* hath ever look'd
On holy garbage, though by Homer cook'd?
Roscommon, Translated Verse.

4. A scruple or twinge of conscience; compunction; uneasiness.

Some seek, when queasy conscience has its *qualms*,
To lull the painful malady with alms.
Cowper, Charity, l. 447.

5†. The boding cry of a raven.

As ravenes *qualm*, or schrychynge of thise owlis.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 382.

qualm (kwäm), *v. i.* [< *qualm*, *n.*] 1. To be sick; suffer from qualms. [Rare.]

Above the rest,
Let Jesse's sov'reign flow'r perfume my *qualming* breast.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 2.

2. To cause pain or qualms.

Solicitude discomposes the head, jealousy the heart; envy *qualms* on his bowels, prodigality on his purse.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 580. (*Davies.*)

qualmire† (kwal'mīr), *n.* [A var. of *quavemire*, appar. simulating *quail*[1], *qualm*.] Same as *quagmire*.

Whosoever seketh it in any other place, and goeth about to set it out of men's puddels and *qualmires*, and not out of the most pure and cleare fountaine itselfe.
Bp. Gardiner, True Obedience, fol. 9.

qualmish (kwä'mish), *a.* [< *qualm* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; affected with nausea or sickly languor.

I am *qualmish* at the smell of leek.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 1. 22.

2. Uneasy.

Elizabeth was not desirous of peace. She was *qualmish* at the very suggestion. *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, I. 521.

qualmishly (kwä'mish-li), *adv.* In a qualmish manner.

qualmishness (kwä'mish-nes), *n.* The state of being qualmish; nausea.

quamash (kwa-mash'), *n.* Same as *camass*.

quamash-rat (kwa-mash'rat), *n.* Same as *camass-rat*.

quamoclit (kwam'ō-klit), *n.* [Mex.] 1. The cypress-vine, *Ipomœa Quamoclit*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A section of the genus *Ipomœa*, including the cypress-vine, formerly regarded as a genus.

quam proxime (kwam prok'si-mē). [L.: *quam*, as; *proxime*, most nearly, < *proximus*, nearest: see *proxime*.] As near as may be; nearly.

quandang (kwan'dang), *n.* [Australian.] A small Australian tree, *Fusanus acuminatus*, or its fruit. The latter, called *native peach*, is said to be almost the only Australian fruit relished by Europeans. The kernel of the seed (quandang-nut) as well as the pulp is edible. Also *quandong* and *quantong*.

quandary (kwon'da-ri or kwon-dā'ri), *n.*; pl. *quandaries* (-riz). [Origin unknown; perhaps a dial. corruption (simulating a word of L. origin with suffix *-ary*) of dial. *wandreth*, evil, plight, peril, adversity, difficulty: see *wandreth*. The change of initial *w-* to *wh-* (hw-) occurs in some dialectal forms, e. g. in *whant*, a frequently heard pron. of *want* (as, I don't *whant* it). Medial *w* often suffers dialectal change to *qu* (as in *squete* for *sweet*), and instances of the change of *wh-* to *qu-* are numerous (Se. *qua*, *quha*, for *who*, *quhar* for *where*, etc.). The notion that *quandary* comes from F. *qu'en dirai-je*, 'what shall I say of it,' is absurd.] A state of difficulty or perplexity; a state of uncertainty, hesitation, or puzzlement; a pickle; a predicament.

I leave you to judge . . . in what a *quandarie* . . . Pharicles was brought. *Greene*, Mamillia.

That much I fear forsaking of my diet
Will bring me presently to that *quandary*
I shall bid all adieu.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, I. 1.

We are in a great *quandary* what to do.
Pepys, Diary, I. 245.

quandary (kwon'da-ri or kwon-da'ri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quandaried*, ppr. *quandarying*. [< *quandary*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To put into a quandary; bring into a state of uncertainty or difficulty.

Methinks I am *quandary'd*, like one going with a party to discover the enemy's camp, but had lost his guide upon the mountains. *Otway*, Soldier's Fortune, iii.

II. *intrans.* To be in a difficulty or uncertainty; hesitate.

He *quandaries* whether to go forward to God, or, with Demas, to turn back to the world.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 505. (*Davies.*)

quandy (kwan'di), *n.*; pl. *quandies* (-diz). [Origin obscure.] A duck, the oldwife or southsoutherly, *Harelda glacialis*. See cut under *Harelda*. [Massachusetts.]

quannet (kwan'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A kind of file, used especially for scraping zinc plates for the process denominated anastatic printing. *Ure.*—2. A flat file set in a frame like a plane, used in the manufacture of combs.

Tortoise shell handles . . . are smoothed with a float or single cut file, technically known as a *quannet*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 410.

quanon, *n.* Same as *kanan*.

quant (kwant), *n.* [Also *quont*; < ME. *quante*, *whante*, a pole, stick, rod; cf. *kent*[1].] 1. A walking-stick. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A pushing-pole with a flat board or cap at one end to prevent it from sinking into the mud, used by bargemen; also, a jumping-pole, similarly fitted, used in marshes. The name is also given to the cap. [Prov. Eng.]

quanta, *n.* Plural of *quantum*.

quantative† (kwon'ta-tiv), *a.* Same as *quantitative*.

The notions of quantity, and of the two most simple differences of *quantative* things, rarity and density.
Sir K. Digby, Treatise of Bodies (1644), iv.

quantic (kwon'tik), *n.* [< L. *quantus*, how great, how much (see *quantity*), + *-ic*.] In *math.*, a rational integral homogeneous function of two or more variables. Quantics are classified according to their dimensions, as *quadric*, *cubic*, *quartic*, *quintic*, etc., denoting quantics of the second, third, fourth, fifth, etc., degrees. They are further distinguished as *binary*, *ternary*, *quaternary*, etc., according as they contain two, three, four, etc., variables. The word was introduced by Cayley in 1854.—**Order of a quantic**, the degree of a quantic.—**The equation of a quantic**. See *equation*.

quantical (kwon'ti-kal), *a.* Relating to quantics.

quantification (kwon'ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< NL. as if **quantificatio*(*n-*), < **quantificare*, quantify: see *quantify*.] 1. The act of attaching quantity to anything: as, the *quantification* of the predicate.—2. The act of determining the quantity.—**Quantification of the predicate**, the attaching of the signs of logical quantity, *every* and *some*, to the predicates of propositions. The resulting propositional forms, according to Hamilton, the protagonist of the opinion that this should be done in formal logic, are: All A is all B; any A is not any B; all A is some B; any A is not some B; some A is all B; some A is not any B; some A is some B; some A is not some B. But these forms include but one decidedly useful addition to the usual scheme (all A is all B), and are systematic only in appearance, as De Morgan has abundantly shown. The doctrine essentially implies that the copula should be considered as a sign of identity; the usual doctrine makes it a sign of inclusion. According to the most modern school of formal logicians, the question is not of great importance, but should be decided against the quantification of the predicate. Aristotle examined and rejected the quantification of the predicate, on the ground that Every A is every B can be true only if A and B are one individual.

The doctrine of the *quantification of the predicate*, set forth in 1827 by Mr. George Bentham, and again set forth under a numerical form by Professor De Morgan, is a doctrine supplementary to that of Aristotle.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 223.

quantify (kwon'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quantified*, ppr. *quantifying*. [< NL. **quantificare*, < L. *quantus*, how much, how many, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *quantity* and *-fy*.] To determine the quantity of; modify or determine with regard to quantity; mark with the sign of quantity: as, to *quantify* a syllable or a verse: more especially a term in logic.—**Quantified proposition**. See *proposition*.

quantitative (kwon'ti-ta-tiv), *a.* [= F. *quantitatif* = Pr. *quantitatiu* = Sp. *cuantitativo* = Pg. It. *quantitativo*, < ML. *quantitativus* (Abelard), < L. *quantita*(*t-*)*s*, quantity: see *quantity*.] Relating to or having regard to quantity or measurement.

If the thing may be greater or less, . . . then *quantitative* notions enter, and the science must be Mathematical in nature. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., Int., p. 8.

Perhaps the best *quantitative* verses in our language . . . are to be found in Mother Goose, composed by nurses wholly by ear and beating time as they danced the baby on their knee. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 266.

The logic of probability is related to ordinary syllogistic as the *quantitative* to the qualitative branch of the same science. *C. S. Peirce*, Theory of Probable Inference.

Quantitative analysis, in *chem.* See *analysis*.—**Quantitative atrophy**. Same as *simple atrophy*.—**Quantitative feet, meters**. See *accentual feet*, under *accentual*. **Quantitative geometry**. Same as *metric geometry* (which see, under *geometry*).—**Quantitative logic**, the doctrine of probability.

quantitatively (kwon'ti-ta-tiv-li), *adv.* In a quantitative manner; with regard to quantity.

quantitativeness (kwon'ti-ta-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being quantitative.

In Geology, in Biology, in Psychology, most of the previsions are qualitative only; and where they are quantitative their *quantitativeness*, never quite definite, is mostly very indefinite. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 45.

quantitive† (kwon'ti-tiv), *a.* Same as *quantitative*. [Rare.]

Compounding and dividing bodies according to *quantitive* parts. *Sir K. Digby*, Man's Soul, iii.

quantitively (kwon'ti-tiv-li), *adv.* So as to be measured by quantity; quantitatively.

quantity (kwon'ti-ti), *n.*; pl. *quantities* (-tiz). [< ME. *quantite*, *quantite*, < OF. *quantite*, F. *quantité* = Sp. *cantidad* = Pg. *quantidade* = It. *quantità*, < L. *quantita*(*t-*)*s*, relative greatness or extent (tr. Gr. *ποσότης*), < *quantus*, how much, how many, < *quam*, how, in what manner, < *qui*, who, = E. *who*: see *who*, *what*, *how*[1].] 1. The being so much in measure or extent; technically, the intrinsic mode by virtue of which a thing is more or less than another; a system of relationship by virtue of which one thing is said to be more or less than another; magnitude.

Thy zodiak of thin Astralabie is shapen as a compass wich that contieneth a large brede, as aftur the *quantite* of thin astralabie. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 21.

Quantity and number differ only in thought (ratione) from that which has quantity and is numbered.
Descartes, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), ii. § 8.

The science of number is founded on the hypothesis of the distinctness of things; the science of *quantity* is founded on the totally different hypothesis of continuity.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 337.

2. In the concrete, an object regarded as more or less; a quantum; any amount, magnitude, or aggregate, in a concrete sense: as, a *quantity* of water: sometimes erroneously used to denote that which should be enumerated rather than measured: as, a *quantity* of people. Any perfectly regular system of objects whose relations are definable in advance, and capable of construction in the imagination, forms a system of quantity capable of being dealt with by mathematical reasoning. The quantities of the mathematician, being constructed according to a definition laid down in advance, are imaginary, and in that sense abstract; but as being objects of the imagination, and not merely of the discursive reason, they are concrete. Mathematical quantities are either discrete (as whole numbers) or continuous. They may also be multiple, as vectors.

Thei don rightfulle luggementes in every cause, bothe of riche and pore, smale and grete, aftre the *quantytee* of the trespas that is mys don. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 287.

Forty thousand brothers
Could not, with all their *quantity* of love,
Make up my sum. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 293.

There is a farre greater *quantity* of buildings in this [Exchange] then in ours. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 212.

Where the ground is seen burning continually about the *quantity* of an acre. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 19.

Heat, considered with respect to its power of warming things and changing their state, is a *quantity* strictly capable of measurement, and not subject to any variations in quality or in kind. *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 57.

3. A large or considerable amount.

Warm antiscorbutical plants taken in *quantities* will occasion stinking breath. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, vi. 7, § 2.

4†. A piece or part, especially a small portion; anything very little or diminutive.

Away, thou rag, thou *quantity*, thou remnant.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 112.

5†. Proportion; correspondent degree.

Things base and vile, holding no *quantity*,
Love can transpose to form and dignity.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 232.

6. In *anc. orthoëpy, pros.*, and *metrics*, the relative time occupied in uttering a vowel or a syllable; that characteristic of a vowel or a syllable by which it is distinguished as long or short; syllabic measure or time; prosodic length. In ancient Greek and Latin pronunciation a long vowel or syllable occupied nearly, or in deliberate enunciation fully, twice the time of a short vowel or syllable, and the grammarians accordingly assumed the average short vowel or syllable as the prosodic unit (mora), and taught that a long vowel or syllable was equal to two short ones. Some vowels or syllables varied in time between these two limits and were called *common*, admitting of metrical use as either longs or shorts. In certain situations (elision, ecthlipsis) vowels were much shorter in pronunciation than the average short, and, although audible, were disregarded in metrical measurement. A syllable was long either by nature or by position (see *long*[1], *a.*, 5 (*a*)). In the English pronunciation of Latin and Greek, quantity in the proper sense is entirely disregarded, except in so far as the length of the penult affects the accent according to the Latin rule; and English writers use the phrase *false quantity* for a false accentuation. Thus, to pronounce *vee-ti gal vec ti-gal* is called a "false quantity," but to pronounce the *a* alike in *pâter* and *mâter* is not so designated.

All composed in a metre for Catullus,
All in *quantity*, careful of my motion.
Tennyson, Experiments, Hendecasyllabics.

7. In *logic*, that respect in which universal and particular propositions differ. See *proposition*, and *logical quantity*, below.—**8.** In *elect.*, the amount of electricity which passes through any section of a circuit in a unit of time: more exactly termed the *strength of the current*. A battery is arranged for quantity when the positive poles of all the cells are connected and all the negative poles are connected, so that the current is the maximum when the external resistance is small. —**Absolute quantity**, quantity considered as belonging to an object in itself, without reference to any other.—**Auxiliary quantity.** See *auxiliary*.—**Broken quantity**, discrete quantity.—**Categorical quantity†**, that accident which has parts outside of one another; the quantity of which Aristotle treats in his book of the Categories.—**Categories of quantity.** See *category*, 1.—**Commensurable quantities**, quantities having a common measure.—**Complex quantity**, a multiple quantity, or one which requires two or more numbers to state it; especially, an imaginary quantity of the form $A + Bi$, where $i^2 = -1$.—**Compound quantity.** See *compound*[1].—**Constant quantities**, in *math.*, a quantity which remains invariably the same while others increase or decrease; a quantity which, though it may be indeterminate, is not studied in reference to its progressive variation.—**Continuous** or **continued quantity**, a system of concatenated quantity which includes the limit of every convergent series of quantities it contains. See *continuity*, 2.—**Corporeal quantity**, quantity of space or spatial extension, as length, area, volume, etc.—**Definite quantity**, in *logic*, the quantification of a proposition in a more definite way than by the distinction of "some" and "all." There are various systems of definite quantity.—**Dimensive quantity.** Same as *corporeal quantity*.—**Discrete quantity**, quantity proceeding by discrete steps, belonging to a system such that its quantities are susceptible of being connected, one to one, with the whole or a part of the series of whole numbers. The system of ordinal numbers is the most familiar example of discrete quantity; another example is the system of ordinary vulgar fractions.—**Dissimilar quantities**, quantities such that no one is a real multiple of another.—**Dual quantity**, a system of quantity having only two values in any one direction, as in the Boolian algebra.—**Elliptic quantity**, a system of quantity (as the quantity of angles) in which there are no real infinite distances, but in which any quantity on being sufficiently increased returns into itself: so called because the ellipse has no real point at infinity.—**Extensive quantity.** See *extensive*.—**External** or **extrinsic quantity.** See *external*.—**Flowing quantity.** See *flowing*.—**Heterogeneous quantities.** See *heterogeneous*.—**Hyperbolic quantity**, a system of quantity containing such quantities that there are, in some directions at least, two different absolute limits, generally $+\infty$ and $-\infty$. Thus, if it were the property of a yardstick to shorten on receding from a fixed center, this might happen according to such a law that no finite number of layings down of the yardstick could carry the measurement beyond two limits in every, or in some, directions. Points lying beyond these, if such there were, would be at imaginary distances. Such measurement would make a system of hyperbolic quantity.—**Imaginary quantity.** See *imaginary*.—**Impossible quantity.** Same as *imaginary quantity*.—**Improper quantity.** Same as *intensive quantity*. Reid defines *improper quantity* as that which cannot be measured by its own kind—that is, everything not extension, duration, number, nor proportion.—**Incommensurable quantities.** See *incommensurable*.—**Indeterminate quantity.** See *indeterminate*.—**Inference of transposed quantity.** See *inference*.—**Infinite quantity**, a quantity infinitely greater than every measurable quantity. See *infinite*.—**Infinitesimal quantity**, a quantity infinitely less than every measurable quantity. See *infinitesimal*, *n.*—**Intensive quantity.** See *intensive*.—**Internal quantity.** See *internal*.—**Intrinsic quantity**, the older name of *intensive quantity*.—**Irrational quantity**, a quantity not expressible by any whole number or fraction, but usually by means of a square or higher root of a rational quantity; in Euclid, however, by an irrational quantity is meant one incommensurable with the unit of the same kind. In this phrase, *irrational* [tr. Gr. ἄλογος] means 'inexpressible'; it does not mean 'absurd,' though these quantities are called *surds*.—**Like quantities**, quantities one of which multiplied by a scalar quantity gives the other.—**Limited quantity**, a system of quantities all finite, and having an absolute maximum and minimum in every direction.—**Logical quantity**, that character by virtue of which one term contains or is contained by another, and that in three senses: (*a*) *Quantity of extension*, or logical breadth, a relative character of a term such that when it is in excess the term is predicable of all the subjects of which another is predicable, and of more besides; or a relative character of a concept such that when it is in excess the concept is applicable in all the cases in which another is applicable. (*b*) *Quantity of comprehension* or *intension*, or logical depth, a relative character of a term such that when it is in excess the term has all the predicates of another term, and more besides; or a relative character of a proposition such that when it is in excess the proposition is followed by all the consequents of another proposition, and more besides. (*c*) *Quantity of science* (Aquinas) or *of information*, a relative character of a concept such that when it is in excess it has all the subjects and predicates of another concept, and more besides, owing to its being in a mind which has more knowledge. *Logical quantity* is to be distinguished from the *quantity of a proposition*.—**Mathematical quantities.** See *mathematical*.—**Measurable quantity**, a system of quantities every one of which can be stated to any desired degree of approximation by the sums of numerical multiples and submultiples of a finite number of units; a system of quantities embracing only finite quantities together with certain isolated infinities.—**Measure of a quantity.** See *measure*.—**Multiple quantity**, a quantity which can be exactly expressed only by means of two or more numbers, as a geographical position.—**Natural quantity**, quantity in a sense more concrete than the mathematical; quantity as joined to sensible matter, as when we speak of two different but equal quantities of water or lead.—**Negative quantity**, a fictitious quantity in mathematics, in most cases inconceivable, but never involving any logical contradiction in itself, supposed to belong to a line of quantity continuing the line of ordinary or positive quantity below zero for an infinite distance. In many cases a negative quantity has an interpretation: thus, the negative of a dollar owned is a dollar owed, the negative of a temperature above zero is the same degree of temperature below zero, etc.—**Numeral quantity**, number.—**Parabolic quantity**, a quantity belonging to such a system of quantity that on increasing through infinity it immediately reappears on the negative side of zero. Such are Cartesian coördinates in ordinary geometry.—**Permanent quantity.** See *permanent*.—**Physical quantity**, any character in nature susceptible of more or less, such as velocity, atomic weight, elasticity, heat, electric strength of current, etc.—**Positive quantity.** See *positive*.—**Predicamental quantity.** See *predicamental*.—**Proper quantity.** Same as *extensive quantity*.—**Propositional quantity**, the quantity of a proposition in logic. See *logical quantity*, above.—**Protensive quantity**, duration in time.—**Quantity of action**, the line integral of the momentum.—**Quantity of an eclipse.** See *eclipse*.—**Quantity of curvature**, the reciprocal of the radius of curvature.—**Quantity of electricity**, in *electrostatics*, the amount of electricity upon a charged body. It depends upon the capacity of the body, which, in the case of a sphere, is proportional to the radius (see *capacity*), and upon the potential of the electricity. It is numerically equal to the product of these two factors. In electrodynamics it is measured (in coulombs) by the amount of electricity furnished by a current in one second.—**Quantity of estate**, in *law*, the time during which the right of enjoyment of the property in question is to continue.—**Quantity of heat.** See *heat*, 2.—**Quantity of magnetism**, the strength of a magnetic pole; the force it exerts upon an equal pole at the unit distance.—**Quantity of matter**, the mass, as measured by weighing in a balance.—**Quantity of motion.** See *motion*.—**Quesitive quantity**, quantity expressed by an interrogative numeral.—**Radical quantities.** See *radical*.—**Rational quantity**, a quantity expressible by a whole number or fraction multiplied by the unit of the same kind; in Euclid, a commensurable quantity.—**Real quantity**, that kind of quantity which extends from zero to infinity, and from infinity through the whole series of negative values to zero again.—**Reciprocal of a quantity.** See *reciprocal*.—**Reciprocal quantities.** See *reciprocal*.—**Scalar quantity**, the ratio between two quantities of the same kind; a real number. This is the definition of Hamilton, but subsequent writers sometimes include imaginaries among scalars.—**Semi-infinite quantity**, a system of quantity which is limited at one end and extends to infinity in the other.—**Similar quantities**, quantities of the same kind whose ratios are numbers.—**Sophistic quantity**, an imaginary quantity.—**Superinfinite quantity**, a system of quantity which extends through infinity into a new region. Hyperbolic quantity is a special kind of superinfinite quantity in which there are only two regions.—**Syncategorematic quantity**, quantity as expressed by a syncategorematic word, or generally by any word not a noun.—**Terminal quantity**, in *logic*, the quantity of a term, as opposed to the quantity of a proposition.—**Transcendental quantity**, intensive quantity as opposed to predicamental quantity: so called because different from the quantity treated by Aristotle under the category of quantity.—**Transposed quantity**, logical quantity transposed from one subject in the premise to another in the conclusion.—**Unidimensional quantity**, a system of quantities all of the same kind, otherwise called *simple quantity*.—**Unlike quantities**, quantities which have not a numerical ratio between them.—**Unlimited quantity**, a system of quantities such that, any two A and B being given, a third C exists such that B lies between A and C; a system of quantity which has no absolute maximum nor minimum in any direction.—**Unreal quantity**, an imaginary quantity.—**Variable quantity**, a quantity whose progressive changes are under consideration.—**Vector quantity**, the quantity which belongs to a right line considered as having direction as well as length, but which is equal for all parallel lines of equal length; any quantity capable of representation by a directed right line, without considering its position in space; a quantity whose square is a negative scalar. **Virtual quantity.** Same as *intensive quantity*.

quantity-culture (kwon'ti-ti-kul'tūr), *n.* See the quotation.

Quantity-culture . . . means a culture, whether pure or not, where a great quantity or bulk of bacteria are growing. *Hueppe*, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 5.

quantity-fuse (kwon'ti-ti-fūz), *n.* See *fuse*[2].

quantivalence (kwon-tiv'a-lens), *n.* [< *quantivalen(t)* + *-ce*.] In *chem.*, the combining power or value of an atom as compared with that of the hydrogen atom, which is taken as the unit of measure: same as *valence*. Also called *atomicity*.

quantivalency (kwon-tiv'a-len-si), *n.* [As *quantivalence* (see *-ey*).] Same as *quantivalence*.

quantivalent (kwon-tiv'a-lent), *a.* [< L. *quantus*, how much, how many (see *quantity*), + *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong: see *valiant*.] Chemically equivalent; having the same saturating or combining power.—**Quantivalent ratio.** Same as *oxygen ratio* (which see, under *ratio*).

quantoid (kwon'toid), *n.* [As *quant(ic)* + *-oid*.] The left-hand side of a linear differential equation whereof the right-hand side is zero.

quantong, *n.* Same as *quandang*.

quantum (kwon'tum), *n.*; pl. *quanta* (-tä). [L., neut. sing. of *quantus*, how much, how many: see *quantity*.] 1. That which has quantity; a concrete quantity.

The objects of outer sense are all *quanta*, in so far as they occupy space, and so also are the objects of inner sense, in so far as they occupy time.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 411.

2. A prescribed, proper, or sufficient amount.

In judging the *quantum* of the church's portion, the world thinks every thing too much.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 78.

Quantum meruit, as much as one has merited or deserved; the measure of recovery in law for services the price of which was not fixed by contract.—**Quantum sufficit**, as much as is sufficient. Abbreviated *q. s.*, or *quant. suff.*—**Quantum valebat**, as much as it was worth; the measure of recovery in law for goods sold when no price was fixed by the contract.

quantuplicity† (kwon-tū-plis'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. (after *duplicity*, *triplicity*, etc.) < **quantuplex*, < L. *quantus*, how much, + *plicare*, fold.] Same as *quotity*. *Wallis*.

quap[1], **quop**[1] (kwop), *v. i.* [< ME. *quappen* = Norw. *kvappa* (pret. *kvapp*, *kvopp*), shake, quake, rock; akin to *quare*, *quaver*. Hence later *quab*, *quob*[1], q. v.] Same as *quab*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

quap[2]†, *n.* Same as *quab*[2], 2.

Go, goe [it.], a fish called a *quap* [a *quap*-fish, ed. 1611], which is poison to man, and man to him. *Florio*, 1598.

quaquaversal (kwā-kwā-vėr'sal), *a.* [< NL. *quaquaversus*, < L. *quaqua*, whithersoever, abl. fem. sing. of *quisquis*, whoever, whatever (< *quis*, who, + *quis*, who), + *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn, incline (see *verse*), + *-al*.] Inclined outward in all directions from a central point or area: used chiefly in geology, as in the phrase *quaquaversal dip*, a dipping in all directions from a central area.

quaquaversally (kwā-kwā-vėr'sal-i), *adv.* In a quaquaversal manner; in all directions from a central point or area.

The outer walls are stony ridges rising from 470 to 610 feet above sea-level, and declining *quaquaversally* to the fertile plateau which, averaging 400 feet high, forms the body of the island. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 695.

quaquaversus (kwā-kwā-vėr'sus), *a.* Same as *quaquaversal*. *Brewster*, Phil. Trans., 1852, p. 472.

quaquiner†, *n.* A form of *quaviver*.

There is a little fish in the form of a scorpion, and of the size of the fish *quaquiner* [tr. L. *aranei piscis*].
N. Bailey, tr. of Erasmus's Colloq., p. 393. (*Davies.*)

quar[1]†, *n.* [< ME. *quar*, *quarre*, etc.: see *quarry*[1].] An obsolete form of *quarry*[2].

When temples lye like batter'd *quarrs*,
Rich in their ruin'd sepulchers.
P. Fletcher, Poems, p. 136. (*Halliwell.*)

A chrysolite, a gem, the very agate
Of state and policy, cut from the *quar*
Of Machiavel. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

The whole citie [Paris], together with the suburbes, is situate upon a *quarre* of free stone.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 27.

quar[1]†, *v. t.* [< *quar*[1], *n.*] To block up.

But as a miller, having ground his grist,
Lets down the flood-gates with a speedy fall,
And *quarring* up the passage therewithal.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals.

quar[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quarry*[3].

When the Falcon (stooping thunder-like)
With sudden sousе her (a duck) to the ground shall strike,
And, with the stroak, make on the sense-less ground
The gut-less *Quar* once, twice, or thrice rebound.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

quar[3] (kwär), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain.] To coagulate: said of milk in the female breast. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

[Garden mint] is very good to be applied to the breastes that are stretched forth and swollen and full of milke, for it slaketh and softeneth the same, and keepeth the mylke from *quarrying* and cruddling in the brest.
Lyte, Dodoens, p. 246 (quoted in Cath. Ang., p. 84).

quarantinable (kwor'an-tēn'a-bl), *a.* [< *quarantine* + *-able*.] Admitting of quarantine; amenable to or controlled by quarantine.

quarantine (kwor'an-tēn), *n.* [Formerly also *quarantain*, *quarantaine*, also *carentane* (Lent); = D. *quarantaine*, *karantcine* = G. *quarantäne* = Sw. *karantän* = Dan. *karantæne* (< F.) = Sp. *cuarentena* = Pg. *quarentena* = Pr. *quarantena*, *caranten*a, < OF. *quarantaine*, *quarentaine*, *quarantine*, F. *quarantaine* = Turk. *karantina*, < It. *quarantina*, *quarentina*, *quarantana*, *quarentana*, a number of forty, a period of forty days, esp. such a period of forty days, more or less, for the detention and observation of goods and persons suspected of infection, < ML. *quarantena*, *quarentena* (after Rom.), a period of forty days, Lent, quarantine, also a measure of forty rods (see *quarentene*), < L. *quadraginta* (> It. *quaranta* = F. *quarante*), forty, = E. *forty*: see *forty*.] **1.** A period of forty days. Specifically (*a*) The season of Lent. (*b*) In *law*, a period of forty days during which the widow of a man dying seized of land at common law may remain in her husband's chief mansion house, and during which time her dower is to be assigned. (*c*) See def. 2.

2. A term, originally of forty days, but now of varying length according to the exigencies of the case, during which a ship arriving in port and known or suspected to be infected with a malignant contagious disease is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the place where she arrives. The United States first adopted a quarantine law in February, 1799. This law required federal officers to assist in executing State or municipal quarantine regulations. On April 29th, 1878, a national quarantine law was enacted, authorizing the establishment in certain contingencies of national quarantines.

To perform their *quarantine* (for thirty days, as Sir Rd. Browne expressed it in the order of the Council, contrary to the import of the word, though in the general acceptation it signifies now the thing, not the time spent in doing it). *Pepys*, Diary, Nov. 26, 1663.

We came into the port of Argostoli on the twenty-second, and went to the town; I desired to be ashoar as one performing *quarantain*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 179.

3. The enforced isolation of individuals and certain objects coming, whether by sea or by land, from a place where dangerous communicable disease is presumably or actually present, with a view to limiting the spread of the malady. *Quain.*—**4.** Hence, by extension: (*a*) The isolation of any person suffering or convalescing from acute contagious disease. [Colloq.] (*b*) The isolation of a dwelling or of a town or district in which a contagious disease exists.

It was . . . a relief when neighbours no longer considered the house in *quarantine* [after typhus].
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxvii.

5. A place or station where quarantine is enforced.

He happened to mention that he had been three years in *Quarantine*, keeping watch over infected travellers.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 26.

6. The restriction within limits awarded to naval cadets as a punishment. [U. S.]—**Quarantine flag**, a yellow flag displayed by a ship, to indicate that she has been placed in quarantine or that there is contagious disease on board. **Quarantine of observation.** See the quotation.

A *quarantine of observation*, which is usually for six or three days, and is imposed on vessels with clean bills, may be performed at any port. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 154.

Shot-gun quarantine, forcible quarantine not duly authorized by law. [U. S.]

quarantine (kwor'an-tēn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quarantined*, ppr. *quarantining*. [< *quarantine*, *n.*] **1.** To put under quarantine, in any sense of that word.—**2.** Figuratively, to isolate, as by authority.

The business of these [ministers] is with human nature, and from exactly that are they *quarantined* for years.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 13.

quaret, *n.* An obsolete form of *quire*[1].

quare impedit (kwa'rē im'pe-dit). [So called from the L. words *quare impedit*, contained in the writ: L. *quare*, why (orig. two words, *quā rē*, for what cause: *quā*, abl. fem. of *quis*, who, what; *rē*, abl. of *res*, thing, cause); *impedit*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *impedire*, hinder, impede: see *impede*.] In *Eng. law*, the writ (requiring defendant to show why he hindered plaintiff) used to try a right of presentation to a benefice.

quarelt, *n.* See *quarrel*[1], *quarrel*[2], *quarrel*[3].

quarelett, *n.* An obsolete form of *quarrelet*.

quarellet, *n.* An obsolete form of *quarrel*[1].

quarentenet, *n.* [< ML. *quarentena* (sc. *terræ*), a furlong, an area of forty rods: see *quarantine*.] A square furlong. *Pearson*, Historical Maps of Eng., p. 51.

quarert, *n.* Same as *quarry*[2].

quarier†, *n.* See *quarrier*[2].

quark (kwärk), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *quawk*.] Same as *quawk*.

quarl[1] (kwärl), *v.* A dialectal form of *quarrel*[1].

quarl[2] (kwärl), *n.* [Prob. a contr. form of *quarrel*[2] (applied, as *square* is often applied, to an object of different shape).] In *brickmaking*, a piece of fire-clay in the shape of a segment of a circle or similar form: it is used in constructing arches for melting-pots, covers for retorts, and the like.

The erection of nine six-ton pots requires 15,000 common bricks, 10,000 fire-bricks, 100 feet of *quarles*, 80 fire-clay blocks, and 5 tons of fire-clay. *Ure*, Dict., III. 67.

The cover [of a retort] is usually formed of segments of stoneware, or fireclay *quarls*, bound together with iron.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 156.

quarl[3] (kwärl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A medusa or jellyfish.

Some on the stony star fish ride, . . .
And some on the jellied *quarl*, that flings
At once a thousand streamy stings.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, st. 13.

quar-mant, *n.* A quarryman.

The sturdy *Quar-man* with steel-headed Cones
And massie Sledges sleuteth out the stones.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

quaroft, *adv.* An obsolete dialectal form of *whereof*. *Halliwell.*

quar-pitt, *n.* A stone-pit; a quarry. *Whalley.* [West of Eng.]

quarr†, *n.* and *v.* See *quar*[1].

quarre†, *a.* A Middle English form of *quarry*[1].

quarrel[1] (kwor'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quarel*, *querel*; < ME. *quarel*, *quarell*, *quarelle*, *querel*, *querele*, < OF. *querele*, F. *querelle* = Pr. *querela*, *querella* = Sp. *querella* = Pg. *querela* = It. *querela*, < L. *querela*, a complaining, a complaint, < *queri*, pp. *questus*, complain, lament. Cf. *querent*[1], *querimony*, *querulous*, etc., from the same source.] **1**†. A complaint; a lament; lamentation.

Whennes comyn elles alle thyse foreyne Complayntes or *quereles* of pletynges? *Chaucer*, Boethius, iii. prose 3.

Thou lyf, thou luste, thou mannis hele,
Biholde my cause and my *querele!*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 39. (*Halliwell.*)

As his frendes wepte for hym lyenge on the byere they sayd with sweto and deevoute *querelles*, which suffred her devoute seruant to deye without confession and penaunce.
Golden Legend, quoted in Prompt. Parv., p. 419.

If I shulde here answere to all these *querels* particularly and as the woorthynesse of the thynge requireth, I myght fynde matter sufficient to make a volume of luste quantitie, and perhappes be tedious to summe.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 53).

2. An accusation; in *law*, a complaint; an action, real or personal.

The wars were scarce begun but he, in fear
Of *quarrels* 'gainst his life, fled from his country.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 1.

3. Cause, occasion, or motive of complaint, objection, dispute, contention, or debate; the basis or ground of being at variance with another; hence, the cause or side of a certain party at variance with another.

My *quarell* is growndid vppon right,
Which gevith me corage for to fight.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3210.

Methinks I could not die anywhere so contented as in the King's company; his cause being just and his *quarrel* honourable. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 133.

Herodias had a *quarrel* against him. Mark vi. 19.

He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack him.
Holinshed.

Rejoice and be merry in the Lord; be stout in his cause and *quarrel*.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 249.

What is your *quarrel* to "shallops"?
Gray, Letters, I. 301.

4†. Cause in general; reason; plea; ground.

I undyrstand that Mastre Fytzwater hathe a syster, a mayd, to mary; . . . ye may telle hym, synse he wyll have my servyse, . . . synche a bargayn myght be mad; . . . for then he shold be swer that I shold not be flyttyng, and I had synche a *quarell* to kepe me at home.
Paston Letters, III. 164.

Wives are young men's mistresses, companions for middle age, and old men's nurses, so as a man may have a *quarrel* to marry when he will.
Bacon, Marriage and Single Life (ed. 1887).

5. Altercation; an altercation; an angry dispute; a wrangle; a brawl.

If I can fasten but one cup upon him,
With that which he hath drunk to-night already,
He'll be as full of *quarrel* and offence
As my young mistress' dog. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 52.

If upon a sudden *quarrel* two persons fight, and one of them kills the other, this is manslaughter.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xiv.

6. A breach of friendship or concord; open variance between parties; a feud.

England was, from the force of mere dynastic causes, dragged into the *quarrel*. *Freeman*, Norman Conq., V. 63.

The Persian Ambassador has had a *quarrel* with the court. *Greville*, Memoirs, June 25, 1819.

7†. A quarreler. [Rare.]

Though 't [pomp] be temporal,
Yet if that *quarrel*, fortune, do divorce
It from the bearer, 'tis a sufferance panging.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 14.

Double quarrel, *eccles.*, a complaint of a clerk to the archbishop against an inferior ordinary, for delay of justice.

No *double quarrel* shall hereafter be granted out of any of the archbishop's courts at the suit of any minister whosoever, except he shall first take his personal oath that the said eight-and-twenty days at the least are expired, etc. *95th Canon of the Church of England* (1603).

To pick a quarrel. See *pick*[1].—**To take up a quarrelt**, to compose or adjust a quarrel; settle a dispute.

I knew when seven justices could not *take up a quarrel*, but when the parties were met themselves, one of them thought but of an If, . . . and they shook hands.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 104.

=Syn. 5 and **6.** *Quarrel*, *Altercation*, *Affray*, *Fray*, *Mêlée*, *Brawl*, *Broil*, *Scuffle*, *Wrangle*, *Squabble*, *Feud*. A *quarrel* is a matter of ill feeling and hard words in view of supposed wrong: it stops just short of blows; any use beyond this is now figurative. *Altercation* is the spoken part of a quarrel, the parties speaking alternately. An *altercation* is thus a quarrelsome dispute between two persons or two sides. *Affray* and *fray* express a quarrel that has come to blows in a public place: they are often used of the struggles of war, implying personal activity. *Mêlée* emphasizes the confusion in which those engaged in an affray or struggle are mingled. *Brawl* emphasizes the unbecoming character and noisiness of the quarrel; while *broil* adds the idea of entanglement, perhaps with several: two are enough for a *brawl*; at least three are needed for a *broil*: as, a *brawl* with a neighbor; a neighborhood *broil*. A *scuffle* is, in this connection, a confused or undignified struggle, at close quarters, between two, to throw each other down, or a similar struggle of many. A *wrangle* is a severe, unreasoning, and noisy, perhaps confused, altercation. A *squabble* is a petty wrangle, but is even less dignified or irrational. A *feud* is a deeply rooted animosity between two sets of kindred, two parties, or possibly two persons. See *animosity*.

quarrel[1] (kwor'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quarreled* or *quarrelled*, ppr. *quarreling* or *quarrelling*. [Early mod. E. also *quarel*, *querel*; < OF. *quereler*, *quereller*, complain, complain of, accuse, sue, claim, F. *quereller*, quarrel with, scold, refl. have a quarrel, quarrel, = Pr. *querelhar* = Sp. *querellar*, complain, lament, bewail, complain of, = Pg. *querelar*, complain, = It. *querelare*, complain of, accuse, indict, refl. complain, lament, < L. *querelari*, make a complaint, ML. *querelare*, complain, complain of, accuse, < L. *querela*, complaint, quarrel: see *quarrel*[1], *n.*] **1.** *intrans.* **1.** To find cause of complaint; find fault; cavil.

There are many which affirme that they haue sayled rownd abowt Cuba. But whether it bee so or not, or whether, enuyinge the good fortune of this man, they seeke occasions of *querelinge* ageynste hym, I can not iudge.
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 90).

I would not *quarrel* with a slight mistake.
Roscommon, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

Viator. I hope we have no more of these Alps to pass over.
Piscator. No, no, Sir, only this ascent before you, which you see is not very uneasy, and then you will no more *quarrel* with your way. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 232.

All are prone to *quarrel*
With fate, when worms destroy their gourd,
Or mildew spoils their laurel.
F. Locker, The Jester's Moral.

2. To dispute angrily or violently; contend; squabble.

Not only, sir, this your all-licensed fool,
But other of your insolent retinue
Do hourly carp and *quarrel*. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 222.

And Jealousy, and Fear, and Wrath, and War
Quarrel'd, although in heaven, about their place.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 105.

If we grumbled a little now and then, it was soon over, for we were never fond enough to *quarrel*.
Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 3.

3†. To disagree; be incongruous or incompatible; fail to be in accordance, in form or essence.

Some defect in her
Did *quarrel* with the noblest grace she owed,
And put it to the foil. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1. 48.

Some things arise of strange and *quarrelling* kind,
The forepart lion, and a snake behind.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

To quarrel with one's bread and butter, to fall out with, or pursue a course prejudicial to, one's own material interests or means of subsistence. =**Syn. 2.** To jangle, bicker, spar.

II. *trans.* **1.** To find fault with; challenge; reprove, as a fault, error, and the like. [Scotch.]

Say on, my bonny boy,
Ye'se nae be *quarrell'd* by me.
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 181).

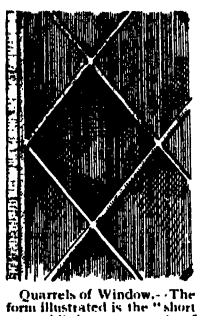
2†. To disagree or contend with.

They [Pharisees] envied the work in the substance, but they *quarrel* the circumstance. *Donne*, Sermons, xviii.

Fitz. You will not slight me, madam?
Wit. Nor you'll not *quarrel* me?
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iv. 3.

3. To affect, by quarreling, in a manner indicated by a word or words connected: as, to *quarrel* a man out of his estate or rights.

quarrel[2] (kwor'el), *n.* [< ME. *quarel*, < OF. *quarrel*, *quarel*, *carrel*, later *quarreau*, F. *carreau* = Pr. *cairel* = Sp. *cuadrillo*, a small square, = It. *quadrello*, a square tile, a diamond, a crossbow-bolt, < ML. *quadrellus*, a square tile, a crossbow-bolt, dim. of L. *quadrum*, a square: see *quadrum*.] **1.** A small square, or lozenge, or diamond; a tile or pane of a square or lozenge form. Specifically—(*a*) A small tile or paving-stone of square or lozenge form. (*b*) A small lozenge-shaped pane of glass, or a square pane set diagonally, used in glazing a window, especially in the latticed window-frames formerly used in England and elsewhere.

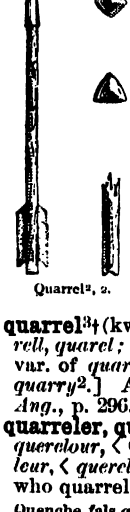


Quarrels of Window.—The form illustrated is the "short quarrel," the acute angle of the pane measuring 77° 19'

And let your skynner cut both ye sortes of the skynnes in smale peces triangle wyse, lyke half a *quarell* of a glasse wyndowe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 247.

We are right Cornish diamonds.
Trim. Yes, we cut
Out *quarrels* and break glasses where we go.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, ii. 2.

2. A bolt or arrow having a square or four-edged head, especially a crossbow-bolt of such form.



Quarrel[2], 2.

I sigh [saw] yet arwis reyne,
And grounde *quarels* sharpe of steele.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1823.

Schot sore alle y-vere;
Quarels, arwes, they fly smerte;
The fyched Men thruȝ heed & herte.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 461.

A scruaunt . . . was found shooting a *quarrell* of a crossebow with a letter.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 87.

Here be two arblasts, comrades, with windlaces and *quarrels*—to the barbican with you, and see you drive each bolt through a Saxon brain!
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxviii.

3. An instrument with a head shaped like that of the crossbow-bolt. (*a*) A glaziers' diamond. (*b*) A kind of graver. (*c*) A stone-masons' chisel.

quarrel[3]† (kwor'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quarrell*, *quarel*; < ME. *quarelle*, *querelle*, a quarry, a var. of *quarrer*, < OF. *quarrere*, a quarry: see *quarry*[2].] A quarry where stone is cut. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 296.

quarreler, quarreller (kwor'el-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *querelour*, < OF. *querelour*, *quereleur*, F. *querelleur*, < *quereler*, quarrel: see *quarrel*[1], *v.*] One who quarrels, wrangles, or fights.

Quenche, fals *querelour*, the quene of heven the will quite!
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 66.

Besides that he 's a fool, he 's a great *quarreller*.
Shak., T. N., I. 3. 31.

quarrelet (kwor'el-et), *n.* [< *quarrel*[2] + *-et*.] A small square or diamond-shaped piece; a small lozenge.

Some ask'd how pearls did grow and where?
Then spoke I to my girle
To part her lips, and shew'd them there
The *quarelets* of pearl.
Herrick, The Rock of Rubies and Quarrie of Pearls.

quarreller, *n.* See *quarreler*.

quarrelous†, quarrellous† (kwor'el-us), *a.* [Also *quarellous*; < ME. **querelous*, < OF. *querelos*, *quereleux*, F. *querelleux*, < *querele*, quarrel: see *quarrel*[1].] Apt or disposed to quarrel; petulant; easily provoked to enmity or contention; of things, causing or proceeding from quarreling.

Neither angry without cause, neither *quarellous* without colour. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 145.

As *quarrelous* as the weasel.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 162.

And who can tell what huge outrages might amount of such *quarrelous* and tumultuous causes?
G. Harvey, Foure Letters, ii.

quarrel-pane (kwor'el-pān), *n.* Same as *quarrel*[2], 1 (*b*).

Roland Greme hath . . . broke a *quarrel pane* of glass in the turret window. *Scott*, Abbot, xxxiv.

quarrel-picker (kwor'el-pik″ėr), *n.* **1.** One who picks quarrels; one who is quarrelsome. [Rare.]—**2.** A glazier: with punning allusion to *quarrel*[2], *n.*, 3 (*a*).

quarrelsome (kwor'el-sum), *a.* [< *quarrel* + *-some*.] Apt to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; inclined to petty fighting; easily irritated or provoked to contest; irascible; choleric; petulant; also, proceeding from or characteristic of such a disposition.

He would say I lied: this is called the Countercheck *Quarrelsome*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4. 85.

quarrelsomely (kwor'el-sum-li), *adv.* In a quarrelsome manner; with a quarrelsome temper; petulantly.

quarrelsomeness (kwor'el-sum-nes), *n.* The state of being quarrelsome; disposition to engage in contention and brawls; petulance.

Although a man by his *quarrelsomeness* should for once have been engaged in a bad action . . .
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xii. 33, note.

quarrender (kwor'en-dėr), *n.* A kind of apple. *Davies.* [Prov. Eng.]

He . . . had no ambition whatsoever beyond pleasing his father and mother, getting by honest means the maximum of red *quarrenders* and mazard cherries, and going to sea when he was big enough.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, i.

quarret†, *n.* A Middle English form of *quarry*[2].

quarriable (kwor'i-a-bl), *a.* [< *quarry*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being quarried.

The arable soil, the *quarriable* rock. *Emerson.*

quarried (kwor'id), *a.* [< *quarry*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Paved with quarries. See *quarry*[1], *n.*, 1 (*a*).

In those days the *quarried* parlour was innocent of a carpet. *George Eliot*, Essays, p. 148.

quarrier[1] (kwor'i-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *quaryour*, *querrour*, < OF. *quarrier*, < LL. *quadratarius*, a stone-cutter, < *quadratus*, squared (*saxum quadratum*, a squared stone): see *quarry*[2]. Cf. LL. *quadrator*, a stone-cutter, lit. 'squarer,' < *quadrare*, make square: see *quadrator*, *quadrate*.] One who works in a quarry; a quarryman.

Aboute hym lefte he no masoun
That stoon coude leye, ne *querrour*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4140.

The men of Rome, which were the conquerors of all nations about them, were now of warriors become *quarriers* hewers of stone and day laborers.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 35. (*Davies.*)

When in wet weather the *quarrier* can sit chipping his stone into portable shape. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 243.

quarrier[2]†, **quarier†,** *n.* [Also *currier* (see *currier*[2]); < OF. **quarier*, ult. < L. *quadratus*, square: see *quarry*[1], *quart*[1], *square*.] A wax candle, consisting of a square lump of wax with a wick in the center. Also called *quarion*.

All the endes of *quarriers* and prickets.
Ord. and Reg., p. 295. (*Halliwell.*)

To light the waxen *quariers*
The auncient nurce is prest.
Romeus and Juliet. (*Nares.*)

quarry[1] (kwor'i), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quarrey*, *quary*; < ME. *quarry*, *quarrey*, *quarre*, square, thick, < OF. *quarre*, F. *carré*, square, < L. *quadratus*, squared, square; as a noun, L. *quadratum*, neut., a square, a quadrate, LL. *quadratus*, m., a square: see *quadrate*, of which *quarry*[1] is a doublet.] **I.†** *a.* **1.** Square; quadrate.

Quarré scheld, gode sword of stell,
And launce stef, biteand wel.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 111. (*Halliwell.*)

The simplest form of mould is that employed for stamping flat diamond-shaped pieces of glass for *quarry* glazing.
Glass-making, p. 88.

The windows were of small *quarry* panes.
Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 47.

2. Stout; fat; corpulent.

Thycke man he was yron, bot he nas noȝt wel long;
Quarry he was, and wel ymade vorto be strong.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 412.

A *quarry*, fat man, obesus. *Coles*, Lat. Dict. (*Halliwell.*)

II. *n.*; pl. *quarries* (-iz). **1.** A square or lozenge. Specifically—(*a*) A small square tile or paving-stone: same as *quarrel*[2], 1 (*a*).

To be sure a stone floor was not the pleasantest to dance on, but then, most of the dancers had known what it was to enjoy a Christmas dance on kitchen *quarries*.
George Eliot.

(*b*) A small square or lozenge-shaped pane of glass: same as *quarrel*[2], 1 (*b*).

The Thieves, . . . taking out some *Quaries* of the Glass, put their Hands in and rob the Houses of their Window Curtains.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 74.

Hartley's rolled coloured-plate, and *quarries* stamped by mechanical pressure, are also largely used where translucency is required without transparency.
Glass-making, p. 92.

2†. A bolt or arrow with a square head: same as *quarrel*[2], 2.

quarry[2] (kwor'i), *n.*; pl. *quarries* (-iz). [< ME. *quarrye*, also *quar*, altered, by confusion with *quarry*[1], from earlier *quarrer*, *quarrere*, *quarer*, *quarere*, < OF. *quarriere*, F. *carrière*, < ML. *quadraria*, a quarry, a place where stones are cut or squared (suggested by LL. *quadratarius*, a stone-cutter, lit. 'a squarer': see *quarrier*[1]), < L. *quadratus*, square, pp. of *quadrare*, make square, square: see *quarry*[1], *quadrate*.] A place, cavern, or pit where stones are dug from the earth, or separated, as by blasting with gunpowder, from a large mass of rock. The word *mine* is generally applied to the excavations from which metals, metalliferous ores, and coal are taken; from *quarries* are taken all the various materials used for building, as marble, freestone, slate, lime, cement, rock, etc. A *quarry* is usually open to the day; a *mine* is generally covered, communicating with the surface by one or more shafts. See *mine*[2].

Thei sate, a litel hem bi side, a semliche *quarrere*,
Vnder an heiȝ hel, al holwe newe diked.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2232.

That Stone rough in the *Quarry* grew
Which now a perfect Venus shows to View.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

A *quarry* is an open excavation where the works are visible at the surface. *Bainbridge*, On Mines, p. 2.

quarry[2] (kwor'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quarried*, ppr. *quarrying*. [< *quarry*[2], *n.*] To dig or take from a quarry: as, to *quarry* marble.

Part of the valley, if not the whole of it, has been formed by *quarrying* away the crags of marble and conglomerate limestone. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 89.

Scarped cliff and *quarried* stone.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lv.

quarry[3] (kwor'i), *n.* [< ME. *querre*, *kyrre*, < OF. *cuirre*, *curee*, F. *curée*, quarry, orig. the refuse parts of an animal slain, given to the hounds in its skin, < *cuir*, skin, hide, < L. *corium*, hide: see *corium*.] **1†.** The refuse parts of an animal slain in the chase, given in the skin to the hounds: as, to make the *quarry* (to open and skin the animal slain, and give the refuse to the hounds).

And after, whenne the hert is splayed and ded, he undooth hym, and maketh his *kyrre*, and enquyrreth or rewardeth his houndes, and so he hath gret likynge.
MS. Bodl. 546. (*Halliwell.*)

Then forsly thay flokked in folk at the laste,
& quykly of the quelled dere a *querré* thay maked.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1324.

2. A beast of the chase when pursued or slain; any creature hunted by men or by beasts or birds of prey, especially after it has been killed.

I watch'd his eye,
And saw how falcon-like it tower'd, and flew
Upon the wealthy *quarry*.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 1.

As a falcon from the rocky height,
Her *quarry* seen, impetuous at the sight,
Forth-springing instant, darts herself from high,
Shoots on the wing, and skims along the sky.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 92.

3. Hunted or slaughtered game, or any object of eager pursuit.

And let me use my sword, I'd make a *quarry*
With thousands of these quarter'd slaves.
Shak., Cor., I. 1. 202.

quarry[3]† (kwor'i), *v.* [< *quarry*[3], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To prey, as a vulture or harpy.

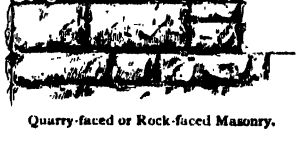
Like the vulture that is day and night *quarrying* upon Prometheus's liver. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

II. *trans.* To provide with prey.

Now I am bravely *quarried*. *Beau. and Fl.*

A soldier of renown, and the first provost
That ever let our Roman eagles fly
On swarthy *Ægypt*, *quarried* with her spoils.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

quarry-faced (kwor'i-fāst), *a.* Rough-faced, as taken from the quarry: noting a type of building-stone and masonry built of such stone.



Quarry-faced or Rock-faced Masonry.

quarry-hawk (kwor'i-hâk),

n. An old entered and reclaimed hawk. *Halliwell.*

quarrying-machine (kwor'i-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A form of gang drill for cutting channels in native rock; a rock-drill. Such machines are usually combined in construction with the motor which operates them, and are placed on a railway track for convenience in moving them along the surface of the stone to be cut.

quarryman (kwor'i-man), *n.*; pl. *quarrymen* (-men). [< *quarry*[2] + *man*.] A man who is occupied in quarrying stones.

quarry-slave (kwor'i-slāv), *n.* A slave compelled to work in a quarry.

Thou go not, like the *quarry slave* at night,
Scourged to his dungeon. *Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

quarry-water (kwor'i wa'ter), *n.* The water which is mechanically held between the particles of a newly quarried rock, and which gradually disappears by evaporation when this is kept from exposure to the weather. A part of this water only disappears after the rock has been heated to the boiling-point, and this is usually called *hygroscopic moisture*. The quantity of quarry water held by rocks varies greatly in amount, according to their composition and texture. Some rocks which are so soft that they can be cut with a saw or chisel when freshly quarried become much harder after exposure to the air for a few weeks.

The longer the stone [limestone] has been exposed to the air, the less fuel will be consumed in driving off its inherent moisture, or *quarry-water*.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 619.

quart[1] (kwârt), *n.* [< ME. *quarte*, < OF. *quarte*, F. *quarte*, f., < L. *quarta* (sc. *pars*), a fourth part; cf. OF. *quart*, F. *quart*, m., = Sp. *cuarto* = Pg. *quarto* = It. *quarto*, fourth, a fourth part, quarter; < L. *quartus*, fourth (= E. *fourth*), appar. for **quatturus*, with ordinal (superl.) formative *-tus* (E. *-th*), < *quattuor* = E. *four*: see *four*, and compare *quadrate*, *quarter*[1], etc.] **1†.** A fourth part or division; a quarter.

And Camber did possesse the Western *quart*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 14.

2. A unit of measure, the fourth part of a gallon; also, a vessel of that capacity. Every gallon of liquid measure has a quart, and in the United States there is a quart of dry measure, although the use of the gallon of that measure is confined to Great Britain. In England the peck, or fourth part of a bushel, is sometimes called a *quart*.

1 United States liquid quart	= 0.9463 liter.
1 United States dry quart	= 1.1017 liters.
1 imperial quart	= 1.1359 liters.
1 Scotch quart	= 3.398 liters.

Before the adoption of the metric system, there were measures of capacity corresponding to the quart in almost every part of Europe.

Go fetch me a *quart* of sack; put a toast in't.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. 8.

Yet would you . . . rail upon the hostess, . . .
Because she brought stone jugs and no seal'd *quarts*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii. 89.

Glass bottles of all qualities I buys at three for a halfpenny, . . . but very seldom indeed 2*d.*, unless it 's something very prime and big like the old *quarts*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 122.

3. In *music*, the interval of a fourth: prefixed to the name of an instrument, it denotes one pitched a fourth lower or a fourth higher than the ordinary instrument.

A succession of parallel *quarts*, quints, and octaves, which would be intolerable to modern ears.
The Academy, Jan. 18, 1890, p. 51.

4. In Gloucestershire and Leicestershire, England, three pounds of butter; in the Isle of Man, seven pounds — that is, the fourth part of a quarter. — **5.** A Welsh measure of length or surface; a pole of 3½ to 4½ yards.

quart[2] (kärt), *n.* [< F. *quarte*, a sequence of four cards at piquet, also a position in fencing; particular uses of *quarte*, a fourth: see *quart*[1].] **1.** In *card-playing*, a sequence of four cards. A *quart major* is a sequence of the highest four cards in any suit.

If the elder hand has *quart major* and two other Aces, the odds are only 5 to 4 against his taking in either the Ten to his *quart*, or another Ace.
The American Hoyle, p. 130.

2. One of the eight thrusts and parries in fencing. A thrust in quart is a thrust, with the nails upward, at the upper breast, which is given direct from the ordinary position taken by two fencers when they engage, the left of their foils touching. A parry in quart guards this blow. It is produced by carrying the hand a few inches to the left without lowering hand or point. — **Quart and tierce**, practice between fencers, one thrusting in quart and tierce (see *tierce*) alternately, and the other parrying in the same positions. It is confounded with *tirer au mur* (fencing at the wall), which is simply practice for the legs, hand, and eyes against a stationary mark, usually a plastron hung on the wall.

The assassin stab of time was parried by the *quart and tierce* of art. *Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas, iv. 7.

How subtle at *tierce and quart* of mind with mind!
Tennyson, In Memoriam, W. G. Ward.

quart[3]†, *a.* [ME. *quart, quarte, qwarte, quert, qwert, whert;* origin obscure.] Safe; sound; in good health. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 420.

quart[3]†, *n.* [ME. *quart, qwart, querte;* < *quart*[3], *a.*] Safety; health.

Againe alle our care hit is our *quert*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

A! worthy lorde, wolde thou take heede,
I am full olde and oute of *quarte*,
That me liste do no daies dede,
Bot yf gret mystir me garte. *York Plays*, p. 41.

With beaute and with bodyly *quarte*
To serve the I toke moone hede.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 174.

Lone us helith, & makith in *quart*,
And liftith us up in-to heuene-riche.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

quartan (kwâr'tan), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quartain:* < ME. *quarteyne*, < OF. *quartaine*, F. *quartaine* = Pr. *quartana, cartana* = Sp. *cuartana* = Pg. *quartão* = It. *quartana*, < L. *quartana* (sc. *febris*), quartan fever, fem. of *quartanus*, of or pertaining to the fourth, < *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*[1].] **I.** *a.* Having to do with the fourth; especially, occurring every fourth day: as, a *quartan* ague or fever (one which recurs on the fourth day — that is, after three days).

The *quartan*-fever, shrinking every limb,
Sets me a-capering straight.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.

The sins shall return periodically, like the revolutions of a *quartan* ague. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 104.

II. *n.* **1.** An intermitting ague that occurs every fourth day, both days of consecutive occurrence being counted, as on Sunday, Wednesday, Saturday, Tuesday, etc.

After you felt your selfe deliuered of your *quartaine*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 13.

The *quartayn* is gendrid of myche haboundaunce of malencolye that is corrumpid withinne the body.
Booke of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 20.

2. A measure containing the fourth part of some other measure.

quartaner†, *n.* [ME. *quartenare*, < ML. *quartenarius*, < *quartana*, the quartan: see *quartan*.] One who has the quartan.

quartation (kwâr-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth (see *quart*[1]), + *-ation*.] The parting of gold and silver by the use of nitric acid. It is so called because an alloy consisting of more than one part of gold to three parts of silver is very little affected by the acid; hence it is necessary, in the case of alloys very rich in gold, to fuse them with so much additional silver that the gold shall form not more than a fourth of the whole.

In that operation that refiners call *quartation*, which they employ to purify gold, three parts of silver are so exquisitely mingled by fusion with a fourth part of gold (whence the operation is denominated) that the resulting mass acquires several new qualities by virtue of the composition. *Boyle*, Works, I. 504.

quart d'écu† (kär dā-kü'). [F.] An old French coin: same as *cardecu*.

Sir, for a *quart-d'écu* he will sell the fee-simple of his salvation. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 311.

quarte (kärt), *n.* [F., lit. a fourth part: see *quart*[1], *quart*[2].] Same as *quart*[2].

quarter[1] (kwâr'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *quarter, quartere*, dial. *charter*, quarter (= D. *kwartier* = G. *quartier* = Sw. *quarter* = Dan. *kvarteer*, quarter), < OF. *quartier, quarter, cartier*, a fourth part, quarter, as of mutton, etc., = Sp. *cuartel* = Pg. *quartel* = It. *quartiere, quartiere*, quarter, < L. *quartarius*, a fourth part of any measure, esp. of a sextarius, a quarter, quarteron, ML. *quartarius*, also neut. *quartarium*, also (after Rom.) *quarterius, quarterium*, a quarter, etc., < L. *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*[1]. Cf. *quarter*[2].] **1.** One of four equal or equivalent parts into which anything is or may be divided; a fourth part or portion; one of four equal or corresponding divisions.

I have a kinsman not past three *quarters* of a mile hence.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 85.

Specifically — (*a*) The fourth part of a yard or of an ell.

The stuarde in honde schalle haue a stafe,
A fyngur gret, two *wharters* long,
To reule the men of court ymong.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 310.

His arrowes were fiue *quarters* long, headed with the splinters of a white christall like stone.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 120.

(*b*) The fourth part of a hundredweight — that is, 28 pounds, the hundredweight being equal to 112 pounds. Abbreviated *qr.* (*c*) In England, as a legal measure of capacity, eight bushels. Locally, 16, 12, or 9 bushels, 8 bushels and 3 pecks, or 8 bushels, 2 pecks, and 2¼ quarts are variously called a *quarter*.

Holding land on which he could sow three quarters of an imperial *quarter* of corn and three imperial *quarters* of potatoes. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 387.

(*d*) The fourth part of an hour.

Sin' your true love was at your yates,
It's but twa *quarters* past.
The Drowned Lovers (Child's Ballads, II. 179).

He always is here as the clock 's going five —
Where is he? . . . Ah, it is chiming the *quarter!*
F. Locker, The Old Government Clerk.

(*e*) In *astron.*, the fourth part of the moon's period or monthly revolution: as, the first *quarter* after the change or full. (*f*) One of the four parts into which the horizon is supposed to be divided; one of the four cardinal points: as, the four *quarters* of the globe; but, more widely, any region or point of the compass: as, from what *quarter* does the wind blow? people thronged in from all *quarters;* hence, indefinitely, any direction or source: as, my information comes from a high *quarter*.

Upon Elam will I bring the four winds from the four *quarters* of heaven. Jer. xlix. 36.

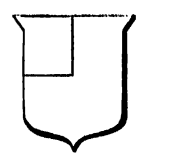
I own I was hurt to hear it, as I indeed was to learn, from the same *quarter*, that your guardian, Sir Peter, and Lady Teazle have not agreed lately as well as could be wished. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

(*g*) In *nav.*, the fourth part of the distance from one point on the compass-card to another, being the fourth of 11° 15′ — that is, about 2° 49′. Also called *quarter-point*. (*h*) The fourth part of the year; specifically, in schools, the fourth part of the teaching period of the year, generally ten or eleven weeks.

I have served your worship truly, sir, this eight years; and if I cannot once or twice in a *quarter* bear out a knave . . . I have but a very little credit.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 53.

There was a fiction that Mr. Wopsle examined the scholars once a *quarter*. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, vii.

(*i*) A silver coin, equal to one fourth part of a dollar, or twenty-five cents; also, the sum of twenty-five cents. [U. S.] (*j*) One fourth part of the body or carcass of an animal, in the case of butcher's meat including a leg: as, a fore or hind *quarter* of mutton; especially, one of the hind quarters; a haunch: generally in the plural: as, the *quarters* of a horse. See cut under *horse*. (*k*) In *her.*: (1) One of the four parts into which a shield is divided by quartering. The four quarters are numbered as follows: 1, dexter chief; 2, sinister chief; 3, dexter base; 4, sinister base. (2) An ordinary occupying one fourth of the field, and placed (unless otherwise directed) in the dexter chief, as shown in the cut; also, sometimes, same as *canton*[1], 4. (*l*) In *shoemaking*, the part of the shoe or boot, on either side, between the back of the heel and a line drawn downward from the ankle bone or thereabout; hence, that part of the leather which occupies the same place, whether the actual upper-leather of the shoe or a stiff lining. See cut under *boot*.


Quarter.

Lace shoe upper, consisting of vamp, *quarter*, and facing for eyelet-holes. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 110.

(*m*) *Naut.*: (1) The part of a ship's side between the after part of the main chains and the stern. (2) The part of a yard between the slings and the yard-arm. (*n*) In *farriery*, the part of a horse's foot between the toe and the heel, being the side of the coffin. A *false quarter* is a cleft in the hoof extending from the coronet to the shoe, or from top to bottom. When for any disorder one of the quarters is cut, the horse is said to be *quarter-cast*. (*o*) In *arch.*, a square panel inclosing a quatrefoil or other ornament; also, an upright post in partitions to which the laths are nailed. (*p*) In a cask, the part of the side between the bulge and the chime. (*q*) In the dress of a millstone, a section of the dress containing one leader and branches. (*r*) In *carp.*, one of the sections of a winding stair. (*s*) In *cork-cutting*, a parallelepiped of cork ready to be rounded into shape. (*t*) In *printing*, any one of the four corners of a cross-barred chase. (*u*) In *music*, same as *quarter-note*.

2. A distinct division of a surface or region; a particular region of a town, city, or country; a district; a locality: as, the Latin *quarter* of Paris; the Jews' *quarter* in Rome.

Some part of the town was on fire every night; nobody knew for what reason, nor what was the *quarter* that was next to be burnt. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 624.

To the right and left of the great thoroughfares are by-streets and *quarters*. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 6.

Hence — **3.** A position assigned or allotted; specific place; special location; proper position or station.

The Lord high-Marshall vnto each his *quarter*
Had not assigned.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Swift to their several *quarters* hasted then
The cumbrous elements. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 714.

More specifically — (*a*) The proper stations of officers and men on a man-of-war in battle, in exercise, or on inspection: in the plural. The exercise of the guns, as in battle, is distinguished as *general quarters*. (*b*) Place of lodging; temporary residence; shelter; entertainment: usually in the plural.

The Duke acquaints his Friends, who hereupon fall every one to his Quarter. The Earl of Warwick fell upon the Lord Clifford's *Quarter*, where the Duke of Somerset hasting to the Rescue was slain. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 193.

I shall have time enough to lodge you in your *quarters*, and afterwards to perform my own journey.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 228.

(*c*) A station or an encampment occupied by troops; a place of lodgment for officers and men: usually in the plural: as, they went into winter *quarters*. Compare *headquarters*.

Had all your *quarters* been as safely kept
As that whereof I had the government,
We had not been thus shamefully surprised.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 68.

When the service has been read, and the last volley has been fired over the buried soldier, the troops march to *quarters* with a quick step, and to a lively tune.
Thackeray, Philip, xxx.

(*d*) *pl.* The cabins inhabited by the negroes on a plantation, in the period of slavery. [Southern U. S.]

Let us go out to the *quarters*, grandpa; they will be dancing by now. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 253.

4†. [Appar. due to the phrase *to keep quarter* (*b*).] Peace; concord; amity. [Rare.]

Friends all but now, even now,
In *quarter*, and in terms like bride and groom.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 180.

5†. Friendly intercourse.

If your more serious business do not call you,
Let me hold *quarter* with you; we will talk
An hour out quickly. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, ii. 2.

Alternate quarters, in *her.* See *alternate.*—**Close-quarters.** Same as *close-fights.*—**Grand quarter,** in *her.*, one of the four primary divisions in quartering.—**Great Quarter Court.** Same as *Court of Assistants* (which see, under *court*).—**On the quarter** (*naut.*), strictly, 45° abaft the beam: generally used to designate a position between abeam and astern.—**Quarter binding.** See *binding.*—**Quarter gasket.** See *gasket.*—**To beat to quarters.** See *beat*[1].—**To come to close quarters.** See *close*[2].—**To keep quarter†.** (*a*) To keep the proper place or station.

They do best who, if they cannot but admit love, yet make it *keep quarter*, and sever it wholly from their serious affairs. *Bacon*, Love (ed. 1887).

(*b*) To keep peace. Compare *quarter*[2].

I knew two that were competitors for the secretary's place in Queen Elizabeth's time, and yet *kept* good *quarter* between themselves. *Bacon*, Cunning (ed. 1887).

For the Venetians endeavour, as much as in them lies, to *keep* good *quarters* with the Turk.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 6.

(*c*†) To make noise or disturbance: apparently an ironical use.

Sing, hi ho, Sir Arthur, no more in the house you shall prate;
For all you *kept* such a *quarter*, you are out of the councell of state. *Wright's Political Ballads*, p. 150. (*Halliwell.*)

This evening come Betty Turner and the two Mercers, and W. Batelier, and they had fiddlers, and danced, and *kept* a *quarter*. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 300.

Weather quarter, the quarter of a ship which is on the windward side.—**Winter quarters,** the quarters of an army during the winter; a winter residence or station.

quarter[1] (kwâr'tėr), *v.* [< *quarter*[1], *n.* In def. II., 5, cf. F. *cartayer*, drive so that one of the two chief ruts shall be between the wheels (thus dividing the road into four sections), < *quart*, fourth: see *quart*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To divide into four equal parts.

In his silver shield
He bore a bloodie Crosse that *quartred* all the field.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 18.

A thought which, *quarter'd*, hath but one part wisdom
And ever three parts coward. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4. 42.

2. To divide; separate into parts; cut to pieces.

If you frown upon this proffer'd peace,
You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, *quartering* steel, and climbing fire.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 11.

Here is a sword baith sharp and broad,
Will *quarter* you in three.
King Malcolm and Sir Colvin (Child's Ballads, III. 380).

The lawyer and the blacksmith shall be hang'd,
Quarter'd. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 1.

3. To divide into distinct regions or compartments.

Then sailors *quartered* heaven, and found a name
For every fixed and every wandering star.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 208.

4. To furnish with lodgings, shelter, or entertainment; supply with temporary means of living; especially, to find lodgings and food for: as, to *quarter* soldiers on the inhabitants.

Divers souldiers were *quarter'd* at my house, but I thank God went away the next day towards Flanders.
Evelyn, Diary, May 1, 1657.

They would not adventure to bring them to us, but *quartered* them in another house, though in the same town. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 344).

5†. To diet; feed.

Scrimansky was his cousin-german,
With whom he served, and fed on vermin;
And when these fail'd, he'd suck his claws,
And *quarter* himself upon his paws.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 268.

6. To furnish as portion; deal out; allot; share.

But this Iale,
The greatest and the best of all the main,
He *quarters* to his blue-hair'd deities.
Milton, Comus, l. 29.

When the queen frown'd, or smil'd, he knows . . .
Whose place is *quarter'd* out, three parts in four.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 136.

7. In *her.*, to bear quarterly upon one's escutcheon: thus, a man *quarters* the arms of his father with those of his mother, if she has been an heiress. The verb *to quarter* is used even when more than two coats of arms are united upon one escutcheon, and when, therefore, more than four compartments appear. See *quartering*, 4.

Sten. They [the Shallow family] may give the dozen white luces in their coat; . . . I may *quarter*, coz.
Shal. You may, by marrying.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 23.

"Look at the banner," said the Abbot; "tell me what are the blazonries." "The arms of Scotland," said Edward; "the lion and its treasure, *quartered* . . . with three cushions." *Scott*, Monastery, xxxvii.

8. In *mach.*, to make wrist-pin holes in, 90° apart: said of locomotive driving-wheels.—**9.** In *sporting*, to range or beat (the ground) for game: with indefinite *it*: said of hunting-dogs.

In order to complete the education of the pointer in ranging or beating his ground, it is not only necessary that he should *quarter* it, as it is called, but that he should do it with every advantage of the wind, and also without losing time by dwelling on a false scent.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 229.

To hang, draw, and quarter. See *hang.*—**To quarter the sea,** to bring the sea first on one quarter and then on the other: frequently done with a small boat running before a heavy sea with plenty of sea-room.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be stationed; remain in quarters; lodge; have a temporary residence.

Some fortunate captains
That *quarter* with him, and are truly valiant,
Have flung the name of Happy Cæsar on him.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

That night they *quartered* in the woods.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 163.

2. *Naut.*, to sail with the wind on the quarter.

We were now assured they were Spaniards; and therefore we put away, *Quartering*, and steering N. W.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 20.

3. To shift; beat about; change position, so as to get advantage of an adversary.

They *quarter* over the ground again and again, Tom always on the defensive.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

4. In *sporting*, to run back and forth in search of game, as if going about all quarters, as a dog in the field.—**5.** To drive a carriage diagonally from side to side, so as to keep the wheels from entering the ruts.

The postillion . . . was employed, not by fits and starts, but always and eternally, in *quartering* i. e. in crossing from side to side—according to the casualties of the ground. *De Quincey*, Autob. Sketches, i. 298.

quarter[2] (kwâr'tėr), *n.* [= G. *quartier* = Sw. *quarter* = Dan. *kvarteer*, quarter; < F. *quartier*, "quarter, or fair war, where souldiers are taken prisoners and ransomed at a certain rate" (Cotgrave) (= Sp. *cuartel* = Pg. *quartel* = It. *quartiere*, quarter), in the phrases *donner quartier*, or *faire quartier*, give quarter, *demander quartier*, beg quarter, supposed to have referred orig. to the sending of the vanquished to an assigned 'quarter' or place, there to be detained until his liberation, ransom, or slavery should be decided: see *quarter*[1]. The explanation from an alleged "custom of the Dutch and Spaniards, who accepted as the ransom of an officer or soldier a quarter of his pay for a certain period" (Imp. Dict.) presents obvious difficulties.] Indulgence or mercy shown to a vanquished enemy, in sparing his life and accepting his surrender; hence, in general, indulgence; clemency; mercy.

The three that remain'd call'd to Robin for *quarter*.
Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 350).

Death a more gen'rous Rage does use;
Quarter to all he conquers does refuse.
Cowley, The Mistress, Thraldom.

He magnified his own clemency, now that they were at his mercy, to offer them *quarter* for their lives, if they gave up the castle. *Clarendon.*

Most people dislike vanity in others, whatever share they have of it themselves; but I give it fair *quarter* wherever I meet with it. *Franklin*, Autobiog., I. 83.

quarterage (kwâr'tėr-āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quarteridge*, *quartridge*; < ME. *quarterage*, < OF. *quarterage*, quarterage, < *quartier*, a quarter: see *quarter*[1].] **1.** A quarterly allowance or payment, as for tuition or rent.

Upon every one of the said quarter days, every one that is a Freeman of the said Company shall pay to the Master for the time being, for his *quarteridge*, one penny.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 289.

[A virtuous writer] might have expended more by the year by the revenue of his verse than any riotous elder brother upon the wealthy *quartridges* of three time three hundred acres. *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

In 1711 the *quarterage* [of Cartmel Grammar School] was raised to 1*s.* 6*d.* for Latin and 1*s.* for English, the poor children still to be taught free.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 681.

2. Quarters; lodgment; keeping.

The warre thus being begun and followed, the Scots kept their *quarterraye*. *Holinshed*, Scotland, an. 1557.

Any noble residence at which they [great stewards] intended to claim the free *quarterage* due to their official dignity, while engaged in the examination of the state of the district and the administration of the laws by the king's command. *O'Curry*, Ancient Irish, I. xvi.

For *quarterage* of a soldier, 5*s.* per week.
Connecticut Records, II. 386. (*Bartlett.*)

3. A certain special tax. See the quotation.

They [the Roman Catholics] could not obtain the freedom of any town corporate, and were only suffered to carry on their trades in their native cities on condition of paying special and vexatious impositions known by the name of *quarterage*. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii.

quarter-angled (kwâr'tėr-ang″gld), *a.* In *her.*, same as *quadrate*, 5.

quarter-aspect (kwâr'tėr-as″pekt), *n.* In *astrol.*, the aspect of two planets whose positions are 90° apart on the zodiac.

quarter-back (kwâr'tėr-bak), *n.* A certain player or position in foot-ball. See *back*[1], *n.*, 12.

quarter-badge (kwâr'tėr-baj), *n.* *Naut.*, ornamentation on the quarters of a ship.

quarter-bend (kwâr'tėr-bend), *n.* In a pipe, a bend the arc of which subtends an angle of 90°.

quarter-bill (kwâr'tėr-bil), *n.* *Naut.*, a list of the stations on board a man-of-war for men to take in time of action.

quarter-bitts (kwâr'tėr-bits), *n. pl.* Vertical posts or timbers projecting above the deck on a vessel's quarter, to which hawsers, tow-lines, etc., may be secured.

quarter-blanket (kwâr'tėr-blang″ket), *n.* A horse-blanket intended to cover only the back and a part of the hips. It is usually put on under the harness.

quarter-blocks (kwâr'tėr-bloks), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, blocks underneath a yard close in amidships, for the clew-lines and the sheets of the sail set above them to reeve through.

quarter-board (kwâr'tėr-bōrd), *n.* One of a set of thin boards forming an additional height to the bulwarks of the after part of a vessel. They are also called *topgallant-bulwarks.*

quarter-boat (kwâr'tėr-bōt), *n.* *Naut.*, any boat hung to davits over a ship's quarter.—**Larboard quarter-boat.** See *larboard.*

quarter-boot (kwâr'tėr-bōt), *n.* A leather boot to protect the fore feet of horses which overreach with the hind feet.

quarter-bound (kwâr'tėr-bound), *a.* In *bookbinding*, bound with pasteboard covers and leather or cloth on the back only.

quarter-boys (kwâr'tėr-boiz), *n. pl.* Automata which strike the quarter-hours in certain belfries. Compare *jack of the clock*, under *jack*[1].

Their *quarter-boys* and their chimes were designed for this moral purpose as much as the memento which is so commonly seen upon an old clock face, and so seldom upon a new one. *Southey*, Doctor, xxix. (*Davies.*)

quarter-bred (kwâr'tėr-bred), *a.* Having only one fourth pure blood, as horses, cattle, etc.

quarter-cask (kwâr'tėr-kask), *n.* A small cask holding 28 gallons or thereabouts.

quarter-cast (kwâr'tėr-kast), *a.* Cut in the quarter of the hoof: said of horses operated upon for some disease of the hoof.

quarter-cleft (kwâr'tėr-kleft), *a.* Same as *quartered*, 4.

quarter-cloth (kwâr'tėr-klôth), *n.* *Naut.*, one of a series of long pieces of painted canvas formerly extended on the outside of the quarter-netting from the upper part of the gallery to the gangway.

quarter-day (kwâr'tėr-dā), *n.* In England, the day that begins each quarter of the year. They are Lady day (March 25th), Midsummer day (June 24th), Michaelmas day (September 29th), and Christmas day (December 25th). These are the usual landlords' and tenants' terms for entering or quitting lands or houses and for paying rent. In Scotland the legal terms are *Whitsunday* (May 15th) and *Martinmas* (November 11th); the conventional terms *Candlemas* (February 2d) and *Lammas* (August 1st) make up the quarter-days.

quarter-deck (kwâr'tėr-dek), *n.* *Naut.*, the part of the spar-deck of a man-of-war between the poop and the main-mast. It is used as a promenade by the officers only.

The officer was walking the *quarter-deck*, where I had no right to go. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 5.

quarter-decker (kwâr'tėr-dek″ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, an officer who is more looked upon as a stickler for small points of etiquette than as a thorough seaman. [Colloq.]

quartered (kwâr'tėrd), *p. a.* **1.** Divided into or grouped in four equal parts or quarters; separated into distinct parts.

Nations besides from all the *quarter'd* winds.
Milton, P. R., iv. 202.

2. Lodged; stationed for lodging; of or pertaining to lodging or quarters.

When they hear the Roman horses neigh,
Behold their *quarter'd* fires. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 4. 18.

3. Having hind quarters (of a specified kind): as, a short-*quartered* horse.—**4.** Sawed into quarters (said of a tree-trunk), and then cut into planks in such a manner as to show the grain of the wood (especially the silver grain of oak) to advantage. This is done in various ways—that most approved being to cut the quarter into two equal parts from the pith to the bark, and then to saw off boards by cuts parallel to the bisecting section.

5. In *her.*, having a square piece cut out of the center: noting a form of cross. The perforation is usually as wide as the band that forms the cross, so that the arms of the cross do not unite in the middle except at their corners.

A Cross Quartered.

6. In *shoemaking*, made with quarters (of a particular kind): as, low-*quartered* shoes.—**Drawn and quartered.** See *drawn*.—**Quartered oak.** See def. 4.—**Quartered partition,** a partition formed with quarters.—**Quarterly quartered.** See *quarterly*.

quarterer (kwâr'tėr-ėr), *n.* A lodger. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quarter-evil (kwâr'tėr-ē″vl), *n.* Same as *symptomatic anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).

quarter-face (kwâr'tėr-fās), *n.* A countenance three parts averted.

> But let this dross carry what price it will
> With noble ignorants, and let them still
> Turn upon scorned verse their *quarter-face*.
> *B. Jonson*, Forest, xii. To Countess of Rutland.

quarter-fast (kwâr'tėr-fâst), *n.* *Naut.* See *fast*[1], 1.

quarter-fishes (kwâr'tėr-fish″ez), *n. pl.* Stout pieces of wood hooped on to a mast to strengthen it.

quarterfoil (kwâr'tėr-foil), *n.* See *quatrefoil*.

quarter-franc (kwâr'tėr-frangk), *n.* In *her.*, a quarter used separately as a bearing.

quarter-gallery (kwâr'tėr-gal″ė-ri), *n.* *Naut.*, a projecting balcony on each of the quarters, and sometimes on the stern, of a large ship; also, a small structure on the quarters of a ship, containing the water-closet and bath-tub.

quarter-grain (kwâr'tėr-grān), *n.* The grain of wood shown when a log is quartered. See *quartered*, 4. Compare *felt-grain*.

quarter-guard (kwâr'tėr-gärd), *n.* *Milit.*, a small guard posted in front of each battalion in camp.

quarter-gunner (kwâr'tėr-gun″ėr), *n.* In the United States navy, a petty officer whose duty it is, under the direction of the gunner, to care for the guns, gun-gear, small-arms, and ammunition.

quarter-hollow (kwâr'tėr-hol″ō), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* In *arch.*, etc., a concave molding the arc of which is, or approaches, 90°, or a quadrant: the converse of a *quarter-round*.

II. *a.* Having the form of a quarter-hollow.—**Quarter-hollow tool,** a chisel or gouge used in woodworking to make convex or concave moldings.

quarter-horse (kwâr'tėr-hôrs), *n.* A horse that is good for a dash of a quarter of a mile in a race. [Southern U. S.]

quarter-hung (kwâr'tėr-hung), *a.* Having, as a gun, trunnions with their axis below the line of bore. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

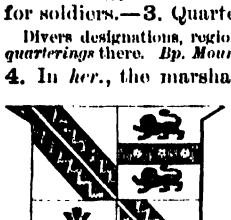
quarteridget, *n.* An obsolete form of *quarterage*.

quarter-ill (kwâr'tėr-il), *n.* Same as *symptomatic anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).

quartering (kwâr'tėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *quarter*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of dividing into fourths.—**2.** The act of assigning quarters, as for soldiers.—**3.** Quarters; lodging; a station.

> Divers designations, regions, habitations, mansions, or *quarterings* there. *Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, xviii.

4. In *her.*, the marshaling or disposal of various escutcheons in one, in order to denote the several alliances of one family with the heiresses of others. When more than three other escutcheons are quartered with that of the family, the arms are still said to be *quartered*, however many compartments the shield may be divided into. The name is also given to the several different coats marshaled and placed together in one escutcheon. See *quarterly*.



Quartering.

First and fourth quarters are of one ancestor, A; second of another, B; third of another, C.

5. In *carp.*, a series of small vertical timber posts, rarely exceeding 4 by 3 inches, used to form a partition for the separation or boundary of apartments. They are usually placed about twelve inches apart, and are lathed and plastered in interiors, but if used for exteriors they are generally boarded. *Gwilt.*

6. In *gun.*, the position or placing of a piece of ordnance when it is so traversed that it will shoot on the same line, or on the same point of the compass, as that on which the ship's quarter has its bearing.—**7.** In *mech.*, the adjustment of cranks on a single shaft at an angle of 90° with each other; also, the boring of holes for wrist-pins in locomotive driving-wheels at right angles with each other. *E. H. Knight.*

quartering (kwâr'tėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *quarter*[1], *v.*] **1.** *Naut.*: (*a*) Sailing large but not before the wind. *Totten.* (*b*) Being on the quarter, or between the line of the keel and the beam, abaft the latter: as, a *quartering* wind. *Dana.*—**2.** In *archery*, making an acute angle with the range: said of the wind.

quartering-belt (kwâr'tėr-ing-belt), *n.* Same as *quarter-turn belt* (which see, under *belt*).

quartering-block (kwâr'tėr-ing-blok), *n.* A block on which the body of a person condemned to be quartered was cut in pieces. *Macaulay.*

quartering-hammer (kwâr'tėr-ing-ham″ėr), *n.* A steel hammer used to block out masses of flint for flaking.

quartering-machine (kwâr'tėr-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for boring the wrist-pin holes of driving-wheels accurately at a distance apart of 90°.

quarter-iron (kwâr'tėr-ī″ėrn), *n.* *Naut.*, a boom-iron on the quarter of a lower yard.

quarterland (kwâr'tėr-land), *n.* A small territorial division or estate in the Isle of Man, forming a division of a treen.

quarter-light (kwâr'tėr-līt), *n.* In a carriage, a window in the side of the body, as distinguished from the windows in the doors. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

quarter-line (kwâr'tėr-līn), *n.* **1.** The position of ships of a column ranged in a line when one is four points forward or abaft another's beam. Also called *bow-and-quarter line.*—**2.** An additional line extending to the under side of the bag of a seine. As the bag approaches the shore, this line is from time to time drawn upon to relieve the strain upon the wings.

quarter-look† (kwâr'tėr-lůk), *n.* A side look. *B. Jonson.*

quarterly (kwâr'tėr-li), *a.* and *n.* [< *quarter*[1] + *-ly*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Containing or consisting of a fourth part.

> The moon makes four *quarterly* seasons within her little year or month of consecution. *Holder*, On Time.

2. Recurring at the end of every quarter of the year: as, *quarterly* payments of rent; a *quarterly* visitation or examination.—**Quarterly conference.** See *conference*, 2 (*c*) (2).

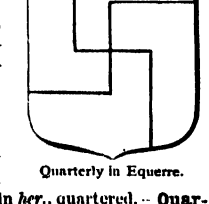
II. *n.*; pl. *quarterlies* (-liz). A publication or literary periodical issued once every three months.

> So much of our reviewing is done in newspapers and critical notes in magazines and *quarterlies* that this sort of criticism nearly engrosses the name.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 54.

quarterly (kwâr'tėr-li), *adv.* [< *quarterly*, *a.*] **1.** In quarters; by quarters.

> They tore in peces *quarterly*
> The corps which they had slaine.
> *Gascoigne*, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 107).

2. Once in a quarter of a year: as, the returns are made *quarterly.*—**3.** In *her.*: (*a*) Arranged according to the four quarters of the shield. (*b*) Arranged according to quartering, even when more than four divisions exist: as, he bears *quarterly* of twelve. Compare *quartering*, 4.—**Quarterly in equerre,** in *her.*, divided into four parts by broken lines, producing an effect similar to gironny.—**Quarterly in saltier,** in *her.*, same as *per saltier*: said of the field. See *saltier*.—**Quarterly pierced,** in *her.*, quartered.—**Quarterly quartered,** in *her.*, divided along the lines which separate the field quarterly: said of any bearing in the field.



Quarterly in Equerre.

quarterman (kwâr'tėr-man), *n.*; pl. *quartermen* (-men). An officer of a subdivision of a navy-yard working force. [U. S.]

quartermaster (kwâr'tėr-mâs″tėr), *n.* [= D. *kwartiermeester* = G. *quartiermeister* = Sw. *qvartermästare* = Dan. *kvartermester*; as *quarter*[2] + *master*[1].] **1.** *Milit.*, a regimental staff-officer, of the relative rank of lieutenant, whose duties are to superintend the assignment of quarters and the distribution of clothing, fuel, and other supplies, to have charge of the barracks, tents, etc., of a regiment, and to keep the regimental stores on the march: he directs the marking out of camp. In the United States army the quartermaster is appointed by the colonel of the regiment, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. In the British service the quartermaster is generally taken from the ranks, and after thirty years' service, including ten as an officer, he may retire with the honorary rank of captain. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

2. *Naut.*, a petty officer who has charge of the steering of the ship, the signals and soundings, and the running lights, leads, colors, log, compasses, etc., as an assistant to the navigator. Quartermasters keep regular watch during the whole time a ship is in commission, and are selected from the steadiest and most trustworthy seamen. On mail steamers the quartermasters steer and keep the flags and running-lights in order.—**Quartermaster's department,** the staff department of the United States army which provides the quarters and transportation of the army, purchases stores, transports army supplies, and furnishes clothing, camp and garrison equipage, horses for the artillery and cavalry, straw, fuel, forage, and stationery. It disburses the appropriations for the incidental expenses of the army, such as the pursuit and capture of deserters, the burial of officers and soldiers, the extra-duty pay of soldiers, the purchase of veterinary medicines and stores, the hiring of escorts, couriers, guides, spies, and interpreters; and it has charge of the support and maintenance of the national cemeteries.—**Signal** or **chief quartermaster,** in the United States navy, a petty officer who has charge of all the apparatus of navigation, as well as the flags, signals, and lights.

quartermaster-general (kwâr'tėr-mâs″tėr-jen′ė-ral), *n.* *Milit.*, in the British service, a staff-officer whose department is charged with all orders relating to the marching, embarking, disembarking, billeting, quartering, and cantoning of troops, and to encampments and camp equipage; in the United States army, a staff-officer of the rank of brigadier-general, who is at the head of the quartermaster's department.

quartermaster-sergeant (kwâr'tėr-mâs″tėr-sär′jent), *n.* *Milit.*, a non-commissioned officer whose duty it is to assist the quartermaster.

quartern (kwâr'tėrn), *n.* [< ME. *quarteroun*, < OF. *quarteron*, F. *quarteron* = Pr. *cartayron*, *cartairo* = Sp. *cuarteron* = It. *quarterone*, a fourth part, < ML. *quartero(n-)*, a fourth part, < L. *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*[1], *quarter*[1]. Cf. *quarteroon*, *quadroon*.] **1.** A fourth part; a quarter.

> And there is not the mone seyn in alle the lunacioun, saf only the seconde *quarteroun*.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 301. (*Halliwell.*)

Specifically—**2.** The fourth part of certain British measures. (*a*) In *liquid measure*, the fourth of a pint; an imperial gill.

> The waiter . . . returned with a *quartern* of brandy.
> *Smollett*, Launcelot Greaves, xvii.

(*b*) The fourth of a peck, or of a stone. (*c*) A quarter of a pound.

> Applicants for *quarterns* of sugar.
> *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, iv.

quarter-netting (kwâr'tėr-net″ing), *n.* *Naut.*, netting on the quarter for the stowage of hammocks, which formerly in action served to arrest bullets from small-arms.

quarternion (kwâr-tėr'ni-ọn), *n.* An erroneous form of *quaternion*.

quartern-loaf (kwâr'tėrn-lōf), *n.* A loaf weighing, generally, four pounds.

> Who makes the *quartern-loaf* and Luddites rise?
> *H. Smith*, Rejected Addresses, i.

> In proof of their poverty they [the sweepers] refer you to the workhouse authorities, who allow them certain *quartern-loaves* weekly.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 528.

quarter-noble (kwâr'tėr-nō″bl), *n.* An old English coin, equal in value to the fourth part of a noble. Also *ferling-noble*. See *noble*, 2.

quarter-note (kwâr'tėr-nōt), *n.* In *musical notation*, a note equivalent in time-value to one half of a half-note; a crotchet: marked by the sign 𝅗𝅥 or ♩. Also *quarter*.—**Quarter-note rest.** Same as *quarter-rest*.

quarteroon (kwâr-tė-rōn′), *n.* [< Sp. *cuarteron*: see *quartern* and *quadroon*.] Same as *quadroon*.

> Your pale-white Creoles have their grievances: and your yellow *Quarteroons*? . . . *Quarteroon* Ogé . . . felt for his share too that insurrection was the most sacred of duties.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 4. (*Davies.*)

quarteroun†, *n.* A Middle English form of *quartern*.

quarter-pace (kwâr'tėr-pās), *n.* The footpace of a staircase when it occurs at the angle-turns of the stairs.

quarter-partition (kwâr'tėr-pär-tish″ọn), *n.* In *carp.*, a partition consisting of quarters. See *quartering*, 5.

quarter-pieces (kwâr'tėr-pē'sez), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, projections beyond the quarters of a ship for additional cabin accommodation.

quarter-pierced (kwâr'tėr-pērst), *a.* In *her.*, pierced with a square hole not so large as in *quartered* or *quarterly pierced*. See *quartered*, 5. — **Cross quarter-pierced.** See *cross*1.

quarter-plate (kwâr'tėr-plāt), *n.* In *photog.*: (*a*) A size of plate measuring 3¼ × 4¼ inches. The *half-plate* measures 4¼ × 5¼ inches in the United States (4¼ × 6½ in England), and the *whole-plate* 6½ × 8½ inches. (*b*) A plate of this size, or a picture made from such a plate.

quarter-point (kwâr'tėr-point), *n.* *Naut.*, the fourth part of a point, or 2° 48′ 45″.

quarter-pointed (kwâr'tėr-poin'ted), *a.* In *her.*, representing one quarter of the field cut off saltierwise, usually that quarter which is appended to either side of the field.

quarter-rail (kwâr'tėr-rāl), *n.* *Naut.*, that part of the rail which runs above the quarter of the ship; the rail that serves as a guard to the quarter-deck where there are no ports or bulwarks.

quarter-rest (kwâr'tėr-rest), *n.* A rest or sign for silence, equivalent in time-value to a quarter-note; a crotchet-rest: marked 𝄽 or 𝄾. Also called *quarter-note rest*.

quarter-round (kwâr'tėr-round), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a molding whose contour is exactly or approximately a quadrant: same as *ovolo*.

In the *quarter round* of the cornish without there are spouts carved with a lip and flowers that do not project.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 100.

2. Any tool adapted for forming quarter-rounds, as an ovolo-plane. — **Quarter-round tool**, a chisel adapted for cutting concave or convex moldings.

quarter-saver (kwâr'tėr-sā'vėr), *n.* A device attached to a knitting-machine to prevent the work from running off if the yarn breaks or runs out.

quarter-sawed (kwâr'tėr-sâd), *a.* Same as *quartered*, 4.

quarter-seal (kwâr'tėr-sēl), *n.* The seal kept by the director of the Chancery of Scotland. It is in the shape and impression of the fourth part of the great seal, and is in the Scotch statutes called the *testimonial of the great seal*. Gifts of lands from the crown pass this seal in certain cases. *Bell.*

quarter-section (kwâr'tėr-sek'shon), *n.* In the United States Government Land Survey, a square tract of land containing 160 acres, and constituting one fourth of a section.

quarter-sessions (kwâr'tėr-sesh'ọnz), *n. pl.* 1. A criminal court held quarterly in England by justices of the peace in counties (in Ireland by county-court judges), and by the recorder in boroughs, and having jurisdiction of minor offenses and administration of highway laws, poor-laws, etc. In several of the United States a somewhat similar court is known by this name.

A great broad-shoulder'd genial Englishman, . . .
A *quarter-sessions* chairman, abler none.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

2. In Scotland, a court held by the justices of the peace four times a year at the county towns, and having power to review sentences pronounced at the special and petty sessions. Abbreviated *Q. S.*

quarter-sling (kwâr'tėr-sling), *n.* One of the supports for a yard on either side of its center.

quarter-square (kwâr'tėr-skwâr), *n.* The fourth part of the square of a number. Tables of quarter-squares are sometimes used to replace logarithms, on account of the property that ¼ $(x+y)^2$ + ¼ $(x-y)^2$ = xy.

quarter-staff (kwâr'tėr-staf), *n.*; pl. *quarter-staves* (-stāvz). An old English weapon formed of a stout pole about 6½ feet long. It was grasped by one hand in the middle, and by the other between the middle and the end. In the attack the latter hand shifted from one quarter of the staff to the other, giving the weapon a rapid circular motion, which brought the ends on the adversary at unexpected points.

A stout frere I met,
And a *quarter-staffe* in his hande.
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 420).

Quarter-staff Dr. Johnson explains to be "A staff of defence, so called, I believe, from the manner of using it; one hand being placed at the middle, and the other equally between the end and the middle."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 357.

The two champions, being alike armed with *quarter-staves*, stepped forward. . . . The miller, . . . holding his *quarter-staff* by the middle, and making it flourish round his head, . . . exclaimed boastfully, "Come on, churl, an thou darest!"
Scott, Ivanhoe, xi.

quarter-stanchion (kwâr'tėr-stan'shon), *n.* *Naut.*, a strong stanchion in the quarters of a square-sterned vessel, one such stanchion forming the extreme boundary of the stern on each side.

quarter-stuff (kwâr'tėr-stuf), *n.* Plank one fourth of an inch in thickness. *E. H. Knight.*

quarter-tackle (kwâr'tėr-tak'l), *n.* A purchase sometimes used on the quarter of a lower yard to hoist boats, etc.

quarter-timber (kwâr'tėr-tim'bėr), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, one of the framing-timbers in a ship's quarters. See cut under *counter*. — 2. In *carp.*, scantling from two to six inches deep. *E. H. Knight.*

quarter-tone (kwâr'tėr-tōn), *n.* In *musical acoustics*, an interval equivalent to one half of a semitone or half-step. The term is loosely applied to a variety of small intervals, especially to enharmonic ones.

quarter-trap (kwâr'tėr-trap), *n.* In theaters, a small trap on each side of the stage, on a line with the first entrance.

quarter-turn (kwâr'tėr-tėrn), *n.* The arc subtending an angle of 90°; a bend or change of direction at right angles. — **Quarter-turn belt, gooseneck**, etc. See *belt*, etc.

quarter-undulation (kwâr'tėr-un-dụ-lā'shọn), *n.* In *optics*, a quarter of a wave-length. — **Quarter-undulation plate**, a plate (as of mica) so thin as to cause in a refracted ray a retardation equal to one fourth of a wave-length. Such a plate is used in determining in the polariscope the positive or negative character of a uniaxial crystal.

quarter-vine (kwâr'tėr-vīn), *n.* An American vine, *Bignonia capreolata*. It is so called because, owing to the projection of medullary tissue in four wing-like layers from the middle to near the surface, a short section of the stem, when gently twisted in the hand, will divide into quarters. See *cross-vine*.

quarter-waiter (kwâr'tėr-wā'tėr), *n.* An officer or gentleman usher of the English court who is one of a number in attendance by turns for a quarter of a year at a time. Also called *quarterly waiter*.

Gentleman Usher. "No, do as I bid thee; I should know something that have beene a *quarter-wayter* [in the queen's service] these fifteen yeares."
Sir J. Davies, Dialogue, Tanner MS. 70.

quarter-watch (kwâr'tėr-woch), *n.* *Naut.*, one half of the watch on deck.

On the whaling ground in the southern fishery, when a ship is hove to in mid-ocean, they stand *quarter-watches*, one-fourth of the working hands, or half of each watch, being on duty, headed by the boat-steerers.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 229.

quarter-wind (kwâr'tėr-wind), *n.* *Naut.*, a wind blowing on a vessel's quarter.

quarter-yard (kwâr'tėr-yärd), *n.* An old ale-measure. See *ale-yard* and *half-yard*.

quartet, quartette (kwâr-tet'), *n.* [< It. *quartetto*, a quartet, < L. *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*1.] 1. In *music*: (*a*) A composition or movement for four solo parts, either vocal or instrumental, usually without accompaniment. Specifically, an instrumental work, usually for four stringed instruments, written in sonata form, and planned like a small symphony; a string-quartet. The quartet is the highest variety of chamber-music. It first reached its full development at the end of the eighteenth century. (*b*) A company of four singers or players who perform quartets. A mixed vocal quartet properly consists of a soprano (treble), an alto, a tenor, and a bass. A string-quartet consists of two violins, a viola, and a violoncello. (*c*) In an orchestra the stringed instruments collectively, and in oratorio music the principal vocal soloists, are sometimes loosely called the quartet. — 2. A stanza of four lines. — 3. Same as *quadruplet*. *Car-Builder's Dict.* — **Double quartet.** (*a*) A composition for eight voices or instruments, especially for four violins, two violas, and two violoncellos. *Grove.* (*b*) The performers of such a composition, whether vocal or instrumental. **Quartet choir**, a church choir consisting only of a mixed quartet, especially when made up of expert singers.

quartetto (kwâr-tet'ō), *n.* [It.] Same as *quartet*.

quartful†, quartiful†, *a.* [ME. *quartyfulle, quarful*; < *quart*3 + *-ful*.] In good health; prosperous. *Cath. Ang.*

quartfulness†, *n.* [ME. *quarfulnesse*; < *quartful* + *-ness*.] Prosperity. *Cath. Ang.*

quartic (kwâr'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth (see *quart*1), + *-ic*.] I. *a.* In *math.*, of the fourth degree; especially, of the fourth order. — **Quartic symmetry**, symmetry like that of a regular octagon; in general, symmetry arising from the vanishing of the cubinvariant of a quartic.

II. *n.* An algebraic function of the fourth degree; a quantic of the fourth degree. — **Bicircular quartic.** See *bicircular*. — **Ex-cubo-quartic**, a non-plane curve formed by the intersection of a quadric and a cubic surface which have, besides, two non-intersecting straight lines in common.

quartiful†, *a.* See *quartful*.

quartile (kwâr'til), *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth (see *quart*1), + *-ile*.] In *astrol.*, an aspect of planets when their longitudes differ by 90°. See *aspect*, 7.

The heavens threaten us with their comets, stars, planets, with their great conjunctions, eclipses, oppositions, *quartiles*, and such unfriendly aspects.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 87.

Or Mars and Venus, in a *quartil*, move
My pangs of jealousy for Arcite's love.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 500.

quartilunar (kwâr-ti-lū'nėr), *a.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth (see *quart*1), + *luna*, moon: see *lunar*.] Pertaining to or consisting of one fourth of a lunar month. [Rare.]

Such [tidal] waves as these may follow their causes, in periodic times, not diurnally alone, as influenced by sun and moon, but in semilunar or *quartilunar* intervals.
Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 96.

quartine (kwâr'tin), *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth (see *quart*1), + *-ine*1.] In *bot.*, a supposed fourth integument of some ovules, counting from the outermost. It is really only a layer of the secundine or of the nucleus.

quartinvariant (kwâr-tin-vā'ri-ant), *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth, + E. *invariant*.] An invariant of the fourth degree in the coefficients.

quartisection (kwâr-ti-sek'shon), *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth, + E. *section*.] Separation into four equal parts; quadrisection.

quartisternal (kwâr-ti-stėr'nal), *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth, + *sternum*, breast-bone.] In *anat.*, the fourth sterneber, counting from the manubrium backward; that bone of the sternum which is opposite the fourth intercostal space. [Rare.]

quartle (kwâr'tl), *n.* [A var. of *quarter*1.] Same as *quarter*1. *Halliwell.*

quartlet (kwârt'let), *n.* [ME. *quartelette*, < OF. **quartelet*, < *quart*, fourth: see *quart*1.] A tankard or goblet holding a quart.

Item, ij. *quartelettes*, of dyvers sortes, weiyng xlviij. unces.
Paston Letters, I. 472.

quarto (kwâr'tō), *n.* and *a.* [Short for L. (NL.) *in quarto*: L. *in*, in; *quarto*, abl. of *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*1.] I. *n.* A size of book in which the leaf is one fourth of a described or implied size of paper. The sheet folded twice in cross directions makes the square quarto, or regular quarto; folded twice in the same direction makes the long quarto. A cap quarto is 7 × 8¼ inches; demy quarto, 8 × 10½ inches; follo-post quarto, 8½ × 11 inches; medium quarto, 9 × 12 inches; royal quarto, 10 × 13 inches. The leaf of a quarto is understood to have a broad and short shape. Abbreviated 4to.

In my library there is a large copy of the Apocrypha, in what may be called elephant *quarto*, printed for T. Cadell and W. Davies, by Thomas Bensley, 1816.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 356.

Broad quarto. See *broad folio*, under *broad*. — **Small quarto**, a square octavo; a book having eight leaves to a sheet but the shape of a quarto.

II. *a.* Noting the size of a book in which a sheet makes four leaves: as, a *quarto* volume; being of the size or shape of the leaves of a quarto: as, *quarto* paper; a *quarto* edition.

Quartodeciman (kwâr-tō-des'i-man), *n.* and *a.* [< ML. *quartadecimani*, pl., < L. *quarta decima* (sc. *dies lunæ*), the fourteenth (day of the moon), fem. of *quartus decimus*, fourteenth, < *quartus*, fourth, + *decimus*, tenth: see *quart*1 and *decimal*.] I. *n.* A member of one of those early Christian communities which celebrated the Paschal festival on the fourteenth day of the month Nisan (the same day as that on which the Jews celebrated their Passover), without regard to the day of the week. This practice led to great confusion and to a wide-spread controversy (the *Quartodeciman controversy*). In modern times this question has been much misunderstood, from a failure to distinguish the "Pascha" which was the anniversary of Christ's crucifixion from that which was the anniversary of his resurrection. The Quartodeciman usage was finally condemned by the Council of Nice, A. D. 325.

II. *a.* Relating to the Quartodecimans or to their practice of celebrating the Paschal feast.

As to the origin and precise nature of the *Quartodeciman* observance, there is not yet an entire agreement.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 334.

Quartodecimani (kwâr-tō-des-i-mā'nī), *n. pl.* [See *Quartodeciman*.] The Quartodecimans.

Quartodecimanian (kwâr-tō-des-i-mā'ni-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *Quartodeciman* + *-ian*.] Same as *Quartodeciman*. Also *Quartadecimanian*.

quartole (kwâr'tōl), *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*1.] In *music*, a group of four notes to be performed in the time of three or six. Compare *decimole*, *quintole*, etc.

quartrain† (kwâr'tran), *n.* An improper form of *quatrain*.

quartridge† (kwâr'trij), *n.* An obsolete form of *quarterage*.

quartz (kwârts), *n.* [= F. *quartz* = Sp. *cuarzo* = Pg. It. *quarzo* = D. *kwarts* = Sw. *qvarts* = Dan. *kvarts* = Russ. *kvartsŭ*, < MHG. *quarz* (pl. *querze*), G. *quarz*, rock-crystal, quartz.] The

common form of native silica, or the oxid of silicon (SiO_2). Silica is also found in nature in the minerals opal and tridymite (which see). Quartz occurs crystallized and massive, and in both states is most abundantly diffused, being one of the constituents of granite, gneiss, and many other crystalline rocks, forming quartzite and sandstone, and making up the mass of the sand of the sea-shore. When crystallized it commonly occurs in hexagonal prisms, terminated by hexagonal pyramids. It belongs, however, to the rhombohedral division of the hexagonal system, and its forms are sometimes very complex. Optically it is remarkable as exhibiting the phenomenon of circular polarization, the right- and left-handed character of the crystals optically corresponding to the arrangement of the modifying trapezohedral planes present. It scratches glass readily (hardness 7), gives fire with steel, becomes electrified by friction, and also by heating and pressure. It is infusible in the flame of the blowpipe, and insoluble in ordinary reagents except hydrofluoric acid. Its specific gravity is 2.66 when pure, and the luster vitreous or in some cases greasy to dull. The colors are various, as white or milky, gray, reddish, yellowish, or brownish, purple, blue, green. When colorless, or nearly so, and crystallized, it is known as rock-crystal (which see); here belong the "Lake George diamonds," etc. Other distinctly crystalline varieties are the pink, called rose-quartz; the milk-white, milk-quartz; the purple or bluish-violet, amethyst; the smoky-yellow or brown, smoky quartz or Cairngorm stone called *morion* when black or nearly so; the yellow, false topaz or citrine; the aventurin, spangled with scales of mica or hematite; sagenitic, containing acicular crystals of rutile; the cat's-eye, opalescent through the presence of asbestos fibers. The cryptocrystalline varieties are named according either to color or to structure: here belong chalcedony, agate in many forms, onyx, sardonyx, carnelian, heliotrope, prase, chrysoprase, flint, hornstone, jasper, basanite, agatized wood, etc. (see these words). The transparent varieties of quartz (amethyst, smoky quartz, etc.) are used for cheap jewelry, also when colorless for spectacles (then called *pebble*), and for optical instruments. Quartz prisms are useful in spectrum analysis, since quartz is highly transparent to the ultra-violet rays. (See *spectrum*.) Beautiful spheres of rock-crystal, sometimes several inches in diameter, occur in Japan. The massive colored kinds of quartz are much used as ornamental stones, especially the agates and agatized or fossil wood, onyx, etc. In these cases the colors are often produced or at least heightened by artificial means. Pulverized quartz is employed in making sandpaper; also when pure for glass-making, and in the manufacture of porcelain. Quartz-veins are often found in metamorphic rocks, and frequently contain rich deposits of gold; hence, in California and other gold-mining regions mining in the solid rock is commonly called *quartz-mining*, in contradistinction to *placer* and *hydraulic mining*. See cut under *geode*. **Babel quartz**, a curious form of quartz crystals found at Beer Alston in Devonshire, England, the under surface of which shows the impression of the crystals of fluor-spar upon which the quartz was deposited. Also called *Babylonian quartz*. —**Capped quartz**, a variety of crystallized quartz occurring in Cornwall, England, embedded in compact quartz. When the matrix is broken the crystals are revealed, and a cast of their pyramidal terminations in intaglio is obtained. Another kind consists of separable layers or caps, due to successive interruptions in the growth of the crystal, with perhaps a deposition of a little clay between the layers. —**Milky quartz.** Same as *milk-quartz*.

quartz-crusher (kwârts'krush″ėr), *n.* A machine for pulverizing quartz.

quartziferous (kwârt-sif'ė-rus), *a.* [< *quartz* + *-i-ferous*.] Consisting of quartz, or chiefly of quartz; containing quartz.

quartzite (kwârt'sīt), *n.* [< *quartz* + *-ite*2.] A rock composed essentially of the mineral quartz. It is a rock of frequent occurrence, and often forms deposits of great thickness. Quartzite is rarely without a granular structure, either perceptible to the naked eye or visible with the aid of the microscope. Sometimes, however, this structure is with great difficulty perceptible. It is generally held by geologists that quartzite has resulted from the alteration of quartzose sand, pressure and the presence of siliciferous solutions having thoroughly united the grains of which the rock was originally composed. The quartzose material of which many veins are made up (material which must have been deposited from a solution) is not generally designated as quartzite, this sense being reserved for such quartz as is recognized by its stratigraphic position to have been formed from sedimentary material.

quartzitic (kwârt-sit'ik), *a.* [< *quartzite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to quartzite or quartz; consisting of quartzite or quartz.

quartz-liquefier (kwârts'lik'wė-fī-ėr), *n.* An apparatus in which comminuted auriferous quartz is dissolved to liberate the gold.

quartz-mill (kwârts'mil), *n.* 1. A machine for pulverizing quartz, differing in character from the ordinary mill in which the ore is pulverized by stamping, but intended to serve the same purpose. See *stamp-mill*. —2. An establishment where auriferous quartz is stamped or in some other way reduced to a powder, and the gold separated from it by amalgamation; a stamp-mill.

quartzoid (kwârt'soid), *a.* [< *quartz* + *-oid*.] In *crystal.*, a double six-sided pyramid, represented by uniting two six-sided single pyramids base to base.

quartzose (kwârt'sōs), *a.* [< *quartz* + *-ose*.] Composed of quartz. Quartzose rocks are such as are essentially made up of the mineral quartz. Also *quartzous*.

quartz-porphyry (kwârts'pôr″fi-ri), *n.* See *porphyry*.

quartz-reef (kwârts'rēf), *n.* Same as *quartz-vein*. [Australian.]

quartz-rock (kwârts'rok), *n.* Quartzite.

quartz-sinter (kwârts'sin″tėr), *n.* Siliceous sinter.

quartz-trachyte, *n.* See *trachyte*.

quartz-vein (kwârts'vān), *n.* A deposit of quartz in the form of a vein. Most of the gold obtained from mining in the solid rock, and not by washing of detrital material, comes from veins of which the gangue is entirely or chiefly quartz; hence auriferous veins are often called *quartz veins*, and mining for gold in the rock is called *quartz-mining*.

quartzy (kwârt'si), *a.* [< *quartz* + *-y*1.] Containing or abounding in quartz; pertaining to quartz; partaking of the nature or qualities of quartz; resembling quartz.

The iron ore is still further separated from its granitic or *quartzy* matrix by washing.
Sir George C. M. Birdwood, Indian Arts, II. 4.

quas (kwas), *n.* Same as *kvass*.

quash1 (kwosh), *v.* [< ME. *quashen*, *quaschen*, *quassen*, *quessen*, < OF. *quasser*, *casser*, *quassier*, *quesser*, *kaisser*, break in pieces, bruise, shatter, maltreat, destroy, F. *casser*, break, shatter, < L. *quassare*, shake or toss violently, shatter, fig. shatter, impair, weaken, freq. of *quatere*, pp. *quassus*, shake, shatter, break in pieces; whence also ult. E. *concuss*, *discuss*, *percuss*, *rescue*. In the fig. sense this verb (L. *quassare*) merges with F. *casser*, annul: see *quash*2.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To beat down or beat in pieces; crush.

Abowte scho whirles the whele, and whirles me undire,
Tille alle my qwarters that whille whare *qwaste* al to peces!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3390.

The whales
Against sharp rocks, like reeling vessels *quash'd*,
Though huge as mountains, are in pieces dash'd.
Waller, Battle of the Summer Islands, ii.

2. To crush; subdue; put down summarily; quell; extinguish; put an end to.

The word Puritan seemes to be *quasht*, and all that heretofore were counted such are now Brownists.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

The Commotions in Sicily are *quashed*, but those of Naples increase. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 1.

To doubts so put, and so *quashed*, there seemed to be an end for ever. *Lamb*, Witches.

II. *intrans.* To be shaken with a noise; make the noise of water when shaken.

The erthe quook and *quashte* as hit quyke were.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 64.

A thin and fine membrane strait and closely adhering to keep it [the brain] from *quashing* and shaking.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

quash2 (kwosh), *v. t.* [< ME. **quashen*, < OF. *quasser*, prop. *casser*, annihilate, annul, F. *casser*, annul, < LL. *cassare*, annihilate, destroy, annul, < L. *cassus*, empty, hollow, fig. empty, vain, useless, futile, null: see *cass*1, *cash*1, *cassation*1, *cashier*1, etc.] To make void; annul; in *law*, to annul, abate, overthrow, or set aside for insufficiency or other cause: as, to *quash* an indictment.

Pleas in abatement (when the suit is by original) conclude to the writ or declaration by praying "judgment of the writ, or declaration, and that the same may be *quashed*," cassetur, made void, or abated.
Blackstone, Com., III. xx.

quash3 (kwosh), *n.* [Perhaps so called with ref. to its being easily broken; < *quash*1, *v.* *Squash*2 is of Amer. Ind. origin.] 1†. A pompion. *Halliwell.* —2. Same as *squash*2 (†).

The Indian kale, ochro, *quash*, peppers, ackys, and a variety of pulse being natural to the climate [of Jamaica].
T. Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p. 74.

quashey (kwosh'i), *n.* [Cf. *quash*3.] A pumpkin.

With regard to these said *quasheys*, . . . the best way of dressing them is to stew them in cream.
Southey, Letters (1823), iii. 391. (*Davies.*)

quashy-quasher (kwosh'i-kwosh″ėr), *n.* A small tree, *Thevetia neriifolia*, of the West Indies and tropical America. It has saffron-colored funnel-shaped flowers, its wood is hard and even-grained, and its seeds yield a fixed oil called *exile-oil*.

quasi (kwā'sī), *conj.* or *adv.* [L., as if, just as, as it were, about, nearly, < *quam*, as, how, + *si*, if.] As if; as it were; in a manner: used in introducing a proposed or possible explanation.

quasi-. [< L. *quasi*, as if, as it were: see *quasi*.] A prefix or apparent adjective or adverb (and hence often written without the hyphen) meaning 'seeming,' 'apparent' (equivalent to 'as it were,' 'in appearance,' in predicate use), expressing some resemblance, but generally implying that what it qualifies is in some degree fictitious or unreal, or has not all the features of what it professes to be: as, a *quasi*-argument; a *quasi*-historical account. In construction and partly in sense it is like *pseudo-*.

The popular poets always represent Macon, Apollin, Tervagant, and the rest as *quasi*-deities, unable to resist the superior strength of the Christian God.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 110.

A *quasi* hereditary priesthood is in each.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, vi. 7.

Henry . . . allowed the Archbishop of Canterbury to exercise a *quasi*-legatine authority under himself, and with a check in Chancery on his proceedings.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 259.

Quasi contract, a legal relation existing between parties to which the law attaches some of the characteristics of a contractual relation. See *natural obligation*, under *natural*. —**Quasi corporation, délit, entail.** See the nouns. —**Quasi delict** [L. *quasi delictum*], in *Rom. law*, the contravention of certain police regulations which imposed a penalty upon a person for certain acts committed by any one belonging to his family — for example, throwing of water out of the windows. The distinction between *delicta* and *quasi delicta* has been followed by some authors whose writings are based on the common law; and *quasi delicta* are defined as those acts by which damage is done to the obligee, though without the negligence or intention of the obligor, and for which damage the obligor is bound to make satisfaction. As, however, intention is not necessary to constitute a delict (tort), the distinction seems to be unnecessary in modern systems.

quasi-evolute (kwā'sī-ev'ō-lūt), *n.* In *math.*, the envelop of the quasi-normal of a curve.

quasi-fee (kwā'sī-fē), *n.* In *law*, an estate gained by wrong. *Wharton.*

quasi-geometrical (kwā-sī-jē-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* Relating to hyperspace.

quasi-heirloom (kwā'sī-ār'lōm), *n.* See *heirloom*, 1.

Quasimodo (kwas-i-mō'dō). [= F. *quasimodo*; so called because the introit for this day begins with the words "*Quasi modo* geniti infantes," As now-born babes (1 Pet. ii. 2): L. *quasi*, as if; *modo*, just now, lately.] Same as *Low Sunday*. Also called *Quasimodo Sunday* and *Quasimodogeniti Sunday*. See *low*2.

quasi-normal (kwā-sī-nôr'mal), *n.* The harmonic conjugate of the tangent to a curve with respect to the lines joining its point of contact to two fixed points.

quasi-period (kwā-sī-pē'ri-od), *n.* That constant which, added to the variable of a quasi-periodic function, multiplies the constant by a fixed function.

quasi-periodic (kwā-sī-pē-ri-od'ik), *a.* Noting a function such that, when the variable is increased by a certain fixed amount, it has its value multiplied by a fixed function: thus, l^x is *quasi-periodic*, because $l^{x+1} = l.\ l^x$.

quasi-radiate (kwā-sī-rā'di-āt), *a.* In *bot.*, slightly radiate: noting the heads of some composites whose ray-florets are small and inconspicuous.

quasi-realty (kwā-sī-rē'al-ti), *n.* In *law*, things which are fixed in contemplation of law to realty, but are movable in themselves, as heirlooms, title-deeds, court-rolls, etc. *Wharton.*

quasi-tenant (kwā-sī-ten'ant), *n.* In *law*, an undertenant who is in possession at the determination of an original lease, and is permitted by the reversioner to hold over. *Wharton.*

quasi-trustee (kwā'sī-trus-tē'), *n.* In *law*, a person who reaps a benefit from a breach of trust, and so becomes answerable as a trustee. *Wharton.*

quasje, *n.* See *coati*.

quass1†, *v.* A Middle English form of *quash*1.

quass2† (kwas), *n.* Same as *kvass*.

With spiced Meades (wholsome but deer),
As Meade Obarne and Mead Cherunk,
And the base *Quasse* by Peasants drunk.
Pimlyco or Runne Red Cap (1609), quoted in Gifford's Jonson, VII. 241.

quassation (kwa-sā'shon), *n.* [< L. *quassatio(n-)*, a shaking or beating, < *quassare*, shake, shatter: see *quash*1.] The act of shaking; concussion; the state of being shaken.

Continual contusions, threshing, and *quassations*.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 68.

quassative (kwas'a-tiv), *a.* [< L. *quassatus*, pp. of *quassare*, shake: see *quash*1.] Tremulous; easily shaken.

A Frenchman's heart is more *quassative* and subject to tremor than an Englishman's.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, iii. 2.

Quassia (kwash'iạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1763), named after *Quassi* or *Coissi*, a negro slave in Surinam, who used its bark as a remedy for fever. *Quassi*, *Quassy*, or *Quashy* was a common name of negroes.] 1. A genus of plants, of the order *Simarubaceæ* and tribe *Simarubeæ*.

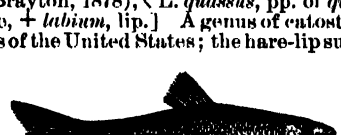
It is characterized by a large columnar receptacle bearing a small five-lobed calyx, five long erect petals, ten thread-like stamens, and a five-lobed ovary ripening into five fleshy drupes. There are 2 species: one, little known, is from

Branch of *Quassia amara*, with inflorescence.
a, a flower; *b*, the fruit.

tropical Africa; the other, *Q. amara*, is a tall and smooth tree of tropical America, with intensely bitter wood, bearing alternate pinnate leaves with a winged petiole, and having terminal racemes of large scarlet tubular flowers. 2. [*l. c.*] A drug, also called *bitter-wood*, consisting of the wood of *Picræna* (*Quassia*) *excelsa*, and of two or three related trees; also, a medicinal preparation from these woods. The original tree was *Quassia amara*, the Surinam quassia. Its wood is still in use in France and Germany, but is largely superseded by that of the more abundant *Picræna excelsa*, a tall tree, the bitter-ash of Jamaica and some smaller islands. A substitute for these is *Simaruba amara*, the mountain-damson or bitter damson or stavewood of the West Indies and northern South America. Quassia-wood is imported in billets, and appears in the shops in the form of chips, raspings, etc. As a remedy it possesses in the highest degree the properties of the simple bitters. Its virtues are due to the principle quassin. Cups turned from the wood impart a bitter taste to their contents, and were once popular. A sweetened infusion of quassia is useful to destroy flies. *Picræna excelsa* has sometimes been substituted for hops in brewing, but this use is considered deleterious. See *bitter ash* (under *ash*[1]), *bitter-wood*, and *mountain-damson*.

quassia-tree (kwash'iạ-trē), *n.* Any of the trees producing the drug quassia; a bitterwood-tree.

Quassilabia (kwas-i-lā'bi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Jordan and Brayton, 1878), < L. *quassus*, pp. of *quatere*, shake, + *labium*, lip.] A genus of catostomoid fishes of the United States; the hare-lip suckers.



Quassilabia lacera.

Q. lacera is the cutlips, or May, splitmouth, or rabbit-mouth sucker, a singular fish of the Ohio valley and southward, of an olivaceous or brownish color above, the sides and belly silvery, the lower fins tinged with orange, and a peculiar formation of the mouth which has suggested both the technical and the vernacular names.

quassin (kwas'in), *n.* [< *quassia* + *-in*[2].] The neutral bitter principle of quassia (*Picræna excelsa*). This substance crystallizes from aqueous solutions in very small white prisms. Its taste is intensely bitter, but it is destitute of odor. It is scarcely soluble in common ether, slightly soluble in water, and more soluble in alcohol. Also called *quassiin*.

quassite (kwas'īt), *n.* [< *quassia* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *quassin*.

quasumt, *pron.* [ME., < *qua*, dial. form of *who*, + *sum*, mod. E. *some*.] Whoso.

> *Qua-sum* this tale can beter tende,
> For Cristis loue he hit amende.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

quat[1] (kwot), *v.* [< OF. *quatir*, *quattir*, *catir*, press down, strike down, plunge, sink, hide, refl. crouch, squat, hide, = It. *quattare*, dial. *cattare*, crouch, lie close, squat, < L. *coactare*, press together, constrain, force, < *cogere*, pp. *coactus*, press together, urge: see *cogent*. Cf. *squat*, *v.*, the same as *quat*, with a prefix; and cf. also the related *cache*[1] and *squash*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To press down; subdue.

> The renowne of her chastitie was such that it almost *quatted* those sparkes that heated him on to such lawlesse affection.
> *Greene*, Never too Late (Works, ed. Dyce, Int., p. xxi.).

2†. To oppress; satiate.

> Had Philotimus been served in at the first course, when your stomach was not *quatted* with other daintier fare, his relish had perhaps been something loathsome.
> *Philotimus*, 1583. (*Nares.*)

> To the stomack *quatted* with dainties al delicates seeme queasie. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 44.

3. To flatter. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* To squat.

quat[2]† (kwot), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A pustule or pimple.—2. Figuratively, a small, shabby, or insignificant person.

> I have rubb'd this young *quat* almost to the sense,
> And he grows angry. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 1. 11.

quat[3]† (kwot), *v. t.* [A strong pret. and pp. of *quit*, used also as inf.] To quit.

quat[3] (kwot), *p. a.* [See *quat*[3], *v.*] Quit; free; released. [Scotch.]

quat[4], *pron.* A dialectal form of *what*.

quata (kwä'tạ), *n.* Same as *coaita*.

quatch[1] (kwoch), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To tell; be a telltale; peach. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quatch[1] (kwoch), *n.* [< *quatch*[1], *v.*] A word. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

> Noe; not a *quatch*, sad poets; doubt you
> There is not greife enough without you?
> *Bp. Corbet*, Elegy on Death of Queen Anne. (*Davies.*)

quatch[2]† (kwoch), *a.* [Cf. *quat*[1], *squat* (?).] Squat; flat.

> It is like a barber's chair, that fits all buttocks; the pin-buttock, the *quatch*-buttock, the brawn buttock, or any buttock. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 2. 18.

quater-cousin, *n.* Same as *cater-cousin*.

quaterfoil, *n.* See *quatrefoil*.

quatern (kwä'tėrn), *a.* [< L. *quaterni*, four each, by fours, distributive, < *quattuor*, four: see *quart*[1]. Cf. *quire*[2].] Consisting of four; fourfold; growing by fours: as, *quatern* leaves.

quaternary (kwạ-tėr'nạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quaternarius*, consisting of four each, containing four, < *quaterni*, four each, by fours: see *quatern*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Consisting of four; arranged or grouped in fours.

> Reproductive organs . . . solitary or *quaternary* in the same sporangium.
> *Le Maout and Decaisne*, Botany (trans.), p. 966.

2. [*cap.*] In *geol.*, noting that part of the geological series which is more recent than the Tertiary; Post-tertiary. (See *Tertiary*.) The oldest and most general division of the Quaternary is into *diluvial* and *alluvial*, by which terms are meant respectively coarse detrital material and fine detrital material—the one the result of rapid, the other of slower currents of water. The former presence of ice, both fixed and floating, over a part of the northern hemisphere, and especially in the regions where geology was earliest cultivated, has greatly complicated the question of this division of the Quaternary into subgroups or epochs. Thus *diluvial* has come to be replaced for the most part by *glacial*; and some English geologists divide the Quaternary into *glacial* and *recent*, using the term *Pleistocene* also as the equivalent of *glacial*. The term *recent* has also as its synonym both *alluvial* and *human*. While the essential difference between Tertiary and Quaternary is theoretically supposed to be that in the former a portion of the fossil species are extinct, while in the latter all are living, this does not apply in the case of land-animals, especially the mammals. In fact, there is, over extensive areas, great difficulty in deciding the question whether certain formations shall be called Tertiary or Quaternary, as, for instance, in the case of the Pampean deposits, which, although containing great numbers of species of mammals all or nearly all extinct, are generally considered by geologists as being of Quaternary age.

3. In *old chem.*, noting those compounds which contained four elements, as fibrin, gelatin, etc.—4. In *math.*, containing, as a quantic, or homogeneous integral function, four variables. A surface may be called a *quaternary locus*, because defined by a quaternary equation, or one equating a quaternary quantic to zero.—**Quaternary cubic.** See *cubic*.—**Quaternary number**, ten: so called by the Pythagoreans because equal to 1 + 2 + 3 + 4. Pythagoras, in the oath of the brotherhood, was called the revealer of the quaternary number, on account of some secret of arithmetic, possibly an abacus.—**Quaternary quadrics.** See *quadric*.

II. *n.* A group of four things.

> The objections I made against the *quaternary* of elements and ternary of principles needed not to be opposed so much against the doctrines themselves.
> *Boyle*, Works, I. 586.

quaternate (kwä-tėr'nāt), *a.* [< NL. *quaternatus*, < L. *quaterni*, four each: see *quatern*.] Consisting of four.—**Quaternate leaf**, a leaf that consists of four leaflets.

quaternion (kwä-tėr'ni-on), *n.* [Also *quarternion*; < L. *quaternio*(*n*-), the number four, a body or group of four, < *quaterni*, four each, by fours: see *quatern*.] 1. A set, group, or body of four: applied to persons or things.

> He put him in prison, and delivered him to four *quarternions* of soldiers. Acts xii. 4.

> Myself . . . am called Anteros, or Love's enemy; the more welcome therefore to thy court, and the fitter to conduct this *quarternion*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

> When and where this *quarternion* rhyme, as it is used by Berceo, was first introduced, cannot be determined.
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 27.

2. A word of four syllables; a quadrisyllable.

> The triads and *quarternions* with which he loaded his speech. *Scott.*

3. A fourfold quantity capable of being expressed in the form $xi + yj + zk + w$, where x, y, z, w are scalars, or real numbers, while i, j, k are vectors, or quantities whose squares are negative scalars. The calculus of such quantities is termed *quaternions*.

> A *Quaternion* is the quotient of two vectors, or of two directed right lines in space, considered as depending on a system of Four Geometrical Elements, and as expressible by an algebraical symbol of Quadrinomial Form. The science, or Calculus, of *Quaternions* is a new mathematical method wherein the foregoing conception of a *quaternion* is unfolded and symbolically expressed, and is applied to various classes of algebraical, geometrical, and physical questions, so as to discover many new theorems, and to arrive at the solution of many difficult problems.
> *Sir W. Rowan Hamilton.*

Conjugate of a quaternion. See *conjugate*.—**Conjugate quaternions.** See *conjugate*.—**Quaternion group.** See *group*[1].

quaternion (kwä-tėr'ni-on), *v. t.* [< *quaternion*, *n.*] To divide into quaternions, files, or companies.

> The Angels themselves . . . are distinguisht and *quaternioned* into their celestiall Princedomes.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 1.

quaternionist (kwä-tėr'ni-on-ist), *n.* [< *quaternion* + *-ist*.] A student of quaternions.

> Do we depart wider from the primary traditions of arithmetic than the *Quaternionist* does?
> *J. Venn*, Symbolic Logic, p. 91.

quaternity (kwä-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* [= F. *quaternité*; as *quatern* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being four; the condition of making up the number four.

> The number of four stands much admired, not only in the *quaternity* of the elements, which are the principles of bodies, but in the letters of the name of God.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

2. A group of four.

> So that their whole scale, of all that is above body, was indeed not a trinity, but a *quarternity*, or four ranks and degrees of beings one below another.
> *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 557.

quateron, *n.* Same as *quadroon*.

quatorzain (ka-tôr'zān), *n.* [Formerly also *quaterzayn*; < OF. *quatorzaine*, *quatorsaine*, the number fourteen, < *quatorze*, fourteen: see *quatorze*.] A stanza or poem of fourteen lines; a sonnet.

> Put out your rush candles, you poets & rimers, and bequeath your crazed *quarterzayns* to the chandlers; for loe! here he commeth that hath broken your legs.
> *Nashe*, quoted in Pierce Penilesse, Int., p. xxiv.

> His [Drayton's] next publication is Idea's mirror; Amours in *Quatorzains*, 1594. It contains fifty one sonnets. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 61.

quatorze (ka-tôrz'), *n.* [< F. *quatorze*, < L. *quattuordecim*, fourteen, < *quattuor*, four, + *decem*, ten: see *fourteen*.] In the game of piquet, the four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens: so called because such a group of four, in the hand that holds the highest, counts fourteen points.

quatrain (kwot'rān), *n.* [Formerly also, improp., *quartrain*; < F. *quatrain*, a stanza of four lines, < *quatre*, four, < L. *quattuor* = E. *four*: see *four*.] A stanza of four lines riming alternately.

> I have chosen to write my poem in *quatrains*, or stanzas of four in alternate rhyme, because I have ever judged them more noble, and of greater dignity both for the sound and number, than any other verse in use amongst us.
> *Dryden*, Account of Annus Mirabilis.

> Who but Landor could have written the faultless and pathetic *quatrain*?—
> I strove with none, for none was worth my strife;
> Nature I loved, and, next to Nature, Art;
> I warmed both hands before the fire of life;
> It sinks, and I am ready to depart.
> *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 69.

quatraylet, *n.* [< OF. *quatre-ayle*, etc., < *quatre*, four, + *ayle*, grandfather: see *ayle*.] A male ancestor three generations earlier than one's grandfather.

> Thomas Gould, . . . who died in 1520. He was the *quatrayle* of Zaccheus Gould[6], the New England immigrant.
> *New England Bibliopolist*, I. 71.

quatre-cousin†, *n.* Same as *cater-cousin*.

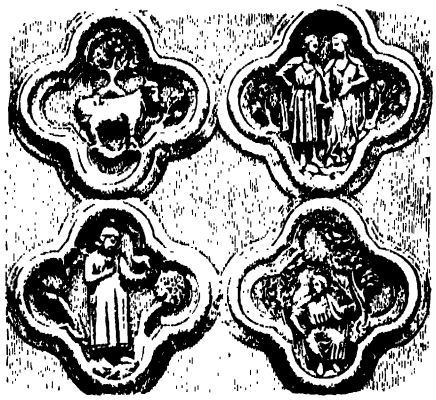
quatrefoil (kat'ėr-foil), *n.* [Also *quaterfoil*, *quarterfoil*; < ME. *katrefoil*, < OF. (and F.) *quatrefeuille*, < *quatre*, four (< L. *quattuor* = E. *four*), + *feuille*, leaf (< L. *folium*, leaf): see *four* and *foil*[1].] 1. A leaf with four leaflets, as sometimes that of clover.

> And *katrefoil*, whenne that beth up yspronge,
> Transplaunte hem into lande ydight with dounge.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 191.

2. In *arch.*, an opening or a panel divided by cusps or foliations into four foils, or, more correctly, the figure formed by the cusps. This

Quatrefoils.

ornament resembles the four petals of a cruciform flower, but is certainly not derived from imitation of such a flower. Bands of small quatrefoils are much used as orna-



Quatrefoils, from west portal of Amiens Cathedral, France; 13th century.

ments in the English Perpendicular style, and sometimes in the Decorated. The same name is given also to flowers and leaves of similar form carved in relief as ornaments on moldings, etc. See also cut under *gallery*.

3. In *her.*, a four-leaved grass, or leaf divided into four leaflets, used as a bearing.—**Cross quatrefoil.** See *cross*!.—**Double quatrefoil.** Same as *eightfoil* or *octafoil*.

quatrible (kat'ri-bl), *n.* [< OF. *quadruble, quadrouble, quadruple*, a piece of music for four voices or four instruments, < *quadruple*, fourfold: see *quadruple*.] In *medieval music*, a descant in parallel fourths to the cantus firmus.

quatrible (kat'ri-bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quatribled*, ppr. *quatribling*. [< *quatrible*, *n.*] In *medieval music*, to sing a descant at the interval of a fourth from the cantus firmus. See *diaphony*, 2. Compare *quinible*.

quatront, *a.* An obsolete variant of *quatern*. *Halliwell.*

quatto, *n.* Same as *coaita*.

quattrino (kwä-trē'nō), *n.* [It. (ML. *quatrinus*), < *quattro*, four: see *four*.] An Italian coin of about the value of a half a United States cent.

The *quattrino*, a square coin which was struck during his [Lorodano's] reign. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 356, note.

quattrocentist (kwät-rō-chen'tist), *n.* [= F. *quattrocentiste*, < It. *quattrocentista*, quattrocentist, < *quattrocento* (see *quattrocento*) + *-ist*.] An Italian of the fifteenth century; specifically, an Italian artist of the style of art called quattrocento.

It was a revelation to me, and I began to trace the purity of work in the *quattrocentists* to this drilling of undeviating manipulation which fresco-painting had furnished to them. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 476.

quattrocento (kwät-rō-chen'tō), *n.* and *a.* [It., lit. 400 (< *quattro*, < L. *quattuor*, four, + *cento*, < L. *centum*, hundred), but used as an abbreviation of *mille quattrocento*, 1400, with ref. to the century (1401–1500) in question. Cf. *cinque-cento*.] I. *n.* The fifteenth century considered as an epoch of art or literature, and especially in connection with Italy: as, the sculpture of the *quattrocento*. The painters of the early part of the period had not yet attained the power to render their conceptions with entire freedom; but their coloring is very beautiful, and their sentiment in general nobler than that of the artists who followed them.

II. *a.* Belonging to, or living or produced in, the fifteenth century; of the style of the fifteenth century: as, *quattrocento* sculpture.

quatuor (kwat'ū-ôr), *n.* [< L. *quatuor*, prop. *quattuor*, = E. *four*: see *four*.] In *music*, a quartet.

quaught (kwâcht), *v. t.* and *i.* [Early mod. E. also *quaght*; Sc. *waught, waucht*; origin uncertain. Cf. *quaff*.] To drink; quaff.

I *quaught*, I drinke all out.
Wyll you *quaght* with me? *Palsgrave.*

quave† (kwāv), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *quevre*; < ME. *quaven*, earlier *cwavien*; akin to *quab*[1], *quap*[1]. Hence freq. *quaver*, q. v.] To quiver; shake.

The daye for drede with-drowe, and derke bicam the sonne,
The wal [well] wagged and clef [was rent], and al the worlde *quaued*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 61.

While thy mighte
Can keepe my harte *quevinge* or quicke.
Puttenham, Partheniades, vi.

quave† (kwāv), *n.* [< ME. *quave*; < *quave*, *v.*] A shaking; trembling. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 419.

quavemire† (kwāv'mīr), *n.* [Also contr. *quamire*; < *quave* + *mire*. Cf. *quagmire, quakemire*.] Same as *quagmire*. *Palsgrave.*

A muddie *quavemire*. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 653.

Howbeit, Aratus would not suffer the Achaians to follow them, because of bogs and *quavemires*, but sounded the retreat. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 670.

quaver (kwā'vėr), *v.* [< ME. *quaveren*, freq. of *quave*; cf. LG. *quabbeln* = G. *quabbeln, quappeln*, quiver, tremble, freq. of the form represented by E. *quab*[1]. Cf. *quiver*[1].] I. *intrans.* 1. To have a tremulous motion; tremble; vibrate.

It semythe that the worlde is alle *quaverying*; it will reboyle somwher, so that I deme yonge men shall be cherysshed. *Paston Letters*, III. 174.

At the end of this Hole is a Membrane, . . . stretched like the Head of a Drum, . . . to receive the Impulse of the Sound, and to vibrate or *quaver* according to its reciprocal Motions. *Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 263.

If the finger be moved with a *quavering* motion, they [the colors] appear again. *Newton*, Opticks.

Her hand trembled, her voice *quavered* with that emotion which is not strength. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 143.

2. To sing or sound with the wavy tones of an untrained voice, or with a distinctly tremulous tone; hence, to sing, in general; also, to perform a shake or similar melodic embellishment with the voice or an instrument.

You'd swear that Randal, in his rustic strains,
Again was *quavering* to the country swains.
Dryden and Soames, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, ii.

Now sportive youth
Carol incondite rhythms with suiting notes,
And *quaver* unharmonious. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

II. *trans.* To sing in an artless manner or with tremulous tone.

And for Musick an old hoarse singing man riding ten miles from his Cathedral to *Quaver* out the Glories of our Birth and State. *Shadwell*, The Scowrers.

We will *quaver* out Peccavimus together.
Thackeray, Philip, xxvii.

quaver (kwā'vėr), *n.* [< *quaver*, *v.*] 1. A quivering; a trembling.

The worth of such actions is not a thing to be decided in a *quaver* of sensibility or a flush of righteous common sense. *R. L. Stevenson*, The English Admirals.

2. A tremulous or quivering sound or tone.

And the choristers' song, that late was so strong,
Grew a *quaver* of consternation.
Southey, Old Woman of Berkeley.

3. A shake or similar embellishment, particularly in vocal music.

I hearde a certaine French man who sung very melodiously with curious *quauers*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 36, sig. D.

It has at least received great improvements among us, whether we consider the instrument itself, or those several *quavers* and graces which are thrown into the playing of it. *Addison*, The Cat-Call.

4. An eighth-note (which see).—**Quaver-rest**, in *musical notation*, same as *eighth-rest*.

quaverer (kwā'vėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which quavers; a warbler.

quaveringly (kwā'vėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a quavering or tremulous manner.

quavery (kwā'vėr-i), *a.* [< *quaver* + *-y*[1].] Shaky; unstable.

A *quavery* or a maris and unstable foundacion must be holpe with great pylys of alder rammed downe, and with a frame of tymbre called a crossaundre. *Horman*, quoted in Prompt. Parv., p. 419.

quaving† (kwā'ving), *n.* [< ME. *quayryng*; verbal n. of *quave*, *v.*] A shaking or trembling, as of the earth. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, i. 2.

quaviver†, *n.* [Origin uncertain. Cf. *viver*.] A fish, the sea-dragon or dragonet; a kind of gurnard. See *gurnard* and *Trigla*.

Tumle, the great sea-dragon, or *quaviver*; also the gurnard, called so at Roan. *Cotgrave.*

Vive, the *quaviver*, or sea-dragon. *Cotgrave.*

Traigne, the sea-dragon, viver, *quaviver*. *Cotgrave.*

quawk (kwâk), *v. i.* [Imitative; *cf. squawk.*] To croak; caw. [Prov. Eng.]

quawk (kwâk), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *quawk*, *v.*] The qua-bird or night-heron, *Nyctiardea grisea nævia*. Also *quark, squawk*. [Local, U. S.]

quay[1], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *whey*.

quay[2] (kē), *n.* [A more recent spelling, after the F. *quay*, now *quai*, of the earlier E. *kay, key* (the mod. pron. kē prop. belongs to *key* only): see *key*[2], *kay*[2].] A landing-place; a place where vessels are loaded and unloaded; a wharf: usually constructed of stone, but sometimes of wood, iron, etc., along a line of coast or a river-bank or round a harbor or dock.

Make *quays*, build bridges, or repair Whitehall. *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 120.

To ascertain the limits of all ports, and to assign proper wharfs and *quays* in each port for the exclusive landing and loading of merchandise. *Blackstone*, Com., I. vii.

quay[2] (kē), *v. t.* [< *quay*[2], *n.*] To furnish with a quay or quays.

quayage (kē'āj), *n.* [Formerly *keyage*; < F. *quayage*, < *quay*, a key, quay: see *quay*[2].] Duty paid for repairing a quay, or for the use of a quay; quay-dues; wharfage.

quay-berth (kē'bėrth), *n.* A berth for a ship next to a quay.

quayed†, *a.* A manufactured form of *quailed*, past participle of *quail*[1]. *Spenser.*

que[1], *n.* Same as *cue*[2].

que[2], *n.* A dialectal form of *cow*[1]. *Halliwell.*

queach[1]† (kwēch), *v. i.* A variant of *quitch*[1].

queach[2] (kwēch), *n.* [Also *quitch*; < ME. *quecche*, a thicket.] 1. A thick bushy plot; a thorny thicket.

Thei rode so longe till thei com in to a thikke *quesche* in a depe valey. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 540.

2. A plat of ground left unplowed on account of queaches or thickets. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

queachy[1] (kwē'chi), *a.* [Also *queechy*; < *queach*[1] + *-y*[1].] Shaking; moving, yielding, or trembling under the feet, as wet or swampy ground.

'Twixt Penwith's furthest point and Goodwin's *queachy* sand. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 396.

I'n got no daughter o' my own—ne'er had one—an' I warna sorry, for they're poor *queechy* things, gells is. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, x. (*Davies.*)

queachy[2]† (kwē'chi), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *quechy*; < *queach*[2] + *-y*[1].] Bushy; thick.

The owle, that hates the day and loues to flee by night,
Hath *queachie* bushes to defende him from Apollo's sight.
Turberville, That All Things Have Release.

Our bloud is changed to Inke, our haires to Quils,
Our eyes halfe buried in our *quechy* plots.
Heywood, Golden Age, v. 1.

queal[1] (kwēl), *v. i.* [An earlier and more original form of *quail*[1].] To faint away. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

queal[2], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *wheal*.

quean (kwēn), *n.* [(*a*) Also dial. (Sc.) *quine*; early mod. E. *queane, quene*; < ME. *quene, quen, cwene*, < AS. *cwēne, cwȳne* (gen. *cwēnan*), prop. *cwēne*, orig. **cwīne*, a woman (L. *femina, mulier*), wife (L. *uxor*) (cf. **cwēnfugol*, a henbird—a doubtful word in Somner), = OS. *quena*, wife, queen (L. *regina*), harlot (L. *meretrix*), = OD. *quene*, wife, MD. *quene*, a vain or worthless woman, a barren woman, also a barren cow, D. *kween*, a barren woman, a barren cow, = MLG. *quene*, an old woman, LG. *quene*, a barren cow, a heifer, = OHG. *quena* (*quëna*), *chwena, chena*, MHG. *chone, kone, kon*, G. (obs.) *kone*, a woman, G. dial. *kan, chan*, a woman, wife, = Icel. *kvenna* = Sw. *qvinna* = Dan. *kvinde*, a woman (cf. contr. Icel. *kona*, woman, = Sw. *kona*, a harlot, = Dan. *kone*, a woman, esp. a married woman, wife), = Goth. *qinō*, a woman, wife (Gr. γυνή); the above forms being distinct from, though partly confused with (*b*) E. *queen* (L. *regina*), < ME. *queen, quen, quene, kuen, cwene, cwen*, < AS. *cwēn*, rarely *cwǣn* (gen. *cwēne*), a woman (L. *femina*), wife (L. *uxor*), queen (L. *regina, imperatrix, augusta*), = OS. *quān*, wife, = OHG. *quëna, chuuëna* = Icel. *kvān, kvæn*, wife, = Goth. *kwēns*, rarely *kweins*, wife (not recorded in sense of 'queen'); both forms ult. akin to Ir. Gael. *coinne*, a woman; Gr. γυνή, a woman, female (see *gynæceum, gynarchy*, etc., *gynecocracy*, etc.); Skt. *jāni*, a wife, appar. < √*jan* = Gr. √*γεν* = L. √*gen* = Teut. √*ken*, bring forth: see *ken*[2], *kin*[1], *genus, generate*, etc.] A woman; a female person, considered without regard to qualities or position: hence generally in a slighting use. It may be merely neutral or familiar, like *wench* (as, a sturdy *quean*, a thriving *quean*), or be used in various degrees of depreciation (= *jade, slut, harlot, strumpet*). [Eng. and Scotch.]

Hastow with som *quene* al nyght yswonke?
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 18.

At churche in the charnel cheorles aren yuel to knowe,
Other a knyght fro a knaue other a *queyne* fro a queene.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 46.

Flavia, because her meanes are somewhat scant,
Doth sell her body to relieve her want,
Yet scornes to be reputed as a *quean*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

I never was ambitious
Of using congees to my daughter-queen—
A queen! perhaps a *quean!*
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

I see her yet, the sonsie *quean*
That lighted up my jingle.
Burns, To the Guidwife of Wauchope House.

My young master will . . . call you slut and *quean*, if there be but a speck of soot upon his bandbox. *Scott*, Abbot, iv.

queasily (kwē'zi-li), *adv.* In a queasy manner; with squeamishness.

queasiness (kwē'zi-nes), *n.* The state of being queasy; nausea; qualmishness; inclination to vomit; disgust.

They did fight with *queasiness*, constrain'd,
As men drink potions. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., I. 1. 196.

Let them live and die in servile condition and thir scrupulous *queasiness*, if no instruction will confirme them.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

queasy (kwē'zi), *a.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *quaisy;* < ME. *quaysy, queysy*, causing a feeling of nausea; prob. < Norw. *kveis*, sickness after a debauch, = Icel. *kveisa*, in comp. *idhrakveisa*, colic, = Sw. dial. *kvesa*, soreness, blister, pimple; perhaps akin to Sw. *qväsa*, bruise, wound, squash, Dan. *kvase*, squash, crush. Cf. AS. *tōcwisan*, crush: see *squeeze*.] 1. Affected with nausea; inclined to vomit.

The Reverend Doctor Caster found himself rather *queasy* in the morning, therefore preferred breakfasting in bed.
Peacock, Headlong Hall, vii.

2. Fastidious; squeamish; delicate.

And even so in a manner these instruments make a man's wit so soft and smooth, so tender and *quaisy*, that they be less able to brook strong and tough study.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 27.

I am so *queasy*-stomached
I cannot taste such gross meat.
Massinger, Bondman, ii. 2.

Is there cause why those men should overween, and be so *queasie* of the rude multitude, lest their deepe worth should be undervalu'd for want of fit umpires?
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Deprecation which is unusual even for the *queasy* modesty of sixteenth-century dedications.
S. Lanier, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. vi.

3. Apt to cause nausea; occasioning uncomfortable feelings; hence, requiring to be delicately handled; ticklish; nice.

Those times are somewhat *queasy* to be touched.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 1.

I have one thing, of a *queasy* question,
Which I must act. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1. 19.

I was not my own man again for the rest of the voyage. I had a *queasy* sense that I wore my last dry clothes upon my body. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 182.

4. Short; brief. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

queazen† (kwē'zn), *v. t.* [For **queasen*, < *queas(y)* + *-en*[1].] To make queasy; sicken.

The spirable odor and pestilent steame . . . would have *queazened* him. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 173).

quebas†, *n.* An old game.

Every afternoon at my Lady Briefs and my Lady Meanwell's at ombre and *quebas*.
Etheredge, She Would if she Could, iii. 3.

Quebec group. In *geol.*, a division of the Lower Silurian established by the Canada Geological Survey, of very uncertain value.

According to recent researches by Mr. Selwyn, the *Quebec group* as defined by Logan embraces three totally distinct groups of rocks, belonging respectively to Archean, Cambrian, and Lower Silurian horizons.
Geikie, Text-Book of Geol., p. 691.

Quebec oak. See *oak*.

quebracho (ke-brä'chō), *n.* [Pg., contr. from *quebra-hacho*, 'ax-breaker'; so called in allusion to the hardness of the wood; < *quebrar*, break, + *hacha, facha*, ax: see *hatchet*.] The name of several hard-wooded South American trees of economic value. The white quebracho (*quebracho blanco*) is *Aspidosperma Quebracho*, best known for its medicinal bark. (See *quebracho bark*, under *bark*[2].) The red quebracho (*quebracho colorado*) is *Schinopsis* (*Loxopterygium*) *Lorentzii*, of the La Plata region. Its wood and bark form an important tanning-material, very rapid in action, exported to Europe in bulk and in extract. Its timber is extremely hard and strong. Another quebracho is *Iodina rhombifolia* of the *Santalaceæ* (*quebracho flojo*), its wood and bark being mixed with the last. — **Quebracho gum**, the dried juice or watery extract of *Schinopsis Lorentzii*. It is used for the relief of dyspnœa.

quebrada (ke-brä'dä), *n.* [Sp., broken, uneven ground, prop. fem. of *quebrado*, pp. of *quebrar*, break.] A gorge; a ravine; a defile: a word occasionally used by writers in English on Mexican and South American physical geography, and by the Spanish Americans themselves, with about the same meaning as *barranca*.

quecche†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *quitch*[1].

quech (kweċh), *n.* Same as *quaigh*. [Scotch.]

queck†, *n.* [Origin uncertain; cf. *querken*.] A blow (?).

But what and the ladder slyppe, . . .
And yf I fall I catche a *quecke*,
I may fortune to breke my necke, . . .
Nay, nay, not so!
Enterlude of Youth. (*Halliwell.*)

queckshoes†, *n.* See *quelquechose*.

quedt, *a.* and *n.* [ME., also *quede, queed, quead, quead, quaad, queth*, < AS. **cwēd* = OFries. *quad* = MD. *quaed*, D. *kwaad* = MLG. *quat*, LG. *quaad*, bad; otherwise found in the neuter, as a noun, AS. **cwēd, cwedd*, filth, dung, = MD. *quaed, quaet, quat, kat* = OHG. *quat*, MHG. *quāt, kāt, quōt, kōt*, G. *kot, koth*, filth, dirt, mud.] I. *a.* Bad; evil.

II. *n.* 1. Evil; harm.

For to deme quike and dede
He scal come to gode and *quede*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

2. An evil person; especially, the evil one; the devil.

A shrew; an evil person.
Namly an eyre [heir] that ys a *qued*,
That desyreth hys fadrys ded.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 42. (*Halliwell.*)

And lete me neuere falle in boondis of the *queed!*
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Quedius (kwē'di-us), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1832).] A notable genus of rove-beetles or *Staphylinidæ*, having the prothoracic stigmata each covered by a triangular lamella. About 120 species have been described, the majority from Europe, but many from Asia and America; 18 are found in America north of Mexico. Most of them have the ordinary rove-beetle habits, but *Q. dilatatus* breeds in hornets' nests in Europe, and will also eat honey.

quedshipt, *n.* [ME. *quedschipe, quedskipe*; < *qued* + *-ship*.] Badness; evilness. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 310.

queed[1], *n.* A dialectal variant of *quid*[1]. *Halliwell.*

queed[2]†, *n.* See *qued*.

queen[1] (kwēn), *n.* [< ME. *queen, quen, quene, qwhene, whene, kuen, cwene, cwen*, < AS. *cwēn*, rarely *cwēn* (gen. *cwēne*), a woman (L. *femina*), wife (L. *uxor*), queen (L. *regina, imperatrix, augusta*), = OS. *quān*, wife, = OHG. *quēna, chuuēna*, wife, = Icel. *kvān, kvæn*, wife, = Goth. *kwēns*, rarely *kwoins*, wife (not recorded in the sense of 'queen'). See *quean*.] 1. The consort of a king.

Thursdaye, the laste daye of Apryll, to Lasheles, where lyethe *quene* Elyanour of Englonde, and in an abbey of her awne foundacyon. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 4.

I'll undertake to make thee Henry's *queen*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 117.

2. A woman who is the sovereign of a realm; a female sovereign. In countries under monarchical rule females are sometimes excluded from the throne, and seldom if ever succeed in direct lineal descent. In the line of succession to the British throne the eldest son of the sovereign is the heir, to the exclusion of older sisters; but a daughter who has no brothers succeeds, to the exclusion of younger brothers of her father or their male descendants. The exceptionally long reign of Queen Victoria (who succeeded in right of her deceased father, the Duke of Kent, to the exclusion of his younger brothers) has familiarized English-speaking communities of the present day with the form *queen's* instead of *king's* in such phrases as *queen's counsel, the queen's English*, etc.

Of lower Syria, Cyprus, Lydia,
Absolute *queen*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 11.

Now what I am ye know right well – your *Queen*,
To whom . . . ye did promise full
Allegiance and obedience to the death.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, ii. 2.

3. Figuratively, a woman who is chief or preeminent among others; one who presides: as, *queen* of beauty; *queen* of the May (see *May-queen*).

Venus, the *queen* of Love, was but thy figure,
And all her graces prophecies of thine.
Shirley, Traitor, iii. 3.

Isabel, thro' all her placid life,
The *queen* of marriage, a most perfect wife.
Tennyson, Isabel.

4. Hence, anything personified as chief or greatest, when considered as possessing female attributes.

The Cathedrall Church of this Citie [Amiens] is dedicated to our Lady, being the very *Queene* of al the Churches in France. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 15.

Show this *queen* of cities that so fair
May yet be foul. *Cowper*, Task, i. 727.

Seven hundred years and fifty-three
Had Rome been growing up to might,
And now was *queen* of land and sea.
Dennett, Christmas Hymn.

5. In *entom.*, a queen bee or queen ant.—6. A playing-card on which a queen is depicted.

The knave of Diamonds tries his wily arts,
And wins (oh shameful chance!) the *Queen* of Hearts.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 88.

7. In *chess*, the piece which is by far the most powerful of all for attack. See *chess*[1]. Abbreviated *Q.*— 8. A variety of roofing-slate, measuring 3 feet long and 2 feet wide. Compare *duchess*, 2.— **Court of Queen's Bench.** See *Court of King's Bench*, under *court*.— **Dollar queen**, in *apiculture*, an untested queen bee, bred from a purely bred mother that has mated with one of her own race: so called because the standard price was supposed to be one dollar. The price of dollar queens, however, varies from 75 cents to $2. *Phin*, Dict. of Apiculture, p. 57.— **Keeper of the Queen's prison.** See *Marshal of the King's* (or *Queen's*) *Bench*, under *marshal*.— **Marshal of the queen's household.** See *marshal*.— **Problem of the queens.** See *problem*.— **Queen Anne's bounty.** See *bounty*.— **Queen Anne style**, in *arch.*, the style which obtained in England in the early part of the eighteenth century, and produced many commodious and dignified buildings, particularly in domestic architecture; also, specifically, a nondescript style purporting to follow the above, and reproducing some of the exterior forms and ornaments of the original, much in vogue in the United States, especially for suburban cottages, from about 1880. — **Queen bee.** See *bee*. — **Queen closer.** See *closer*[1] (*b*). — **Queen consort.** See *consort*[1]. — **Queen dowager**, the widow of a deceased king. — **Queen mother**, a queen dowager who is also mother of the reigning sovereign. — **Queen of heaven.** (*a*) A title often given to the goddess Astarte or Ashtoreth.

The women knead their dough to make cakes to the *queen of heaven*, . . . that they may provoke me to anger.
Jer. vii. 18.

With these in troop
Came Astoreth, whom the Phœnicians call'd
Astarte, *queen of heaven*, with crescent horns.
Milton, P. L., i. 439.

(*b*) Among Roman Catholics, a title given to the Virgin Mary. — **Queen of the May**, a young girl crowned with flowers and enthroned as the central figure of the May-day sports. — **Queen regent, queen regnant**, a queen who holds the crown in her own right, or a queen who reigns as regent. — **Queen's advocate.** Same as *lord advocate* (which see, under *advocate*). — **Queen's color**, in the British army, one of the pair of colors belonging to every regiment. In the line it is a union jack charged with some regimental devices; in the Guards it is a crimson flag, sometimes having the jack in the dexter chief, but always having the royal cipher and regimental devices. See *color*, and *a pair of colors*, under *pair*[1]. *Boutell*, English Heraldry. — **Queen's counsel, enemy, gambit.** See *counsel*, etc. — **Queen's evidence.** See *king's evidence*, under *evidence*. — **Queen's gap**, a gap in a dam, a style of fishway used in British waters. It has been occasionally used in America for alewives. In low dams it answers well for salmon. — **Queen's herb**†, snuff: so called (in the latter part of the sixteenth century) because Catharine de' Medici acquired a taste for it soon after the introduction of tobacco into France. — **Queen's keys.** See *key*[1]. — **Queen's messenger.** See *messenger*. — **The queen's English.** See *English*. — **The queen's peace.** See *peace*.

queen[1] (kwēn), *v.* [< *queen*[1], *n.*] I. *intrans.* To play the queen; act the part or character of a queen; domineer: with an indefinite *it*.

A three-pence bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am, to *queen it*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 37.

Xerxes went out of his way with his army to do homage to the great plane-tree that *queened it* in the desert alone.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 85.

II. *trans.* 1. In *chess*, to make a queen of: said of a pawn on its reaching the eighth square. — 2. In *apiculture*, to supply with a queen; introduce a queen to: said of a colony of bees. *Phin*, Dict. of Apiculture, p. 57.

queen[2] (kwēn), *n.* Same as *quin*.

In England one hears such names for scallops as "fan-shells," "frills," or "*queens*" in South Devon, according to Montagu; and on the Dorset coast the fishermen call them "squinns." *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 505.

queen-apple (kwēn'ap'l), *n.* A variety of apple.

The *queen-apple* is of the summer kind, and a good cider apple mixed with others. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

queen-cell (kwēn'sel), *n.* The cell of a honeycomb destined for a queen or female larva. It is larger than the other cells, and generally placed on the edge of the comb, and is said to be provisioned with richer food, the so-called royal jelly.

queen-conch (kwēn'kongk), *n.* The giant stromb or conch, *Strombus gigas;* the fountain-shell, used to make conch-coral, porcelain, etc.

queencraft (kwēn'kräft), *n.* Craft or skill in policy on the part of a queen; kingcraft as practised by a female sovereign.

Elizabeth showed much *queencraft* in procuring the votes of the nobility. *Fuller.*

Queen-day (kwēn'dā), *n.* The Feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary; Lady-day.

queendom (kwēn'dum), *n.* [< *queen*[1] + *-dom*.] 1. The condition or character of a queen; queenly rule, power, or dignity.

Will thy *queendom* all lie hid
Meekly under either lid?
Mrs. Browning, The Dead Pan.

2. The realm or the subjects of a queen.

The mother sat at the head of the table, and regarded her *queendom* with a smile.
George MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 9.

[Rare in both uses.]

queenfish (kwēn'fish), *n.* A scianoid fish, *Seriphus politus*, found on the Pacific coast of the United States. It is a food-fish of good quality, but too small to be of much economic importance, reaching

Queenfish (*Seriphus politus*).

a length of only eight inches and a weight of half a pound. The body is compressed, and covered with rather large deciduous scales. The two dorsal fins are separate; the

color is bluish above, silvery below, yellow on the belly, with yellowish vertical fins, and blackish at the base of the pectorals. Also called *kingfish*.

queen-gold (kwēn′gōld), *n.* A royal duty or revenue once enjoyed by every queen of England during her marriage with the king.

queenhood (kwēn′hụ̈d), *n.* [< *queen* + *-hood*.] The state or rank of a queen; the dignity of character becoming a queen.

> With all grace
> Of womanhood and *queenhood*.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

queening (kwē′ning), *n.* [Appar. < *queen* + *-ing*[3]; but perhaps connected with *quine*, *quince*.] A name of several varieties of apple: one is distinguished as the *winter queening*.

> The *winter queening* is good for the table.
> *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

queenite (kwē′nīt), *n.* [< *queen* + *-ite*[2].] A partizan of Queen Caroline in her differences with her husband, George IV.

> He thought small beer at that time of some very great patriots and *Queenites*.
> *Southey*, The Doctor, interchapter xvi. (*Davies.*)

queenlet (kwēn′let), *n.* [< *queen* + *-let*.] A petty or insignificant queen.

> In Prussia there is a Philosophe King, in Russia a Philosophe Empress; the whole North swarms with kinglets and *queenlets* of the like temper.
> *Carlyle*, Misc., III. 216. (*Davies.*)

queen-lily (kwēn′lil″i), *n.* A plant of the genus *Phædranassa*. *P. chloracea* is a handsome cultivated species from Peru, with flowers 2 inches long, the short tube greenish, the segments of the limb purplish rose-color tipped with green.

queenliness (kwēn′li-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being queenly; the characteristics of a queen; queenly nature or quality; dignity; stateliness.

queenly (kwēn′li), *a.* [< *queen* + *-ly*[1].] Like a queen; befitting a queen; suitable to a queen.

> An anthem for the *queenliest* dead that ever died so young.
> *Poe*, Lenore.

queenly (kwēn′li), *adv.* [< *queenly*, *a.*] Like a queen; in the manner of a queen.

> *Queenly* responsive when the loyal hand
> Rose from the clay it work'd in as she past.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

queen-mother (kwēn′mu*ᵺ*″ėr), *n.* See *queen*.

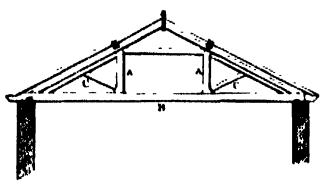
Queen-mother herb†, tobacco.

queen-of-the-meadows (kwēn′ov-thē-med′ōz), *n.* The English meadow-sweet, *Spiræa Ulmaria*, an herb a yard high, with pinnate leaves, and a compound cyme of very numerous small yellowish-white sweet-scented flowers; also, rarely, the American meadow-sweet, *Spiræa salicifolia*.

queen-of-the-prairie (kwēn′ov-thē-prā′ri), *n.* A tall American herb, *Spiræa lobata*, of meadows and prairies in the interior. Its pinnate leaves, which are fragrant when bruised, are chiefly near the ground. It bears an ample panicled compound cyme of handsome crowded peach-pink flowers.

queen-pine†, *n.* The pineapple. Also called *king-pine*.

queen-post (kwēn′pōst), *n.* In *carp.*, one of the suspending posts in the framed principal of a



Queen-post Roof.
A A, queen-posts; *B*, tie-beam; *C C*, struts or braces.

roof, or in a trussed partition or other truss, when there are two such posts. When there is only a single post it is called a *king-post* or *crown-post*. Also called *prick-post*.—**Queen-post stay**, in a railroad-car, a rod or bar fastened to a queen-post to secure it against any lateral movement.—**Secondary queen-posts**, a kind of truss-posts set in pairs, each at the same distance from the middle of the truss, for the purpose of hanging the tie-beam below. Also called *side-posts*.

queen's-arm (kwēnz′ärm), *n.* A musket.

> Agin the chimbley crook-necks hung;
> An' in amongst 'em rusted
> The ole *queen's-arm* thet gran'ther Young
> Fetched back frum Concord busted.
> *Lowell*, The Courtin'.

queen's-delight (kwēnz′dē-līt′), *n.* A herbaceous plant, *Stillingia sylvatica*, order *Euphorbiaceæ*, native of the southern United States. It has clustered stems from 1 to 3 feet high, springing from a thick woody root. The latter is an officinal alterative. Also *queen's-root*.

queen's-flower (kwēnz′flou″ėr), *n.* The bloodwood or jarool, *Lagerstræmia Flos-Reginæ*, a medium-sized tree of the East Indies, etc., in those regions often planted. The panicled flowers are each 2 or 3 inches in diameter, rose-colored in the morning, becoming purple by evening.

queenship (kwēn′ship), *n.* [< *queen* + *-ship*.] The position or dignity of a queen.

> Neither did I at any time so far forget myself in my exaltation or received *queenship* but that I always looked for such an alteration as I now find.
> *Queen Ann Boleyn's last Letter to King Henry* (quoted by [Addison in Spectator, No. 397).

Queensland ebony, see *Maba*; **hemp**, see *Sida*; **laurel**, see *Pittosporum*; **nut, nut-tree**, see *Macadamia*; **olive, poplar**, etc., see *olive*, etc.; **plum**, see *Owenia*, 1.

queen's-lily (kwēnz′lil″i), *n.* 1. See *Kniphofia*.—2. The Mexican lily. See *lily*.

queen's-metal (kwēnz′met″al), *n.* An alloy of which the chief ingredient is tin, answering the purposes of Britannia metal, and somewhat finer and harder than pewter. The proportions of the ingredients vary.

queen's-pigeon (kwēnz′pij″on), *n.* A large and handsome ground-pigeon, *Goura victoriæ*: so named from the Queen of England. See *Goura*. Also called *Victoria crown-pigeon*.

queen's-root (kwēnz′rōt), *n.* Same as *queen's-delight*.

queen-stitch (kwēn′stich), *n.* A simple pattern in embroidery, made by a square of four stitches drawn within another larger one made in the same way. A checker pattern is produced by a series of these.

queen's-ware (kwēnz′wār), *n.* A variety of Wedgwood ware, otherwise known as *cream-colored ware*. See *Wedgwood ware*, under *ware*[2].

queen's-yellow (kwēnz′yel″o), *n.* The yellow subsulphate of mercury; turpeth-mineral.

queen-truss (kwēn′trus), *n.* A truss framed with queen-posts.

queequehatch, *n.* Same as *quickhatch*.

queer[1] (kwēr), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *quire*; < LG. *quer*, *quer*, cross, transverse (> *quere*, obliquity), = MHG. G. *quer*, cross, transverse (> *quere*, obliquity), OHG. MHG. *twer*, cross, transverse (> *twer*, obliquity); a variant, without the final guttural, of OHG. *dwerah*, *dwerih*, *dwerch*, *dwerh*, *thwerah*, *thwerch*, *twerh*, MHG. *dwerch*, *twerch*, G. *zwerch-* = AS. *thweorh*, cross, transverse, = Sw. *tvär* = Dan. *tvær*, cross, obtuse, = Goth. *thwairhs*, angry, = Icel. *thverr*, neut. *thvert*, > ME. *thwert*, *thwart*, E. *thwart*, transverse, transversely: see *thwart*, which is thus a doublet of *queer*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Appearing, behaving, or feeling otherwise than is usual or normal; odd; singular; droll; whimsical; quaint.

> The presence seems, with things so richly odd,
> The mosque of Mahound, or some *queer* pagod.
> *Pope*, Satires of Donne, iv. 239.
>
> The *queerest* shape that e'er I saw,
> For flent a wame it had ava'.
> *Burns*, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

2. Open to suspicion; doubtful in point of honesty. [Colloq.]

> You drive a *queer* bargain with your friends, and are found out, and imagine the world will punish you.
> *Thackeray.*
>
> "We've seen his name—the old man's—on some very *queer* paper," says B. with a wink to J.
> *Thackeray*, Philip, iv.

3. Counterfeit; worthless. [Slang.]

> Put it about in the right quarter that you'll buy *queer* bills by the lump. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 5.

4. Having a sensation of sudden or impending illness; sick or languid. [Colloq.]

> Little of all we value here
> Wakes on the morn of its hundredth year
> Without both feeling and looking *queer*.
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Deacon's Masterpiece.

A queer fish. See *fish*[1].—**Queer Street**, an imaginary place, where persons in financial or other difficulties, and flighty, uncertain, and "shady" characters generally, are feigned to live. [Slang.]

> A fair friend of ours has removed to *Queer-street*; . . . you'll soon be an orphan-in-law.
> *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xl.
>
> I am very high in *Queer Street* just now, ma'am, having paid your bills before I left town.
> *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xiv. (*Davies.*)

= **Syn. 1.** *Strange*, *Odd*, etc. (see *eccentric*), curious, extraordinary, unique, fantastic.

II. *n.* Counterfeit money; "green goods." [Slang.]—**To shove the queer**, to pass counterfeit money. [Slang.]

queer[1] (kwēr), *v. t.* [< *queer*[1], *a.*] 1. To banter; ridicule; deride. [Slang.]

> Who in a row like Tom could lead the van,
> Booze in the ken, or at the spellken hustle?
> Who *queer* a flat? *Byron*, Don Juan, xi. 19.

> A shoulder-knotted puppy, with a grin,
> *Queering* the threadbare curate, let him in.
> *Colman the Younger.*

2. To puzzle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

queer[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quire*[1]. *Cotgrave.*

queer[3] (kwēr), *n.* [Formerly also *quare*; prob. ult. < L. *quadrus*, square: see *quarry*[1], *square*.] One of the joints or division-planes of queery rock. [Cornwall, Eng.]

queerer (kwēr′ėr), *n.* One who banters or ridicules. [Slang.]

> 'Twould be most tedious to describe
> The common-place of this facetious tribe,
> These wooden wits, these Quizzers, *Queerers*, Smokers,
> These practical nothing-so-easy Jokers.
> *Colman the Younger.*

queerity (kwēr′i-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *quearity*; < *queer*[1] + *-ity*.] Queerness. [Rare.]

> No Person whatsoever shall be admitted [to the "Ugly Club"] without a visible *Quearity* in his Aspect, or peculiar Cast of Countenance. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 17.

queerly (kwēr′li), *adv.* In a queer, odd, or singular manner.

queerness (kwēr′nes), *n.* The state or character of being queer.

queery (kwēr′i), *a.* [Formerly also *quarey*; < *queer*[3] + *-y*[1].] Breaking up in cuboidal masses, as rocks in various quarries. [Cornwall, Eng.]

queest (kwēst), *n.* [Also *queast*, *quest*, *quist*, formerly *quoist*, also corruptly *quease*, *queeze*, *quice*; < ME. *quysht*, prob. a contr. form of *cushat*.] The cushat or ring-dove, *Columba palumbus*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> Askes beth goode, and so hoot is noo dounge
> Of foule as of the douve, a *quysht* outake [excepted].
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

queet[1] (kwēt), *n.* [A dial. var. of *coot*.] The coot, *Fulica atra*. [Prov. Eng.]

queet[2] (kwēt), *n.* [Also *quit*, *cuit*, *cute*, *coot*; origin obscure.] An ankle. [Scotch.]

> The first an' step that she stepp'd in,
> She stepped to the *queet*.
> *The Drowned Lovers* (Child's Ballads, II. 179).
>
> The second brother he stepped in,
> He stepped to the *quit*;
> Then out he jump'd upo' the bank,
> Says, "This water's wond'rous deep."
> *Bondsey and Mairy* (Child's Ballads, II. 379).

queez-madam (kwēz′mad″am), *n.* [F. *cuisse-madame*.] The cuisse-madam, a French jargonelle pear. [Scotch.]

> He'll glowr at an auld-warld barkit sik-snag as if it were a *queez-maddam* in full bearing. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxi.

queff, quegh, queigh, *n.* Same as *quaigh*.

queint[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *quaint*.

queint[2]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *quench*. *Chaucer.*

queintise†, *n.* A variant of *quaintise*.

quekeborde†, *n.* [ME., appar. as if **quickboard*, < *quick* + *board*.] An old game, prohibited under Edward IV. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 512.

Quekett's indicator. See *indicator*, 1 (*c*).

quelch (kwelch), *n.* [Cf. *squelch*.] A blow; a bang. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quele[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *quail*[1], *queal*.

quele[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *wheel*.

quelea (kwē′lē-ạ), *n.* [African (?).] 1. The crimson-beaked weaver-bird of Africa.—2. [*cap.*]

Quelea sanguinirostris.

[NL. (Reichenbach, 1850).] A genus of African weaver-birds or *Ploceidæ*, containing such species as the above, *Q. sanguinirostris*.

quell (kwel), *v.* [< ME. *quellen*, < AS. *cwellan* (= OS. *quellian* = OHG. *quellan*, *cwellan*, *quellen*, *chellen*, *chelon*, MHG. *chwellen*, *chollen*, *quellen*, *queln*, *koln*, G. *quälen* = Icel. *kvelja* = Sw. *qvälja*), kill, lit. cause to die, causal of *cwelan*, etc., die, E. *queal*, now usually *quail*:

see *quail*[1]. The common identification of *quell* with *kill*[1], of which it is said to be the earlier form, is erroneous.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To cause to die; put to death; kill; slay.

Take heed that thou reveal it ere thou be *quelled* to death. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

The dokes criden as men wolde hem *quelle*. *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 570.

Hee lete catch the King & kyllen hym soone, And his Princes of price prestlich hee *quelde*. *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 925.

Treading one vpon another, they *quelled* to death . . . a multitude of the common souldiours. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 20.

And *quell'd* the Snakes which round his [William's] Cradle ran. *Prior*, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 9.

2. To cause to cease; subdue; crush: as, to *quell* an insurrection.

Appointed . . . to *quell* seditions and tumults. *Atterbury.*

The mutiny was *quelled* with much less difficulty than had been feared. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

3. To reduce to peace or inaction; quiet; allay.

But Consideration is of greater Use, as it suggests Arguments from Reason to *quell* and allay the sudden heat of Passions. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. vii.

Me Agamemnon urg'd to deadly hate; 'Tis past — I *quell* it; I resign to fate. *Pope*, Iliad, xviii. 144.

Caroline refused tamely to succumb. . . . Bent on victory over a mortal pain, she did her best to *quell* it. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xi.

4†. To dash out; destroy.

They fighten, and bryngen hors and man to grounde, And with hire axes oute the braynes *quelle*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 46.

=Syn. 2. To overpower, put down, lay, smother.—3. To calm, compose.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To die; perish.

Yet did he quake and quiver, like to *quell*. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 42.

2. To abate.

Winter's wrath beginnes to *quell*. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., March.

quell (kwel), *n.* [< *quell*, *v.*] 1†. Murder. [Rare.]

What cannot you and I . . . put upon His spongy officers, who shall bear the guilt Of our great *quell*? *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 72.

2. Power or means of quelling or subduing. [Rare and poetical.]

Awfully he [Love] stands, A sovereign *quell* is in his waving hands; No sight can bear the lightning of his bow. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

queller (kwel'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *queller*, < AS. *cwellere*, a killer, < *cwellan*, kill: see *quell*.] 1†. One who quells or kills; a slayer.

And our posterite shalbe reproued as children of homecides, ye of regicides, and prince *quellers*. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 1.

Mrs. Quickly. Murder! . . . thou art a honey-seed [homicide], a man-*queller*, and a woman-*queller*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 59.

2. One who subdues or crushes.

Hail, Son of the Most High, heir of both worlds, *Queller* of Satan! *Milton*, P. R., iv. 634.

quelliot, *n.* [< Sp. *cuello*, a ruff.] A kind of ruff.

Our rich mockado doublet, with our cut cloth-of-gold sleeves, and our *quellio*. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

Your Hungerland bands, and Spanish *quellio* ruffs. *Massinger*, City Madam, iv. 4.

quelm, *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *whelm*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 323.

quelquechose (kelk'shōz), *n.* [Also *quelkchose* (also *queckshoes*, *keckshose*, *kickshose*, *kickshaws*, etc.: see *kickshaw*), < F. *quelquechose*, something, < *quelque*, some, + *chose*, thing: see *chose*[2]. Cf. *kickshaw*.] A trifle; a kickshaw.

Only let me love none, no, not the sport, From country grass to confitures of court, Or city's *quelque-choses*, let not report My mind transport. *Donne*, Love's Usury.

quemet, *a.* [ME., also *quem*, *cweme*, earlier *i-queme*, *i-cweme*, < AS. *gecwēme*, pleasing, agreeable, acceptable, fit (cf., with diff. prefix, OHG. *biquāmi*, MHG. *bequæme*, G. *bequem*, fit), < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix, + *cuman* (pret. **cwam*, *com*), come: see *come*, and cf. *become* and *comely*.] Pleasing; agreeable.

Wherfore I beqwethe me to your *qweme* spouse, To lyue with in lykyng to my lyfes ende. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 633.

quemet, *v.* [ME. *quemen*, < AS. *cwēman*, also *gecwēman*, please, satisfy, propitiate, < *gecwēme*, pleasing, becoming: see *queme*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To become; suit; fit; satisfy; please.

That [virtue] is approperid into noo degree, But the firste Fadir in magestee, Which may his heires deeme hem that him *queme*, Al were he mytre, corone, or diademe. *Chaucer*, Gentileness, l. 20.

God ȝeue us grace in oure lyuynge To serue oure God, & Marie to *queeme*. *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

Parys full pristly with preciouse araye Worshippit that worthy in wedys full riche, As *queemet* for a qwene & qwaintly atyret, That Priam hade purueit & to the place sent. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3404.

Such merimake holy Saints doth *queme*. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., May.

II. *intrans.* To become; come to be.

To *qweme* qwyt of all other, To skape out of skathe and sklaunder to falle. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1809.

quemfult, *a.* [ME., < *queme* + *-ful*.] Becoming; fit.

Now, sothely, na thyng bot a lathynge of all this worldis blysse, of all fleschely lykynges in thi herte, and a *quemfull* langynge with a thristy ȝernynge to heuenly ioye. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

Haile! *quemfull* Queene, quaintly shape! Mosto of all Macedoine menskfull Ladie! *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 582.

quemly†, *adv.* [ME., < *queme* + *-ly*[2].] In a pleasing or fitting manner.

The golde was all gotyn, & the grete sommes Of qwhete, & of qwhite sylver, *quemly* to-gedur. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 11783.

quench (kwench), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quenched*, formerly also *queint*. [< ME. *quenchen* (pret. *quenete*, *quęynte*), < AS. *cwencan* (also, in comp., *ā-cwencan*), quench, put out, causal of **cwincan* (pret. **cwanc*), in comp. *ā-cwincan* (= OFries. *kwinka*), go out, be extinguished; cf. **cwinan* (pret. **cwān*), in comp. *ā-cwīnan*, go out, be extinguished.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To extinguish or put out, as fire.

Thy rage shall burn thee up, and thou shalt turn To ashes, ere our blood shall *quench* that fire. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 345.

The taper, *quenched* so soon, Had ended merely in a snuff, not stink. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 112.

2. To extinguish or allay; stop; put an end to, as thirst.

The gentle deare returnd the selfe-same way, Thinking to *quench* her thirst at the next brooke. *Spenser*, Sonnets, lxvii.

In lavish streams to *quench* a country's thirst. *Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 175.

3†. To relieve the thirst of.

A bottle of ale, to *quench* me, rascal. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

4. To suppress; stifle; check; repress; destroy: as, to *quench* a passion or emotion.

The supposition of the lady's death Will *quench* the wonder of her infamy. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1. 241.

Parthians should, the next year, tame The proud Lucanians, and nigh *quench* their Name. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

As I have much *quenched* my senses, and disused my body from pleasure, and so tried how I can endure to be my own grave, so I try now how I can suffer a prison. *Donne*, Letters, xxviii.

5. To lay or place in water, as a heated iron. See *temper*.

In *quenching* a tool of which one portion is thick and another thin, the thickest part should generally be the first to enter the water. *C. P. B. Shelley*, Workshop Appliances, p. 323.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be extinguished; go out.

Right anon on of the fyres *queynte*, And quykede agayn, and after that anon That other fyr was queynt, and al agon. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1476.

Zif he be chosen to ben Prelate, and is not worthi, is Lampe *quenchethe* anon. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 60

That hand shall burn in never-*quenching* fire. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 5. 109.

2. To lose zeal; cool; become cool.

Dost thou think in time She will not *quench*? *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 5. 47.

quencht (kwench), *n.* [< *quench*, *v.*] The act of quenching or extinguishing; also, the state of being extinguished.

The same *quench* he hath cast Upon my life shall quite put out his fame. *Chapman*, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1.

quenchable (kwen'cha-bl), *a.* [< *quench* + *-able*.] Capable of being quenched or extinguished.

quench-coalt (kwench'kōl), *n.* [< *quench*, *v.*, + obj. *coal*.] Anything which quenches or extinguishes fire: applied figuratively to a cold, heartless professor of religion.

Zeal hath in this our earthly mould little fuel, much *quench-coal*; is hardly fired, soon cooled. *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 71.

You are *quench-coal*; no sparkle of grace can kindle upon your cold hearth. *D. Rogers.*

quencher (kwen'chėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which quenches or extinguishes.

A griever and *quencher* of the Spirit. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 514.

You would-be *quenchers* of the light to be! *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

2. That which quenches thirst; a draught or drink. [Slang.]

The modest *quencher*, . . . coming close upon the heels of the temperate beverage he had discussed at dinner, awakened a slight degree of fever. *Dickens*, Old Curiosity Shop, xxxv.

At the bottom [of the hill], however, there is a pleasant public, whereat we must really take a modest *quencher*, for the down air is provocative of thirst. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

quench-firet (kwench'fir), *n.* [< *quench*, *v.*, + obj. *fire*.] A machine for extinguishing fire; a fire-extinguisher.

I went to see Sir Sam. Morland's inventions and machines, arithmetical wheeles, *quench-fires*, and new harp. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 10, 1667.

quenching (kwen'ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *quench*, *v.*] 1. The act of extinguishing; also, the state of being extinguished.

Some outward cause fate hath perhaps design'd, Which to the soul may utter *quenching* bring. *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, xxxi.

2. In *metal.*, a method of producing a hard crust on molten metal for convenience in removing it in small plates or disks, called sometimes *rosettes*, instead of allowing it to solidify in one mass. See *rosette*.—**Quenching-tub**, a vessel of water placed beside a blacksmith's forge for cooling or tempering the irons.

quenchless (kwench'les), *a.* [< *quench* + *-less*.] That cannot be quenched or repressed; inextinguishable: as, *quenchless* fire or fury.

Come, bloody Clifford, rough Northumberland, I dare your *quenchless* fury to more rage. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 28.

His hate Is *quenchless* as his wrongs. *Shelley*, Queen Mab, v.

quenchlessly (kwench'les-li), *adv.* In a quenchless manner.

quenchlessness (kwench'les-nes), *n.* The state of being quenchless or unquenchable.

quenchuret, *n.* [ME., also *quenchour*; irreg. < *quench* + *-ure*.] The act of quenching.

Whanne ȝe haue do ȝoure *quenchour*, putte alle the watris togidere. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 6.

quenelle (kę-nel'), *n.* [F.] In *cookery*, a forcemeat ball made of a rich and delicately seasoned paste of chicken, veal, or the like. Quenelles are usually served as entrées.

quenouille-training (kę-nö'lyé-trā'ning), *n.* [F. *quenouille* = It. *connochia*, < ML. *conucula*, *colucula*, a distaff, dim. of L. *colus*, a distaff.] In *hort.*, a mode of training trees or shrubs in a conical form, with their branches bent downward, so that they resemble a distaff in shape.

quenstedtite (kwen'stet-īt), *n.* [Named after F. A. *Quenstedt* (1809–89), a German geologist and mineralogist.] A hydrous sulphate of iron, occurring in tabular monoclinic crystals of a reddish-violet color: it is found in Chili.

quentiset, *n.* Same as *quaintise*.

quequert, *n.* A Middle English form of *quiver*[2].

quercetic (kwėr-set'ik), *a.* [< *quercet(in)* + *-ic*.] Produced from quercetin: as, *quercetic* acid.

quercetine, *n.* Same as *quercitin*.

quercetum (kwėr-sē'tum), *n.* [L., an oak-wood, < *quercus*, an oak: see *Quercus*.] A collection of living oaks, as in a botanical garden. The word is so applied in the Kew Gardens, London.

quercine (kwėr'sin), *a.* [< L. *quercinus*, of the oak, of oak-leaves, < L. *quercus*, oak: see *Quercus*.] Of or pertaining to the oak or oak-trees.

Quercineæ (kwėr-sin'ę-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < L. *quercinus*, of the oak, + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous trees and shrubs of the apetalous order *Cupuliferæ*, characterized by the usually three-celled ovary, lobed perianth, numerous stamens, and fruit a nut partly or wholly surrounded by an involucre or cupule. It contains 4 genera, including the oak, beech, and chestnut, for which see *Quercus* (the type), *Fagus*, *Castanea*, and *Castanopsis*. The range of the whole tribe is included in that of the oak (see *Quercus*), except in the case of the beech, which extends into South America, Australia, and New Zealand.

quercitannic (kwėr-si-tan'ik), *a.* [< L. *quercus*, oak, + E. *tannic*.] Same as *tannic*.

The tannin of the quercitron, or *quercitannic* acid.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 101.

quercite (kwėr'sīt), *n.* [< L. *quercus*, an oak, + *-ite*².] A crystalline substance, $C_6H_7(OH)_5$, derived from acorns, which resembles the sugars in that it is sweet and optically active, but does not ferment with yeast or reduce metallic salts.

quercitin (kwėr'si-tin), *n.* [Accom. from *quercitron*, as if < L. *quercetum*, an oak-wood (< *quercus*, an oak), + *-in*².] A substance derived from quercitrin by the action of mineral acids.

quercitrin (kwėr'sit-rin), *n.* [< *quercitr(on)* + *-in*².] A glucoside, $C_{33}H_{38}O_{20}$, which forms yellow crystalline needles or tablets. It is the coloring principle of quercitron-bark. Also called *quercitrone*.

quercitron (kwėr'sit-ron), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *quercus*, an oak, + *citrus*, a tree of the lemon kind: see *citron*.] 1. The black or dyers' oak, *Quercus tinctoria*, a tree from 70 to 100 feet high, common through the eastern half of the United States and in southern Canada. Its wood is of some value, and its bark is of considerable importance. The latter, though outwardly dark, is inwardly yellow, whence the tree is also called *yellow* or *yellow-bark oak*.

2. The bark of this tree. It contains, in the principle quercitrin, a yellow dye, which is now used in the form of a preparation called *flavin*. It is also used for tanning, and occasionally in medicine, but the coloring matter hinders these applications.

quercitron-bark (kwėr'sit-ron-bärk), *n.* Same as *quercitron*, 2.

quercitron-oak (kwėr'sit-ron-ōk), *n.* Same as *quercitron*, 1.

quercivorous (kwėr-siv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *quercus*, an oak, + *vorare*, devour.] In *zoöl.*, feeding on the oak, as an insect.

Quercus (kwėr'kus), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675), < L. *quercus*, an oak, = E. *fir*, q. v.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees, the oaks, type of the apetalous order *Cupuliferæ* and of the tribe *Quercineæ*. It is characterized by usually slender and pendulous or erect staminate catkins, the stamens and calyx-lobes of each flower being six in number, and by the scattered or clustered fertile flowers, composed of an ovary commonly with three cells, six ovules, and a three-lobed stigma, surrounded by an involucre of more or less consolidated scales, which becomes a hardened cupule or cup around the flat or rounded base of the nut or acorn. There are about 300 species, natives of all north temperate regions, extending through Mexican mountains and the Andes into the United States of Colombia, and in the mountains of Asia to the Moluccas. They are entirely absent in South America beyond the equator, in Australasia and the Pacific islands, and in Africa outside of the Mediterranean region. They are mainly trees of large size, hard and durable wood, and slow growth, sprouting repeatedly from the root; a few only are never more than shrubs. The characteristic oak-leaf is alternate, thin, and veiny, deeply and pinnately lobed, with the lobes either rounded, as in the white oak, or ending in bristle-points, as in the black and red oaks; but the genus includes great diversity of form, ranging to thick and entire evergreen leaves in the live-oak and others. (See cut under *oak*.) The fruit or acorn matures in one year in the white oak, bur-oak, post-oak, live-oak, and the chestnut oaks; in other Atlantic species, the biennial-fruited oaks, in two. The yellowish catkins precede or accompany the leaves. The numerous American and European species all belong (with the exception of *Q. densiflora*, the peach-oak of California) to the subgenus *Lepidobalanus* (Endlicher, 1844), with slender and loose-flowered proper aments, and broad cupules with imbricated scales. Of these over 50 are found in Mexico and Central America, and about 40 within the United States, 25 of which occur only east of the Rocky Mountains, and about 15 in California. They extend in North America as far north as 45°, in Europe to 56°. The oaks of central and eastern Asia constitute five other sections, mostly with erect staminate spikes, and include about 106 species. See *oak*, *acorn*, *black-jack*, *blue-jack*, *encino*, *holm-oak*, *kermes-oak*, *live-oak*, *pin-oak*, *post-oak*, *red-oak*, *roble*, *scrub-oak*, *shingle-oak*, *valonia-oak*, *weinscot-oak*, *water-oak*, *willow-oak*.

quere†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quire*¹, *quire*².

querela† (kwē-rē'lä), *n.* [L., a complaint, lament: see *quarrel*¹.] A complaint to a court. See *audita querela*.—**Duplex querela.** See *double quarrel*, under *quarrel*¹. **Querela inofficiosi testamenti**, in *civil law*, an action by which an inofficious or undutiful will was attacked.—**Querela nullitatis**, in systems of procedure based on the Roman law, an action to get a judicial decree that an act was void.

querele†, **querelle**†, *n.* Obsolete (Middle English) forms of *quarrel*¹.

querent¹ (kwē'rent), *n.* [< L. *querent(t-)s*, ppr. of *queri*, complain, lament. Cf. *quarrel*¹, *querela*, *querimony*, etc.] A complainant; a plaintiff.

querent² (kwē'rent), *n.* [< L. *quærent(t-)s*, ppr. of *quærere*, ask, inquire: see *quest*¹.] An inquirer. [Rare.]

When a patient or *querent* came to him [Dr. Napier], he presently went to his closet to pray. *Aubrey*, Misc., p. 133.

querimonious (kwer-i-mō'ni-us), *a.* [< L. as if **querimonious*, < *querimonia*, a complaint: see *querimony*.] Complaining; querulous; apt to complain.

querimoniously (kwer-i-mō'ni-us-li), *adv.* [< *querimonious* + *-ly*².] In a querimonious manner; with complaint; querulously.

To thee, dear Tom, myself addressing,
Most *querimoniously* confessing
That I of late have been compressing.
Sir J. Denham, A Dialogue.

querimoniousness (kwer-i-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* [< *querimonious* + *-ness*.] The character of being querimonious; disposition to complain; a complaining temper.

querimony† (kwer'i-mō-ni), *n.* [< F. *querimonie* = It. *querimonia*, *querimonio*, < L. *querimonia*, a complaint, < *queri*, complain, lament: see *querent*¹.] A complaint; a complaining.

Hys brother's dayly *querimonye*.
Hall, Edward IV., an. 17.

Here cometh over many *querimonies*, and complaints against me, of lording it over my brethern.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 51.

querist (kwē'rist), *n.* [< *quer-y* + *-ist*.] One who inquires or asks questions.

And yet a late hot *Querist* for Tithes, whom ye may know, by his Wits lying over beside him in the Margin, to be ever beside his Wits in the Text. *Milton*, Considerations.

I shall propose some considerations to my gentle *querist*.
Spectator.

queristert, *n.* A variant of *quirister*, for *chorister*.

quirk¹ (kwėrk), *v.* [< ME. *querken* = OFries. *querka*, *querdza*, North Fries. *querke*, *qurke* = Icel. *kyrkja*, *kvirkja*, throttle, = OSw. *quarka* = Dan. *kværke*, throttle, strangle, suffocate; from the noun, North Fries. *querk* = Icel. *kverk* = Dan. *kværk*, throat. Cf. *querken*.] **I.** *trans.* To throttle; choke; stifle; suffocate.

II. *intrans.* To grunt; moan. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

querk² (kwėrk), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *quirk*¹.

querken† (kwėr'ken), *v. t.* [Also *quirken*; < ME. *querkenen*; < *querk*¹ + *-en*¹.] Same as *querk*¹.

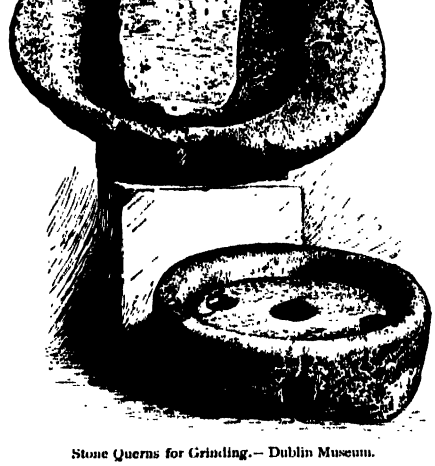
Chekenyd or *qwerkenyd*. *Prompt. Parv.* (*Halliwell.*)

querl (kwėrl), *v. t.* [Also *quirl*; a dial. var. of *twirl*, perhaps due to confusion with *curl*. Cf. G. *querlen*, twirl.] To twirl; turn or wind round; coil: as, to *querl* a cord, thread, or rope. [U. S.]

querl (kwėrl), *n.* [< *querl*, *v.*] A twist; a curl. [U. S.]

And the crooks and *querls* of the branches on the floor.
Harper's Mag., LXX. 21.

quern (kwėrn), *n.* [Also dial. *kern*, and formerly *curn*; < ME. *quern*, *cwerne*, < AS. *cweorn*, *cwyrn* = OS. *quern*, *querna* = OFries. *quern* = D. *kweern* = MLG. *quern*, *querne* = OHG. *chwirna*, *quirn*, *churn*, MHG. *churne*, *kurn*, *kürne* = Icel. *kvern*, mod. *kvörn* = Sw. *qvarn* = Dan. *kværn* = Goth. *kwairnus*, a millstone, a quern.] 1. A stone hand-mill for grinding grain. The most usual form consists of two circular flat stones, the upper one pierced in the center, and revolving on a wooden or metal pin inserted in the lower. In using the quern the grain is dropped with one hand into the central opening, while with the other the upper stone is revolved by means of a stick inserted in a small hole near the edge.



Stone Querns for Grinding.—Dublin Museum.

Men wende that bele Isaude
Ne coude hem noght of love werne;
And yet she that grynt at a *querne*
Is al to good to ese hir harte.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1798.

Some apple-colour'd corn
Ground in faire *querns*; and some did spindles turn.
Chapman, Odyssey, vii. 139.

We stopped at a little hut, where we saw an old woman grinding with the *quern*. *Boswell*, Johnson, IV. x.

The old hand-mill, or *quern*, such as Pennant sketched the Hebrides women grinding with in the last century, has not yet gone out; Dr. Mitchell says there are thousands of them at work in Scotland, where still
"The music for a hungry wame
Is grinding o' the *quernie*."
E. B. Tylor (Academy, Sept. 18, 1880).

2. A hand-mill used for grinding pepper, mustard, and the like. Such querns were used even on the table, and as early as the sixteenth century.

quern (kwėrn), *v. t.* and *i.* [Formerly also *kern*, *curn*; < *quern*, *n.*] To grind.

Fly where men feel
The *curning* [var. *cunning*] axel-tree; and those that suffer
Beneath the chariot of the snowy bears.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, v.

quern-stone (kwėrn'stōn), *n.* A millstone.

Theyre corne in *quernstoans* they do grind.
Stanihurst, tr. of Virgil, i. (*Nares.*)

querpo, *n.* See *cuerpo*.

Querquedula (kwėr-kwed'ū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1824), < L. *querquedula*, a kind of teal; by some doubtfully connected with Gr. *κερκοῦρος*, < *κίρκουρος*, a kind of light boat. Hence ult. E. *kestrel*, q. v.] A genus of *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anatinæ*, containing a number of species of all countries, notable for their small size, beauty, and excellence of flesh; the teal. The common teal of Europe is *Q. crecca*; the garganey or summer teal is *Q. circia*; the green-winged teal of North America is *Q. carolinensis*; the blue-winged, *Q. discors*; the cinnamon, *Q. cyanoptera*. See *Nettion*, and cut under *teal*.

querquedule (kwėr'kwē-dūl), *n.* [< *Querquedula*, q. v.] A book-name of ducks of the genus *Querquedula*; a teal.

querret, *n.* A Middle English form of *quarry*².

querrour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *quarrier*¹.

querry†, *n.* See *equery*.

quert†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quart*².

Querula (kwer'ū-lä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *querulus*, complaining: see *querulous*.] A genus of

Piahau (*Querula purpurata*).

fruit-crows, giving name to the subfamily *Querulinæ*; the type is *Q. purpurata*, the piahau. *Vieillot*, 1816.

querulation (kwer-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< ML. **querulatio(n-)*, < *querulari*, complain, < L. *querulus*, complaining: see *querulous*.] A complaint; murmuring.

Will not these mournings, menaces, *querulations*, stir your hearts, because they are derived from God through us, his organ-pipes, as if they had lost their vigour by the way? *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 349.

querulential† (kwer-ū-len'shal), *a.* [< *querul(ous)* + *-ent* + *-ial*.] Having a tendency to querulousness; querulous. [Rare.]

Walpole had by nature a propensity, and by constitution a plea, for being captious and *querulential*, for he was a martyr to the gout. *Cumberland*, Memoirs, I. 23.

Querulinæ (kwer-ū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Querula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cotingidæ*, taking name from the genus *Querula*: same as *Gymnoderinæ*. *Swainson*, 1837.

querulous (kwer'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *querulus*, full of complaints, complaining, < *queri*, complain, lament: see *querent*¹.] 1. Complaining; habitually complaining; disposed to murmur or express dissatisfaction: as, a *querulous* man.

O *querulous* and weak!—whose useless brain
Once thought of nothing, and now thinks in vain;
Whose eye reverted weeps o'er all the past.
Cowper, Hope, l. 29.

2. Expressing complaint; proceeding from a complaining habit: as, a *querulous* tone of voice.

Quickened the fire and laid the board,
Mid the crone's angry, *querulous* word
Of surly wonder.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 69.

3†. Quarrelsome.

Warlike, ready to fight, *querulous*, and mischievous.
Holland.

The cock his crested helmet bent,
And down his *querulous* challenge sent.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

=Syn. 1 and 2. See *plaintive* and *petulant*.

querulously (kwer'ǒ-lus-li), *adv.* In a querulous or complaining manner.

querulousness (kwer'ǒ-lus-nes), *n.* The state of being querulous; disposition to complain, or the habit or practice of murmuring.

query (kwē'ri), *n.*; pl. *queries* (-riz). [Formerly, as L., *quære*, being the L. *quære*, ask, inquire (i. e. 'inquire further into this,' 'look this up'), 2d pers. sing. impv. of *quærere*, seek, search for, ask, inquire: much used as a marginal note or memorandum to indicate a question or doubt, and hence taken as a noun: see *quest*.] A question; an inquiry to be answered or resolved; specifically, a doubt or challenge, as of a written or printed statement, represented by the interrogation-point (?), or by an abbreviation, *q.*, *qq.*, or *qu.*, or by both.

This name of Sion, Silon, or Siam may worthily move a *quære* to Geographers. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 459.

Answer'd all *queries* touching those at home
With a heaved shoulder and a saucy smile.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

=Syn. *Inquiry*, *Interrogation*, etc. See *question*.

query (kwē'ri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *queried*, ppr. *querying*. [< *query*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To put a query; ask a question or questions; express doubt.

Three college sophs, . . .
Each prompt to *query*, answer, and debate.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 381.

He *queried*, and reasoned thus within himself.
S. Parker, Bibliotheca Biblica, I. 394.

II. *trans.* 1. To mark with a query; express a desire to examine as to the truth of.

This refined observation delighted Sir John, who dignifies it as an axiom, yet afterwards came to doubt it with a "sed de hoc quære"—*query* this!
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., II. 384.

It [Chelsea College] was afterwards repurchased by that monarch (but *query* if purchase money was ever paid).
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 185.

2. To seek by questioning; inquire or ask: as, to *query* the sum or amount; to *query* the motive or the fact.

We shall not proceed to *query* what truth there is in palmistry. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 24.

3. To examine by questions; address queries to: as, to *query* a person. *Clayton.*

quesal, *n.* Same as *quetzal*.

queset (kwēz), *v. t.* [< L. *quæsere*, seek, beg, ask, var. of *quærere*, seek, ask: see *quest*[1].] To search after; look for. *Milton.* [Rare.]

quesitive (kwes'i-tiv), *a.* [< ML. *quæsitivus*, seeking, desirous, < L. *quærere*, pp. *quæsitus*, seek, inquire: see *quest*[1]. Cf. *inquisitive*.] Interrogatory.—**Quesitive quantity.** See *quantity*.

quest[1] (kwest), *n.* [< ME. *queste*, < OF. *queste*, F. *quête* = Pr. *questa*, *quista* = It. *chiesta*, < ML. *quæsta*, < L. *quæsita* (sc. *res*), a thing sought, *quæsitum*, a question, fem. or neut. of *quæsitus*, pp. of *quærere*, also *quæsere*, OL. *quairere*, seek, search for, seek to get, desire, get, acquire, obtain, seek to learn, ask, inquire, etc. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *querent*[2], *query*, *question*, *acquire*, *conquer*, *exquire*, *inquire*, *perquire*, *require*, *acquest*, *conquest*, *inquest*, *request*, etc., *exquisite*, *perquisite*, *inquisition*, *perquisition*, *requisition*, etc. In def. 6 *quest* is in part an aphetic form of *inquest*.] 1. The act of seeking; search; pursuit; suit.

The Bassa of Sidon's servants, who were abroad in *quest* of Mules for the service of their Master.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 32.

Her sunny locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece; . . .
And many Jasons come in *quest* of her.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 172.

Greek pirates, roving, like the corsairs of Barbary, in *quest* of men, laid the foundations of Greek commerce.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 127.

2. An act of searching or seeking, as for a particular object: as, the *quest* of the holy grail.

Thei entred in to many *questes* for to knowe whiche was the beste knyght. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 503.

A long and wearisome *quest* of spiritual joys, which, for all he knows, he may never arrive to.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xl., Pref.

And those that had gone out upon the *Quest*,
Wasted and worn, and but a tithe of them,
And those that had not, stood before the King.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. A body of searchers collectively; a searching party.

The senate hath sent about three several *quests*
To search you out. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 46.

4. Inquiry; examination.

Volumes of report
Run with these false and most contrarious *quests*
Upon thy doings. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 1. 62.

5. Request; desire; solicitation; prayer; demand.

Gad not abroad at every *quest* and call
Of an untrain'd hope or passion.
G. Herbert, The Temple, Content.

6. A jury of inquest; a sworn body of examiners; also, an inquest.

By God, my maister lost c. marc by a sente of Margyt Bryg upon a defence of atteynt, because a *quest* passed ayenst hyr of xij. penyworth lond by yeer.
Paston Letters, I. 404.

The judge at the empanelling of the *quest* had his grave looks. *Latimer*, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

The *quest* of jury-men was call'd.
Sir Hugh of the Grime (Child's Ballads, VI. 249).

What lawful *quest* have given their verdict up
Unto the frowning judge? *Shak.*, Rich. III., I. 4. 189.

xii. they must be to make an enquest or, as some call it, a *quest*. An enquest or *quest* is called a lawfull kind of triall by xii. men. *Smith*, Commonwealth, ii. 18. (*Richardson.*)

Crowner's quest. See *crowner*[2].—**Kirby's quest**, an ancient record remaining with the remembrancer of the Exchequer: so called from its being the inquest of John de Kirby, treasurer of King Edward I. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*

quest[1] (kwest), *v.* [< ME. *questen*, < OF. *quester*, F. *quêter*, seek, < *queste*, a seeking: see *quest*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To go in search; make search or inquiry; pursue.

And that the Prelates have no sure foundation in the Gospell, their own guiltinesse doth manifest; they would not else run *questing* up as high as Adam, to fetch their originall, as the said one of them lately did in publick.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 3.

How soon they were recognized by grammarians ought to be ascertainable at the expense of a few hours' *questing* in such a library as that of the British Museum.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 326.

2. To go begging.

He [Samuel Johnson] dined on venison and champagne whenever he had been so fortunate as to borrow a guinea. If his *questing* had been unsuccessful, he appeased the rage of hunger with some scraps of broken meat.
Macaulay, in Encyc. Brit., XIII. 722.

There was another old beggar-woman down in the town, *questing* from shop to shop, who always amused me.
Fraser's Mag.

3. To give tongue, as a dog on the scent of game.

To bay or *quest* as a dog. *Florio*, p. 1. (*Halliwell.*)

Pup. They are a covey soon scattered, methink; who sprung them, I marle?
Tom. Marry, yourself, Puppy, for aught I know; you *quested* last. *B. Jonson*, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

As some are playing young Spaniels, *quest* at every bird that rises; so others, held very good men, are at a dead stand, not knowing what to doe or say.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 19.

While Redmond every thicket round
Tracked earnest as a *questing* hound.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 31.

II. *trans.* 1. To search or seek for; inquire into or examine. [Rare.]

They *quest* annihilation's monstrous theme.
Byron, Enthusiasm.

2. To announce by giving tongue, as a dog.

Not only to give notice that the dog is on game, but also the particular kind which he is *questing*.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 111.

quest[2] (kwest), *n.* Same as *quest*.

questant† (kwes'tant), *n.* [< OF. *questant*, F. *quêtant*, ppr. of *quester*, F. *quêter*, seek: see *quest*[1], *v.*] A candidate; a seeker of any object; a competitor.

When
The bravest *questant* shrinks, find what you seek,
That fame may cry you loud.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 16.

quest-dove† (kwest'duv), *n.* Same as *quest*.

Panurge halved and fixed upon a great stake the horns of a roe-buck, together with the skin and the right fore-foot thereof, . . . the wings of two bustards, the feet of four *quest-doves*, . . . and a goblet of Beauvois.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 27. (*Davies.*)

quester (kwes'tėr), *n.* [< OF. *questeur*, F. *quêteur*, < L. *quæsitor*, a seeker, < *quærere*, pp. *quæsitus*, seek: see *quest*[1], *v.* Cf. *questor*.] 1. A seeker; a searcher.—2. A dog employed to find game.

The *quester* only to the wood they loose,
Who silently the tainted track pursues.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, iv.

questful (kwest'fûl), *a.* [< *quest*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of quest; searching; investigating.

The summer day he spent in *questful* round.
Lowell, Invita Minerva.

quest-house† (kwest'hous), *n.* The chief watch-house of a parish, generally adjoining a church, where sometimes quests concerning misdemeanors and annoyances were held. *Halliwell.*

A hag, repair'd with vice-complexion'd paint,
A *quest-house* of complaint.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 10.

questing-stone†, *n.* [Appar. < **questing*, verbal n. of **quest*, rub (< MD. *quisten*, rub, rub away, spend, lavish, D. *kuisten*, spend, lavish), + *stone*.] A stone used for rubbing or polishing (?).

Laden with diuerse goods and marchandises, . . . namely with the hides of oxen and of sheepe, with butter, masts, sparres, boordes, *questing-stones*, and wilde werke.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 168.

question (kwes'chon), *n.* [< ME. *question*, *questioun*, < OF. *question*, F. *question* = Pr. *questio*, *question* = Sp. *cuestion* = Pg. *questão* = It. *questione*, *quistione*, < L. *quæstio*(*n*-), a seeking, investigation, inquiry, question, < *quærere*, pp. *quæsitus*, ML. *quæstus*, seek, ask, inquire: see *quest*[1].] 1. The act of interrogation; the putting of inquiries: as, to examine by *question* and answer.

Ross. What sights, my lord?
Lady M. I pray you, speak not; he grows worse and worse;
Question enrages him. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 118.

Leodogran . . . ask'd,
Fixing full eyes of *question* on her face, . . .
"But thou art closer to this noble prince?"
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2. That which is asked; an inquiry; a query; the expression of a desire to know something indicated more or less definitely. In grammar, questions are classed as (1) *direct* (*independent*): as, John is here? is John here? who is that? (2) *indirect* (*dependent*), taking the form of an object-clause: as, he asks if John is here; he asks who that is; (3) *simple*: as, is that man a soldier? (4) *double* (*alternative*, *compound*, *disjunctive*): as, is that man a soldier or a civilian? (5) *indirect double*: as, he asks whether that man is a soldier or not; (6) *deliberative* or *doubting*: as, shall I do it? shall we remain? (7) *positive*: as, is that right?—with emphasis on the verb this expects the answer "No"; (8) *negative*: as, is not that right?—this expects the answer "Yes."

Answer me
Directly unto this *question* that I ask.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 89.

None but they doubtless who were reputed wise had the *Question* propounded to them.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

3. Inquiry; disquisition; discussion.

It is . . . to be put to *question* . . . whether it be lawful for Christian princes or states to make an invasive war only and simply for the propagation of the faith.
Bacon, An Advt. Touching an Holy War.

4. The subject or matter of examination or investigation; the theme of inquiry; a matter discussed or made the subject of disquisition.

Now in things, although not commanded of God, yet lawful because they are permitted, the *question* is what light shall shew us the conveniency which one hath above another. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 4.

The *question* of his [Cæsar's] death is enrolled in the Capitol; his glory not extenuated, . . . nor his offences enforced. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 41.

The press and the public at large are generally so occupied with the *questions* of the day that . . . the more general aspects of political *questions* are seldom . . . considered. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 733.

5. Dispute or subject of debate; a point of doubt or difficulty.

There arose a *question* between some of John's disciples and the Jews about purifying. John iii. 25.

To be, or not to be: that is the *question*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 56.

6. Doubt; controversy; dispute: as, the story is true beyond all *question*.

Our own earth would be barren and desolate without the benign influence of the solar rays, which without *question* is true of all other planets. *Bentley.*

Had they found a linguist half so good,
I make no *question* but the tower had stood.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 85.

In a work which he was, no *question*, acquainted with, we read . . . *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 178.

7. Judicial trial or inquiry; trial; examination.

He that was in *question* for the robbery.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 68.

Mr. Endecott was also left out, and called into *question* about the defacing the cross in the ensign.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 188.

8. Examination by torture, or the application of torture to prisoners under criminal accusation in order to extort confession.

Such a presumption is only sufficient to put the person to the rack or *question*, . . . and not bring him to condemnation. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

A master, when accused, could offer his slaves for the *question*, or demand for the same purpose the slaves of another; and, if in the latter case they were injured or killed in the process, their owner was indemnified.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 132.

9†. Conversation; speech; talk.

I met the duke yesterday, and had much *question* with him. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 4. 39.

10. In *logic*, a proposition, or that which is to be established as a conclusion, stated by way of interrogation.—11. In *parliamentary usage*: (*a*) The point under discussion by the house; the measure to be voted on: as, to speak to the *question*. (*b*) The putting of the matter discussed to a vote: as, are you ready for the *question*? —**Comparative, complex, double, Eastern question.** See the adjectives. —**Division of the question.** See *division*. —**Horary question**, in *astrol.*, a question the decision of which depends upon the figure of the heavens at the moment it is propounded.—**Hypothetical question.** See *hypothetical*.—**In question**, under consideration or discussion: indicating something just mentioned or referred to.

He is likewise a rival of mine that is, of my other self's, for he does not think his friend Captain Absolute ever saw the lady *in question*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Mr. Wall and his ally exert themselves to make up for the painful absence *in question* to their utmost power.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 213.

Leading question, a question so put as to suggest the answer which is desired, and thus to lead to and prepare the way for such an answer. A party is not allowed to put a leading question to his own witness, except in matters purely introductory, and not touching a point in controversy; and except that if his witness is obviously hostile or defective in memory the court may in its discretion allow a leading question. A party may put leading questions in cross-examining his adversary's witness.—**Mixed questions.** See *mixed*. —**Out of question**, doubtless; beyond question.

Out of question, you were born in a merry hour.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 346.

Out of the question, not worthy of or requiring consideration; not to be thought of.

It is *out of the question* to ask the Diet for money to clear off the enormous debts; so that it is difficult to guess how the matter will end.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 287.

Previous question, in *parliamentary practice*, the question whether a vote shall be come to on the main issue or not, brought forward before the main or real question is put by the Speaker, and for the purpose of avoiding, if the vote is in the negative, the putting of this question. The motion is in the form, "that the question be now put," and the mover and seconder vote against it. In the House of Representatives of the United States (it is not used in the Senate), and in many State legislatures, the object of moving the previous question is to cut off debate and secure immediately a vote on the question under consideration; here, therefore, the mover and seconder vote in the affirmative.

The great remedy against prolix or obstructive debate is the so-called *previous question*, which is moved in the form "Shall the main question be now put?" and when ordered closes forthwith all debate, and brings the House to a direct vote on that main question.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 130.

Question of fact, question of law. See *fact*, 3.—**Question of order.** See *order*. —**Question of privilege.** See *privilege*. —**Real question.** See *real*1.—**The Questions**, the Shorter Catechism of the Westminster Assembly of Divines. [Scotch.] **To beg the question.** See *beg*1.—**To call in question.** (*a*) To doubt; challenge.

You *call in question* the continuance of his love.
Shak., T. N., i. 4. 6.

(*b*) To subject to judicial interrogation.

Touching the resurrection of the dead I am *called in question* by you this day. Acts xxiv. 21.

The governour wrote to some of the assistants about it, and, upon advice with the ministers, it was agreed to *call* . . . them [the offenders] *in question*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 172.

To pop the question. See *pop*1. =**Syn. 2.** *Question, Query, Inquiry, Interrogation*, and *Interrogatory* agree in expressing a form of words used in calling for information or an answer from another. *Question* is the most general in its meaning, and *inquiry* stands next. *Query* stands for a question asked without force, a point about which one would like to be informed: the word is used with all degrees of weakness down to the mere expression of a doubt: as, I raised a *query* as to the strength of the bridge. A *question* may be put in order to test another's knowledge; the other words express an asking for real information. *Interrogatory* is a strong word, expressing an authoritative or searching question that must be explicitly answered, sometimes in law a written question. *Inquiry* is somewhat milder and less direct than *question*, the order of strength being *query, inquiry, question, interrogation*. There is no perceptible difference between *interrogation* and *interrogatory*, except that the former may express also the act. See *ask*1 and *examination*.—4 and 5. Proposition, motion, topic, point.

question (kwes'chon), *v.* [< OF. *questionner*, < ML. *quæstionare*, question, < L. *quæstio*(*n*-), question: see *question*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To ask a question or questions; inquire or seek to know; examine.

He that *questioneth* much shall learn much.
Bacon, Discourse.

And mute, yet seem'd to *question* with their Eyes.
Congreve, Iliad.

2. To debate; reason; consider.

Nor dare I *question* with my jealous thought
Where you may be. *Shak.*, Sonnets, lvii.

3. To dispute; doubt.—4†. To talk; converse.

For, after supper, long he *questioned*
With modest Lucrece. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 122.

I haue heard him oft *question* with Captaine Martin and tell him, except he could shew him a more substantiall triall, he was not inamoured with their durty skill.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 169.

II. *trans.* 1. To inquire of by asking questions; examine by interrogatories: as, to *question* a witness.

Her father loved me; oft invited me;
Still *question'd* me the story of my life.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 129.

They *questioned* him apart, as the custom is,
When first the matter made a noise at Rome.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 127.

2. To doubt of; be uncertain of; mention or treat as doubtful or not to be trusted.

It is much to be *questioned* whether they could ever spin it [asbestos] to a thread.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 229.

There is no possibility to disprove a matter of fact that was never *questioned* or doubted of before.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 167.

Nor *question*
The wisdom that hath made us what we are.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

3. To call in question; challenge; take exception to: as, to *question* an exercise of prerogative.

What uproar 's this? must my name here be *question'd*
In tavern-brawls, and by affected ruffians?
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

Power and right
To *question* thy bold entrance on this place.
Milton, P. L., iv. 882.

Whatever may be *questioned*, it is certain that we are in the presence of an Infinite and Eternal Being.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 44.

=**Syn. 1.** *Ask, Inquire of, Interrogate*, etc. (see *ask*1), catechize.—3. To controvert, dispute.

questionable (kwes'chon-a-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *cuestionable* = Pg. *questionavel* = It. *questionabile*; as *question* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being questioned or inquired of; inviting or seeming to invite inquiry or conversation. [Now rare.]

Thou comest in such a *questionable* shape
That I will speak to thee. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4. 43.

2. Liable to question; suspicious; doubtful; uncertain; disputable: as, the deed is of *questionable* authority; his veracity is *questionable*.

It being *questionable* whether he [Galen] ever saw the dissection of a human body.
Baker, Reflections upon Learning, xv.

The facts respecting him [Governor Van Twiller] were so scattered and vague, and divers of them so *questionable* in point of authenticity, that I have had to give up the search. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 151.

questionableness (kwes'chon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being questionable, doubtful, or suspicious.

questionably (kwes'chon-a-bli), *adv.* In a questionable manner; doubtfully.

questionary (kwes'chon-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *questionnaire* = Sp. *cuestionario* = Pg. *questionario*, < LL. *quæstionarius*, prop. adj., of or pertaining to question, but used only as a noun, LL. a torturer, executioner, ML. also an examiner, a judge, also a solicitor of alms, a beggar, < L. *quæstio*(*n*-), question, inquiry: see *question*.] **I.** *a.* Inquiring; asking questions.

I grow laconick even beyond laconicisme; for sometimes I return only Yes or No to *questionary* or petitionary epistles of half a yard long. *Pope*, To Swift, Aug. 17, 1736.

II. *n.*; pl. *questionaries* (-riz). A pardoner; an itinerant seller of indulgences or relics.

One of the principal personages in the comic part of the drama was . . . a *questionary* or pardoner, one of those itinerants who hawked about from place to place reliques, real or pretended, with which he excited the devotion at once and the charity of the populace, and generally deceived both the one and the other. *Scott*, Abbot, xxvii.

questioner (kwes'chon-ėr), *n.* [< *question* + *-er*1.] One who asks questions; an inquirer.

He that labours for the sparrow-hawk
Has little time for idle *questioners*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

questioning (kwes'chon-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *question*, *v.*] 1. The act of interrogating; a query.—2. Doubt; suspicion.

Those obstinate *questionings*
Of sense and outward things.
Wordsworth, Ode, Immortality, st. 9.

questioningly (kwes'chon-ing-li), *adv.* Interrogatively; as one who questions.

questionist (kwes'chon-ist), *n.* [< *question* + *-ist*.] 1. One who asks questions; a questioner; an inquirer; an investigator; a doubter.

He was not so much a *questionist*, but wrought upon the other's questions, and, like a counsellor, wished him to discharge his conscience, and to satisfy the world.
Bacon, Charge against Wentworth, Works, XII. 221.

2. In old universities, the respondent in the determinations; hence still at Cambridge, a student of three years, who is consequently qualified to be a candidate for a degree.

Yea, I know that heades were cast together, and counsell deuised, that Duns, with all the rable of barbarous *questionistes*, should haue dispossessed of their place and rowmes Aristotle, Plato, Tullie, and Demosthenes.
Ascham, The Scholemaster (Arber's reprint, p. 186).

The papers set on the Monday and Tuesday of the week following contain only about one low question a-piece, to amuse the mass of the *Questionists* during the half-hour before the expiration of which they are not allowed to leave the Senate House.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 291.

questionless (kwes'chon-les), *a.* and *adv.* [< *question* + *-less*.] **I.** *a.* Unquestioning.

With the same clear mind and *questionless* faith.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 498.

II. *adv.* Without question; beyond doubt; doubtless; certainly. [An elliptical use of the adjective, standing for the phrase "it is questionless that."]

I have a mind presages me such thrift
That I should *questionless* be fortunate!
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 176.

She 's abus'd, *questionless*.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iv. 2.

What it [Episcopacy] was in the Apostles time, that *questionlesse* it must be still.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

questman† (kwest'man), *n.* [< *quest*1 + *man*.] 1. One having power to make legal inquiry. Specifically, in *old law*: (*a*) A person chosen to inquire into abuses and misdemeanors, especially such as relate to weights and measures. (*b*) A collector of parish rates. (*c*) An assistant to a churchwarden. Also called *sidesman* and *synod man*. (*d*) A juryman; a person impaneled to try a cause. Also *questryman*.

2. One who laid informations and made a trade of petty lawsuits; a common informer.

questmonger† (kwest'mung"gėr), *n.* [< *quest*1 + *monger*.] A juryman.

questor, quæstor (kwes'tor), *n.* [= F. *questeur* = Sp. *cuestor* = Pg. *questor* = It. *questore*, < L. *quæstor*, a magistrate having special jurisdiction in financial matters (see def.), < *quærere*, pp. *quæsitus*, seek, procure: see *quest*1.] 1. In ancient Rome, a member of one of two distinct classes of magistrates: (*a*) One of two public accusers (*quæstores parricidii*) whose duty it was to lay accusations against those guilty of murder or other capital offense, and to see to the execution of the sentence. This magistracy was in existence at the earliest historic time, but became obsolete about 366 B. C., its functions being transferred to other officers. (*b*) One of the officers (*quæstores classici*) having the care and administration of the public funds; a public treasurer. It was their duty to receive, pay out, and record the public finances, including the collection of taxes, tribute, etc. Questors accompanied the provincial governors, proconsuls, or pretors, and received everywhere the public dues and imports, paid the troops, etc. After Julius Cæsar, some of their functions were given to the pretors and some to the ediles. The number of questors was originally two, but was gradually increased to twenty. Under Constantine the *quæstor sacri palatii* was an imperial minister of much power and importance.

2. In the middle ages, one appointed by the Pope or by a Roman Catholic bishop to announce the granting of indulgences, of which the special condition was the giving of alms to the church.—3. A treasurer; one charged with the collection and care of dues.

questorship, quæstorship (kwes'tor-ship), *n.* [< *questor* + *-ship*.] The office of a questor, or the term of a questor's office.

He whom an honest *quæstorship* has indear'd to the Sicilians. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

questrist† (kwes'trist), *n.* [Irreg. < *quester* + *-ist*.] A person who goes in quest of another. [Rare.]

Some five or six and thirty of his knights,
Hot *questrists* after him, met him at gate.
Shak., Lear, iii. 7. 17.

questryman†, *n.* Same as *questman*.

Then other *questry-men* was call'd;
Twelve of them spoke all in a breast,
Sir Hugh in the Grime, thou 'st now guilty.
Sir Hugh of the Grime (Child's Ballads, VI. 240).

questuary† (kwes'tū-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *questuaire*, < L. *quæstuarius*, pertaining to gain or money-getting, < *quæstus*, gain, acquisition, < *quærere*, pp. *quæstus*, seek, get, obtain: see *quest*1.] **I.** *a.* Studious of gain; seeking gain; also, producing gain.

Although lapidaries and *questuary* enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals . . . are of another belief, conceiving the stones which bear this name (toad stone) to be a mineral concretion, not to be found in animals.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 13.

Some study *questuary* and gainful arts, and every one would thrive in 's calling. *Middleton*, Family of Love, v. 1.

II. *n.* A pardoner; a questionary. *Jer. Taylor*, Dissuasive from Popery, i. 3.

questus (kwes'tus), *n.* [< L. *quæstus*, gain, profit, < *quærere*, seek, obtain: see *quest*1.] In *law*,

land which does not descend by hereditary right, but is acquired by one's own labor and industry. Also *quæstus*.

questword† (kwest'wėrd), *n.* A bequeathment.

The legacies or *questword* of the deceased supplied the rest. *Archæologia* (1792), X. 197. (*Davies.*)

quetch†, *v.* See *quitch*[1].

quethe[1], *v. t.*; pret. *quoth*, ppr. *quething*. [< ME. *quethen* (pret. *quoth*, *quod*, *koth*, *ko*, earlier *quath*, *queth*), < AS. *cwethan* (pret. *cwæth*, pl. *cwædon*, pp. *ge-cwethen*), speak, say. Cf. *bequeath*.] 1. To say; declare; speak. [Obsolete except in the archaic preterit *quoth*.]

I *quethe* hym quyte, and hym release
Of Egypt alle the wildirnesse.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6999.

Being alive and seinge I perysche, i. beinge quycke and *quethyng* I am undone.
Palsgrave, Acolastus (1540). (*Halliwell.*)

"Lordynges," *quoth* he, "now herkneth for the beste."
Chaucer, Prol. to C. T., l. 788.

"I hold by him."
"And I," *quoth* Everard, "by the wassail bowl."
Tennyson, The Epic.

2†. To bequeath.

Hous and rente and outher thyng
Mow they *quethe* at here endyng.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 42. (*Halliwell.*)

quethe[2]†, *n.* See *qued*.

quetzal (kwet'sal), *n.* [Native name.] The paradise-trogon, *Pharomacrus mocinno* (or *Calurus elegans*), the most magnificent of the trogons, of a golden-green and carmine color, with long airy upper tail-coverts projecting like sprays a foot or two beyond the tail. It inhabits Central America, especially Costa Rica. See cut under *trogon*. Also *quesal*, *quijal*.

queue (kū), *n.* [< F. *queue*, a tail, < L. *cauda*, tail: see *cue*[1].] 1. A tail; in *her.*, the tail of a beast.—2. A tail or pendent braid of hair; a pigtail: originally part of the wig, but afterward, and toward the close of the eighteenth century, when it was in common use, formed of the hair of the head. See *cue*[1], 1.—3. Same as *cue*[1], 2.

Several dozen [men] standing in a *queue* as at the ticket office of a railway station.
H. James, Jr., International Episode, p. 13.

4. The tail-piece of a violin or similar instrument.—5. In *musical notation*, the stem or tail of a note.

queue (kū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *queued*, ppr. *queuing*. [< *queue*, *n.*] To tie, braid, or fasten in a queue or pigtail.

Among his officers was a sturdy veteran named Keldermeester, who had cherished through a long life a mop of hair . . . *queued* so tightly to his head that his eyes and mouth generally stood ajar, and his eyebrows were drawn up to the top of his forehead.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 316.

queued (kūd), *a.* [< *queue* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, same as *tailed*: used in the phrases *double queued*, *triple queued*, etc.

quever†, *a.* See *quiver*[1].

quew†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cue*[1], 3 (*a*).

At the third time the great door openeth, for he shut in one before of purpose to open it when his *quew* came.
Calfhill, Answer to Martiall, p. 209. (*Davies.*)

quey (kwā), *n.* [Also *quee*; ME. *quye*, *qweye*; < Icel. *kvīga* = Sw. *qviga* = Dan. *kvie*, a quey.] A young cow or heifer; a cow that has not yet had a calf. [Scotch.]

Nought left me o' four-and-twenty gude ousen and ky,
My weel-ridden gelding, and a white *quey*.
Fray of Suport (Child's Ballads, VI. 116).

queycht, *n.* An obsolete variant of *quaigh*.

queynt†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *quaint*.

quhilk, *pron.* A Scotch form of *which*.

quhillest, *adv.* An obsolete Scotch form of *whilst*.

quib† (kwib), *n.* [A var. of *quip*; cf. *quibble*.] A sarcasm; a taunt; a gibe; a quip.

After he was gone, Mr. Weston, in lue of thanks to ye Govr and his freinds hear, gave them . . . [a] *quib* (behind their baks) for all their pains.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 151.

quibble (kwib'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quibbled*, ppr. *quibbling*. [Freq. of *quip*; cf. *quib*.] 1. To trifle in argument or discourse; evade the point in question, or the plain truth, by artifice, play upon words, or any conceit; prevaricate.

Quibbling about self-interest and motives, and objects of desire, and the greatest happiness of the greatest number is but a poor employment for a grown man.
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

2. To pun.

His part has all the wit,
For none speakes, carps, and *quibbles* besides him;
I'd rather see him leap, or laugh, or cry,
Than hear the gravest speech in all the play.
Goffe, Careless Shepherdess, Prel. (*Strutt.*)

quibble (kwib'l), *n.* [< *quibble*, *v.*] 1. A start or turn from the point in question, or from plain truth; an evasion; a prevarication.

Quirks and *quibbles* . . . have no place in the search after truth. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind, i. 9, § 27.

His still refuted quirks he still repeats;
New rais'd objections with new *quibbles* meets.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 551.

2. A pun; a trivial conceit.

Puns and *quibbles*. *Addison.*

It was very natural, therefore, that the common people, by a *quibble*, which is the same in Flemish as in English, should call the proposed "Moderation" the "Murderation."
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 529.

quibbler (kwib'lėr), *n.* 1. One who quibbles; one who evades plain truth by trifling artifices, play upon words, or the like.—2. A punster.

quibblet (kwib'let), *n.* Same as *quibble*, 2. *Nares.*

quibbling (kwib'ling), *n.* A pun; a witticism.

I have made a *quibbling* in praise of her myself.
Shirley, Witty Fair One, iii. 2.

quibblingly (kwib'ling-li), *adv.* In a quibbling manner; evasively; punningly.

quibibt, *n.* [ME., also *quibyb*, *quybibe*, *quybybe*, usually in pl. *quibibes*, < OF. *quibibes*, *cubebes*, cubebs: see *cubeb*.] An obsolete form of *cubeb*.

quiblin†, *n.* [Appar. for *quibbling*.] A quibble.

To o'erreach that head that outreacheth all heads,
'Tis a trick rampant! 'tis a very *quiblyn!*
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, iii. 2.

quicet, *n.* Same as *quecst*.

quicht, *v. i.* Same as *quitch*[1].

quick (kwik), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *quik*, *qwik*, *quyk*, *quek*, *cwic*, *cwuc*, < AS. *cwic*, *cwyc*, *cwicu*, *cucu*, living, alive, = OS. OFries. *quik* = D. *kwik* = LG. *quik* = OHG. *quec*, *queh*, *quek*, *chec*, MHG. *quec* (*queck-*), *kec* (*keck-*), G. *queck* (in *quecksilber* = E. *quicksilver*), living, *keck*, living, lively, quick (> Sw. *käck* = Dan. *kjæk*, lively), = Icel. *kvikr*, *kykr* = Sw. *qvick* = Dan. *kvik* (all these forms having an unorig. *k* developed before the orig. *w*) = Goth. *kwius* (**kwiwa-*), living, quick, = L. *vivus*, living (cf. *vivere*, live, > *vita*, life), for orig. **gwivus*, = Gr. *βιός*, life (> *βιοῦν*, live, *βίοτος*, life, way of life) (the same relation of E. *c* (*k*), L. *v*, Gr. *β* appearing in E. *come* = L. *venire* = Gr. *βαίνειν*), = OBulg. *zhivŭ* = Bohem. *zhiwy* = Russ. *zhivu* = Lith. *giras*, living; Skt. √*jīv*, live. To the same root in Teut. belongs Icel. *kveikja*, *kvekja*, kindle (a fire).] **I.** *a.* 1. Living; alive; live. [Archaic.]

Men may sée there the Erthe of the Tombe apertly many tymes steren and meven, as there weren *quykke* thinges undre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 22.

Seven of their Porters were taken, whom Ieremie commanded to be flayed *quicke*.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 24.

He shall come to judge the *quick* and the dead.
Apostles' Creed.

Still this great solitude is *quick* with life.
Bryant, The Prairies.

2. Lively; characterized by physical or mental liveliness or sprightliness; prompt; ready; sprightly; nimble; brisk.

The next lesson wolde be some *quicke* and mery dialoges, elect out of Luciane. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, I. 10.

To have an open ear, a *quick* eye, and a nimble hand is necessary for a cutpurse. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 685.

Where is the boy ye brought me?
A pretty lad, and of a *quick* capacity,
And bred up neatly. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, ii. 2.

Good intellectual powers, when aided by a comparatively small power of prolonged attention, may render their possessor *quick* and intelligent.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 100.

3. Prompt to perceive or to respond to impressions; perceptive in a high degree; sensitive; hence, excitable; restless; passionate.

Quick is mine ear to hear of good towards him.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 234.

Quiet to *quick* bosoms is a hell,
And there hath been thy bane.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 42.

No more the widow's deafened ear
Grows *quick* that lady's step to hear.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Int.

She was *quick* to discern objects of real utility.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

4. Speedy; hasty; swift; rapid; done or occurring in a short time; prompt; immediate: as, a *quick* return of profits.

Give thee *quick* conduct. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 6. 104.

Slow to resolve, but in performance *quick*.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 921.

It may calm the apprehension of calamity in the most susceptible heart to see how *quick* a bound nature has set to the utmost infliction of malice.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 289.

So *quick* the run,
We felt the good ship shake and reel.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

5. Hasty; precipitate; irritable; sharp; unceremonious.

In England, if God's preacher, God's minister, be any thing *quick*, or do speak sharply, then he is a foolish fellow, he is rash, he lacketh discretion.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

He had rather have a virgin that could giue a *quicke* aunswere that might cut him then a milde speache that might claw him. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 280.

6. Pregnant; with child: specifically noting a woman when the motion of the fetus is felt.

Jaquenetta that is *quick* by him.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 687.

His vncles wife survives, purchance
Left *quick* with child; & then he may goe dance
For a new living. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

Puritanism, believing itself *quick* with the seed of religious liberty, laid, without knowing it, the egg of democracy. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 238.

7. Active in operation; piercing; sharp; hence, bracing; fresh.

For the word of God is *quick* and powerful, and sharper than any two edged sword. Heb. iv. 12.

The air is *quick* there,
And it pierces and sharpens the stomach.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 1. 28.

Why stay I after? but I deserve to stay,
To feel the *quick* remembrance of my follies.
Steele, Lying Lover, v. 1.

Quick anatomy†, vivisection.—**Quick goods**, cattle or domestic animals. *Norris*, Pamphlet (Charleston, 1712).—**Quick-return gearing**. See *gearing*.—**Quick time**. See *quicktep*, 1.—**Quick water**, a dilute solution of nitrate of mercury and gold, used in the process of water-gilding. *E. H. Knight.*—**Syn. 2** and **4**. Expeditious, rapid, active, alert, agile, hurrying, hurried, fleet, dexterous, adroit. See *quickness*.—3. Acute, keen.

II. *n.* 1†. A living being. [Rare.]

Tho, peeping close into the thicke,
Might see the moving of some *quicke*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

2. That which is quick, or living and sensitive: with the definite article: as, cut to *the quick*.

This test nippeth, this pincheth, this touches *the quick*.
Latimer.

I know the man,
And know he has been nettled to *the quick* too.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 3.

How feebly and unlike themselves they reason when they come to *the quick* of the difference. *Fuller.*

You fret, and are gall'd at *the quick*.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

3. A live fence or hedge formed of some growing plant, usually hawthorn; quickset.

The workes and especially the countercamp are curiously hedg'd with *quick*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 22, 1641.

Wild bird, whose warble, liquid sweet,
Rings Eden thro' the budded *quicks*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxviii.

4. The quitch-grass. Also *quicks*, *quitch*. [Prov. Eng.]

quick (kwik), *adv.* [< *quick*, *a.*] 1. In a quick manner; nimbly; with celerity; rapidly; with haste; speedily: as, run *quick*.

But *quick* as thought the change is wrought
Lady Anne Bothwell's Lament (Child's Ballads, IV. 126).

2. Soon; in a short time; without delay: as, go and return *quick*.

Then rise the tender germs, upstarting *quick*.
Cowper, Task, iii. 521.

quick (kwik), *v.* [< ME. *quikken*, *quiken*, *quyken*; < *quick*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To make alive; quicken; animate.

"The whiles I *quykke* the corps," quod he, "called am I Animæ;
And whan I wilne and wolde Animus ich hatte."
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 23.

Thow seyst thy princes han thee yeven myght
Bothe for to sleen and for to *quike* a wyght.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 481.

2†. To revive; kindle; quicken.

Pandarus to *quyke* alwey the fire
Was ever yholde prest and diligent.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 484.

3. In *electroplating*, to prepare for the firmer adhesion of the deposited metal by the use of a solution of nitrate of mercury.

With a brush dipped therein [in a solution of quicksilver and aquafortis] they stroke over the surface of the metal to be gilt, which immediately becomes *quicked*.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 308.

II.† *intrans.* To become alive; revive.

Right anon on of the fyres queynte,
And *quykede* agayn.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1477.

quick-answered† (kwik'an'sėrd), *a.* [< *quick* + *answer*, *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Quick in reply; ready at repartee. [Rare.]

Ready in gibes, *quick-answer'd*, saucy.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 161.

quick-beam (kwik'bēm), *n.* The Old World mountain-ash or rowan. See *mountain-ash*. Also called *quicken* or *quicken-tree*.

quicken[1] (kwik'n), *v.* [< late ME. *quykenen*; < *quick* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To become quick or alive; receive life.

Summer flies, . . . that *quicken* even with blowing.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2. 67.

2. To become quick or lively; become more active or sensitive.

Sees by degrees a purer blush arise,
And keener lightnings *quicken* in her eyes.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 144.

3. To enter that state of pregnancy in which the child gives indications of life; begin to manifest signs of life in the womb: said of the mother or the child. The motion of the fetus is first felt by the mother usually about the eighteenth week of pregnancy.

II. *trans.* 1. To make quick or alive; vivify; revive or resuscitate, as from death or an inanimate state.

You hath he *quickened*, who were dead in trespasses and sins. Eph. ii. 1.

How a sound shall *quicken* content to bliss.
Browning, By the Fireside.

The idea of universal free labor was only a dormant bud, not to be *quickened* for many centuries.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 127.

2. To revive; cheer; reinvigorate; refresh.

Music and poesy use to *quicken* you.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 36.

Wake! our mirth begins to die;
Quicken it with tunes and wine.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3.

3. To make quick or speedy; hasten; accelerate: as, to *quicken* motion, speed, or flight.

Who got his pension rug.
Or *quickened* a reversion by a drug.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 135.

And we must *quicken*
Our tardy pace in journeying Heavenward,
As Israel did in journeying Canaan-ward.
Longfellow, New Eng. Tragedies, p. 160.

4. To sharpen; give keener perception to; stimulate; incite: as, to *quicken* the appetite or taste; to *quicken* desires.

To *quicken* minds in the pursuit of honour.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

The desire of fame hath been no inconsiderable motive to *quicken* you. *Swift.*

When I speak of civilization, I mean those things that tend to develop the moral forces of Man, and not merely to *quicken* his esthetic sensibility.
Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

5. To work with yeast. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]
=**Syn. 3.** To expedite, hurry, speed.—**4.** To excite, animate.

quicken[2] (kwik'n), *n.* [< *quick* + *-en*, used indefinitely. Cf. *quick-grass* and *quitch*[2].] 1. The couch- or quitch-grass, *Agropyrum* (*Triticum*) *repens*. Also *quickens*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Same as *quick-beam*.

quickener (kwik'nėr), *n.* [< *quicken*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which quickens, revives, vivifies, or communicates life; that which reinvigorates; something that accelerates motion or increases activity.

Love and enmity, aversation, fear, and the like are notable whetters and *quickners* of the spirit of life.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, II. xii. 12.

quickening (kwik'ning), *n.* [< ME. *quykening*; verbal n. of *quicken*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of reviving or animating. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), II. 99.—2. The time of pregnancy when the fetus is first felt to be quick.

quicker (kwik'ėr), *n.* [< *quick* + *-er*[1].] A quick-set hedge. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quick-eyed (kwik'id), *a.* Having acute sight; of keen and ready perception.

Quick-eyed experience. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 3.

quick-grass (kwik'gras), *n.* [= Dan. *kvikgræs*; as *quick* + *grass*. Cf. *quicken*[2], *quitch*[2].] Same as *quitch-grass*.

quickhatch (kwik'hach), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The American glutton, carcajou, or wolverene, *Gulo luscus*. Also *quecquehatch*.

quick-hedge (kwik'hej), *n.* A live fence or hedge; a quick.

quick-in-hand, quick-in-the-hand (kwik'in-hand', kwik'in-thē-hand'), *n.* The yellow balsam or touch-me-not, *Impatiens Noli-tangere*: so called from the sudden bursting of its capsule when handled. [Eng.]

quicklime (kwik'līm), *n.* [< *quick* + *lime*[1].] Calcium oxid, CaO; burned lime; lime not yet slaked with water. Quicklime is prepared by subjecting chalk, limestone, or other natural calcium carbonate to intense heat, when carbonic acid, water, and any organic matter contained in the carbonate are driven off. It is a white amorphous infusible solid, which readily absorbs carbonic acid and water when exposed to the air. In contact with water, quicklime slakes, each molecule of the oxid combining with a molecule of water and forming calcium hydrate, $Ca(OH)_2$, or slaked lime. It is most largely used in making mortar and cement, but has numberless other uses in the arts.

quickling (kwik'ling), *n.* [< *quick* + *-ling*[1].] A young insect. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quickly (kwik'li), *adv.* [< ME. *quykly, quicliche, cwicliche*; < *quick* + *-ly*[2].] 1. Speedily; with haste or celerity.

Quickly he walked with pale face downward bent.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 169.

2. Soon; without delay.

John Earl of Heynault had *quickly* enough of the King of France, and was soon after reconciled to his Brother King Edward. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 118.

quick-march (kwik'märch), *n.* Same as *quick-step*.

quick-match (kwik'mach), *n.* See *match*[2].

quickmire (kwik'mīr), *n.* [ME. *quick mire*; < *quick* + *mire*[1]. Cf. *quakemire, quagmire*.] A quagmire. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

That al wagged his fleish,
As a *quick mire*.
Piers Plowman's Creed, l. 449.

quickness (kwik'nes), *n.* [< ME. *quyknesse, cwicnesse*; < *quick* + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being quick or alive; vital power or principle.

Touch it with thy celestial *quickness*. *Herbert.*

All the energies seen in nature are . . . but manifestations of the essential life or *quickness* of matter.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 168.

2. Speed; velocity; celerity; rapidity: as, the *quickness* of motion.

Hamlet, this deed . . . must send thee hence
With fiery *quickness*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 3. 45.

3. Activity; briskness; promptness; readiness: as, the *quickness* of the imagination or wit.

John Hoywood the Epigrammatist, who, for the myrth and *quicknesse* of his conceits more then for any good learning was in him, came to be well benefited by the king. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 49.

With too much *quickness* ever to be taught;
With too much thinking to have common thought.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 97.

4. Acuteness; keenness; alertness.

Would not *quickness* of sensation be an inconvenience to an animal that must lie still? *Locke.*

In early days the conscience has in most
A *quickness* which in later life is lost.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 110.

5. Sharpness; pungency; keenness.

Then would he wish to see my sword, and feel
The *quickness* of the edge.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

A few drops tinge, and add a pleasant *quickness*.
Mortimer.

=**Syn. 2.** *Quickness, Fastness, Speed, Celerity, Swiftness, Fleetness, Rapidity, Velocity*, haste, expedition, despatch, alertness, liveliness. *Quickness* is the generic term. *Quickness, fastness, speed*, and *rapidity* may have relation to time only, or to space passed through or over; the others apply only to space. "*Swift* to hear," in Jas. i. 19, is a bold figure. *Celerity* is swift voluntary movement; but we do not ordinarily speak of the movements of an animal as having *celerity*. *Fleetness* also is voluntary, and is applied to animals; we may speak by figure of the *fleetness* of a yacht. The word suggests quickness in getting over the ground by the use of the feet: we speak of the *swiftness* or *rapidity* of the swallow's or the pigeon's flight; the *fleetness* of Atalanta, a hound, a deer. *Swiftness* is presumably not too great for carefulness or thoroughness; *rapidity* may be too great for either. *Velocity* is the attribute of matter in motion; the word is especially a technical term for the rate of movement of matter, whether fast or slow. We speak also of the *velocity* of sound or light. *Rapidity* has less suggestion of personality than any of the others, except *velocity*. See *nimble*. 3. Dexterity, adroitness, expertness, facility, knack.—4. Penetration.

quicksand (kwik'sand), *n.* [< ME. *quyksande* (= D. *kwikzand* = G. *quicksand* = Icel. *kviksandr* = Sw. *qvicksand* = Dan. *kviksand*); < *quick* + *sand*.] A movable sand-bank in a sea, lake, or river; a large mass of loose or moving sand mixed with water formed on many seacoasts, at the mouths and in the channels of rivers, etc., sometimes dangerous to vessels, and especially to travelers.

And fearing lest they should fall into the *quicksands* [should be cast upon the Syrtis, R. V.], [they] strake sail and so were driven. Acts xxvii. 17.

And what is Edward but a ruthless sea?
What Clarence, but a *quicksand* of deceit?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 4. 26.

quicksandy (kwik'san-di), *a.* [< *quicksand* + *-y*.] Containing or abounding in quicksands; consisting of or resembling quicksands.

The rotten, moorish, *quicksandy* grounds.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 358.

Unfortunately for this *quicksandy* world, nobody can be sure of his position, however comfortable.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, April 2, 1867.

quick-scented (kwik'sen'ted), *a.* Having an acute sense of smell; of an acute smell.

I especially commend unto you to be *quick-scented*, easily to trace the footing of sin.
Hales, Golden Remains, p. 168. (*Latham.*)

quickset (kwik'set), *a.* and *n.* [< *quick* + *set*[1].] **I.** *a.* Made of quickset.

He immediately concluded that this huge thicket of thorns and brakes was designed as a kind of fence or *quick-set* hedge to the ghosts it enclosed.
Addison, Tale of Marraton.

II. *n.* A living plant set to grow, particularly for a hedge; hawthorn planted for a hedge.

The hairs of the eye-lids are for a *quickset* and fence about the sight. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 167.

quickset (kwik'set), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quick-set*, ppr. *quicksetting*. [< *quickset*, *n.*] To plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge or fence: as, to *quickset* a ditch.

quick-sighted (kwik'sī'ted), *a.* Having quick sight or acute discernment; quick to see or discern.

The Judgment, umpire in the strife, . . .
Quick-sighted arbiter of good and ill.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 31.

quick-sightedness (kwik'sī'ted-nes), *n.* The quality of being quick-sighted; quickness of sight or discernment; readiness to see or discern.

quicksilver (kwik'sil'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *quyksilver*, < AS. *cwicseolfor* (= D. *kwikzilver* = MLG. *quiksulver* = OHG. *quecsilabar, quecchsilpar*, MHG. *quēcsilber*, G. *quecksilber* = Icel. *kviksilfr*, mod. *kvikasilfr* = Sw. *qvicksilfver* = Norw. *kviksylv* = Dan. *kviksölv, kvægsølv*), lit. 'living silver,' so called from its mobility, < *cwic*, living, + *seolfor*, silver: see *quick* and *silver*. So in L., *argentum vivum*, 'living silver'; also *argentum liquidum*, 'liquid silver,' Gr. *ἄργυρος χυτός*, 'fused silver,' *ὑδράργυρος*, 'water-silver' (see *hydrargyrum*).] The common popular designation of the metal mercury. See *mercury*, 6, and *mercurial*.

The rogue fled from me like *quicksilver*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 248.

Thou hast *quicksilver* in the veins of thee to a certainty.
Scott, Abbot, xix.

Quicksilver plaster†, a mercury soap, prepared from chlorid of mercury and soap. Also called *quicksilver soap*. —**Quicksilver water**, nitrate of mercury.

quicksilver (kwik'sil'vėr), *v. t.* [< *quicksilver*, *n.*] To overlay with quicksilver; treat with quicksilver: chiefly used in the past and present participles.

quicksilvered (kwik'sil'vėrd), *p. a.* 1. Overlaid with quicksilver, or with an amalgam, as a plate of glass with quicksilver and tin-foil, to make a mirror.—2†. Partaking of the nature of quicksilver; showing resemblance to some characteristic of quicksilver.

Those nimble and *quicksilvered* brains.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion, H. 2. b. 1605. (*Latham.*)

This may serve to shew the Difference betwixt the two Nations, the leaden-heel'd Pace of the one, and the *quicksilver'd* Motions of the other. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 21.

quicksilvering (kwik'sil"vėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *quicksilver*, *v.*] 1. The process of coating with quicksilver or with an amalgam.—2. A coating with quicksilver or an amalgam, as in a looking-glass.

quickstep (kwik'step), *n.* 1. *Milit.*, a march in quick time—that is, at the rate of 110 steps per minute.—2. Music adapted to such a rapid march, or in a brisk march rhythm.

quick-tempered (kwik'tem'pėrd), *a.* Passionate; irascible.

quick-witted (kwik'wit'ed), *a.* Having ready wit; sharp; ready of perception.

Bap. How likes Gremio these *quick-witted* folks?
Gre. Believe me, sir, they butt together well.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 38.

quick-wittedness (kwik'wit'ed-nes), *n.* The character of being quick-witted; readiness of wit.

quickwood (kwik'wůd), *n.* The hawthorn. Compare *quickset*. [Prov. Eng.]

He . . . in a pond in the said close, adjoining to a *quick-wood* hedge, did drown his wife.
Aubrey, Misc., Apparitions.

quick-work (kwik'wėrk), *n.* In *ship-building*, short planks between the ports; all that part of a ship's side which lies between the chain-wales and the decks: so called because of its being the work most quickly completed in building the ship.

Quicunque (kwī-kung'kwē), *n.* [So called from the opening words of the Latin version, *Quicunque vult*, whosoever will: L. *quicunque*, *quicumque*, whoever, whosoever, < *qui*, who, + *-cumque*, a generalizing suffix.] The Athanasian creed. Also called *Symbolum Quicunque* and the *Psalm Quicunque vult*.

Hilary, . . . Vincentius, . . . and Vigilius, . . . to whom severally the authorship of the *Quicunque* has been ascribed. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 562.

quid[1] (kwid), *n.* [Also *quced*; var. of *cud*, q. v.] 1. A cud. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A portion suitable to be chewed; specifically, a piece of tobacco chewed and rolled about in the mouth.

The beggar who chews his *quid* as he sweeps his crossing. *Disraeli.*

quid[1] (kwid), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *quidded*, ppr. *quidding*. [< *quid*[1], *n.*] To drop partly masticated food from the mouth: said of horses.

quid[2] (kwid), *n.* [< L. *quid*, interrog. what, indef. somewhat, something, neut. (= E. *what*) of *quis*, who, = E. *who*: see *who*.] 1. What; nature; substance.

You must know my age
Hath seene the beings and the *quid* of things;
I know the dimensions and the termini
Of all existence. *Marston*, The Fawne, i. 2.

2. Something: used chiefly in the phrase *tertium quid* (see below). See *predication*.—**Tertium quid**, something different from both mind and matter, a representative object in perception, itself immediately known, mediating between the mind and the reality.—**The Quids**, in *U. S. hist.* from 1805 to 1811, a section of the Democratic-Republican party which was attached to extreme State-rights and democratic views, and separated itself from the administration, under the leadership of John Randolph, favoring Monroe as successor to Jefferson: supposed to have been so named as being *tertium quid* to the Federalists and administration Republicans. Also called *Quiddists*.

In his next speech he avowed himself to be no longer a republican; he belonged to the third party, *the* quiddists or *quids*, being that tertium quid, that third something, which had no name, but was really an anti-Madison movement. *H. Adams*, John Randolph, II. 181.

quid[3] (kwid), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A sovereign (£1). [Slang, Eng.]

quidam (kwī'dam), *n.* [L., some, a certain, < *qui*, who, + *-dam*, var. *-dem*, an indef. suffix.] Somebody; one unknown. [Rare.]

So many unworthy *Quidams*, which catch at the garlond which to you alone is dewe. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., Ded.

quiddany (kwid'a-ni), *n.* [< L. *cydonium*, *cydoneum*, quince-juice, quince-wine, < *cydonia* (*cydonium malum*), a quince: see *Cydonia*. Cf. *quince*[2], *quince*[1].] A confection of quinces prepared with sugar.

quiddative (kwid'a-tiv), *a.* [Contr. of *quidditative*.] Same as *quidditative*.

Quiddist (kwid'ist), *n.* [< *quid*[2] + *-ist*.] See *the Quids*, under *quid*[2].

quiddit (kwid'it), *n.* [A contr. of *quiddity*.] A subtlety; an equivocation; a quibble.

No quirk left, no *quiddit*,
That may defeat him?
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 3.

By some strange *quiddit*, or some wrested clause,
To find him guiltie of the breach of laws.
Drayton, The Owl.

quidditative (kwid'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *quidditatif*, < ML. *quidditativus*, < *quiddita*(*t-*)*s*, 'whatness': see *quiddity*.] Constituting the essence of a thing.—**Quidditative being, entity.** See the nouns.—**Quidditative predication**, the predication of the genus or species.

quiddity (kwid'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *quiddities* (-tiz). [= F. *quiddité*, < ML. *quiddita*(*t-*)*s*, 'whatness,' < L. *quid*, what (= E. *what*): see *quid*[2].] 1. In *scholastic philos.*, that which distinguishes a thing from other things, and makes it what it is, and not another; substantial form; nature.

I dare vndertake Orlando Furioso, or honest King Arthur, will neuer displease a Souldier: but the *quiddity* of Ens, and Prima materia, will hardely agree with a Coralet. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

Neither shal I stand to trifle with one that will tell me of *quiddities* and formalities. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 1.

The *Quiddity* and Essence of the incomprehensible Creator cannot imprint any formal Conception upon the finite Intellect of the Creature. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 11.

Reason is a common name, and agrees both to the understanding and essence of things as explained in definition. *Quiddity* they commonly call it. The intellect they call reason reasoning, *quiddity* reason reasoned. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman, L. xxi. 4.

2. A trifling nicety; a cavil; a quirk or quibble.

But she, in quirks and *quiddities* of love,
Sets me to school, she is so overwise.
Greene, George-a-Greene.

Evasion was his armature, *quiddity* his defence.
J. T. Fields, Underbrush, p. 80.

quiddle[1] (kwid'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quiddled*, ppr. *quiddling*. [A dim. or freq. form, appar. based on L. *quid*, what, as in *quiddit*, *quiddity*, etc.: see *quid*[2], *quiddity*.] 1. To spend or waste time in trifling employments, or to attend to useful subjects in a trifling or superficial manner; be of a trifling, time-wasting character.

You are not sitting as nisi prius lawyers, bound by *quiddling* technicalities. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, etc., p. 181.

2. To criticize. *Davies.*

Set up your huffing base, and we will *quiddell* upon it. *R. Edwards*, Damon and Pythias. (*Davies.*)

quiddle[1] (kwid'l), *n.* [< *quiddle*[1], *v.*] One who quiddles, or busies himself about trifles. Also *quiddler*.

The Englishman is very petulant and precise about his accommodation at inns and on the road, a *quiddle* about his toast and his chop and every species of convenience. *Emerson*, English Traits, vi.

quiddle[2] (kwid'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quiddled*, ppr. *quiddling*. [Origin obscure.] To quiver; shiver; tremble; creep, as live flesh: as, the fish were still *quiddling*. [New Eng.]

quiddler (kwid'lėr), *n.* [< *quiddle*[1] + *-er*[1].] Same as *quiddle*[1].

quidificalt, *a.* [< L. *quid*, what, + *-fic* + *-al*. Cf. *quiddity*.] Equivocal; subtle.

Diogenes, mocking such *quidificall* trifles, that were al in the cherubins, said, Sir Plato, your table and your cuppe I see very well, but as for your tabletee and your cupitee, I see none soche. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 139.

quidlibet, *n.* Same as *quodlibet*.

quidnunc (kwid'nungk), *n.* [< L. *quid nunc*, what now: *quid*, what (see *quid*[2]); *nunc*, now (see *now*).] One who is curious to know everything that passes, and is continually asking "What now?" or "What news?" hence, one who knows or pretends to know all that is going on in politics, society, etc.; a newsmonger.

Are not you called a theatrical *quidnunc*, and a mock Mæcenas to second-hand authors? *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

What a treasure-trove to these venerable *quidnuncs*, could they have guessed the secret which Hepzibah and Clifford were carrying along with them! *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvii.

quid pro quo (kwid prō kwō). [L., something for something: *quid*, interrog. what, indef. something; *pro*, for; *quo*, abl. sing. of *quid*, something.] Something given for something else; a tit for tat; in *law*, an equivalent; a thing given or offered in exchange for or in consideration of another; the mutual consideration and performance of either party as toward the other in a contract.

quien, *n.* [F. *chien*, dial. *quien*, < L. *canis*, a dog: see *hound*.] A dog. [Thieves' cant.]

"Curse the *quiens*," said he. And not a word all dinner-time but "Curse the *quiens!*" I said I must know who they were before I would curse them. "*Quiens!* why, that was dogs. And I knew not even that much!"
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, lv.

quien sabe (kien sā'be). [Sp.: *quien*, who, < L. *quem*, acc. of *quis*, who; *sabe*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *saber*, know, < L. *sapere*, have taste or sense: see *sapient*.] Who knows? a form of response equivalent to 'how should I know?' or 'I do not know,' occasionally used by Americans on the Pacific coast.

quiert, *n.* An obsolete variant of *quire*[1].

quiesce (kwī-es'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quiesced*, ppr. *quiescing*. [< L. *quiescere*, rest, keep quiet, < *quies*, rest, quiet: see *quiet*, *n.* Cf. *acquiesce*.] 1. To become quiet or calm; become silent.

The village, after a season of acute conjecture, *quiesced* into that sarcastic sufferance of the anomaly into which it may have been noticed that small communities are apt to subside from such occasions. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxx.

2. In *philol.*, to become silent, as a letter; come to have no sound. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 282.

quiescence (kwī-es'ens), *n.* [< LL. *quiescentia*, rest, quiet, < L. *quiescen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *quiescere*, repose, keep quiet: see *quiescent*.] 1. The state or quality of being quiescent or inactive; rest; repose; inactivity; the state of a thing without motion or agitation: as, the *quiescence* of a volcano.

'Tis not unlikely that he [Adam] had as clear a perception of the earth's motion as we think we have of its *quiescence*. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, i.

It is not enough that we are stimulated to pleasure or to pain, we must lapse into muscular *quiescence* to realize either. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 149.

2. In *philol.*, silence; the condition of not being heard in pronunciation: as, the *quiescence* of a letter.—3. In *biol.*, quietude or inactivity; a state of animal life approaching torpidity, but in which the animal is capable of some motion, and may receive food: it is observed among insects during either hibernation or pupation, and in many other animals both higher and lower in the scale than these.

quiescency (kwī-es'en-si), *n.* [As *quiescence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *quiescence*.

quiescent (kwī-es'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quiescen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *quiescere*, keep quiet, rest: see *quiesce*.] I. *a.* 1. Resting; being in a state of repose; still; not moving: as, a *quiescent* body or fluid.

Aristotle endeavoureth to prove that in all motion there is some point *quiescent*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 222.

Quiescent as he now sat, there was something about his nostril, his mouth, his brow, which, to my perceptions, indicated elements within either restless, or hard, or eager. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxix.

The overpowering heat inclines me to be perfectly *quiescent* in the daytime. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vii. 3.

2. In *philol.*, silent; not sounded; having no sound: as, a *quiescent* letter.—3. In *biol.*, physiologically inactive or motionless; resting, as an insect in the chrysalis state, or an encysted amœba.

II. *n.* In *philol.*, a silent letter.

quiescently (kwi-es'ent-li), *adv.* In a quiescent manner; calmly; quietly.

quiet (kwī'et), *a.* [< ME. *quiet*, *quyet* = OF. *quiet*, *quiete*, *quite*, vernacularly *quoi*, *coi* (> E. *coy*), F. *coi* = Pr. *quetz* = Sp. Pg. *quieto*, vernacularly *cheto* = It. *quieto*, vernacularly *queto*, < L. *quietus*, pp. of *quiescere*, keep quiet, rest; cf. *quies* (*quiet-*), quiet, rest: see *quiesce*, *quiet*, *n.* Cf. *coy*[1], a doublet of *quiet*, and *quit*[1], *quite*[1], *acquit*, *requite*, etc.] 1. Being in a state of rest; not being in action or motion; not moving or agitated; still: as, remain *quiet*; the sea was *quiet*.

And they . . . laid wait for him all night in the gate of the city, and were *quiet* all the night, saying, In the morning, when it is day, we shall kill him. Judges xvi. 2.

The holy time is *quiet* as a Nun
Breathless with adoration.
Wordsworth, Misc. Sonnets, i. 30.

2. Left at rest; free from alarm or disturbance; unmolested; tranquil.

In his days the land was *quiet* ten years. 2 Chron. xiv. 1.

A peace above all earthly dignities,
A still and *quiet* conscience.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 380.

3. Peaceable; not turbulent; not giving offense; not exciting controversy, disorder, or trouble.

As long as the Cairlotes are poor and weaken'd by former divisions they are *quiet*, but when they grow rich and great they envy one another, and so fall into divisions. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 169.

Be plain in dress, and sober in your diet;
In short, my deary, kiss me! and be *quiet*.
Lady M. W. Montagu, Summary of Lord Lyttelton's Advice [to a Lady.

4. Undisturbed by emotion; calm; patient; contented.

The ornament of a meek and *quiet* spirit. 1 Pet. iii. 4.

Grant . . . to thy faithful people pardon and peace, that they may be cleansed from all their sins, and serve thee with a *quiet* mind. *Book of Common Prayer*, Collect for [21st Sunday after Trinity.

Margaret Duchess of Burgundy, a Woman that could never be *quiet* in her Mind as long as King Henry was quiet in his Kingdom. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 241.

5. Free from noise or sound; silent; still: as, a *quiet* neighborhood.

Much of mirthe was thāt he made,
Among her ferēs that was so *quyt!*
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1149.

Her days
Henceforth were given to *quiet* tasks of good.
Bryant, Sella.

Till he find
The *quiet* chamber far apart.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Arrival.

All was *quiet*, but for faint sounds made
By the wood creatures wild and unafraid.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 221.

6. Free from fuss or bustle; without stiffness or formality.

A couple of Mrs. Bardell's most particular acquaintance, who had just stepped in to have a *quiet* cup of tea. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxvi.

7. Not glaring or showy; not such as to attract notice; in good taste: as, *quiet* colors; a *quiet* dress.

A large frame, . . . which I afterwards found to contain a rather highly colored seventeenth-century master, was covered with a *quiet* drapery. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 91.

=**Syn.** 1-5. *Placid, Serene*, etc. (see *calm*[1]), peaceful, unruffled, undisturbed.—4. Meek, mild.

quiet (kwī'et), *n.* [< ME. *quiete, quyete* = Sp. *quiete* = It. *quiete*, < L. *quies* (*quiet-*), rest; cf. *quiet*, *a.*] **1.** Rest; repose; stillness.

For now the noonday *quiet* holds the hill.
Tennyson, Œnone.

That cloistered *quiet* which characterizes all university towns. *Lowell*, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

Long be it ere the tide of trade
Shall break with harsh resounding din
The *quiet* of thy banks of shade.
Whittier, Kenoza Lake.

2. An undisturbed condition; tranquillity; peace; repose.

And take hede hou Makamede, thorwe a mylde doue,
He hald al Surrye as hym-self wolde and Sarasyns in *quyete*;
Nouht thorw manslauht and manres strengthe Makamede hadde the mastrie.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 240.

Enjoys his garden and his book in *quiet*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 199.

And, like an infant troublesome awake,
Is left to sleep for peace and *quiet's* sake.
Cowper, Truth, l. 428.

3. An undisturbed state of mind; peace of soul; patience; calmness.

Thy greatest help is *quiet*, gentle Nell.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 67.

A certain *quiet* on his soul did fall,
As though he saw the end and waited it.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 314.

At quiet†, still; peaceful.

And they . . . came unto Laish, unto a people that were *at quiet* and secure. Judges xviii. 27.

Death did the only Cure apply;
She was *at quiet*, so was I.
Prior, Turtle and Sparrow.

In quiet, quietly.

York. I shall not sleep *in quiet* at the Tower.
Glou. Why, what should you fear?
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 142.

On the quiet, clandestinely; so as to avoid observation. [Slang.]

I'd just like to have a bit of chinwag with you *on the quiet*.
Punch, Jan. 8, 1881, p. 4.

Out of quiet†, disturbed; restless.

Since the youth of the count's was to-day with my lady, she is much *out of quiet*. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3. 144.

Syn. *Repose, Tranquillity*, etc. See *rest*.

quiet (kwī'et), *v.* [< LL. *quietare, quietari*, make quiet, < L. *quietus*, quiet: see *quiet*, *a.* Cf. *quit*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring to a state of rest; stop.

Quiet thy cudgel. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 1. 54.

The ideas of moving or *quieting* corporeal motion.
Locke.

2. To make or cause to be quiet; calm; appease; pacify; lull; allay; tranquillize: as, to *quiet* the soul when it is agitated; to *quiet* the clamors of a nation; to *quiet* the disorders of a city.

After that Gallia was thus *quieted*, Cæsar (as he was determined before) went into Italy to hold a parlament.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 175.

Surely I have behaved and *quieted* myself, as a child that is weaned of his mother. Ps. cxxxi. 2.

The growth of our dissention was either prevented or soon *quieted*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

=**Syn. 2.** To compose, soothe, sober; to still, silence, hush.

II. *intrans.* To become quiet or still; abate: as, the sea *quieted*.

While astonishment
With deep-drawn sighs was *quieting*. *Keats.*

quietage†(kwī'et-āj), *n.* [< *quiet* + *-age*.] Peace; quiet. [Rare.]

Sweet peace and *quiet age*
It doth establish in the troubled mynd.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 43.

quieten (kwī'et-n), *v.* [< *quiet*, *a.*, + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To become quiet or still.

II. *trans.* To make quiet; calm; pacify.

I will stay, . . . partly to *quieten* the fears of this poor faithful fellow. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Ruth, xxxiv. (*Davies.*)

quieter (kwī'et-ėr), *n.* [< *quiet* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which quiets.

quieting-chamber (kwī'et-ing-chām'bėr), *n.* In a steam-engine, an exhaust-pipe fitted with a number of small branch tubes the sections of which, taken together, equal that of the main pipe. It is intended to prevent the usual noise of blowing off steam.

quietism (kwī'et-izm), *n.* [= F. *quiétisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *quietismo* = G. *quietismus*, < NL. *quietismus*; as *quiet* + *-ism*.] **1.** That form of mysticism which consists in the entire abnegation of all active exercise of the will and a purely passive meditation on God and divine things as the highest spiritual exercise and the means of bringing the soul into immediate union with the Godhead. Conspicuous exponents of quietism were Molinos and Mme. Guyon, in the seventeenth century. See *Molinist*[2].

If the temper and constitution were cold and phlegmatic, their religion has sunk into *quietism*; if bilious or sanguine, it has flamed out into all the frenzy of enthusiasm.
Warburton, Alliance, i.

The Monks of the Holy Mountain [Mount Athos], from the eleventh century, appeared to have yielded to a kind of *quietism*, and to have held that he who, in silence and solitude, turned his thoughts with intense introspection on himself, would find his soul enveloped in a mystic and ethereal light, the essence of God, and be filled with pure and perfect happiness.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 870, note.

2. The state or quality of being quiet; quietness. [Rare.]

He . . . feared that the thoughtlessness of my years might sometimes make me overstep the limits of *quietism* which he found necessary.
Godwin, Mandeville, I. 110. (*Davies.*)

quietist (kwī'et-ist), *n.* [= F. *quiétiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *quietista* = G. *quietist*, < NL. *quietista*; as *quiet* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who believes in or practises quietism: applied especially [*cap.*] to a body of mystics (followers of Molinos, a Spanish priest) in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Somewhat similar views were held by the Euchites, Beghards, Beguines, Hesychasts, Brethren of the Free Spirit, and others of less note.

The best persons have always held it to be the essence of religion that the paramount duty of man upon earth is to amend himself; but all except monkish *quietists* have annexed to this the additional duty of amending the world, and not solely the human part of it, but the material, the order of physical nature. *J. S. Mill.*

2. One who seeks or enjoys quietness; one who advocates a policy of quietness or inactivity.

Too apt, perhaps, to stay where I am put. I am a *quietist* by constitution. *The Century*, XXVI. 280.

quietistic (kwī-e-tis'tik), *a.* [< *quietist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to quietists or quietism.

Jeanne Marie . . . Guyon. . . . a leading exponent of the *quietistic* mysticism of the 17th century.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 341.

quietive (kwī'et-iv), *n.* [< *quiet* + *-ive*.] That which has the property of inducing quiet or calm, as a sedative medicine.

Every one knows of a few plants that are good as laxatives, emetics, sudorifics, or *quietives*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 529.

quietize (kwī'et-īz), *v. t.* [< *quiet*, *a.*, + *-ize*.] To make quiet; calm.

Solitude, and patience, and religion have now *quietized* both father and daughter into tolerable contentment.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, V. 271. (*Davies.*)

quietly (kwī'et-li), *adv.* In a quiet state or manner. Especially—(*a*) Without motion or agitation; in a state of rest.

Lie *quietly*, and hear a little more;
Nay, do not struggle.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 709.

(*b*) Without tumult, alarm, dispute, or disturbance; peaceably: as, to live *quietly*.

After all these Outrages, the King proclaimed Pardon to all such as would lay down Arms and go *quietly* home.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 138.

(*c*) Calmly; tranquilly; without agitation or violent emotion; patiently.

Quietly, modestly, and patiently recommend his estate to God. *Jer. Taylor.*

Then came her father, saying in low tones
"Have comfort," whom she greeted *quietly*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*d*) In a manner to attract little or no observation; without noise: as, he *quietly* left the room.

Sometimes . . . [Walpole] found that measures which he had hoped to carry through *quietly* had caused great agitation. *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

He shut the gate *quietly*, not to make a noise, but never looked back. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxxvi.

quietness (kwī'et-nes), *n.* [< ME. *quietness*; < *quiet* + *-ness*.] The state of being quiet, still, or free from action or motion; freedom from agitation, disturbance, or excitement; tranquillity; stillness; calmness.

It is great *quyetnesse* to haue people of good behaviour in a house. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Peace and *quietness*. *Milton.*

In *quietness* and in confidence shall be your strength.
Isa. xxx. 15.

quietous†(kwī'et-us), *a.* [< *quiet* + *-ous*.] Quiet; peaceable.

Bryngynge men to a *quyetouse* holde and sure step in the Lorde. *Bp. Bale*, Image, i.

quietously†(kwī'et-us-li), *adv.* [< *quietous* + *-ly*[2].] In a quietous manner; quietly. *Bp. Bale.*

quietsome†(kwī'et-sum), *a.* [< *quiet* + *-some*.] Calm; still; undisturbed.

But let the night be calme and *quietsome*.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 326.

quietude (kwī'e-tūd), *n.* [< F. *quiétude* = Sp. *quietud* = It. *quietudine*, < L. *quietudo*, quietness, rest, calmness, for **quietitudo*, < *quietus*, quiet: see *quiet*, *a.*] Rest; repose; quiet; tranquillity.

A future *quietude* and serenitude in the affections.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 79.

Never was there a more venerable *quietude* than that which slept among their sheltering boughs.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, viii.

There broods upon this charming hamlet an old-time *quietude* and privacy. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 42.

quietus (kwī-ē'tus), *n.* [< ML. *quietus*, or *quietus est*, (he is) 'free' or 'quitted,' i. e. he is discharged from the debt: a formula in noting the settlement of accounts: see *quiet*, *a.*] **1.** A final discharge of an account; a final settlement; a quittance.

Till I had signed your *quietus*. *Webster.*

I hoped to put her off with half the sum;
That's truth; some younger brother would have thank'd me,
And given [me] my *quietus*. *Shirley*, The Gamester, v. 1.

Hence—**2.** A finishing or ending in general; stoppage.

When he himself might his *quietus* make
With a bare bodkin. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 75.

Why, you may think there's no being shot at without a little risk; and if an unlucky bullet should carry a *quietus* with it—I say it will be no time then to be bothering you about family matters. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

3. A severe blow; a "settler." *Halliwell.* [Slang.]

quight†, *adv.* An erroneous spelling of *quite*[1].

qui-hi, qui-hye (kwī'hī'), *n.* [Hind. *kon hai*, 'who is there?'] **1.** In Bengal, the Anglo-Indian call for a servant, one being always in attendance, though not in the room.

The seal motto [of a letter] *qui hi* ("who waits") denoting that the bearer is to bring an answer.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 298.

2. Hence, the popular nickname for an Anglo-Indian in Bengal.

The old boys, the old generals, the old colonels, the old *qui-his* from the club came and paid her their homage.
Thackeray, Newcomes, lxii. (*Davies.*)

Quiina (kwi-ī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from the native name in Guiana.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Guttiferæ*, type of the tribe *Quiineæ*. It is characterized by ovary-cells with two ovules, the numerous stamens and several styles all filiform, and the fruit a berry with fibrous interior and from one to four woolly seeds, each filled by the two thick and distinct seed-leaves. The 17 species are natives of tropical America. They are trees or shrubs or sometimes climbers, bearing opposite or whorled stipulate leaves, elegantly marked with transverse veinlets. The small flowers are arranged in short axillary panicles or terminal racemed clusters. *Q. Jamaicensis* is an entire-leafed species, known in Jamaica as *old-woman's tree*.

Quiineæ (kwī-in'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Quiina* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the order *Guttiferæ*, consisting of the genus *Quiina*, the embryo having large cotyledons and minute radicle, while in the rest of the order, except the *Calophylleæ*, the radicle is large and the seed-leaves are minute.

quilisma (kwī-lis'mä), *n.* [ML., < Gr. *κίλισμα*, a roll, < *κυλίειν*, roll: see *cylinder*.] In *medieval musical notation*, a sign or neume denoting a shake or trill.

quill[1] (kwil), *n.* [< ME. **quille, quylle*, a stalk (L. *calamus*); cf. LG. *quiele, kiele* = MHG. *kil*, G. *kiel*, dial. *kiel*, a quill; connections uncertain. Cf. OF. *quille*, a peg or pin of wood, a ninepin, < OHG. *kegil*, MHG. G. *kegel*, a ninepin, skittle, cone, bobbin: see *kail*[2]. The Ir. *cuille*, a quill, is appar. < E.] **1.** The stalk of a cane or reed. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A cane or reed pipe, such as those used in Pan's pipes.

For they bene daughters of the hyghest Jove,
And holden scorne of homely shepheards *quill*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

On a country *quill* each plays
Madrigals and pretty lays.
Shirley, Love Tricks, iv. 2.

He touch'd the tender stops of various *quills*,
With eager thought warbling his Dorick lay.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 188.

3. One of the large, strong feathers of geese, swans, turkeys, crows, etc., used for writing-pens and the like.

Snatch thee a *quill* from the spread eagle's wing.
Quarles, Emblems, i., Invoc.

And reeds of sundry kinds, . . . more used than *quills* by the people of these countreys.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 110.

4. A quill pen; hence, by extension, any pen, especially considered as the characteristic instrument of a writer.

Thy Pencil triumphs o'er the poet's *Quill*
Congreve, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Mr. Jones has a *quill* of blue ink behind one ear, a *quill* of red ink behind the other, another of black ink in his mouth. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 151.

5. One of the comparatively large flight-feathers or remiges of any bird, without reference to the use of such feathers for making quill pens; a quill-feather: as, the *quills* and coverts of the wing; sometimes extended to include the similar feathers of the tail.

Who now so long hath praised the chough's white bill
That he hath left her ne'er a flying *quill*.
Marston, Satires, i. 68.

6. The hard, hollow, horny part of the scape of any feather, which does not bear barbs, and by which the feather is inserted in the skin; the calamus, as distinguished from the rachis.

The whole scape is divided into two parts: one, nearest the body of the bird, the tube or barrel, or *quill* proper, which is a hard, horny, hollow, and semi-transparent cylinder, containing a little pith in the interior; it bears no webs. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 84.

7. One of the much enlarged and peculiarly modified hairs with which some animals, as porcupines, are provided; a large hollow spine.

Like *quills* upon the fretful porpentine.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 20.

Thou 'lt shoote thy *quilles* at meo, when my terrible backe 's turn'd, for all this; wilt not, Porcupine?
Dekker, Humorous Poet, i. 235.

8. A piece of small reed or other light slender tube, used by weavers to wind thread upon, and by manufacturers to hold the wound silk and other thread prepared for sale.

Of works with loom, with needle, and with *quill*.
Spenser.

9. (*a*) A plectrum of quill, as of a goose, for playing on musical instruments of the lute and zither families. (*b*) In the harpsichord, spinet, and virginal, a small piece of quill projecting from the jack of each key (digital), and so set that when the key was depressed the corresponding string was twitched or twanged by it. Various other materials were used instead of quills.—**10.** In *seal-engraving*, the hollow shaft or mandril of the seal-engravers' lathe, in which the cutting-tools are secured to be revolved while the stones are held against them.—**11.** In *mining*, a train for igniting a blast, consisting of a quill filled with slow-burning powder: it is now superseded by the safety-fuse.—**12.** The faucet of a barrel. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**13.** In *plur.*, bark in a roll, such as is often formed in drying, as of cinnamon or cinchona.—**In the quill**†, a phrase used in the following passage, and interpreted to mean 'penned' (*Steevens*); 'in form and order like a quilled ruff' (*Nares*); 'in the coil' (*Singer*).

My lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our supplications *in the quill*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 4.

Primary, secondary, tertiary quills. See the adjectives.—**To be under the quill**, to be written about.

The subject which is now *under the quill* is the Bishop of Lincoln. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 28. (*Davies.*)

To carry a good quill, to write well.

quill[1] (kwil), *v.* [< *quill*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pluck out quills from.

His wings have been *quilled* thrice, and are now up again. *Swift*, To Stella, xvii.

2. To tap, as a barrel of liquor. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To wind thread or yarn on quills for the loom. [New Eng.]

The child Margaret sits in the door of her house, on a low stool, with a small wheel, winding spools—in our vernacular, *quilling*—for her mother. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

quill[2] (kwil), *n.* [Also, as mere F., *quille*; < F. *quille*, a keel: see *keel*[1].] A fold of a plaited or fluted ruff or ruffle.

quill[2] (kwil), *v. t.* [< *quill*[2], *n.*] To flute; form with small rounded ridges.

What they called his cravat was a little piece of white linen *quilled* with great exactness, and hanging below his chin about two inches.
Addison and Steele, Tatler, No. 257.

quillai (kē-lī'), *n.* [Also *quillay, cullay*; < Chilian *quillai*, so called from its soap-like qualities, < *quillean*, wash.] A middle-sized Chilian tree, *Quillaia Saponaria*.—**Quillai-bark**, the bark of the quillai-tree, the inner layers of which abound in saponin, whence it is commonly used in Chili as soap. It has also come into use elsewhere for washing silks, printed goods, etc.; and an oil for promoting the growth of the hair has been extracted from it. Also *quillia-bark, quillaja-bark*, and *soap-bark*.

Quillaia (kwi-lā'yē), *n.* [NL. (Molina, 1782), < Chilian *quillai*.] A genus of rosaceous trees, type of the tribe *Quillaieæ*. It is characterized by an inferior radicle, five valvate calyx-lobes to which adhere the five dilated and fleshy stamen-bearing lobes of the disk, and five woolly carpels, becoming a stellate crown of five many-seeded follicles. The 3 or 4 species are natives of southern Brazil, Chili, and Peru. They are very smooth evergreen trees, bearing scattered and undivided leaves which are thick, rigid, and veiny. The large and woolly flowers are in small clusters, of which the lateral are staminate and the central are fertile. *Q. Saponaria* is the quillai, cullay, or soap-bark tree of Chili. See *quillai-bark*, under *quillai*. Also spelled *Quillaja*.

Quillaieæ (kwi-lā'yē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1840), < *Quillaia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of rosaceous plants somewhat resembling the *Spiræeæ*, differing in the usually broadly winged seeds, and characterized by commonly persistent bractless sepals, five, ten, or many stamens, one or many usually ascending ovules, and fruit of five follicles or a capsule. It includes 8 genera, mainly American, of which *Quillaia* is the type. See *Kageneckia*. Also spelled *Quillajeæ*.

quillback (kwil'bak), *n.* The sailfish, spearfish, or skimback, *Carpiodes cyprinus*, a kind of carp-sucker. The name is also given to other fishes of that genus, as *C. difformis*. [Local, U. S.]

quill-bit (kwil'bit), *n.* A small shell-bit: same as *gouge-bit*.

quill-coverts (kwil'kuv″ėrts), *n. pl.* Feathers immediately covering the bases of the large feathers of the wings or tail of a bird; wing-coverts or tail-coverts; tectrices. See *covert*, 6.

quill-driver (kwil'drī″vėr), *n.* One who works with a quill or pen; a scrivener; a clerk. [Slang.]

quill-driving (kwil'drī″ving), *n.* The act of working with a pen; writing. [Slang.]

Some sort of slave's *quill-driving*. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xii.

quille, *n.* See *quill*[2].

quilled[1] (kwild), *a.* [< *quill*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Furnished with quills.

His thighs with darts
Were almost like a sharp-*quill'd* porpentine.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 363.

2. Formed into a quill: said of bark: as, *quilled* calisaya, contrasted with *flat* calisaya.

In drying it [cinchona-bark] rolls up or becomes *quilled*. *U. S. Dispensatory* (15th ed.), p. 433.

3. In *her.*, having a quill: said of a feather employed as a bearing, and used only when the quill of a feather is of a different tincture from the rest.

quilled[2] (kwild), *a.* [< *quill*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Crimped; fluted.

In the Dahlia the florets are rendered *quilled* [by cultivation], and are made to assume many glowing colours. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 129.

Quilled suture. See *suture*.

quiller (kwil'ėr), *n.* [< *quill*[1] + *-er*[1].] An unfledged bird. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

quillet[1] (kwil'et), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *quill*[2].] **1.** A furrow. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A croft, or small separate piece of ground. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

All the account to make of every bag of money, and of every *quillet* of land, whose it is. *Donne*, Sermons, ix.

In the "Cheshire Sheaf," June, 1880, it was stated that there were close to the border town of Holt a number of *quillets* cultivated by the poorer freemen. These were strips of land marked only by mear or boundary stones at a distance of twenty-nine to thirty-two yards.
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 336.

quillet[2]† (kwil'et), *n.* [Contr. from L. *quidlibet*, anything you please: *quid*, anything; *libet, lubet*, it pleases.] A nicety or subtlety; a quibble.

O, some authority how to proceed;
Some tricks, some *quillets*, how to cheat the devil.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 288.

He is . . . swallowed in the quicksands of law-*quillets*.
Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, i. 1.

quill-feather (kwil'feтн″ėr), *n.* Same as *quill*[1], 5. See *feather*.

quilling (kwil'ing), *n.* [< *quill*[2] + *-ing*[1].] A narrow bordering of net, lace, or ribbon plaited so as to resemble a row of quills.

A plain *quilling* in your bonnet—and if ever any body looked like an angel, it 's you in a net *quilling*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, lxxx.

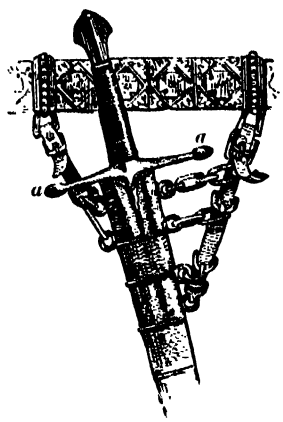
quill-nib (kwil'nib), *n.* A quill pen from which the feather and a large part of the tube have been cut away, leaving only enough of the substance to give the point of the pen sufficient consistence. This is done for ease of transportation, and the nib requires a holder like the steel pen.

quillon (kē-lyôn'), *n.* One of the arms or branches of the cross-guard of a sword. See *cross-guard, cross-hilt*, cut in next column, and cut under *hilt*.

quilltail (kwil'tāl), *n.* The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. Also called *quilltail coot*. [New Jersey.]

quill-turn (kwil'tėrn), *n.* A machine or instrument in which a weavers' quill is turned. *Halliwell*.

quill-work (kwil'wėrk), *n.* Embroidery with porcupine-quills, such as that made by the North American Indians. See *Canadian embroidery*, under *Canadian*.



Sword-hilt. *a, a*, quillons.

quillwort (kwil'wėrt), *n.* A plant, *Isoëtes lacustris*: so called from the quill-like leaves; also, any plant of the genus *Isoëtes*. See *Isoëtes* and *Merlin's-grass*.

quilly (kwil'i), *a.* [< *quill*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in quills; showing the quills, as a bird's plumage when frayed or worn away.

His wings became *quilly* and draggled and frayed.
J. Owen, Wings of Hope.

quilt (kwilt), *n.* [< ME. *quilte, quylte*, < OF. *cuilte*, also *coitre, coutre*, also *coite, coitte, coistre*, a tick, mattress, = Sp. Pg. *colcha* = It. *coltre* = W. *cylched*, a quilt, < L. *culcita, culcitra*, a cushion, pillow, mattress, quilt: see *cushion*. Cf. *counterpane*[1]. The Ir. *cuilte*, a bed, bedtick, is appar. from the E.] **1**†. A mattress or flock-bed.

Cause to be made a good thycke *quylte* of cotton, or els of pure flockes or of cleane wolle, and let the coverynge of it be of whyte fustyan, and laye it on the fetherbed that you do lye on. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 245.

After that thei lay down to slepe vpon the grasse, for other *quyltes* ne pillowes hadde thei noon.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 539.

And you have fastened on a thick *quilt*, or flock-bed, on the outside of the door. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 1.

2. A cover or coverlet made by stitching together two thicknesses of a fabric with some soft substance between them; any thick or warm coverlet: as, a patchwork *quilt*.

In both sorts of tables the beds were covered with magnificent *quilts*. *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins, p. 134.

There Affectation, with a sickly mien, . . .
On the rich *quilt* sinks with becoming woe.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 35.

3. A quilted petticoat. [Rural.]—**Log-cabin quilt.** See *log*[1].—**Marseilles quilt**, a double cotton-cloth coverlet woven in patterns which are raised in relief in parts, from having a third thickness there interposed.

quilt (kwilt), *v.* [< *quilt*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To stuff or interline in the manner of a quilt; supply with stuffing.

A bag *quilted* with bran is very good, but it drieth too much. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

With these [verminous and polluted rags] deformedly to *quilt* and interlace the intire, the spotlesse, and undecaying robe of Truth. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

To Charing Cross, and there into the great new Ordinary, . . . being led thither by Mr. Beale, . . . and he sat with me while I had two *quilted* pigeons, very handsome and good meat. *Pepys*, Diary, Sept. 26, 1668.

Dressed
In his steel jack, a swarthy vest,
With iron *quilted* well. *Scott*, Marmion, v. 3.

2. To stitch together, as two pieces of cloth, usually with some soft substance between: as, to *quilt* a petticoat; in general, to stitch together: said of anything of which there are at least three layers or thicknesses, the stitching often taking an ornamental character, the lines crossing one another or arranged in curves, volutes, etc.—**3.** To pass through a fabric backward and forward at minute intervals, as a needle and thread in the process of making a quilt.

He . . . stoops down to pick up a pin, which he *quilts* into the flap of his coat-pocket with great assiduity.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

Quilted armor, stuffed and wadded garments of defense held in place and strengthened by quilting.—**Quilted calves**, sham calves for the legs, made of quilted cloth. *Halliwell*.—**Quilted grape-shot.** See *grape-shot*.

quilter (kwil'tėr), *n.* [< *quilt* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who quilts; one who makes quilting.—**2.** An attachment to sewing-machines for executing quilting upon fabrics.

quilting (kwil'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *quilt*, *v.*] **1.** The act or operation of forming a quilt.—**2.** The material used for making quilts; padding or lining.—**3.** Quilted work.

Thick *quiltings* covered with elaborate broidery.
Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, i. 3.

4. A kind of cloth resembling diaper, having a pattern slightly marked by the direction of the threads or raised in low relief. It is made of cotton and of linen, and is used, like piqué, for waistcoats.—**5.** A quilting-bee. [New Eng.]—**French quilting.** Same as *piqué*, 2 (*a*).

quilting-bee (kwil'ting-bē), *n.* A meeting of women for the purpose of assisting one of their number in quilting a counterpane: usually followed by a supper or other entertainment to which men are invited. [New Eng.]

Now [in the days of Peter Stuyvesant] were instituted *quilting bees*, . . . and other rural assemblages, where, under the inspiring influence of the fiddle, toil was enlivened by gayety and followed up by the dance.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 405.

quilting-cotton (kwil'ting-kot'n), *n.* Same as *cotton wadding* (which see, under *cotton*[1]).

quilting-frame (kwil'ting-fram), *n.* A frame with adjustable bars, wires, etc., used for stretching flat a fabric for quilting or for convenience in embroidering upon it.

Quimper pottery. See *pottery*.

quin (kwin), *n.* [Possibly < Ir. *cuine*, *cun*, coin, money; with ref. to the shape.] A kind of scallop or peeten. Also *queen*, *squin*. [Local, Eng.]

quina (kwī'nä or kē'nä), *n.* [= F. *quina*, < Sp. Pg. *quina* (NL. *quina*), < S. Amer. (Peruv.) *quina*, *kina*, bark.] The bark of various species of *Cinchona*: also applied in Brazil to some other febrifugal barks.

quinamia (kwi-nā'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *quina* + *am*(*ide*) + *-ia*.] Same as *quinamine*.

quinamicine (kwi-nam'i-sin), *n.* [< *quinamine*: an arbitrary form.] An artificial alkaloid obtained from quinamine. Its formula is $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$.

quinamidine (kwi-nam'i-din), *n.* [< *quina* + *amide* + *-ine*[2].] An artificial alkaloid obtained from quinamine. It is isomeric with quinamicine.

quinamine (kwi-nam'in), *n.* [< *quina* + *amine*.] A natural crystalline alkaloid, with the formula $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$, obtained from various cinchona barks. Also called *quinamia*.

quinancy†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quinsy*.

quinancy-wort†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quinsy-wort*. *Miller*, English Plant Names.

quinaquina (kē-na-kē'nä), *n.* [Also *quinquina* = F. *quinquina* = Sp. *quinaquina*, < Peruv. *quinaquina*, the tree which yields the bark called *quina*: see *quina*.] The bark of various species of *Cinchona*. See *kin-kina*.

quinarian (kwī-na'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *quinary* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Quinary, as a system of classification; classified in sets of five. In zoology the word notes specifically the circular or so-called natural system of classification, originally propounded by Macleay in 1819, and further elaborated especially by Vigors and Swainson. As subsequently modified and formulated by Swainson in 1835, it rests substantially upon the following five propositions: (1) Every natural series of beings, in its progress from a given point, returns or tends to return to that point, thus forming a circle. (2) The primary circular divisions of every group are actually three, or apparently five. (3) The contents of such a circular group are symbolically or analogically represented by the contents of all other circles in the animal kingdom. (4) These primary divisions of every group are characterized by definite peculiarities of form, structure, and economy, which, under diversified modifications, are uniform throughout the animal kingdom, and are therefore to be regarded as the primary types of nature. (5) The different ranks or degrees of the circular groups are nine in number, each being involved within the other. None of these propositions being intelligible, the system soon fell into disuse, and is now regarded as entirely groundless and fanciful.

II. *n.* In *zoöl.*, one who proposed, practised, or taught the quinary system of classification; an adherent of the quinary system.

There were not wanting other men in these islands whose common sense refused to accept the metaphorical doctrine and the mystical jargon of the *Quinarians*; but so strenuously and persistently had the latter asserted their infallibility, and so vigorously had they assailed any who ventured to doubt it, that most peaceable ornithologists found it best to bend to the furious blast, and in some sort to acquiesce at least in the phraseology of the self-styled interpreters of Creative Will.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 16.

quinarius (kwī-na'ri-us), *n.* [L.: see *quinary*.] An ancient Roman republican and imperial silver coin, in value half the denarius, or about 8 cents United States money. It was originally equivalent to five asses, but after the depreciation of the as, to eight. It was also called *victoriatus*, from the figure of Victory stamped upon it. It appears to have been first coined at Rome 177 B. C., after the victories of Clodius in Istria.

quinary (kwī'na-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *quinaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *quinario*, < L. *quinarius*, containing five, < *quini*, five each, < *quinque*, five, = E. *five*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Divided in a set of five, as parts or organs of most radiates.

A *quinary* division of segments.
Adams, Manual of Nat. Hist., p. 328.

2. In *zoöl.*, same as *quinarian*.

Swainson's system of classification was peculiar. He endeavored to establish "circular" or *quinary* analogies throughout the animal kingdom. *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 889.

The mischief caused by this theory of a *Quinary* System [in zoology] was very great, but was chiefly confined to Britain. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 15.

Quinary system, or **quinary classification.** See *quinarian*.

II. *n.*; pl. *quinaries* (-riz). A whole composed of five parts or elements.

Quaternaries or compounds formed of four elements, *quinaries*, sextaries, etc., according as the number of the constituent elements increases.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 740.

quinate[1] (kwī'nāt), *a.* [< L. *quini*, five each, + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having an arrangement of five similar parts together, as five leaflets on a petiole.

quinate[2] (kwī'nāt), *n.* [< *quin*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt of quinic acid.

quince[1] (kwins), *n.* [Formerly also *quence*; < ME. *quence*, an extension of *quine*, appar. orig. plural taken as singular: see *quine*[2]. Cf. L. *cydonia*, pl., quince. Less prob. a reduction of OF. *coignasse*, the largest kind of quince; < *coin*, quince: see *quine*[2].] **1.** The fruit of the tree *Pyrus Cydonia*. (See def. 2.) It is pear-shaped, or in one variety apple shaped, large, sometimes weighing a pound, of a golden-yellow color when ripe, and

Branch with Fruit of Quince (*Pyrus Cydonia*).

very fragrant. The quince was known to the ancients, and it has been argued that the golden apples of the Hesperides were quinces. While raw it is hard and austere, but it becomes edible by boiling or baking, and is largely used for jelly, preserves, and marmalade (see etymology of *marmalade*), and for flavoring sauces of other fruits. The seeds of the common quince are used in medicine and the arts, on account of their highly mucilaginous cont. In decoction they afford a demulcent application, and they are sometimes used in eye lotions. Their mucilage is employed in making bandoline and in marbling books. See *bandoline*.

Of ripen'd *Quinces* such the yellow Hue.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

2. The fruit-tree *Pyrus Cydonia*, sometimes classed as *Cydonia vulgaris*, the latter genus being based (insufficiently) on the many-seeded cells of the fruit. The quince is a small hardy tree, usually dwarfed, but sometimes reaching 15 or 20 feet in height, having crooked spreading branches which produce the flowers singly at their ends. Besides bearing fruit, the quince often serves as a stock for dwarfing the pear. The local origin of the quince is not clearly known, but it occurs spontaneously from northwestern India westward through the Mediterranean basin. The name *quince* applies also to any of the plants formerly referred to *Cydonia*. See the phrases below.—**Bengal quince**, *Ægle Marmelos*. See *Ægle*.—**Chinese quince**, a species, *Pyrus Cathayensis* (*Cydonia Sinensis*), resembling the Japanese quince, but less ornamental. Its large green egg-shaped fruit can be used to make jelly.—**Japanese quince**, a garden shrub, *Pyrus* (*Cydonia*) *Japonica*, a great favorite, on account chiefly of its abundant early large scarlet or crimson flowers, varying to white. It is well suited for ornamental hedges. The fruit, which resembles a small apple, is inedible, but is sometimes used for making jelly. Also called *japonica* and, locally, *burning bush*. P. (C.) *Maulei*, more lately from Japan, bears abundant smaller orange scarlet flowers on every twig.—**Portugal quince**, a variety of the common quince, having superior finely colored fruit, but less productive than other sorts.—**Quince-essence.** See *œnanthic ether*, under *œnanthic*.

quince[2]† (kwins), *n.* [ME. *quynce*; appar. an abbr. form of *quinsy*, *quinancy*.] Scrofula.

For the *quynce*. Take horehownde and columbyne, and sethe it in wyne or ale, and so therof let hym dryncke fyrste and laste. *MS. Rec. Med.* (*Halliwell*.)

quince[3] (kwins), *n.* Same as *quinze*.

quincentenary (kwin-sen'te-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < L. *quin*(*que*), five, + *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred: see *centenary*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or consisting of five hundred, especially five hundred years.

II. *n.* **1.** That which consists of or comprehends five hundred.—**2.** A five-hundredth anniversary.

It saves us from the reproach of having allowed the *quincentenary* of the Canterbury Pilgrimage to pass by utterly unnoticed. *The Academy*, Nov. 24, 1888, p. 331.

quince-tree (kwins'trē), *n.* The tree that bears the quince, *Pyrus Cydonia*. See *quince*[1].

quince-wine (kwins'wīn), *n.* A drink made of the fermented juice of the quince.

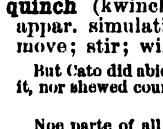
quinch (kwinch), *v. i.* [A var. of *quitch*[1], appar. simulating *winch* for *wince*.] **1**†. To move; stir; wince; flounce.

But Cato did abid it a long time, and never *quinched* for it, nor shewed countenance of fear.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 638.

Noe parte of all that realme shall be able or dare soe much as to *quinche*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. To make a noise. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

quincuncial (kwin-kun'shal), *a.* [= F. *quinconcial* = It. *quinconciale*, < L. *quincuncialis*, containing five twelfths, < *quincunx*, five twelfths: see *quincunx*.] Disposed so as to form a quincunx; arranged in a set of five; also, arranged in two sets of oblique rows, at right angles to one another, so that five together form a quincunx; in *bot.*, sometimes noting a pentastichous arrangement of leaves; more often noting an estivation.



Quincuncial arrangement.

Now for the order of setting trees either in groves, hopyards, or vineyards, we ought to follow the usuall manner of chequer row called *quincuntiall*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, vii. 11.

Quincuncial estivation, the imbricated arrangement of five petals in a bud, in which the first and second are external, the fourth and fifth internal, and the third has one margin external, overlying the fifth, the other internal, overlapped by the first.—**Quincuncial map-projection.** See *projection*.

quincuncially (kwin-kun'shal-i), *adv.* In a quincuncial manner or order.

It is no wonder that this quincunciall order was first and still affected as gratefull unto the eye: for all things are seen *quincuncially*. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

quincunx (kwin'kungks), *n.* [= F. *quinconce* = Pg. *quincunce*, a quincunx; < L. *quincunx* (*quincunc-*), five twelfths (of anything), < *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *uncia*, a twelfth part: see *five* and *ounce*[1].] **1.** An arrangement of five objects in a square, one at each corner and one in the middle (thus, ⁘); especially, an arrangement, as of trees, in such squares continuously. A collection of trees in such squares forms a regular grove or wood, presenting parallel rows or alleys in different directions, according to the spectator's position. See diagram under *quincuncial*.

Before them obliquely, in order of *quincunx*, were pits dug three foot deep. *Bladen*, tr. of Cæsar's Com., vii. 31.

The single *quincunx* of the Hyades upon the neck of Taurus. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

2. In *bot.*, same as *quincuncial estivation* (which see, under *quincuncial*).—**3.** In *astrol.*, the position of planets when distant from each other five signs or 150°.

quincunxial (kwin-kungk'shal), *a.* An erroneous form of *quincuncial*.

In *quincunxial* æstivation . . . two of the five pieces are exterior. *Le Maout and Decaisne*, Botany (trans.), p. 86.

quindecagon (kwin-dek'ä-gon), *n.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + E. *decagon*.] In *geom.*, a plane figure with fifteen sides and fifteen angles.

quindecemvir (kwin-dē-sem'vėr), *n.* [Altered in the second vowel to suit *decemvir*; < L. *quindecimvir*, < *quindecim*, = E. *fifteen* (see *quindecim*), + *vir*, a man.] In *Rom. antiq.*, one of a body of fifteen magistrates who, at the close of the republic, had charge of the Sibylline books. They succeeded the board of the decemvirs (*decemviri sacris faciundis*, or *decemviri sacrorum*), who were keepers of the Sibylline books from 367 B. C., and who continued the functions of the duumvirs, or two patricians of high rank who kept the books under the kings. It was the duty of the quindecemvirs to celebrate the festival of Apollo and the secular games, and they were all regarded as priests of Apollo.

quindecemvirate (kwin-dē-sem'vi-rāt), *n.* [< L. *quindecimviratus*, the dignity of a quindecemvir, < *quindecimviri*, the quindecemvirs: see *quindecemvir*.] The body or office of the quindecemvirs.

quindecim† (kwin'dē-sim), *n.* [< LL. *quindecimus* (L. *quintus decimus*), fifteenth, < L. *quindecim*, fifteen, < *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *decem* = E. *ten*.] A fifteenth part of anything.

Ouer and beside hath also beene declared what vnreasonable collections of monie from time to time, as *quindecims*, subsidies, tenths, &c. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 298, an. 1257.

quindecima (kwin-des'i-mä), *n.* [ML., fem. of *quindecimus*, fifteenth: see *quindecim*.] **1.** In

music, the interval of a fifteenth, or double octave.—2. An organ-stop two octaves above the foundation-stops.

quindenet, *n.* [ME. *quyndene*, < OF. *quindesme* (?), < ML. *quindecimus*, fifteenth: see *quindecim*. Cf. ML. *quindena*, a period of fifteen days.] The fifteenth day, counting inclusively from a certain date.

And that done, he toke his leue of seynt Denys about ye *quyndene* of Pasche. *Fabyan*, Chron., II., an. 1347.

quindismet, *n.* Same as *quindecim*.

In the parliament of 6 R. 2. pars 2 num. 11. the bishop of Norwich offered before the king and lords that, if the king would grant him the *quindisme* and disme of the laity and clergy . . . *Prynne*, Treachery and Disloyalty, iv. 7.

quine[1], *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *quean*.

quine[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *quyne, coine, coin*, < OF. *coin*, F. *coing* = Pr. *codoing*, m., = It. *cotogna*, f., a quince, < L. *Cydonium, Cydoneum* (sc. *malum*), < Gr. Κυδώνιον (sc. μῆλον), a quince, lit. 'apple of Cydonia,' < Κυδωνία, Κυδωνίς, Cydonia, an ancient Greek city of Crete: see *Cydonia*. Cf. *quince*[1], *quiddany*.] A quince.

quine[3]†, *adv.* An obsolete dialectal form of *whence*.

quinet (kwī'net), *n.* [< OF. *quignet, quoignet, cognet, cuignet*, a little wedge, dim. of *quoin, coin*, a wedge; see *coin*[1], *coign*.] A wedge. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

quinia (kwin'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *quina*, q. v.] An older name for *quinine*.

quinible (kwin'i-bl), *n.* [ME. *quynible*, ult. < L. *quinque* = E. *five*. Cf. *quatrible*.] In *music*, an interval of a fifth; a descant sung at the fifth.

Therto he song som tyme a loud *quynyble*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 146.

To sing a *quinible* means to descant by singing fifths on a plain-song.
Chappell, Popular Music of the Olden Time, p. 34.

quinible (kwin'i-bl), *v. i.* [< *quinible*, *n.*] In *music*, to sing a descant at the interval of a fifth. See *diaphony*, 2.

quinic (kwin'ik), *a.* [< *quina* + *-ic*.] Same as *kinic*.

quinicia (kwi-nish'iạ), *n.* [NL., < *quinic*, q. v.] Same as *quinicine*.

quinicine (kwin'i-sin), *n.* [< *quinic* + *-ine*[2].] The isomeric alkaloid into which quinine or quinidine is converted by heat, differing from them in being dextrogyrate and amorphous.

quinidamine (kwin-i-dam'in), *n.* [< *quina* + *-id-* + *amine*.] An alkaloid of cinchona barks, with the formula $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$. Also called *cinchinamine*.

quinidine (kwin'id-in), *n.* [< *quina* + *-id-* + *-ine*[2].] A base ($(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)$) isomeric with quinine, and occurring associated with it in some cinchona barks. It crystallizes in large transparent prisms, almost insoluble in water, but tolerably soluble in alcohol. It neutralizes acids, and forms salts with them which much resemble the corresponding quinine salts, but crystallize more easily. Their action on the system is similar to that of quinine, but less powerful. Also called *cinchinine*.

quinine (kwin'ēn or ki-nēn' or kwī'nīn), *n.* [= F. *quinine* = Sp. Pg. *quinina* = It. *chinina, chinino*, < NL. *quinina*, quinine, < *quina*, Peruvian bark: see *quina* and *-ine*[2].] A very important vegetable alkali ($C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$), obtained from the bark of several trees of the genus *Cinchona*. It is colorless, inodorous, and extremely bitter. With acids it forms crystallizable salts, the most important of which is the sulphate, extensively used in medicine. It is antiperiodic, antipyretic, antineuralgic, and tonic.

quininism (ki-nēn'izm), *n.* [< *quinine* + *-ism*.] Same as *cinchonism*.

quiniretin (kwin-i-ret'in), *n.* [< *quinine;* second element obscure.] The flocculent precipitate deposited in solutions of quinine by the action of sunlight. It has the same chemical composition as quinine, but no alkaloidal properties.

quinisext (kwin'i-sekst), *a.* [< L. *quini*, five each, five, + *sextus*, sixth.] Bearing some relation to five and six or to the fifth and sixth. —**Quinisext Council.** See *Constantinopolitan Council*, under *Constantinopolitan*.

quinism (kwī'nizm), *n.* [< *quina* + *-ism*.] Same as *cinchonism*.

quink-goose (kwingk'gös), *n.* [< *quink* (imitative) + *goose*.] The brent-goose, *Bernicla brenta*. See cut under *brent-goose*.

quinnat (kwin'at), *n.* [The native name.] The king-salmon, *Oncorhynchus quinnat*. Also called *chaviicha* and *equinna*. See *Oncorhynchus* and *salmon*.

quinoa (kē'nō-ạ), *n.* [Also *quinua;* Peruv.] An annual herb, *Chenopodium Quinoa*, native in Peru, Chili, etc., and there much cultivated for its farinaceous seeds. These afford a meal which can be made into cakes, but not into leavened bread. A favorite preparation is a kind of broth or gruel called *carapulpue*, prepared from these seeds and seasoned with red pepper, etc. The quinoa is somewhat grown in England, the seed being eaten by fowls, and the leaves used like spinach. The plant resembles some common species of goosefoot or pigweed. A variety having white seeds is the one yielding food; the red seeds of another variety are used in decoction as an application for sores and bruises, and their husk has emetic and antiperiodic properties. Also called *petty-rice*.

They [the Incas of Peru] had also Maiz, *Quinua*, Pulse, Fruit-trees, with Fruit on them all, of Gold and Silver resembling the natural.
S. Clarke, Geog. Descr. (1671), p. 281.

quinoline (kwin'ō-lin), *n.* [< *quina* + *-ol-* + *-ine*[2].] Same as *chinoline*.—**Quinoline blue**, a coal-tar color formerly used in dyeing: it is very fugitive to light.

quinologist (kwi-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *quinolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in quinology.

quinology (kwi-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *quina* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak, say.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning quinine and other cinchona alkaloids.

quinone (kwin'ōn), *n.* [< *quina* + *-one*.] 1. The general name applied to all benzene derivatives in which two hydrogen atoms are replaced by two oxygen atoms.—2. Specifically, a compound obtained by distilling kinic acid with diluted sulphuric acid and peroxid of manganese, or by the oxidation of aniline with chromic acid. It is in the form of a sublimate of fine golden-yellow crystals, slightly soluble in cold water and very volatile, and has a piercing irritating odor in the state of vapor. Also written *kinone*.

quinquagenarian (kwin'kwạ-je-na'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *quinquagénaire* = Sp. *quincuagenario* = It. *quinquagenario*, < L. *quinquagenarius*, consisting of fifty, < *quinquageni*, fifty each, < *quinquaginta*, fifty, < *quinque* = E. *five*.] **I.** *a.* Being fifty years of age.

II. *n.* A person aged fifty or between fifty and sixty.

Dancers of fifty are a very different sort of *quinquagenarians* from sitters of fifty. *The New Mirror* (1843), II. 34.

quinquagesima (kwin-kwạ-jes'i-mạ), *n.* [L., fem. of *quinquagesimus*, fiftieth, < *quinquaginta*, fifty: see *fifty*.] A period of fifty days.—**Quinquagesima Sunday**, the Sunday immediately preceding Ash Wednesday, being the fiftieth day before Easter (both inclusive), and the last Sunday before Lent; Shrove Sunday.

quinquangular (kwin-kwang'gū-lạr), *a.* [< LL. *quinquangulus*, five-cornered, < L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *angulus*, corner, angle: see *angle*[3].] Having five angles.

quinquarticular (kwin-kwär-tik'u-lạr), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *articulus*, joint, article.] Consisting of or relating to five articles.—**Quinquarticular controversy**, the controversy between the Arminians and the Calvinists on the "five points." See *the Five Articles and the Five Points*, under *article*.

You may perhaps be able to grapple with the difficulties of the *quinquarticular controversy* without discredit to yourselves. *Bp. Horsley*, Charge, Aug., 1806.

quinque-angled (kwin-kwē-ang'gld), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + E. *angled*.] Quinquangular.

quinquecapsular (kwin-kwē-kap'sụ-lạr), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *capsula*, capsule.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having five capsules.

quinquecostate (kwin-kwē-kos'tạt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *costa*, a rib.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having five ribs or costæ, in any sense.

quinquedentate (kwin-kwē-den'tạt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dentate*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having five teeth or serrations of any kind.

quinquedentated (kwin-kwē-den'ta-ted), *a.* [< *quinquedentate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *quinquedentate*.

quinquedigitate (kwin-kwē-dij'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *digitus*, finger: see *digitate*.] Having five fingers or toes; pentadactyl.

quinquefarious (kwin-kwē-fā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *-farius*, as in *bifarious*, etc.] 1. In *bot.*, disposed in five vertical ranks. *Gray.* —2. In *zoöl.*, disposed or arranged in five sets, rows, or series; quinqueserial; pentastichous.

quinquefid (kwin'kwē-fid), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *findere* (√ *fid*), cleave, split.] In *bot.*, cleft into five segments. See *cleft*[2], 2.

quinquefoliate (kwin-kwē-fō'li-ạt), *a.* [< L. *quinquefolius*, five-leaved (< *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *folium* = Gr. φύλλον, leaf), + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having five leaves, or, more commonly but less properly, five leaflets.

quinquefoliated (kwin-kwē-fō'li-ā-ted), *a.* [< *quinquefoliate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *quinquefoliate*.

quinquefoliolate (kwin-kwē-fō'li-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + NL. *foliolum*, a leaflet: see *foliolate*.] In *bot.*, having five leaflets: said of compound leaves.

quinquegrade (kwin'kwē-grād), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *gradus*, degree: see *grade*[1].] In *music*, consisting of five tones.—**Quinquegrade scale.** Same as *pentatonic scale* (which see, under *scale*).

quinqueliteral (kwin-kwē-lit'e-ral), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *littera, litera*, letter: see *literal*.] Consisting of five letters.

quinquelobate (kwin-kwē-lō'bāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + NL. *lobus*, lobe: see *lobate*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having five lobes.

quinquelobed (kwin'kwē-lōbd), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + E. *lobe* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *quinquelobate*.

quinquelocular (kwin-kwē-lok'ū-lạr), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *loculus*, a cell: see *locular*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having five loculi, cavities, or cells.

quinquenerved (kwin'kwē-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*[2].] Same as *quintuplinerved*.

quinquennalia (kwin-kwe-nā'li-ạ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *quinquennalis*, that takes place every fifth year: see *quinquennial*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, public games celebrated every fifth year. See *quinquennial*, *n.*, 2.

quinquenniad (kwin-kwen'i-ad), *n.* [< L. *quinquennium*, a period of five years (see *quinquennium*), + *-ad*[1].] A period of five years.

So sleeping, so aroused from sleep
Thro' sunny decads new and strange,
Or gay *quinquenniads*, would we reap
The flower and quintessence of change.
Tennyson, The Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

quinquennial (kwin-kwen'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [For *'quinquennal*, < L. *quinquennalis*, occurring once in five years, < *quinquennis*, of five years, < *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *annus*, year.] **I.** *a.* 1. Occurring once in five years.—2. Recurring in the fifth year, reckoning both years of occurrence; occurring every fourth year. See II., 2.

With joyous banquets had he crown'd
The great *quinquennial* festival of Jove.
West, tr. of Pindar's Nemean Odes, xi.

3. Lasting five years.

II. *n.* 1. A period of five years; a quinquenniad; hence, something characterized by such a period or interval, as an anniversary, or a college catalogue.—2. A festival or celebration occurring once in four years: an anniversary in the fifth year. In this sense both the first and last years of the cycle of occurrence were reckoned, as was the invariable system in antiquity. Thus, the Olympian, Pythian, and Isthmian games, all celebrated once in four years, were all quinquennials.

quinquennially (kwin-kwen'i-al-i), *adv.* Once in five years; during a period of five years.

quinquennium (kwin-kwen'i-um), *n.* [L., < *quinquennis*, of five years: see *quinquennial*.] A period of five years.

The lapse of a *quinquennium*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 254.

quinquepartite (kwin-kwē-pär'tīt), *a.* [< L. *quinquepartitus*, divided into five parts, fivefold, < *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *partitus*, pp. of *partire*, divide, distribute: see *part*, *v.*] Five-parted; divided into or consisting of five parts.

quinquepetaloid (kwin-kwē-pet'ạ-loid), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + E. *petaloid*.] Formed of five petaloid ambulacra: as, the *quinquepetaloid* rosette of a spatangoid sea-urchin.

quinqueradiate (kwin-kwē-rā'di-āt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *radius*, ray.] Having five rays; pentactinal, as a fish's fin, a starfish, or a sponge-spicule.

quinquereme (kwin'kwē-rēm), *n.* [< L. *quinqueremis*, < *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *remus*, oar.] An ancient galley having five banks of oars.

The great triremes and *quinqueremes* rushed onward.
Kingsley, Hypatia, xviii.

quinquesect (kwin'kwē-sekt), *v. t.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut.] To cut into five equal parts.

quinquesection (kwin-kwē-sek'shọn), *n.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *sectio(n-)*, a cutting: see *section*.] Section into five equal parts.

quinqueseptate (kwin-kwē-sep'tat), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *septum*, a partition: see *septum*, *septate*.] Having five septa or partitions.

quinqueserial (kwin-kwē-sē'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *series*, row, series: see *series*, *serial*.] Arranged in five series or rows.

quinquesyllabic (kwin'kwē-si-lab'ik), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *syllaba*, syllable: see *syllabic*.] Having five syllables, as a word.

quinquesyllable (kwin-kwē-sil′a-bl), *n.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *syllaba*, syllable: see *syllable*.] A word of five syllables.

Anything beyond a *quinquesyllable* is difficult to pronounce. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 516.

quinquetactic (kwin-kwē-tak′tik), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + Gr. τακτικός, tactic: see *tactic*.] Having five consecutive points in common.—**Quinquetactic point.** See *tritactic point*, under *point*[1].

quinquetubercular (kwin″kwē-tū-bėr′kū-lėr), *a.* Same as *quinquetuberculate*.

The crowns of the lower molars are *quinquetubercular*. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 693.

quinquetuberculate (kwin″kwē-tū-bėr′kū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *tuberculum*, tubercle: see *tubercle*, *tuberculate*.] Having five tubercles: as, a *quinquetuberculate* molar.

quinquevalent (kwin-kwev′a-lent), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + E. *valent*.] In *chem.*, capable of being combined with or exchanged for five hydrogen atoms; having an equivalence of five.

quinquevalve (kwin′kwē-valv), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + NL. *valva*, door (valve).] In *bot.*, having five valves, as a pericarp.

quinquevalvular (kwin-kwe-val′vū-lėr), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + NL. *valvula*, dim. of *valva*, valve: see *valve*.] Same as *quinquevalve*.

quinquevir (kwin′kwē-vėr), *n.*; pl. *quinquviri* (kwin-kwev′i-ri). [L., < *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *vir*, a man.] In *Rom. antiq.*, one of five commissioners who were appointed from time to time under the republic as extraordinary magistrates to carry any measure into effect, as to provide relief in time of public distress, to direct the establishment of a colony, or to provide for the repair of fortifications.

quinqui-. For words so erroneously spelled, see *quinque-*.

quinquina (kin′ki-nä), *n.* Same as *quinaquina*.

quinquino (kin′ki-nō), *n.* [S. Amer.] A tree, *Myroxylon Pereiræ*, the source of the balsam of Peru. It is found on a strip along the coast of San Salvador called the Balsam Coast. It has a height of 50 feet, branching at 8 or 10 feet from the ground; the leaves are pinnate, 6 or 8 inches long, the flowers numerous in erect racemes, the pods 3 or 4 inches long, narrow at the base, broadening and winged above, containing one seed. The balsam is obtained by the natives from the trunk by a process of beating and incision. It was first exported by the way of Peru, whence its name. The fruit also yields to cold pressure a valuable white balsam, and digested in rum furnishes a medicine, balsamito, but neither of these is an article of commerce. See *Myroxylon*, and *balsam of Peru* (under *balsam*).

quinsy (kwin′zi), *n.* [Formerly also *quinsey*, *quinzy*, *quincy* (also *quinancy*); reduced from early *squincy*, **squinsy*, *squinzie*, a contracted form of *squinancy*, < OF. *squinancie*, *squinance*, *esquinance*, F. *esquinancie* (cf. also OF. *quinatique*, *quinatike*) = Sp. *esquinancia* = Pg. *esquinencia* = It. *schinanzia*, quinsy, with prosthetic *s*, < LL. *cynanche*, < Gr. κυνάγχη, a kind of sore throat, also a dog-collar, lit. 'dog-throttling,' < κύων (κυν-), dog, + ἀγχειν, choke, throttle. Cf. *cynanche*.] Tonsillitis; specifically, a deep suppurative tonsillitis.

In steps that insolent insulter,
The cruell *Quincy*, leaping like a Vulture
At Adams throat.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

Why don't you speak out?—not stand croaking like a frog in a *quinsy!* *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

quinsy-berry (kwin′zi-ber″i), *n.* The black currant, *Ribes nigrum*, of the northern Old World, often planted. Its berries are eaten, and a jelly of them is a long-known popular remedy for quinsy and sore throat.

quinsywort (kwin′zi-wėrt), *n.* [Formerly also *quinancy-wort*, *squinancy-wort*; < *quinsy* + *wort*[1].] A small trailing European herb, *Asperula cynanchica*, of the *Rubiaceæ*, having narrow leaves whorled in fours, and small, clustered, nearly white flowers. It was once reputed efficacious as a gargle in quinsy and sore throat, whence the common and the specific names. Also *quinsy woodruff*.

quint (kwint), *n.* [< F. *quinte* (= Sp. Pg. It. *quinta*), f., a fifth part, a fifth (in music, etc.), also *quint*, m., a fifth, < *quint* (= Sp. Pg. It. *quinto*), fifth, < L. *quintus*, fifth, < *quinque*, five: see *five*.] 1. A set or sequence of five, as in piquet.

For since the State has made a *quint*
Of generals, he's listed in't.
S. Butler, Hudibras (1541), III. ii.

2. In *music*, same as *fifth*, 2.

As the melody proceeded there resulted a succession of parallel quarts, *quints*, an l octaves, which would be intolerable to modern ears.
The Academy, Jan. 18, 1890, p. 51.

3. In *organ-building*, a stop giving tones a fifth above the normal pitch of the digitals used.—4. The smallest of the three varieties of viola da bracchio. See *viol.*—5. The E string or chanterelle of a violin: probably so called from the highest string of the lute.—6. In *fencing*, the fifth of the eight parries in swordplay. It is taught in the schools, but rarely used in practice.

quint-. [L. *quintus*, fifth: see *quint*.] A prefix of the names of musical instruments and of organ-stops, denoting a variety whose pitch is a fifth above or below that of the usual variety.

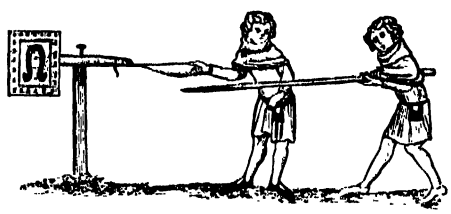
quinta (kwin′tä), *n.* [Sp. Pg. *quinta*, a country house.] A country house in Madeira.

A Pasco del Molino is the best part of the town, where all the rich merchants reside in *quintas* surrounded by pretty gardens. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. v.

quintad (kwin′tad), *n.* [< L. *quintus*, fifth (see *quint*), + *-ad*[1].] Same as *pentad*.

quintadena (kwin-ta-dē′nä), *n.* [< L. *quintus*, fifth, + *-ad-ena*, an arbitrary termination.] In *organ-building*, a stop having small stopped pipes of metal in the tones of which the second harmonic or twelfth is decidedly prominent.

quintain (kwin′tān), *n.* [Formerly also *quinten*, *quintin*; < ME. *quyntayne*, *qwaintan*, < OF. *quintaine*, *cuintaine*, etc., f., a quintain, F. *quintaine* = Pr. It. *quintana*, < ML. *quintana*, a quintain, also a part of a street where carriages could pass, < L. *quintana*, a street in a camp, between the fifth and sixth maniples, where were the market and forum of the camp, and, it is supposed, the place of martial exercises, etc., whence the ML. use; fem. (sc. *via*) of *quintanus*, fifth: see *quintan*.] 1. A figure or other object to be tilted at. It was constructed in various ways. A common form in England consisted of an upright post, on the top of which



Movable Quintain, 14th century.
(From Strutt's "Sports and Pastimes of the People of England.")

was a horizontal bar turning on a pivot; to one end of this a sandbag was attached, to the other a broad board; and it was a trial of skill to strike or tilt at the broad end with a lance, and pass on before the bag of sand could whirl round and strike the tilter on the back.

My better parts
Are all thrown down, and that which here stands up
Is but a *quintain*, a mere lifeless block.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2. 263.

The *quintain* in its original state was not confined to the exercise of young warriors on horseback; it was an object of practice for them on foot, in order to acquire strength and skill in assaulting an enemy with their swords, spears, and battle-axes.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 183.

2. The game or exercise of tilting at the quintain.

Somur qwences, and *qwaintans*, & other qwaint gaumes
There foundyn was first, & yet ben forthe haunted.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1627.

quintal (kwin′tal), *n.* [Also *kintal*, and formerly *kental*, *kintle*, early mod. E. *kyntayl*; < F. *quintal* = It. *quintale*, < Sp. Pg. *quintal*, < Ar. *qintār*, a weight of one hundred pounds, < L. *centum*, a hundred: see *cent* and *cantar*, *cantara*.] A weight of 100 pounds. The old French quintal was equal to 100 livres, or nearly 108 pounds avoirdupois. The *quintal métrique*, or modern quintal, is 100 kilograms, or about 220 pounds avoirdupois.

I give this jewel to thee, richly worth
A *quintal* or an hundred-weight of gold.
Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

quintan (kwin′tan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quintanus*, pertaining to the fifth, < *quintus*, fifth, < *quinque* = E. *five*: see *five*. Cf. *quintain*.] **I.** *a.* Occurring or recurring every fifth day, both days being counted, as on Sunday and Thursday: as, a *quintan* fever.

II. *n.* An intermittent fever the paroxysms of which recur every fifth day.

quintet†, *a.* A Middle English form of *quaint*.

quintefoil (kwint′foil), *n.* [A corrupt form of *cinquefoil*, as if < OF. *quint*, fifth, + *foil*, leaf.] In *her.*, same as *cinquefoil*.

quintell† (kwin′tel), *n.* An erroneous form of *quintain*.

None crowns the cup
Of wassaile now, or sets the *quintell* up.
Herrick, A Pastorall sung to the King.

quinten†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quintain*.

quinterne†, *n.* [OF. *quinterne*, a corrupt form of *quinterne*, *guiterne*, a gittern, guitar: see *gittern*, *guitar*.] A musical instrument of the lute family, which was one of the early forms of the modern guitar.

quinteron (kwin′te-ron), *n.* Same as *quintroon*.

quintessence (kwin-tes′ens, formerly kwin′te-sens), *n.* [< ME. *quintessence*, < OF. (and F.) *quintessence* = It. *quintessenza* = ML. *quinta essentia*, fifth essence: L. *quinta*, fem. of *quintus*, fifth; *essentia*, being or essence: see *quint* and *essence*.] 1. The fifth essence, or fifth body, not composed of earth, water, fire, or air: the substance of the heavenly bodies, according to Aristotle, who seems in this matter to follow Pythagorean doctrine. The quintessence was situated above the four terrestrial elements, and was naturally bright and incorruptible, and endowed with a circular motion.

Forsothe philosophoris clepen the purest substaunce of manye corruptible thingis elementid *quinta essencia*.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 2.

Paracelsus . . . tells us . . . the lungs consume part of the air, and prescribe the rest. So that . . . it seems we may suppose that there is in the air a little vital *quintessence* (if I may so call it), which serves to the refreshment and restauration of our vital spirits, for which use the grosser and incomparably greater part of the air being unserviceable, it need not seem strange that an animal stands in need of almost incessantly drawing in fresh air.
Boyle, New Experiments touching the Spring of the Air, [Exp. xii. 1.

Hence—2. An extract from anything, containing its virtues or most essential part in a small quantity; pure and concentrated essence; the best and purest part of a thing; in *old chem.*, an alcoholic tincture or essence often made by digestion at common temperatures or in the sun's heat, and always at a gentle heat.

To comforte the herte, putte yn oure *5 essense*, the *5 essence* of gold and of peerl, and he schal be delyuerid therof [of venom] and be hool.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 23.

More precious I do holde
Maltes pure *quintessence* then king Harries golde.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

The *quintessence* of every sprite
Heaven would in little show.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 147.

The large scarlet anemone outshone even the poppy, whose color here is the *quintessence* of flame.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 116.

Pure *quintessences* of precious oils
In hollow'd moons of gems.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

quintessence (kwin-tes′ens, formerly kwin′te-sens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quintessenced*, ppr. *quintessencing*. [< *quintessence*, *n.*] To extract as a quintessence; reduce to a quintessence. [Rare.]

If the whole world were *quintessenced* into one perfume, it could not yield so fragrant a smell.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 434.

It is truth *quintessenced* and raised to the highest power.
Quoted in *Littell's Living Age*, CLXXV. 113.

quintessential (kwin-te-sen′shal), *a.* [< *quintessence* (ML. *quinta essentia*) + *-al*.] Consisting of quintessence; of the nature of quintessence.

Here first are born the spirits animal,
Whose matter, almost immaterial,
Resembles heaven's matter *quintessential*.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, v.

Our states, I have always contended, our various phases, have to be passed through, and there is no disgrace in it so long as they do not levy toll on the *quintessential*, the spiritual element. *G. Meredith*, The Egoist, xlv.

quintessentialize (kwin-te-sen′shal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quintessentialized*, ppr. *quintessentializing*. [< *quintessential* + *-ize*.] To reduce to a quintessence; exhibit in the highest or quintessential form. [Rare.]

Their [the Jews'] national egotism, *quintessentialized* in the prophets, was especially sympathetic with the personal egotism of Milton.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 273.

quintet, quintette (kwin-tet′), *n.* [= F. *quintette*, < It. *quintetto*, a quintet, < *quinto*, < L. *quintus*, fifth: see *quint*.] In *music*: (*a*) A movement for five solo parts, either vocal or instrumental. Instrumental quintets are essentially similar to quartets. (*b*) A company of five singers or players who perform quintets.

quintetto (kwin-tet′ō), *n.* [It.] Same as *quintet*.

quintfoil (kwint′foil), *n.* See *quintefoil*.

quintic (kwin′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quintus*, fifth (see *quint*), + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Of the fifth degree.—**Quintic equation.** See *equation*.—**Quintic symmetry**, symmetry arising from the possibility of reducing a quintic to the form ax^5+by^5.

II. *n.* An algebraic function of the fifth degree.

quintile (kwin'til), *n.* [< L. *quintus*, fifth, < *quinque*, five, + *-ile*.] The aspect of planets when they are distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72°.

Quintillian (kwin-til'iạn), *n.* [< *Quintilla*, a Roman female name (see def.), fem. of *Quintillus*, dim. of *quintus*, fifth: see *quintan*.] One of a body of Montanists, said to have been so called from a prophetess Quintilla.

quintillion (kwin-til'yon), *n.* [< L. *quintus*, fifth, + E. (*m*)*illion*.] In the English notation, the fifth power of a million, a unit followed by thirty ciphers; in the French notation, used generally in the United States, the sixth power of one thousand, a unit followed by eighteen ciphers.

quintint, *n.* An obsolete form of *quintain*.

quintine (kwin'tin), *n.* [< L. *quintus*, fifth, + *-ine*2.] In *bot.*, an alleged fifth coat of an ovule, counting from the outermost. Compare *quartine*.

quintisternal (kwin-ti-stėr'nạl), *n.* [< L. *quintus*, fifth, + NL. *sternum*, sternum.] In *anat.*, the fifth sternober, succeeding the quadristernal, and corresponding to the fifth intercostal space. [Rare.]

quintole (kwin'tōl), *n.* [< It. *quinto*, < L. *quintus*, fifth, + *-ole*.] 1. Same as *quintuplet*, 3. Compare *decimole*, *quartole*, etc.—2. A five-stringed variety of viol much used in France in the eighteenth century. See *viol*.

quintroon (kwin-trön'), *n.* [Also *quinteron*; < Sp. *quinteron*, a quintroon, < L. *quintus*, fifth: see *quint*. Cf. *quarteroon*, *quadroon*.] In the West Indies, the child of a white person by one who has one sixteenth part of negro blood.

quintuple (kwin'tū-pl), *a.* [= F. *quintuple* = Sp. *quintuplo* = Pg. It. *quintuplo*, < ML. **quintuplus*, fivefold, < L. *quintus*, fifth (< *quinque*, five), + *-plus*, -fold. Cf. L. *quintuplex*, fivefold, < *quintus*, fifth, + *plicare*, fold.] 1. Fivefold; containing five times the number or amount.

Owing this name not only unto the *quintuple* number of trees, but the figure declaring that number.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, i.

2. In *bot.*, divided or arranged by a rule of five; fivefold.—**Quintuple rhythm** or **time**, in *music*, rhythm or time characterized by five beats or pulses to the measure. See *rhythm*.

quintuple (kwin'tū-pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quintupled*, ppr. *quintupling*. [< *quintuple*, *a.*] I. *trans.* To make fivefold.

II. *intrans.* To increase fivefold.

The value of land in that district has *quintupled* within the last thirty or forty years.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 226.

quintuple-nerved (kwin'tū-pl-nėrvd), *a.* Same as *quintuplinerved*.

quintuple-ribbed (kwin'tū-pl-ribd), *a.* Same as *quintuplinerved*.

quintuplet (kwin'tū-plet), *n.* [< *quintuple* + *-et*.] 1. A set of five, as of car-springs, etc.—2. *pl.* Five children born at a birth.

Five years subsequently she gave birth to *quintuplets*.
Lancet, No. 3417, p. 392.

3. In *music*, a group of five notes to be performed in the time of three, four, or six. Also *quintole*. Compare *nonuplet*, *triplet*, etc.—4. A bicycle for five riders.

quintuplicate (kwin-tū'pli-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quintuplicated*, ppr. *quintuplicating*. [< L. *quintuplicatus*, pp. of *quintuplicare*, < *quintus*, fifth, + *plicare*, fold: see *plicate*.] To make fivefold; increase or repeat to the number of five.

quintuplicate (kwin-tū'pli-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quintuplicatus*, pp. of *quintuplicare*: see *quintuplicate*, *v.*] I. *a.* Consisting of or relating to a set of five, or to five corresponding parts.

II. *n.* One of five things corresponding in every respect to one another.

A great many duplicates, not to speak of triplicates, or even such a *quintuplicate* as that which I adduced.
Trench, Study of Words, p. 181

quintuplication (kwin-tū-pli-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *quintuplicate* + *-ion*.] The act or process of repeating five times, or increasing to the number of five.

The perceptible are evolved out of the imperceptible elements by the process of *quintuplication*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 119.

quintuplinerved (kwin'tū-pli-nėrvd), *a.* [< ML. **quintuplus*, fivefold, + L. *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*2.] In *bot.*, having a midrib with two lateral ribs or primary nerves on each side: said of palmately nerved leaves, or those approaching the palmate nervation. See *nervation*. Also *quinquenerved*.

quintus (kwin'tus), *n.* [ML., < L. *quintus*, fifth: see *quint*.] In *medieval music*, the fifth voice or part. It either corresponded in compass to one of the other four, though independent, or strengthened the different parts in turn: hence sometimes called *vagans*.

quinzain, quinzaine (kwin'zān; F. pron. kañzān'), *n.* [< ME. **quinzaine*, *quynsayne*, < OF. (and F.) *quinzaine*, the number of fifteen, a fortnight, < *quinze*, fifteen: see *quinze*.] 1. In *chron.*, the fourteenth day after a feast-day, or the fifteenth if the day of the feast is included.

And the *quynsayne* after that Merlyn come to courte, and grete was the ioye the kynge made to hym.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 57.

2. A stanza consisting of fifteen lines.

quinze (kwinz; F. pron. kañz), *n.* [Also *quince*; < F. *quinze*, fifteen, < L. *quindecim*, fifteen: see *quindecim*.] A game of cards somewhat similar to vingt-un, in which the object is to count fifteen, or as near as possible to that number without exceeding it.

Gambling the whole morning in the Alley, and sitting down at night to *quinze* and hazard at St. James's.
Colman, Man of Business, iv.

quinzy†, *n.* See *quinsy*.

quip (kwip), *n.* [< W. *chwip*, a quick turn or flirt, < *chwipio*, whip, move briskly. Cf. *whip*. Hence *quib*, *quibble*.] A smart sarcastic turn; a sharp or cutting jest; a severe retort; a gibe.

Pept. Why, what's a *quip*?
Mancs. Wee great girders call it a short saying of a sharpe wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word.
Lyly, Alexander and Campaspe, iii. 2.

If I sent him word again it was not well cut, he would send me word he cut it to please himself. This is called the *Quip* Modest. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4. 79.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jest, and youthful jollity,
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 72.

quip (kwip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quipped*, ppr. *quipping*. [< *quip*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To use quips or sarcasms; gibe; scoff.

Are you pleasant or peevish, that you *quip* with suche briefe girdes?
Greene, Theeves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 383).

Ye malitious haue more minde to *quip* then might to cut. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 206.

II. *trans.* To utter quips or sarcasms on; taunt; treat with a sarcastic retort; sneer at.

The more he laughes, and does her closely *quip*,
To see her sore lament and bite her tender lip.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 44.

quipo, *n.* See *quipu*.

quipper† (kwip'ėr), *n.* One who jests or quips.

And here, peraduenture, some desperate *quipper* will canuaze my proposed comparison.
Nashe, Introd. to Greene's Menaphon, p. 14. (*Davies.*)

quippian (kwip'i-an), *n.* [So called because denoted by *Q*.] A curve of the third class, the left-hand member of whose equation is the quintic contravariant of a cubic.

quippish (kwip'ish), *a.* [< *quip* + *-ish*1.] Abounding in quips; epigrammatic. [Rare.]

I prefer Fuller's [version], as more *quippish* and adagy.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 501.

quipu (kē'pö or kwip'ö), *n.* [Also *quippu*, *quipo*, *quippo*; < Peruv. *quipu*, a knot.] A cord about 2 feet in length, tightly spun from variously colored threads, and having a number of smaller threads attached to it in the form of a fringe: used among the ancient Peruvians and elsewhere for recording events, etc. The fringe-like threads were also of different colors and were knotted. The colors denoted sensible objects, as white for silver and yellow for gold, and sometimes also abstract ideas, as white for peace and red for war. They constituted a rude register of certain important facts or events, as of births, deaths, and marriages, the number of the population fit to bear arms, the quantity of stores in the government magazines, etc.

The mysterious science of the *quipus* . . . supplied the Peruvians with the means of communicating their ideas to one another, and of transmitting them to future generations. *Prescott*, Conquest of Peru, i. 4.

Wampum and *quippus* are mnemonic records of the most elementary kind. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 18.

quiquihatch (kwē'kwē-hach), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The quickhatch or wolverene, *Gulo luscus*.

quirace†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuirass*.

For all their bucklers, Morions, and *Quiraces*
Were of no proofe against their peisant maces.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v.

quirboille†, **quirboilly**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *cuir-bouilli*.

quircal (kwėr'kal), *n.* A kind of marmoset. *Sci. Amer.*, LV. 176.

quire1 (kwīr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quier*, *queer*; < ME. *queer*, *quere*, *quer*, *cuer*, < OF. *cuer*, F. *chœur* = Pr. *cor* = Sp. Pg. It. *coro* = D. *koor* = G. *chor* = Sw. *kör* = Dan. *kor* = AS. *chor* (rare), < L. *chorus*, < Gr. *χορός*, a dance, chorus: see *chorus*. Cf. *choir*, a mod. spelling simulating, like the mod. F. *chœur*, the L. spelling, but with pron. of *quire*.] 1. A body of singers; a chorus.

They rise at mid-night to pray vnto their Idols, which they doe in *Quires*, as the Friers doe.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 459.

Angelick *quires*
Sung heavenly anthems of . . . victory.
Milton, P. R., iv. 593.

When the first low matin-chirp hath grown
Full *quire*. *Tennyson*, Love and Duty.

2. The part of a church allotted to the choristers; the choir.

Besyde the *Queer* of the Chirche, at the right syde, as men comen downward 16 Greces, is the place where oure Lord was born. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 70.

The fox obscene to gaping tombs retires,
And savage howlings fill the sacred *quires*.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 72.

3†. A company or assembly.

And then the whole *quire* hold their hips and laugh.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 55.

quire1 (kwīr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quired*, ppr. *quiring*. [< *quire*1, *n.*] 1. To sing in concert or chorus; chant or sing harmoniously.

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still *quiring* to the young-eyed cherubims.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 62.

2. To harmonize.

My throat of war be turn'd,
Which *quired* with my drum, into a pipe
Small as . . . the virgin voice
That babies lulls asleep! *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2. 118.

quire2 (kwīr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quier*, *queer*, *quere*; < ME. *quayer*, *quaier*, *quair*, *quayre*, *quaer*, *cwaer* (= Icel. *kver*, a quire, a book), < OF. *quaier*, *quayer*, *caier*, *cayer*, *coyer*, a quire (also a square lamp), F. *cahier*, a quire (six sheets), a copy-book, writing-book, written lectures, a memorial, = Pr. *cazern* = It. *quaderno*, a quire, a copy-book, writing-book, cash-book, two fours at dice, < ML. *quaternum*, a set of four sheets of parchment or paper, neut. of *quaternus* (> OF. *quaer*, *caier*, etc., = Olt. *quaderno*, four-square), pl. *quaterni*, four at a time: see *quatern*. For OF. *quaer*, *quaier*, < L. *quaternum*, cf. *cofer*, < L. *infernum*.] 1†. A set of four sheets of parchment or paper folded so as to make eight leaves: the ordinary unit of construction for early manuscripts and books.

The *quires* or gatherings of which the book was formed generally consisted, in the earliest examples, of four sheets folded to make eight leaves.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 144.

2. A set of one of each of the sheets of a book laid in consecutive order, ready for folding. *E. H. Knight.*—3†. A book.

Go, litel *quayre*, go unto my lyves quene.
Lydgate, Black Knight, l. 674.

4. Twenty-four sheets of paper; the twentieth part of a ream.—**In quires**, in sheets, not folded or bound: said of printed books.

The Imprinter to sell this Booke *in Queres* for two shillinges and sixe pence, and not above.
Notice in Edward VI.'s Prayer-Book, 1549.

Inside quires, the eighteen perfect quires of a ream of paper, which were protected by outer quires of imperfect paper, one on each side of the package. This distinction between outside and inside quires is noticeable now only in hand-made papers. Machine made papers are of uniform quality.

quire2 (kwīr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quired*, ppr. *quiring*. [< *quire*2, *n.*] To fold in quires, or with marks between quires.

quire3†, *a.* An obsolete form of *queer*1.

quirewise (kwīr'wīz), *adv.* In *printing*, in single forms on double leaves of paper, so that the leaves can be quired and sewed in sections: in distinction from on single leaves, which have to be side-stitched.

Quirinalia (kwir-i-nā'li-ạ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *quirinalis*, pertaining to Quirinus or Romulus, or to the Quirinal Hill at Rome, < *Quirinus*, a name of Romulus deified: see *Quirinus*.] In ancient Rome, a festival in honor of Quirinus, celebrated on February 17th, on which day Romulus was said to have been translated to heaven.

quirinca-pods (kwi-ring'kạ-podz), *n. pl.* [< S. Amer. *quirinca* + E. *pod*.] The fruit-husks of *Acacia Cavenia*, the espanillo of the Argentine Republic. They contain about 33 per cent. of tannin.

Quirinus (kwi-rī'nus), *n.* [L., < *Cures*, a Sabine town. Cf. *Quirites*.] An Italic warlike divinity, identified with Romulus and assimilated to Mars.

quirister† (kwir'is-tėr), *n.* [Also *quirrister, querister, quercster*; < *quire*[1], *n.*, + *-ister*. Cf. *chorister*.] Same as *chorister*.

The clear *quiristers* of the woods, the birds.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

The coy *quiristers* that lodge within
Are prodigal of harmony. *Thomson*, Spring.

quiritarian (kwir-i-tā'ri-an), *a.* [< *quiritary* + *-an*.] In *Rom. law*, legal: noting a certain class or form of rights, as distinguished from *bonitarian*. The use is equivalent to that of *legal* in modern law, in contradistinction to *equitable*.

They [the Roman lawyers] could conceive land as held (so to speak) under different legal dispensations, as belonging to one person in *Quiritarian* and to another in Bonitarian ownership, a splitting of ownership which, after feudalism had fallen into decay, revived in our country in the distinction between the legal and the equitable estate.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 343.

quiritary (kwir'i tą-ri), *a.* [< ML. *quiritarius*, < L. *Quirites*, the Roman citizens: see *Quirites*.] Same as *quiritarian*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 682.

quiritation (kwir-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *quiritatio(n-)*, a cry, a shriek, < *quiritare*, wail, shriek; commonly explained (first by Varro) as orig. 'call upon the Quirites or Roman citizens for aid,' < *Quirites*, Quirites; prob. freq. of *queri*, complain: see *querent*[1], and cf. *cry*, ult. < *quiritare*.] A crying for help.

How is it then with thee, O Saviour, that thou thus astonishest men and angels with so wofull a *quiritation*: (My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?)?
Bp. Hall, The Crucifixion.

Quirite (kwir'īt), *n.* [< L. *Quiris* (*Quirit-*): see *Quirites*.] One of the Quirites.

Quirites (kwi-rī'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *Quiris* (*Quirit-*), orig. an inhabitant of the Sabine town Cures, later a Roman citizen (see def.); < *Cures*, a Sabine town.] The citizens of ancient Rome considered in their civil capacity. The name *Quirites* pertained to them in addition to that of *Romani*, the latter designation having application in their political and military capacity.

quirk[1] (kwėrk), *n.* [Formerly also *querk*; perhaps a var. of **quirl* (cf. *jerk*[1], *jert*), < W. *chwirel*, craft, quirk (< *chwiori*, turn briskly), = Gael. *cuireid*, a turn, wile, trick (cf. *car*, turn).] 1. A sharp turn or angle; a sudden twist.

Then have they neyther-stockes to these gay hosen, . . . curiously knit, with open seame down the legge, with *quirkes* and clockes about the anckles, and sometime (haplie) interlaced with golde or silver threds.
Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses, p. 31. (*Nares*, under *nether-stocks*.)

Hence—2. An artful turn for evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble: as, the *quirks* of a pettifogger.

As one said of a lawyer that, resolving not to be forgotten, he made his will so full of intricate *quirks* that his executors, if for nothing else, yet for very vexation of law, might have cause to remember him.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 76.

3†. A fit or turn; a short paroxysm.

I have felt so many *quirks* of joy and grief.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 2. 51.

4. A smart taunt or retort; a slight conceit or quibble; a quip; a flight of fancy.

I may chance have some odd *quirks* and remnants of wit broken on me. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 245.

Twisted *quirks* and happy hits,
From misty men of letters;
The tavern-hours of mighty wits.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

5. Inclination; turn; peculiarity; humor; caprice.

I have heard of some kind of men that put quarrels purposely on others, to taste their valour: belike this is a man of that *quirk*. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 268.

6. A sudden turn or flourish in a musical air; a fantastic phrase.

Light *quirks* of musick, broken and uneven,
Make the soul dance upon a jig to heaven.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 143.

The *quirks* of the melody are not unlike those of very old English ballads. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 126.

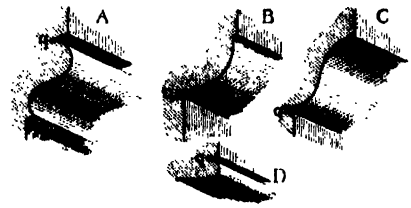
7. In *building*, a piece taken out of any regular ground-plot or floor, as to make a court or yard, etc.: thus, if the ground-plan were square or oblong, and a piece were taken out of the corner, such piece is called a *quirk*.—8. In *arch.*, an acute angle or recess; a deep indentation; the incision under the abacus.—9. A pane of glass cut at the sides and top in the form of a rhomb. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—10. In a grooving-plane, a projecting fillet on the sole or side, arranged to serve as a fence or gage for depth or distance.—**Bead and quirk, bead and double quirk.** See *bead*, 9.—**Quirk bead**, a molding the round part of which forms more than a semicircle, and which has a sinking on the face termed the *quirk*.—**Quirk molding.** Same as *quirked molding*.

quirk[1] (kwėrk), *v.* [< *quirk*[1], *n.*] I. *intrans.* To turn sharply.

II. *trans.* 1. To twist or turn; form into quirks.—2. To form or furnish with a quirk or channel.

In Grecian architecture, ovolos and ogees are usually *quirked* at the top. *Weale.*

Quirked molding, a molding characterized by a sharp



Quirked Moldings.

A, quirked ogee or cyma reversa (arch of Constantine, Rome); *B*, quirked ovolo; *C*, quirked cyma recta; *D*, quirked bead (*B*, *C*, *D*, modern colonial American woodwork). *q q q q*, quirks.

and sudden return from its extreme projection to a reentrant angle. Also called *quirk molding*. *Gwilt.*

quirk[2] (kwėrk), *v. i.* [Cf. *querk*[1].] 1. To emit the breath forcibly after retaining it in violent exertion. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To grunt; complain. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quirk-float (kwėrk'flōt), *n.* See *float*, 9 (*c*).

quirking-plane (kwėr'king-plān), *n.* A molding-plane for working on convex surfaces. *E. H. Knight.*

quirkish (kwėr'kish), *a.* [< *quirk*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Having the character of a quirk; consisting of quirks, quibbles, or artful evasions. [Rare.]

Sometimes it [facetiousness] is lodged in a sly question, in a smart answer, in a *quirkish* reason.
Barrow, Works, I. xiv.

quirky (kwėr'ki), *a.* [< *quirk*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding in quirks or twists; irregular; zigzag; quirkish. [Rare.]

Bordered by *quirky* lines.
Philadelphia Times, June 1, 1885.

2. Full of quirks or subterfuges; shifty; quibbling; characterized by petty tricks: as, a *quirky* attorney; a *quirky* question.—3. Merry; sportive. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quirl (kwėrl), *v.* and *n.* See *querl*.

quirlewindt, *n.* An obsolete dialectal form of *whirlwind*.

quirpele, *n.* [Tamil.] A name for the mongoos: used in India. *Yule and Burnell.*

quirt (kwėrt), *n.* [Perhaps < Sp. *cuerda*, a cord, rope: see *cord*[1].] A kind of riding-whip much used in the western parts of the United States and in Spanish-American countries. It usually consists of a short stout stock, a few inches long, of wood, or of leather braided so tightly as to be rigid, and of a braided leather lash, about two feet long, flexible and very loosely attached to the stock. The quirt thus resembles a bull-whip in miniature. It is sometimes entirely braided of leather, like a small black-snake, but so as then to make a short rigid handle and long flexible lash. The quirt is often ornamented fancifully, and generally hung on the right wrist by a leather loop.

quirt (kwėrt), *v. t.* [< *quirt*, *n.*] To strike or flog with a quirt. [Western U. S.]

A first-class rider will sit throughout it all without moving from the saddle, *quirting* his horse all the time, though his hat may be jarred off his head and his revolver out of its sheath. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 854.

Quiscalinæ (kwis-ka-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Quiscalus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Icteridæ*, typified by the genus *Quiscalus*, usually having a lengthened and more or less boat-shaped tail, somewhat crow-like or thrush-like bill, stout feet, and in the male the color entirely iridescent-black; the American grackles or crow-blackbirds. The species are mostly terrestrial and gregarious. See *Quiscalus* and *Scolecophagus*.

Quiscalus (kwis'ka-lus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816); appar. < ML. *quiscula*, *quisquila*, *quisquilla*, etc., a quail: see *quail*[3].] The typical genus of *Quiscalinæ*, having the bill elongated and crow-like, the tail long, graduated or rounded, and more or less keeled or boat-shaped. Several species inhabit the United States and warmer parts of America. The common crow-blackbird, or purple grackle, is *Q. purpureus* (see cut under *crow-blackbird*); the boat-tailed grackle or jackdaw of the Southern States is *Q. major* (see cut under *boat-shaped*); the fan-tailed blackbird is *Q. macrurus*, inhabiting Texas and Mexico.

quisht, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuisse*.

quishin†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cushion*.

Quisqualis (kwis-kwā'lis), *n.* [NL. (Rumphius, 1747), named in allusion to its polymorphous leaves and changing colors of flowers, or from an uncertainty at first as to its classification; < L. *quis*, who, + *qualis*, of what kind.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Combretaceæ* and suborder *Combreteæ*. It is characterized by a calyx with a small deciduous border and a slender tube below, far prolonged beyond the one-celled ovary; by its five petals and ten straight stamens; and by the large, hard, dry fruit with five wings, containing a single five-furrowed oblong seed and sometimes three cotyledons instead of the usual two. The 3 or 4 species are natives of tropical Asia and Africa. They are shrubby climbers with slender branchlets, opposite leaves, and handsome spiked or racemed flowers of changeable colors, passing from white or orange to red. Several species are in cultivation under glass, especially the Rangoon creeper, *Q. Indica*, used by the Chinese as a vermifuge.

quist (kwist), *n.* Same as *quest*. [Prov. Eng.]

quistle, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *whistle*.

quistront, *n.* [ME. *quystron*, *questeroun*, < OF. *coistron*, *coestron*, *quistron*, *questron*, *coisteron.*, a scullion; cf. F. *cuistre*, a college servant, a vulgar pedant.] A scullion.

This god of love of his fasoun
Was lyke no knave ne *quystron*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 880.

quit[1] (kwit), *a.* [< ME. *quit*, *quyt*, *quite*, *quyte*, *cwite* = OFries. *quit* = D. *kwijt* = MLG. *quit*, LG. *quit*, *quiet* = MHG. *quit*, *quît*, G. *quitt* = Icel. *kvitr* = Sw. *quitt* = Dan. *kvit*, < OF. *quite*, *cuite*, F. *quitte* = Pr. *quiti* = Sp. *quito* = Pg. *quite*, discharged, released, freed, < ML. *quietus*, discharged, released, freed, a particular use of L. *quietus*, at rest, quiet: see *quiet*, *a.*, of which *quit* is a doublet. Cf. *quietus*.] Discharged or released from a debt, penalty, or obligation; on even terms; absolved; free; clear.

Yef ye will, leve me, and yef ye ne will, leve me nought; for I ne leve yow nought, and so be we *quyte*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 168.

Tho that ben shryuen & verry contryte,
Of alle here synnes he maketh hem *quyte*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 118.

I promise you that when I am *quit* of these (public affairs) I will engage in no other.
B. Franklin, Autobiography, p. 317.

Double or quits, in *gambling*, said when the stake due from one person to another is either to become double or to be reduced to nothing, according to the favorable or unfavorable issue of a certain chance.—**To be quit** or **quits** (with one), to have made mutual satisfaction of claims or demands (with him); be on even terms (with him); hence, as an exclamation, *quits!* 'we are even.' [In these phrases the adjective is used as a quasi-noun in a plural form.]

I hope *to be* shortly *quit* with you for all Courtesi[es].
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 28.

I'll *be quit* with him for discovering me.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

To get quit of. See *get*[1].

quit[1] (kwit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quit* or *quitted*, ppr. *quitting*. [Early mod. E. also *quite* (a form still used in *requite*), and erroneously *quight*; < ME. *quiten*, *quyten* (= D. *kwijten* = MLG. *quiten*, LG. *quitten* = MHG. *quiten*, *quiten*, *quitten*, G. *quitten* = Icel. *kvitta* = Sw. *quitta* = Dan. *kvitte*), < OF. *quiter*, *cuiter*, *quittre*, F. *quitter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *quitar* = It. *quitare*, *chitare* (ML. reflex *quitare*, *quittare*), < ML. *quietare*, pay, discharge, quit, leave, abandon, particular uses of L. *quietare*, make quiet: see *quiet*, *v.*, and cf. *quit*[1], *a.* Cf. *acquit*, *requite*.] 1. To satisfy, as a claim or debt; discharge, as an obligation or duty; make payment for or of; pay; repay; requite.

3ut more, to make pees and *quyte* menne dettes, . . .
As Crist himself comaundeth to alle Cristene people.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 76.

I am endetted so therby,
Of gold that I have borwed trewely,
That whyl I lyve, I shal it *quyte* never.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 183

I'll *quite* his cost or else myself will die.
Greene, Alphonsus, i.

A litle mony from the law will *quite* thee,
Fee but the Sumner, & he shall not cite thee.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 81

Like doth *quit* like, and measure still for measure.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 416.

First, all our debts are paid; dangers of law,
Actions, decrees, judgments against us, *quitted*.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

Each looks as if he came to beg,
And not to *quit* a score.
Cowper, The Yearly Distress.

2. To set free; release; absolve; acquit; exonerate.

God *quit* you in his mercy! *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2. 166.

Until they that were accused to be the murtherers were *quitted* or condemned. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

I must *quit*
Young Florio; Lorenzo and myself
Are only guilty of the prince's death.
Shirley, Traitor, v. 3.

3. To free, as from something harmful or oppressing; relieve; clear; liberate: with *of*.

If I *quit* you not presently, and for ever, *of* this cumber, you shall have power instantly . . . to revoke your act.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, v. 1.

Their judicious king
Begins at home; *quits* first his royal palace
Of flattering sycophants.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, i. 1.

4. To meet the claims upon, or expectations entertained of; conduct; acquit: used reflexively.

Be strong, and *quit yourselves* like men. 1 Sam. iv. 9.

Samson hath *quit himself*
Like Samson. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1709.

†5. To complete; spend: said of time.

Never a worthy prince a day did *quit*
With greater hazard, and with more renown.
Daniel.

6. To depart from; go away from; leave.

Avaunt! and *quit* my sight! *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 93.

She ought to play her part in haste, when she considers that she is suddenly to *quit* the stage, and make room for others. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 89.

7. To resign; give up; let go.

The other he held in his sight
A drawen dirk to his breast,
And said, "False carl, *quit* thy staff."
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 197).

I had never *quitted* the lady's hand all this time.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 23.

8 To forsake; abandon.

Quit thy fear;
All danger is blown over.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, i. 3.

Episcopacy he bids the Queen be confident he will never *quitt*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xviii.

9. In *archery*, to discharge; shoot.

Quit or discharge the arrow by allowing the string to pass smoothly over the finger points without jerking.
Encyc. Brit., II. 377.

10. To extract; get rid of. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*—11. To remove by force. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

He strove his combred clubbe to *quight*
Out of the earth. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 10.

12. To cease; stop; give over. [Now chiefly colloq.]

Quit! *quit* for shame! this will not move,
This cannot take her.
Suckling (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 24).

Notice to quit, in *law*, notice to a tenant of real property that he must surrender possession. Where notice to quit is required, as in the case of a tenant at will or by sufferance, it should be in writing, and should state accurately the time for leaving, which, however, varies according to the nature of the tenancy and the relation of the parties. —**To quit cost**, to pay expenses; be remunerative.

Who say I care not, those I give for lost;
And to instruct them, 'twill not *quit* the *cost*.
G. Herbert, The Temple, the Church-Porch.

To quit scores, to make even; balance accounts.

Are you sure you do nothing to *quit scores* with them?
Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, i. 1.

=Syn. 6 and 8. *Desert*, *Abandon*, etc. See *forsake*.

quit[2], *n.* Same as *quoit*[2].

quit[3] (kwit), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] The popular name of numerous small birds of Jamaica, belonging to different genera and families. Banana-quits are species of *Certhiola*, as *C. flaveola*; grass-quits are various small sparrow-like birds, as *Spermophila olivacea*; the blue quit is a tanager, *Euphonia jamaica*; the orange quit is another tanager, *Tanagrella ruficollis*.

qui tam (kwī tam). [L.: *qui*, who; *tam*, as well, as much as, equally.] In *law*, an action on a penal statute, brought partly at the suit of the people or state and partly at that of an informer: so called from the words of the old common-law writ, "*Qui tam* pro domino rege quam pro se ipso," etc.

quitasol† (kē′ta-sol), *n.* [Sp., < *quitar*, quit, + *sol*, sun. Cf. *parasol*.] A parasol.

Then did he uncask his pate in his hat, which was so broad as it might serve him excellently for a *quitasol*.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, I. i. 13. (*Richardson*, under (*uncask.*)

quitch[1]† (kwich), *v.* [Also *quich*, *queach*, *queatch* (also *quinch*, simulating *winch*), more prop. *quetch*; < ME. *quicchen*, *quycchen*, *quytchen*, *quecchen*, < AS. *cwiccan* (pret. *cwehte*, *cwehte*), shake, causative of *cwacian*, shake, quake: see *quake*.]

I. *trans.* To shake; stir; move. *Layamon.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To stir; move. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 421; *Palsgrave.*

An huge great Lyon lay, . . . like captived thrall
With a strong yron chaine and coller bound,
That once he could not move, nor *quich* at all.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 33.

2. To flinch; shrink.

He laid him down upon the wood-stack, covered his face, nor never stirred hand nor foote nor *quitched* when the fire took him. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 587.

quitch[2] (kwich), *n.* [Also *quickens*; an assibilated form of *quick* (= Norw. *kvika*, *kviku*, *kvikve*, *kuku*, quitch-grass), < *quick*, *a.* Cf. *quitch-grass*.] Same as *quitch-grass*.

Full seldom does a man repent, or use
Both grace and will to pick the vicious *quitch*
Of blood and custom wholly out of him,
And make all clean, and plant himself afresh.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Black quitch, mostly the slender foxtail grass, *Alopecurus agrestis*, a weedy grass with dark-purple flowers. Also *black bent*, *black couch-grass*, *black squitch*.

quitch-grass (kwich′gras), *n.* [Also *couch-grass*, *cooch-grass*; assibilated form of *quick-grass*: see *quick-grass*, *quitch*[3].] A weed-grass somewhat resembling wheat, though smaller, formerly regarded as belonging to the wheat genus, *Triticum*, but now known as *Agropyrum repens*. Also *quick-*, *quack-*, *cutch-*, and *couch-grass*. See especially *couch-grass*.

1, Flowering Plant of Quitch-grass (*Agropyrum* (*Triticum*) *repens*); 2, the spike on a larger scale; *a*, a spikelet; *b*, the flowering glume; *c*, the palet.

The thoroughfares were overrun with weed
—Docks, *quitchgrass*, loathy mallows no man plants.
Browning, Sordello, iv.

quitclaim (kwit′klām), *n.* [< ME. *quiteclayme*, < OF. *quiteclame*, a giving up, abandonment, release, < *quiter*, quit, + *clame*, claim: see *claim*[1].] In *law*: (*a*) A deed of release; an instrument by which some claim, right, or title to an estate is relinquished to another. (*b*) A conveyance without any covenant or warranty, expressed or implied.

Sin ye wyll do so,
Of vs shal he haue a *quite-clayme* fully.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1885.

quitclaim (kwit′klām), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *quiteclaim*; < ME. *quitelaymen*, *quiteclaymen*, *quyteclemen*, < OF. *quiteclamer*, *quiteclaimer*, give up, release, < *quiteclame*, a quitclaim: see *quiteclaim*, *n.*] 1. To quit or give up claim to; relinquish; release; acquit, as of an obligation.

The quene *quyte clemed* the x knyghtes that were prisoners that hir knyghtes hadde her sent.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 502.

Fram henne to Yude that cité
Quiteclaym thai schul go fre.
Gy of Warwike, p. 310. (*Halliwell.*)

Wee haue *quite claimed*, and for vs and our heires released, our welbeloued the Citizens of Colen and their marchandise from the payment of those two shillings which they were wont to pay. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 131.

2. In *law*, to quit or abandon a claim or title to by deed; convey without covenants of warranty against adverse titles or claims: as, to *quitclaim* a certain parcel of ground.

If any freke be so felle to fonde that I telle,
Lepe lyztly me to, & lach this weppen,
I *quit clayme* hit for euer, kepe hit as his auen.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 293.

quitclaimance (kwit′klā′mans), *n.* [< ME. *quite-clamance*, < OF. *quiteclamance* (ML. *quieta clamantia*), < *quiteclamer*, quitclaim: see *quitclaim*.] Same as *quitclaim*.

Of that Philip, for he suld haf grantise,
Mad Richard a *quite clamance* fro him & alle hise,
& neuer thorgh no distresse suld Clayme ther of no right.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 186.

quite[1]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *quit*[1].

quite[1] (kwīt), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also, erroneously, *quight*; < ME. *quite*, *quyte*, adv., < *quite*[1], *a.*] 1. Completely; wholly; entirely; totally; fully; perfectly.

Generydes hym sette so vppon the hede
That his helme flew *quyte* in to the feld.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2636.

No gate so strong, no locke so firme and fast,
But with that percing noise flew open *quite*, or brast.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 4.

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,
O'er-covered *quite* with dead men's rattling bones.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 82.

Something much more to our concern,
And *quite* a scandal not to learn.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 146.

Books *quite* worthless are *quite* harmless.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

2. To a considerable extent or degree; noticeably: as, *quite* warm; *quite* pretty; *quite* clever; *quite* an artist: in this sense now chiefly colloquial and American.

Billings . . . was but three months old, but, as the Americans say, was *quite* a town.
W. Shepherd, Prairie Experiences, p. 76.

The lithographer has done his work *quite*, though hardly very, well. *Science*, VII. 403.

Quite a few. See *few*.—**Quite a little**, considerable: as, *quite a little* business; *quite a little* curiosity. [Colloq.]—**Quite so**, a form of assent in conversation.

quite[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *quit*[1].

quite[2]†, *a.* An obsolete dialectal form of *white*.

Ther cam on in a *qwyte* surplisse,
And pryvely toke him be the slefe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 67. (*Halliwell.*)

quitely†, *adv.* [ME., also *quitly*; < *quite*[1], *quit*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] 1. Completely; entirely; quite.

3our ancestres conquered all France *quitely*.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 115.

2. Freely; unconditionally.

Ther fore, 3if godes wille were I wold haue al the payne,
To mede 3e were fro this quarrore *quitly* a-schaped.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2341.

Qui tollis (kwī tol′is). [So called from the first words: L. *qui*, who; *tollis*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *tollere*, raise, take away.] In the *Rom. Cath.* and *Anglican liturgy*: (*a*) A part of the Gloria in Excelsis. (*b*) A musical setting of the words of the above.

Quito orange. See *orange*[1].

Qui transtulit sustinet (kwī tranz′tū-lit sus′ti-net). [L.: *qui*, who; *transtulit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *transferre*, transfer; *sustinet*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *sustinere*, sustain.] He who transplanted still sustains: the motto of the State of Connecticut.

quit-rent (kwit′rent), *n.* [< ME. *quiterent*; < *quit*[1] + *rent*[2].] Rent paid by the freeholders and copyholders of a manor in discharge or acquittance of other services. Also called *chief-rent*.

Consydre what seruyce longyth ther-to,
And the *quyterent* that there-of owte shalle goo.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 24.

There was nothing before him but contests for *quitrents* with settlers resolved on governing themselves.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 355.

quits (kwits). See *quit*, *a.*

quit-shilling† (kwit′shil′ing), *n.* A gratuity given by a prisoner on his acquittal.

Were any one lucky enough to be acquitted, he had to spend a *Quit Shilling* for their delight.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 245.

quittable (kwit′a-bl), *a.* [< *quit*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being quitted or vacated.

quittal† (kwit′al), *n.* [< *quit*[1] + *-al*. Cf. *acquittal*, *requital*.] Requital; return; repayment.

As in revenge or *quittal* of such strife.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 236.

Let him unbind thee that is bound to death,
To make a *quital* for thy discontent.
Kyd, Spanish Tragedy, iii.

quittance (kwit′ans), *n.* [< ME. *quytance*, < F. *quittance* (= Sp. *quitanza* = Pg. *quitança* = It. *quitanza*), a release, receipt, < *quitter*, quit, release: see *quit*[1], *v.*] 1. Acquittance; discharge from a debt or obligation; a receipt.

Hauing paid the custome, it behoueth to haue a *quittance* or cocket sealed and firmed.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 272.

Who writes himself "Armigero" in any bill, warrant, *quittance*, or obligation. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 10.

Gurth . . . folded the *quittance*, and put it under his cap. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, x.

2. Recompense; requital; return; repayment.

But these nine eyes saw him in bloody state,
Rendering faint *quittance*, wearied and outbreathed,
To Harry Monmouth. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., I. 1. 108.

In *quittance* of your loving, honest counsel
I would not have you build an airy castle.
Shirley, Hyde Park, i 1.

To cry quittance, to get even.

Cry quittance, madam, then, and love not him.
Marlowe, Edward II., i. 4.

Against whom [certain ladies of the bed-chamber], at their first being appointed, the French shut the doors, . . . whereas now ours have *cried quittance* with them.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 122.

quittance† (kwit′ans), *v. t.* [< *quittance*, *n.*] To repay; make requital or return for.

Hate calls on me to *quittance* all my ills.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

We dread not death to *quittance* injuries.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iii. 5.

quitter[1] (kwit′ėr), *n.* [< *quit*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who quits.—2†. A deliverer.

quitter[2] (kwit′ėr), *n.* [Also *quittor*, and formerly *quitture*; < ME. *quiter*, *quiterre*, *quitoure*, *quiture*, *quytur*, *whitour*; cf. LG. *kwaier*, *kwader*, rottenness.] 1†. Matter flowing from a sore or wound.

Quytur or rotunnes, putredo.
Nominale MS. (*Halliwell.*)

Still drink thou wine, and eat,
Till fair-hair'd Hecamed hath giv'n a little water-heat
To cleanse the *quitture* from thy wound.
Chapman, Iliad, xiv. 7. (*Davies.*)

2. In *farriery*, a fistulous wound upon the quarters or the heel of the coronet, caused by treads,

pricks in shoeing, corns, or other injuries which produce suppuration at the coronet or within the foot.—3†. Scoria of tin.

quitter[2] (kwit'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *quiteren, whiteren;* from the noun.] To suppurate.

quittor, *n.* See *quitter*[2].

quitture†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *quitter*[2].

quiver[1]† (kwiv'ėr), *a.* [Also dial. *quever;* < ME. **quiver, quever, cwiver,* < AS. **cwifer,* in comp. *cwiferlice,* eagerly; cf. *quiver*[1], *v.*] Nimble; active; spry.

There was a little *quiver* fellow, and a' would manage you his piece thus; and a' would about and about.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 301.

quiver[1] (kwiv'ėr), *v. i.* [Cf. MD. *kuyveren,* tremble, quiver, freq. form, associated with *kuyven,* tremble, quiver, and with the E. adj. *quiver*[1]: see *quiver*[1], *a.* Cf. *quaver.*] 1. To quake; tremble; shake tremulously; shudder; shiver.

In glances bright she glittered from the ground,
Holding in hand her targe and *quivering* spere.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

That jewel 's mine that *quivers* in his ear,
Mocking his master's chilness and vain fear.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, i.

Her pale lip *quivered,* and the light
Gleamed in her moistening eyes.
O. W. Holmes, Illustration of a Picture.

2. To flutter or be agitated with a tremulous motion.

Quivering beams, which daz'd the wondering eye.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso.

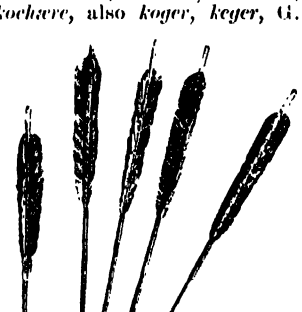
Willows whiten, aspens *quiver.*
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

=Syn. *Quake,* etc. See *shiver*[2].

quiver[1] (kwiv'ėr), *n.* [< *quiver*[1], *v.*] The act or state of quivering; a tremulous motion; a tremor; a flutter; a shudder; a shiver.

But Figs, all whose limbs were in a *quiver,* and whose nostrils were breathing rage, put his little bottle-holder aside. *Thackeray,* Vanity Fair, v.

quiver[2] (kwiv'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *quiver, quyver, quywere, quequer,* < OF. *quivre, cuivre, cuevre, cuevre, coivre, couvre* (Mod. *cuvrum* = MGr. *κοίκουρον*), < OHG. *chohhar, chochar, chohhari,* MHG. *kocher, kochære,* also *koger, keger,* G. *köcher,* also MHG. *koger, keger* = LG. *koker, kaker* = D. *koker* = OS. *cocar* = OFries. *koker* = AS. *cocur, cocer,* ME. *koker* = Sw. *kogger* = Dan. *kogger,* a quiver.] A case for holding arrows or crossbow-bolts. Quivers were formerly nearly as long as the arrows, so that only the feathers projected, these being covered by a piece of leather or cloth when not likely to be required. Medieval archers in war generally used the quiver on the march only, and in battle carried their arrows secured by a strap, usually with the addition of a small socket in which the points only were covered.



Mongol Quiver. *a*, separate arrow.

But Mosco did vs more service then we expected, for, having shot away his *quiver* of Arrowes, he ran to the Boat for more. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 186.

Now in her hand a slender spear she bore,
Now a light *quiver* on her shoulders wore.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

quivered (kwiv'ėrd), *a.* [< *quiver*[2], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] 1. Furnished with a quiver; wearing a quiver.

The *quiver'd* Arabs' vagrant clan, that waits
Insidious some rich caravan. *J. Philips,* Cerealia.

Him, thus retreating, Artemis upbraids,
The *quiver'd* huntress of the sylvan shades.
Pope, Iliad, xxi. 546.

2. Held or covered in or as if in a quiver: said of a feathered arrow, or, as in the quotation, of a quill.

From him whose quills stand *quiver'd* at his ear
To him who notches sticks at Westminster.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 83.

quivering (kwiv'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *quiver*[1], *v.*] The act of trembling, wavering, or vibrating; a tremulous shaking.

The *quivering* of objects seen through air rising over a heated surface is due to irregular refraction, which incessantly shifts the directions of the rays of light.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 48.

quiveringly (kwiv'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a quivering manner; with quivering.

quiverish (kwiv'ėr-ish), *a.* [< *quiver*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Tremulous; trembling.

Then furth with a *quiverish* horror.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii. 30. (*Davies.*)

quiver-tree (kwiv'ėr-trē), *n.* A species of aloe, *Aloë dichotoma.*

qui vive (kē vēv). [F., lit. who lives? i. e. who goes there? as a noun in the phrase *être sur le qui vive,* be on the alert: *qui* (< L. *qui*), who; *vive,* 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *vivre,* < L. *vivere,* live: see *viral.*] Who goes there?—the challenge of French sentries addressed to those who approach their posts.—**To be on the qui vive,** to be on the alert; be watchful, as a sentinel.

Our new King Log we cannot complain of as too young, or too much *on the qui-vive.*
Miss Edgeworth, Patronage, viii. (*Davies.*)

quixote (kwik'sōt), *v. i.* [< *Quixote* (see def. of *quixotic*) (Sp. *Quixote,* now spelled *Quijote,* pronounced kē-hō'te).] To act like Don Quixote; play the Quixote: with indefinite *it.*

When you have got the devil in your body, and are upon your rantipole adventures, you shall *Quixote it* by yourself for Lopez. *Vanbrugh,* False Friend, v. 1.

quixotic (kwik-sot'ik), *a.* [< *Quixote* (see def.) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes's celebrated romance of that name; hence, extravagantly or absurdly romantic; striving for an unattainable or impracticable ideal; characterized by futile self-devotion; visionary.

The project seemed rash and *quixotic,* and one that he could not countenance. *Everett,* Orations, I. 464.

This family training, too, combined with their turn for combativeness, makes them eminently *quixotic.* They can't let anything alone which they think going wrong.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 1.

quixotically (kwik-sot'i-kal-i), *adv.* [< *quixotic* + *-al* + *-ly*[2].] After the manner of Don Quixote; in an absurdly romantic manner.

quixotism (kwik'sōt-izm), *n.* [< *Quixote* (see *quixotic*) + *-ism.*] Quixotic extravagance in notions, actions, or undertakings; pursuit of absurdly romantic enterprises; uncalled-for or useless chivalry or magnanimity.

Since his [Cervantes's] time, the purest impulses and the noblest purposes have perhaps been oftener stayed by the devil under the name of *Quixotism* than any other base name or false allegation.
Ruskin, Lectures on Architecture and Painting, ii.

quixotry (kwik'sōt-ri), *n.* [< *Quixote* (see *quixotic*) + *-ry.*] Quixotism; visionary notions or undertakings.

Many persons will . . . consider it as a piece of *Quixotry* in M'Intyre to give you a meeting [in a duel] while your character and circumstances are involved in such obscurity. *Scott,* Antiquary, xx.

quiz[1] (kwiz), *n.*; pl. *quizzes* (kwiz'ez). [Orig. slang; perhaps a made word, based on *question* (with which it is vaguely associated), or (as a school term) on the L. *quæso,* I ask: see *quese, quest*[1]. No reliance is to be placed on the various anecdotes which purport to give the origin of the word.] 1. A puzzling question; something designed to puzzle one or make one ridiculous; banter; raillery.—2. One who quizzes.—3. One who or that which is obnoxious to ridicule or quizzing; a queer or ridiculous person or thing.

Where did you get that *quiz* of a hat? it makes you look like an old witch. *Jane Austen,* Northanger Abbey, p. 33.

'Twas the Queen dressed her; you know what a figure she used to make of herself with her odd manner of dressing herself; but mamma said, "Now really, Princess Royal, this one time is the last, and I cannot suffer you to make such a *quiz* of yourself." . . . The word *quiz,* you may depend, was never the Queen's.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary (1797), VI. 138. (*Davies.*)

4. An oral questioning of a student or class by a teacher, conducted with the object of communicating instruction and preparing for some examination: as, the surgery *quiz;* the practice *quiz.* [Colloq.]—5. A collection of notes made by a student from a professor's lectures, especially when printed for the use of other students. [Colloq.]—6. A monocular eye-glass, with or without a handle; a quizzing-glass.

quiz[1] (kwiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quizzed,* ppr. *quizzing.* [< *quiz*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To puzzle; banter; make sport of by means of puzzling questions, hints, and the like; chaff.

The zeal for *quizzing* him grew less and less
As he grew richer. *Halleck,* Fanny.

His [Sydney Smith's] constant *quizzing* of the national foibles and peculiarities. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXII. 177.

I hate to be *quizzed,* and I think most people do, particularly those who indulge in the habit of *quizzing* others.
J. Jefferson, Autobiog., iii.

2. To look at through or as through a quizzing-glass; peer at; scrutinize suspiciously.

To inquire the name of an individual who was using an eye-glass, in order that he might complain . . . that the person in question was *quizzing* him.
Dickens, Sketches.

3. To examine (a student) orally or informally, as in a quiz- or question-class. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To practise bantering or chaffing; be addicted to teasing.—2. In *med.*, to attend oral or informal examinations, as in a quiz-class. [Colloq.]

quiz[2] (kwiz), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *whiz.*] A toy, formerly popular, consisting of a small cylinder or wheel grooved to receive a string, by which the wheel is made to wind and unwind itself. Also called *bandalore.*

Moore says that his earliest verses were composed on the use of the toy "called in French a bandalore, and in English a *quiz.*" *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 67.

quiz-class (kwiz'klȧs), *n.* In *med.*, a number of medical students enrolled in a class for the purpose of being orally questioned, either by their teacher or by one another. [Colloq.]

quiz-master (kwiz'mȧs'tėr), *n.* The teacher or leader of a quiz-class. Compare *quiz*[1], *n.*, 4.

quizzer (kwiz'ėr), *n.* One who quizzes others, or makes them the object of banter or raillery.

quizzery (kwiz'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *quizzeries* (-iz). [< *quiz*[1] + *-ery.*] The act or practice of quizzing; a quizzical observation or comment.

Of Mrs. Carlyle's *quizzeries,* he [Sterling] thinks she puts them forth as such evident fictions that they cannot mislead with reference to the character of others.
Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 133.

quizzical (kwiz'i-kal), *a.* [< *quiz*[1] + *-ic-al.*] Characteristic of a quiz; bantering; teasing; shy; queer: as, a *quizzical* look or remark.

I believe you have taken such a fancy to the old *quizzical* fellow that you can't live without him.
Miss Edgeworth, Belinda, ix. (*Davies.*)

quizzicality (kwiz-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *quizzical* + *-ity.*] The quality of being quizzical; a quizzical look or remark.

The poor Duke, . . . with the old *quizzicality* in his little face, declared . . . *Carlyle,* in Froude, II.

quizzically (kwiz'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a quizzical or bantering manner; with playful slyness.

"Look here," said one of them, *quizzically,* "Ogden, have you lived all your life in every house in Crofield and in Mertonville and everywhere?" *St. Nicholas,* XVII. 611.

quizzification (kwiz″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *quizzify* + *-ation.*] A joke; a quiz.

After all, my dear, the whole may be a *quizzification* of Sir Philip's · and yet he gave me such a minute description of her person! *Miss Edgeworth,* Belinda, xi. (*Davies.*)

quizzify (kwiz'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quizzified,* ppr. *quizzifying.* [< *quiz*[1] + *-i-fy.*] To turn into a quiz; make odd or ridiculous.

The caxon *quizzifies* the figure, and thereby mars the effect of what would otherwise have been a pleasing as well as appropriate design.
Southey, The Doctor, cxli. (*Davies.*)

quizziness (kwiz'i-nes), *n.* Oddness; eccentricity.

His singularities and affectation of affectation always struck me; but both these and his spirit of satire are mere *quizziness.* *Mme. D'Arblay,* Diary, VI. 187. (*Davies.*)

quizzing (kwiz'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *quiz*[1], *v.*] Banter; raillery; teasing.

quizzing-glass (kwiz'ing-glȧs), *n.* A single eye-glass, or monocle; especially, one that is held to the eye by the muscles of the face.

quo†, *pron.* An obsolete form of *who.*

quo'. A clipped form of *quoth.*

quoad hoc (kwō'ad hok). [L.: *quoad,* so far as (< *quod,* what, as, + *ad,* to); *hoc,* neut. of *hic,* this: see *he*[1].] To this extent; as far as this.

quoad omnia (kwō'ad om'ni-ȧ). [L.: *quoad,* so far as; *omnia,* neut. pl. of *omnis,* all.] As regards or in respect of all things: as, a *quoad omnia* parish. See *parish.*

quoad sacra (kwō'ad sā'krȧ). [L.: *quoad,* so far as; *sacra,* neut. pl. of *sacer,* sacred, consecrated.] In respect of or as far as concerns sacred matters: as, a *quoad sacra* parish. See *parish.*

quob, *v.* and *n.* See *quab*[1].

quod[1]†. An obsolete form of *quoth.*

quod[2] (kwod), *n.* and *v.* See *quad*[2], 2.

quoddle[1], *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *coddle*[1].

It seemes it is the fashion with you to sugar your papers with Carnation phrases, and spangle your speeches with new *quodled* words. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 89.

quoddle[2] (kwod'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quodded*, ppr. *quoddling*. [Cf. *waddle* (?).] To paddle.

You will presently see the young eagle mounting into the air, the duck *quoddling* in a pool.
Bp. Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ, iii. 1, § 16.

quoddy (kwod'i), *n.*; pl. *quoddies* (-iz). [Abbr. of *Passamaquoddy*.] A kind of large herring found in Passamaquoddy Bay.

quodlibet (kwod'li-bet), *n.* [= F. *quolibet*, a joke, pun; < ML. *quodlibetum*, a quodlibet, < L. *quodlibet* (*quidlibet*), what you please, anything you please, anything at all (neut. of *quilibet*, any one you please, any one at all), < *quod*, what, neut. of *qui*, who, which, + *libet*, impers., it pleases. Cf. *quillet*[2].] 1. A scholastic argumentation upon a subject chosen at will, but almost always theological. These are generally the most elaborate and subtle of the works of the scholastic doctors. There are about a dozen printed books of quodlibets, all written between 1250 and 1350.

These are your *quodlibets*, but no learning, brother.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, ii. 1.

He who, reading on the Heart
(When all his *Quodlibets* of Art
Could not expound its Pulse and Heat),
Swore he had never felt it beat.
Prior, Alma, iii.

2. In *music:* (*a*) A fantasia or potpourri. (*b*) A fanciful or humorous harmonic combination of two or more well-known melodies: sometimes equivalent to a *Dutch concert*.

quodlibetal (kwod'li-bet-al), *a.* [< ML. *quodlibetalis;* as *quodlibet* + *-al*.] Consisting of quodlibets.—**Quodlibetal question.** Same as *quodlibet*.

quodlibetarian (kwod'li-be-tā'ri-an), *n.* [< ML. *quodlibetarius* (< *quodlibetum*, a quodlibet: see *quodlibet*) + *-an*.] One given to quodlibets or argumentative subtleties.

quodlibetic (kwod-li-bet'ik), *a.* [< ML. *quodlibeticus*, < *quodlibetum*, a quodlibet: see *quodlibet*.] 1. Not restrained to a particular subject; moved or discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment; pertaining to quodlibets.

To speak with the schools, it is of *quodlibetic* application, ranging from least to greatest. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Given to niceties and subtle points.

quodlibetical (kwod-li-bet'i-kal), *a.* [< *quodlibetic* + *-al*.] Same as *quodlibetal*. *W. Watson*, A Decachordon of Ten *Quodlibetical* Questions.

quodlibetically (kwod-li-bet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a quodlibetical manner; at pleasure; for curiosity; so as to be debated for entertainment.

Many positions seem *quodlibetically* constituted, and, like a Delphian blade, will cut on both sides.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. § 3.

quodling†, quodlin†, *n.* See *codling*[1], 2.

Dol. A fine young *quodling*.
Face. O,
My lawyer's clerk, I lighted on last night.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

quod permittat (kwod pėr-mit'at). [So called from those words in the writ: L. *quod*, which, neut. of *qui*, who; *permittat*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *permittere*, permit: see *permit*[1].] In *Eng. law*, a writ (requiring defendant to permit plaintiff to, etc.) used to prevent interference with the exercise of a right, such as the enjoyment of common of pasture, or the abatement of a nuisance.

quod vide (kwod vī'dē). [L.: *quod*, which, neut. of *qui*, who; *vide*, impv. sing. of *videre*, see.] Which see: common, in the abbreviated form *q. v.*, after a dictionary-word, book-title and page, or the like, to which the reader is thus referred for further information.

quog (kwog), *n.* Same as *quahog*.

quohog, *n.* Same as *quahog*.

quoich, *n.* Same as *quaigh*.

quoif†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coif*.

quoiffuret, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coiffure*.

quoilt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coil*[1].

quoin (koin), *n.* [< F. *coin*, an angle, a corner, a wedge: see *coin*[1].] 1. An external solid angle; specifically, in *arch.* and *masonry*, the external angle of a building. The word is generally applied to the separate stones or blocks of which the angle is formed; when these project beyond the general surface of the walls, and have their corners chamfered off, they are called *rustic quoins* or *bossage*.

2. A wedge-like piece of stone, wood, metal, or other material, used for various purposes. (*a*) In *masonry*, a wedge to support and steady a stone. (*b*) In *printing*, a short blunt wedge used by printers to secure the types in a chase or on a galley. Mechanical quoins are made of iron in many forms, pressure being applied by means of the screw or by combined wedges. Small wedges, called *quoins*, are inserted and driven forward by a mallet and a shooting-stick, so that they gradually exert increasing pressure upon the type.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 700.

(*c*) In *gem-cutting*, any one of the four facets on the crown of a brilliant; also, any one of the four facets on the pavilion or base. These facets divide each portion of the brilliant into four parts. Also called *lozenge*. See cut under *brilliant*. (*d*) *Naut.*, a wedge placed beneath a cask when stowed on shipboard, to prevent it from rolling. (*e*) In *gun.*, a wooden wedge used to hold a gun at a desired elevation.—**Cantick-quoin.** Same as *canting-coin*.

quoin (koin), *v. t.* [< *quoin*, *n.*] To wedge, steady, or raise with quoins, as a stone in building a wall, the types in a chase, etc.: generally with *up*. See *quoin*, *n.*, 2.

"They [flat stones] are exactly what I want for my wall—just the thing for *quoining up*." What Mr. Grey meant by *quoining up* was filling in the spaces under the large stones when they did not fit exactly to those below them, and thus wedging them up to their proper level.
Jacob Abbott, Wallace, vii.

quoin-post (koin'pōst), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, the heel-post of a lock-gate. *E. H. Knight.*

quoit (kwoit), *v.* [Also *coit;* < ME. *coiten, coyten*, < OF. *coiter, coitier, quoitier, cuiter*, press, push, hasten, incite, prob. < L. *coactare*, force, freq. of *cogere*, compel: see *cogent*. Cf. *quat*[1]; cf. also *quail*[2], ult. < L. *coagulare*.] **I.** *trans.* To throw as a quoit; throw.

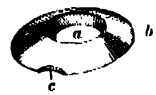
Quoit him down, Bardolph. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 206.

Hundreds of tarred and burning hoops were skilfully *quoited* around the necks of the soldiers, who struggled in vain to extricate themselves from these fiery ruffs.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 468.

II. *intrans.* To throw quoits; play at quoits.

For Python slain, he Pythian games decreed,
Where noble youths for mastership should strive,
To *quait*, to run, and steeds and chariots drive.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 600.

quoit (kwoit), *n.* [Also *coit*, also dial. *quait;* < ME. *coite, coyte;* cf. *quoit, v.*] 1. A flattish ring of iron, used in playing a kind of game. It is generally from 8½ to 9½ inches in external diameter, and between 1 and 2 inches in breadth, convex on the upper side and slightly concave on the under side, so that the outer edge curves downward, and is sharp enough to cut into soft ground.



Quoit.
a, central opening; *b*, marginal edge, which, when the quoit is skilfully pitched, cuts into the earth; *c*, thumb-notch, by which the thrower is enabled to give the quoit a spinning motion on an axis at right angles with the marginal edge.

He willed vs also himselfe to sit downe before him the distance of a *quoit's* cast from his tent.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 355.

'Tis not thine to hurl the distant dart,
The *quoit* to toss, the pond'rous mace to wield,
Or urge the race, or wrestle on the field.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 713.

Formerly in the country the rustics, not having the round perforated *quoits* to play with, used horse-shoes, and in many places the *quoit* itself, to this day, is called a shoe. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 142.

2. *pl.* The game played with such rings. Two pins, called *hobs*, are driven part of their length into the ground some distance apart; and the players, who are divided into two sides, stand beside one hob, and in regular succession throw their quoits (of which each player has two) as near the other hob as they can. The side which has the quoit nearest the hob counts a point toward game, or, if the quoit is thrown so as to surround the hob, it counts two. The game only slightly resembles the ancient exercise of throwing the discus, which has, however, been often translated by this English word.

A' plays at *quoits* well. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 266.

The game of *quoits*, or coits, . . . is more moderate, because this exercise does not depend so much upon superior strength as upon superior skill.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 141.

3. A quoit-shaped implement used as a weapon of war; a discus. Those used by the Sikhs are of polished steel with sharp edges, and are sometimes richly ornamented with damascening or the like.

quoivest, *n.* Plural of *quoif*, an old form of *coif*.

quo jure (kwō jō'rē). [So called from these words in the writ: L. *quo*, by what, abl. sing. neut. of *quis*, who, which, what; *jure*, abl. sing. of *jus*, law, right.] In *law*, a writ which formerly lay for him who had land wherein another challenged common of pasture time out of mind: it was to compel him to show by what title he challenged it. *Wharton.*

quokt, quoket. Obsolete strong preterits of *quake*.

quoll (kwol), *n.* [Australian.] An Australian marsupial mammal, *Dasyurus macrurus*.

quo minus (kwō mī'nus). [So called from these words in the writ: L. *quo*, by which, abl. sing. of *quod*, which, neut. of *qui*, who; *minus*, less: see *minus*.] An old English writ, used in a suit complaining of a grievance which consisted in diminishing plaintiff's resources, as for instance, waste committed by defendant on land from which plaintiff had a right to take wood or hay. The Court of Exchequer, whose original jurisdiction related to the Treasury, acquired its jurisdiction between private suitors by allowing a plaintiff by the use of this writ to allege that, by reason of the defendant's not paying the debt sued for, the plaintiff was less able (quo minus) to discharge his obligations to the crown.

quondam (kwon'dam), *a.* and *n.* [L., formerly, < *quom, cum*, when, + *-dam*, a demonstr. particle.] **I.** *a.* Having been formerly; former: as, one's *quondam* friend; a *quondam* schoolmaster.

This is the *quondam* king. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 23.

Farewell, my hopes! my anchor now is broken:
Farewell, my *quondam* joys, of which no token
Is now remaining.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 2.

II. *n.* A person formerly in an office; a person ejected from an office or a position.

Make them *quondams*, out with them, cast them out of their office. *Latimer*, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

As yet there was never learned man, or any scholar or other, that visited us since we came into Bocardo, which now in Oxford may be called a college of *quondams*.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 84.

quondamshipt (kwon'dam-ship), *n.* [< *quondam* + *-ship*.] The state of being a quondam.

As for my *quondamship*, I thank God that he gave me the grace to come by it by so honest a means.
Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Quoniam (kwō'ni-am), *n.* [So called from the initial word in the L. version: L. *quoniam*, since now, although, < *quom, cum*, when, since, + *jam*, now.] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. liturgy:* (*a*) A part of the Gloria. (*b*) A musical setting of the words of the above.—**2†.** [*l. c.*] A sort of drinking-cup.

Out of can, *quoniam*, or Jourdan.
Healy, Disc. of New World, p. 69. (*Nares*)

quont, *n.* See *quant*.

quookt, quooket. Obsolete preterits and past participles of *quake*.

quorlt, *v.* A Middle English form of *whirl*.

quorum (kwō'rum), *n.* [Formerly also *corum;* < L. *quorum*, 'of whom,' gen. pl. of *qui*, who: see *who*. In commissions, etc., written in Latin, it was common, after mentioning certain persons generally, to specify one or more as always to be included, in such phrases as *quorum unum A. B. esse volumus* (of whom we will that A. B. be one); such persons as were to be in all cases necessary therefore constituted a quorum.] 1. In England, those justices of the peace whose presence is necessary to constitute a bench. Among the justices of the peace it was formerly customary to name some eminent for knowledge and prudence to be of the quorum; but the distinction is now practically obsolete, and all justices are generally "of the quorum."

He that will not cry "amen" to this, let him live sober, seem wise, and die o' the *corum*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, i. 2.

I must not omit that Sir Roger is a justice of the *quorum*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 2.

2. The number of members of any constituted body of persons whose presence at or participation in a meeting is required to render its proceedings valid, or to enable it to transact business legally. If no special rule exists, a majority of the members is a quorum; but in a body of considerable size the quorum may by rule be much less than a majority, or in a smaller one much more. Forty members constitute a quorum or "house" in the British House of Commons.

In such cases, two thirds of the whole number of Senators are necessary to form a *quorum*.
Calhoun, Works, I. 175.

Others [regulations] prescribe rules for the removal of unworthy members, and guard against the usurpation of individuals by fixing a *quorum*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 367.

3†. Requisite materials.

Here the Dutchmen found fullers' earth, a precious treasure, whereof England hath, if not more, better than all Christendom besides; a great commodity of the *quorum* to the making of good cloath.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. ix. 12. (*Davies*)

Quorum of Twelve, or **Quorum,** a name given collectively to the twelve apostles in the Mormon Church. See *Mormon*[2].

quostt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coast*.

quota (kwō'tą), *n.* [< It. *quota*, a share, < L. *quota* (sc. *pars*), fem. of *quotus*, of what number, how many, < *quot*, how many, as many as, akin to *qui*.] A proportional part or share; share or proportion assigned to each; any required or proportionate single contribution to a total sum, number, or quantity.

They never once furnished their *quota* either of ships or men. *Swift*, Conduct of the Allies.

The power of raising armies, by the most obvious construction of the articles of the confederation, is merely a power of making requisitions upon the states for *quotas* of men. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 22.

quotability (kwō-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *quotable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of or fitness for being quoted; quotable quality.

It is the prosaicism of these two writers [Cowper and Moore] to which is owing their especial *quotability*.
Poe, Marginalia, xxviii. (*Davies.*)

quotable (kwō'ta-bl), *a.* [< *quote* + *-able*.] Capable of or suitable for being quoted or cited.

Mere vividness of expression, such as makes *quotable* passages comes of the complete surrender of self to the impression, whether spiritual or sensual, of the moment.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 176.

quotableness (kwō'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Quotability.
Athenæum, Nov. 24, 1888, p. 693.

quotably (kwō'ta-bli), *adv.* So as to be quoted; in a quotable manner.

All qualities of round coal prices are weak, though not *quotably* lower. *The Engineer*, LXV. 513.

quotation (kwō-ta'shon), *n.* [< *quote* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of quoting or citing.

Classical *quotation* is the parole of literary men all over the world. *Johnson*, in Boswell, an. 1781.

Emerson . . . believed in *quotation*, and borrowed from everybody, . . . not in any stealthy or shame-faced way, but proudly. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xii.

2. That which is quoted; an expression, a statement, or a passage cited or repeated as the utterance of some other speaker or writer; a citation.

When the *quotation* is not only apt, but has in it a turn of wit or satire, it is still the better qualified for a medal, as it has a double capacity of pleasing.
Addison, Ancient Medals, iii.

3. In *com.*, the current price of commodities or stocks, published in prices-current, etc.

A *quotation* of price such as appears in a daily price list is, if there has been much fluctuation, only a very rough guide to the actual rates of exchange that have been the basis of the successive bargains making up the day's business. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 405.

4. [Abbr. of *quotation-quadrat*.] In *printing*, a large hollow quadrat, usually of the size 3 × 4 picas, made for the larger blanks in printed matter. [U. S.] = **Syn. 2.** Extract. See *quote*.

quotational (kwō-tā'shon-al), *a.* [< *quotation* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to quotations; as a quotation.

quotationist (kwō-tā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *quotation* + *-ist*.] One who makes quotations.

Considered not altogether by the narrow intellectuals of *quotationists* and common places.
Milton, Divorce, To the Parlament.

quotation-mark (kwō-ta'shon-märk), *n.* One of the marks used to note the beginning and the end of a quotation. In English, quotation-marks generally consist of two inverted commas at the beginning and two apostrophes at the end of a quotation; but a single comma and a single apostrophe are also used, especially in Great Britain. In the former case the marking of a quotation within a quotation is single; in the latter, properly double. Single quotation-marks are often used, as in this work, to mark a translation. Quotation-marks for printing in French, German, etc., are types specially cut and cast for this use; and in some fonts for printing in English characters have been made for the beginning of quotations corresponding in reverse to the apostrophes at the end.

quote (kwōt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quoted*, ppr. *quoting*. [Formerly also *cote*; < OF. *quoter*, *coter*, F. *coter*, letter, number, quote (in commercial use), < ML. *quotare*, mark off into chapters and verses, give a reference, < L. *quotus*, of what number, how many, < *quot*, as many as.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To note down; set down in writing; hence, in general, to note; mark; observe.

A fellow by the hand of nature mark'd,
Quoted and sign'd to do a deed of shame.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 222.

I am sorry that with better heed and judgement
I had not *quoted* him. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 112.

Wherfore I was desirous to see it again, and to read it with more deliberation, and, being sent to me a second time, it was thus *quoted* in the margent as ye see.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1110, an. 1543.

2. To adduce from some author or speaker; cite, as a passage from some author or a saying of some speaker; name, repeat, or adduce as the utterance of some other person, or by way of authority or illustration; also, to cite the words of: as, to *quote* a passage from Homer; to *quote* Shakspere or one of his plays; to *quote* chapter and verse.

He *quoted* texts right upon our Saviour, though he expounded them wrong. *Atterbury.*

As long as our people *quote* English standards they dwarf their own proportions. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

3. In *writing* or *printing*, to inclose within quotation-marks; distinguish as a quotation or as quoted matter by marking: as, the dialogue in old books is not *quoted*. — **4.** In *com.*, to name, as the price of stocks, produce, etc.; name the current price of. — **Quoted matter**, in *printing*, composed types that are inclosed by quotation-marks: thus, " ". = **Syn. 2.** *Quote*, *Cite*, *Adduce*, *Recite*. When we *quote* or *recite*, we repeat the exact words; when we *cite* or *adduce*, we may only refer to the passage without quoting it, or we may give the substance of the passage. We may *quote* a thing for the pleasure that we take in it or for any other reason: as, to *quote* a saying of Izaak Walton's. We *cite* or *adduce* a thing in proof of some assertion or doctrine: as, to *cite* an authority in court; to *adduce* confirmatory examples. *Adduce*, besides being broader in its use, is stronger than *cite*, as to urge in proof. *Recite*, in this connection, applies to the quoting of a passage of some length: as, to *recite* a law; to *recite* the conversation of Lorenzo and Jessica at Belmont. It generally implies that the passage is given orally from memory, but not necessarily, as a petition *recites*, etc.; the others may be freely used of that which is read aloud or only written.

II. *intrans.* To cite the words of another; make a quotation.

quote (kwōt), *n.* [In def. 1, < OF. *quote*; in other senses < *quote*, *v.*] 1†. A note upon an author.

O were thy margents cliffes of itching lust,
Or *quotes* to chalke out men the way to sin,
Then were there hope that multitudes wold thrust
To buy thee. *C. Tourneur*, Transformed Metamorphosis, Author to his Booke.

2. A quotation, or the marking of a quotation.

This column of "Local Notes and Queries", . . . has been succeeded by a column entitled "Notes and *Quotes*."
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 505.

3. A quotation-mark: usually in the plural. [Colloq.] — 4†. A quotient. [Rare.]

quoteless (kwōt'les), *a.* [< *quote* + *-less*.] Not capable or worthy of being quoted; unquotable.
Wright.

quoter (kwō'tėr), *n.* One who quotes or cites the words of an author or a speaker.

Next to the originator of a good sentence is the first *quoter* of it. *Emerson*, Quotation and Originality.

quoteworthy (kwōt'wėr'ᵺi), *a.* Deserving of quotation. [Rare.]

In Horne's "Spirit of the Age" are some *quoteworthy* remarks. *The New Mirror* (N. Y., 1843), III.

quoth (kwōth). Preterit of *quethe*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

"Good morrow, fool," *quoth* I. "No, sir," *quoth* he,
"Call me not fool till heaven hath sent me fortune."
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 18.

Quoth the raven, "Nevermore." *Poe*, The Raven.

quotha (kwō'thä), *interj.* [For *quoth a*, and that for *quoth he*, *a* being a corruption of *he*: see *a*⁶.] Forsooth! indeed! originally a parenthetical phrase used in repeating the words of another with more or less contempt or disdain.

Here are ye clavering about the Duke of Argyle, and this man Martingale gaun to break on our hands, and lose us gude sixty pounds — I wonder what duke will pay that, *quotha*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiv.

quotidian (kwō-tid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *cotidien*, < OF. *quotidien*, *cotidien*, F. *quotidien* = Pr. *cotidian*, *cotedian* = Sp. *cotidiano* = Pg. It. *quotidiano*, < L. *quotidianus*, *cottidianus*, daily, < *quotidie*, *cottidie*, *cotidie*, daily, < *quot*, as many as, + *dies*, day: see *dial*.] **I.** *a.* Daily; occurring or returning daily: as, a *quotidian* fever.

Common and *quotidian* infirmities that so necessarily attend me. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 7.

Like the human body, with a *quotidian* life, a periodical recurrence of ebbing and flowing tides.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 173.

Double quotidian fever. See *fever*¹.

II. *n.* 1. Something that returns or is expected every day; specifically, in *med.*, a fever whose paroxysms return every day.

He seems to have the *quotidian* of love upon him.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 383.

A disposition which to his he finds will never cement, a *quotidian* of sorrow and discontent in his house.
Milton, Divorce, ii. 16.

2†. A cleric or church officer who does daily duty. — 3†. Payment given for such duty.

quotient (kwō'shent), *n.* [= F. *quotient*; with accom. term. *-ent*, < L. *quoties*, *quotiens*, how often, how many times, < *quot*, how many, as many as.] In *math.*, the result of the process of division; the number of times one quantity or number is contained in another. See *division*, 2. — **Differential quotient.** Same as *differential coefficient* (which see, under *coefficient*).

quotiety (kwō-tī'e-ti), *n.* [< L. *quoties*, how often (see *quotient*) + *-e-ty*.] The proportionate frequency of an event.

quotity (kwot'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *quot*, how many, + *-i-ty*.] 1. The number of individuals in a collection. — **2.** A collection considered as containing a number of individuals. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. ii.

quotquean†, *n.* A corruption of *cotquean*.

Don *Quot-quean*, Don Spinster! wear a petticoat still, and put on your smock a' Monday.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 2.

quotum (kwō'tum), *n.* [L., neut. of *quotus*, of what number, how many, < *quot*, how many, as many as.] A quota; a share; a proportion. [Rare.]

The number of names which are really formed by an imitation of sound dwindles down to a very small *quotum* if cross-examined by the comparative philologist.
Max Müller.

quo warranto (kwō wo-ran'tō). [So called from these words in the writ: L. *quo*, by what (abl. sing. neut. of *quis*, who, which, what); ML. *warranto*, abl. of *warrantum*, warrant: see *warrant*.] In *law*, a writ calling upon a person or body of persons to show by what warrant they exercise a public office, privilege, franchise, or liberty. It is the remedy for usurpation of office or of corporate franchises, etc. — **Information or action in the nature of a quo warranto**, a statement of complaint by a public prosecutor or complainant to the court: now used in many jurisdictions in lieu of the ancient writ of *quo warranto*.

Quran, *n.* Same as *Koran*.

quy†, *n.* Same as *quey*. *Halliwell.*

quyrboille†, **quyrboilly†**. Obsolete forms of *cuir-bouilli*.

The Gentyles han schorte Speres and large, and fulle trenchant on that o syde: and thei han Plates and Helmes made of *Quyrboylle*, and hire Hors covertoures of the same. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 251.

His jambeux were of *quyrboilly*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 164.

quyssewest, *n.* A Middle English form of *cuishes*.

quyssheut, *n.* An obsolete form of *cushion*.

And doun she sette hire by hym on a stone
Of jasper, on a *quyssheu* [var. (16th century) *quishin*] gold ybette. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1220.

q. v. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin phrase *quantum vis*, 'as much as you will'; (*b*) of *quod vide*, 'which see.'

qw. See *qu*.

qwelet, *n.* An obsolete form of *wheel*.

qweseynt, *n.* An obsolete form of *cushion*.

qwether†, *adv.* An obsolete dialectal variant of *whether*.

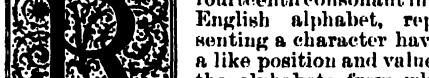
qwh-. See *wh-*.

qwhat†, *pron.* A Middle English dialectal form of *what*.

qwichet, *pron.* An obsolete dialectal form of *which*.

qy. An abbreviation of *query*.

R, **r** (är), *n.* 1. The eighteenth letter and fourteenth consonant in the English alphabet, representing a character having a like position and value in the alphabets from which the English is derived—the Latin, Greek, and Phenician. Specimens of its early forms (as in the case of the other letters: see especially *A*) are given below:



Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. | Hieratic. | Phenician. | Early Greek and Latin.

The tag below the curve by which the English (and the Latin) R differs from the later Greek form P was added to the latter in order to distinguish it from the *p*-sign after this had assumed its present form; the addition was first made on Greek ground, but was abandoned there when the distinction of the *p*- and *r*-signs had become established in another way. The value of the character has always been essentially the same; it represents a continuous sonant utterance made between the tip of the tongue and the roof of the mouth, at a point more or less removed backward from the upper front teeth. The sound is so resonant and continuable as to be nearly akin with the vowels; and it is, in fact, used as a vowel in certain languages, as Sanskrit and some of the Slavic dialects: in normal English pronunciation, however, it never has that value. By its mode of production it is nearly akin with *l*, and *r* and *l* are to a large extent interchangeable with one another in linguistic history. It is often classed as a "liquid," along with *l*, *m*, *n*; less often, but more accurately, as a semivowel, with *l*, *y*, *w*. It also, on no small scale, answers as corresponding sonant (in languages that have no *z*) to *s* as surd, and comes from *s* under sonantizing influences: so in Sanskrit, in Latin (as *ara* from *asa*), and in Germanic (as in our *were*, plural of *was*). In Anglo-Saxon the initial *r* of many words was aspirated (that is, pronounced with an *h* before it), as *hring* (our *ring*); but the aspiration was long ago abandoned, both in pronunciation and in spelling. In Greek initial *r* was always thus aspirated, and the combination was transliterated in Latin by *rh* instead of *hr*: hence the frequency of *rh* in our words of Greek derivation. Moreover, such an *r*, when by inflection or composition made medial, became *rrh*, and double *r* was in general viewed as *rrh*: whence that spelling in many of our words (for example, *diarrhea*, *hemorrhage*, *catarrh*, etc.): in recent scientific words and names taken from Greek, the Greek rule and Latin practice as regards the doubling and aspiration of the *r* are often neglected. The mode of production of the *r*-sound itself varies greatly in different languages and dialects. Normally its utterance is combined with a distinct trilling or vibration of the tip of the tongue, in various degrees (the sound is thence often called the "dog's letter," *littera canina*). But in ordinary English pronunciation this vibration is either extremely slight, or, more commonly, altogether wanting; in fact, the tip of the tongue is drawn too far back into the dome of the palate to admit of vibration; the English *r* is a smooth *r*. But further, in many localities, even among the most cultivated speakers, no *r* is ever really pronounced at all unless followed (in the same word, or, if final, in the word following) by a vowel (for example, in *are*, *farther*, pronounced *ah*, *father*); it either simply disappears, or, as after most long vowels, is replaced by a bit of neutral-vowel sound, of *ə* or *ẹ*; and after such a long vowel, if it comes to be pronounced by the addition of a vowel, it retains the same neutral-vowel sound as transition-sound (for example, in *faring*, *fearing*, *pouring*, *during*, *firing*, *snaring*: the pronunciation is indicated in this work by retaining the *r* in the same syllable with the long vowel: thus, fâr'ing, fēr'ing, etc.). An *r* has a stronger and more frequent influence upon the character of the preceding vowel than any other consonant; hence the reduction to similarity of the vowel-sounds in such words as *pert*, *dirt*, *curt*, *earn*, *myrrh*. If all our *r*'s that are written are pronounced, the sound is more common than any other in English utterance (over seven per cent.); the instances of occurrence before a vowel, and so of universal pronunciation, are only half as frequent. There are localities where the normal vibration of the tip of the tongue is replaced by one of the uvula, making a guttural trill, which is still more entitled to the name of "dog's letter" than is the ordinary *r*: such are considerable parts of France and Germany; the sound appears to occur only sporadically in English pronunciation.

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 80, and with a line over it (R̄), 80,000.—3. As an abbreviation: (*a*) Of *Rex* or *Regina*, as in George *R.*, Victoria *R.* (*b*) Of *Royal*, as in *R. N.* for *Royal Navy*, *R. A.* for *Royal Academy* or *Academician*, or for *Royal Arch* (in freemasonry). (*c*) Prefixed to a medical prescription (℞), of *recipe*, take. (*d*) [*l. c.*] *Naut.*: (1) In a ship's log-book, of *rain*. (2) When placed against a man's name in the paymaster's book, of *run away*. (*e*) Of *right* (right-hand), as in *R. A.* for *right ascension*, *R. H. E.* for *right second entrance* (on the stage of a theater). (*f*) In *math.*, *r* is generally a radius vector of coördinates, R the radius of a circle, *ρ* a radius of curvature. (*g*) Of *rupee*.—**The three R's**, reading, writing, and arithmetic: a humorous term. It originated with Sir William Curtis (1752–1829), an eminent but illiterate alderman and lord mayor of London, who, on being asked to give a toast, said, "I will give you the three R's, Riting, Reading, and Rithmetic."

> Parochial education in Scotland had never been confined to *the three R's*. *Times* (London).

ra†, *n.* An obsolete form of *roe*[1]. *Chaucer.*

Ra (rä), *n.* [Egypt.] In *Egypt. mythol.*, the sovereign sun-god of the Memphite system, the chief Egyptian personification of the Supreme Being. He was often confounded to some extent with the Theban Amen. In art he was typically represented as a hawk-headed man bearing on his head the solar disk and the royal uræus.

R. A. An abbreviation of (*a*) *Royal Academy*; (*b*) *Royal Academician*; (*c*) *Royal Arch*; (*d*) *right ascension*.

ra-. [See *re-*.] A prefix in some words of French origin, ultimately from *re-* and *ad-*. See *rabate*, *rabbet*, *rapport*, etc.

raad, *n.* [< Ar. *ra'd*, thunder.] A nematognathous fish, *Malapterurus electricus*, inhabiting the Nile; the electric catfish. It reaches a length of 3 to 4 feet, and gives a sharp galvanic shock on being touched.

rab[1] (rab), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of loam; a coarse hard substance for mending roads. *Halliwell.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

rab[2]† (rab), *n.* [An abbr. of *rabbit*[2].] Same as *rabbit*[2], 1.

rab[3] (rab), *n.* [Heb.: see *rabbi*.] A title of respect given to Jewish doctors or expounders of the law. See *rabbi*.

rabanna (ra-ban'ä), *n.* [Native name.] Cloth or matting made from the raffia and perhaps other fibers: an article of export from Madagascar to Mauritius. See *raffia*.

rabat (ra-bat'; F. pron. ra-bä'), *n.* [F., < *rabat*, a turned-down collar, a band or ruff, OF. also a plasterers' beater, a penthouse, eaves, also a beating down, suppression, < *rabattre*, beat down, bring down: see *rabate*. Cf. *rabato*.] 1. A kind of linen collar worn by some ecclesiastics, falling down upon the chest and leaving the neck exposed.—2. A polishing-material made from unglazed pottery which has failed in baking, used by marble-workers, etc.

rabate (ra-bāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rabated*, ppr. *rabating*. [Early mod. E. also *rabbate*; < F. *rabattre*, OF. *rabatre*, beat down, bring down, < *re-*, back, + *abattre*, beat down: see *abate*. Cf. *rebate*.] 1†. To beat down; rebate.

> This alteration is sometimes by adding, sometimes by *rabatting*, of a syllable or letter to or from a worde either in the beginning, middle, or ending.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 134.

2. In *falconry*, to bring down or recover (the hawk) to the fist.

rabatet† (ra-bāt'), *n.* [< *rabate*, *v.*] Abatement.

> And your figures of *rabbate* be as many.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 135.

rabatinet† (rab'ạ-tin), *n.* [< F. **rabatine* (?), dim. of *rabat*, a neck-band: see *rabat*, *rabato*.] Same as *rabato*.

> Reform me, Janet, that precise ruff of thine for an open *rabatine* of lace and cut work, that will let men see thou hast a fair neck. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxiii.

rabato† (ra-bä'tō), *n.* [Also *rebato*; with altered termination (as if of Sp. or It. origin), < OF. (and F.) *rabat*, a turned-down collar, a band or ruff: see *rabat*.] 1. A falling band; a collar turned over upon the shoulders, or supported in a horizontal position like a ruff.

> Where is your gowne of silke, your periwigs,
> Your fine *rebatoes*, and your costly iewels?
> *Heywood*, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, 1. 168).

> Your stiffnecked *rabatos*, that have more arches for pride to row under than can stand under five London bridges.
> *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook.

2. A wire or other stiffener used to hold this band in place.

> I pray you, sir, what say you to these great ruffes, which are borne up with supporters and *rebatoes*, as it were with poste and rayle? *Dent'd Pathway*, p. 42. (*Halliwell.*)

rabattement (ra-bat'mənt), *n.* [< F. *rabattement*, < *rabattre*, beat down: see *rabate*.] An operation of descriptive geometry consisting in representing a plane as rotated about one of its traces until it is brought into a plane of projection, with a view of performing other operations more easily performed in such a situation, after which the plane is to be rotated back to its proper position.

rabban (rab'ən), *n.* [Heb. *rabban*, lord; cf. Ar. *rabbani* (> Pers. *rabbani*), belonging to a lord or the Lord, divine; as a noun, a rabbi; *rabbana* (Pers.), O our Lord! etc.: see *rabbi*, and cf. *rabboni*.] A title of honor (of greater dignity than *rabbi*) given by the Jews to the patriarchs or presidents of the Sanhedrim—Gamaliel I., who was patriarch in Palestine about A. D. 30–50, being the first to whom it was applied.

rabbanist (rab'ən-ist), *n.* Same as *rabbinist*.

rabbatet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *rabate*.

rabbet (rab'et), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *rabbat*, *rabot*; < ME. *rabeten*, rabbet, < OF. (and F.) *raboter*, plane, level, lay even; cf. F. *rabot*, a joiners' plane (also a plasterers' beater, cf. OF. *rabat*, a plasterers' beater: see *rabat*); cf. F. *rabotenx*, rugged, knotty, rough; < OF. *rabouter*, thrust back (= Pr. *rebotar* = It. *ributtare*, push back), < *re-*, again, + *aboter*, *abouter*, thrust against: see *re-* and *abut*. Cf. *rebut*.] To cut the edge of (a board) so that it will overlap that of the next piece, which is similarly cut out, and will form a close joint with this adjoining board; cut or form a rabbet in (a board or piece of timber). See *rabbet*, *n.*—**Rabbeted lock**, a lock of which the face-plate is sunk in a rabbet in the edge of a door. *E. H. Knight.*

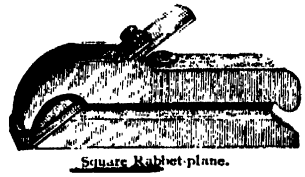
rabbet (rab'et), *n.* [< ME. *rabet*, < OF. (and F.) *rabot*, a joiners' plane, < *raboter*, plane: see *rabbet*, *v.*] 1. A cut made on the edge of a board so that it may join by lapping with another board similarly cut; also, a rectangular recess, channel, or groove cut along the edge of a board or the like to receive a corresponding projection cut on the edge of another board, etc., required to fit into it. Rabbets are common in paneling. See also cut under *match-joint*.—2. Same as *rabbet-plane*.

Rabbets.

rabbeting-machine (rab'et-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for cutting rabbets: a form of matching-, molding-, or planing-machine. *E. H. Knight.*

rabbet-joint (rab'et-joint), *n.* A joint formed by rabbeting, as the edges of two boards or pieces of timber.

rabbet-plane (rab'et-plān), *n.* A plane for plowing a groove along the edge of a board. Rabbet-planes are so shaped as to adapt them to peculiar kinds of work. In a *square-rabbet plane* the cutting edge is square across the sole; in a *skew-rabbet plane* the bit is set obliquely



Square Rabbet-plane.

across the sole; in a *side-rabbet plane* the cutter is on the side, not on the sole.

rabbet-saw (rab'et-sâ), *n.* A saw used for making rabbets. Such saws commonly have an adjustable fence or gage to insure the proper placing of the groove.

rabbi (rab'i or rab'ī), *n.*; pl. *rabbis* (rab'iz or rab'īz). [Early mod. E. also *rabbie, rabby;* < ME. *rabi, raby* = OF. *rabbi, rabi, raby,* < LL. *rabbi,* < Gr. *ῥαββί,* < Heb. (Aramaic) *rabbi,* master, lord (much used in the Targums for all degrees of authority, from king and high priest down to chief shepherd), lit. 'my master' or 'my lord' (= Ar. *rabbi,* 'my master' or 'my lord'); with pronominal suffix *-i,* < *rab,* master, lord (= Ar. *rabb,* master, lord, the Lord, God, cf. *rabba,* mistress), < *rabab,* be great. Cf. *rab*[2], *rabbin, rabban, rabboni.*] Literally, 'my master': a title of respect or of office (of higher dignity than *rab*) given to Jewish doctors or expounders of the law. In modern Jewish usage the term is strictly applied only to those who are authorized by ordination to decide legal and ritualistic questions, and to perform certain designated functions, as to receive proselytes, etc.; but it is given by courtesy to other distinguished Jewish scholars. By persons not Hebrews it is often applied to any one ministering to a Jewish congregation, to distinguish him from a Christian clergyman.

> God liketh nat that *Raby* men us calle.
> *Chaucer,* Summoner's Tale, l. 479.
>
> They said unto him, *Rabbi* (which is to say, being interpreted, Master [*i. e.*, Teacher]). John i. 38.
>
> Those whose heads with age are hoary grown,
> And those great *Rabbies* that do gravely sit,
> Revolving volumes of the highest Writ.
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

rabbin (rab'in), *n.* [< F. *rabbin,* < LL. *rabbi,* < Gr. *ῥαββί,* rabbi: see *rabbi.*] Same as *rabbi.*

> It is expressly against the laws of our own government when a minister doth serve as a stipendiary curate, which kind of service nevertheless the greatest *rabbins* of that part do altogether follow. *Hooker,* Eccles Polity, v. 80.
>
> Now he [Salmasius] betakes himself to the fabulous *rabbins* again. *Milton,* Anns. to Salmasius, iii. 85.

rabbinate (rab'in-āt), *n.* [< *rabbin* + *-ate*[3].] The dignity or office of a rabbi.

> Gradually the Talmud, which had been once the common pabulum of all education, passed out of the knowledge of the laity, and was abandoned almost entirely to candidates for the *rabbinate.* *Encyc. Brit.,* XIII. 681.

rabbinic (ra-bin'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *rabbinique;* as *rabbin* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *rabbinical.*

II. *n.* [*cap.*] The language or dialect of the rabbis; the later Hebrew.

rabbinical (ra-bin'i-kal), *a.* [< *rabbinic* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the rabbis, or to their opinions, learning, and language. The term *rabbinical* has been applied to all the Jewish exegetical writings composed after the Christian era.

> We will not buy your *rabbinical* fumes; we have One that calls us to buy of him pure gold tried in the fire.
> *Milton,* On Def. of Humb. Remonst.
>
> It is but a legend, I know,
> A fable, a phantom, a show,
> Of the ancient *rabbinical* lore.
> *Longfellow,* Sandalphon.

Rabbinical Hebrew. See *Hebrew.*

rabbinically (ra-bin'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a rabbinical manner; like a rabbi.

rabbinism (rab'in-izm), *n.* [< F. *rabbinisme* = Sp. *rabinismo;* as *rabbin* + *-ism.*] 1. A rabbinic expression or phrase; a peculiarity of the language of the rabbis.—2. A system of religious belief prevailing among the Jews from the return from the Jewish captivity to the latter part of the eighteenth century, the distinguishing feature of which was that it declared the oral law to be of equal authority with the written law of God.

rabbinist (rab'in-ist), *n.* [Also *rabbanist;* < F. *rabbiniste* = Sp. *rabinista;* as *rabbin* + *-ist.*] Among the Jews, one who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbins, in opposition to the Karaites, who rejected the traditions. See *rabbinism.*

> Those who stood up for the Talmud and its traditions were chiefly the rabbins and their followers; from whence the party had the name of *rabbinists.*
> *Stackhouse,* Hist. Bible, II. vii. 4.

rabbinite (rab'in-īt), *n.* [< *rabbin* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *rabbinist.*

rabbit[1] (rab'it), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rabbate, rabet;* < ME. *rabet,* rabbit, appar. < OF. **rabot,* indicated in F. dial. *rabotte,* a rabbit; cf. OD. *robbe,* D. *rob,* a rabbit; LG. G. *robbe,* a sea-dog, seal; Gael. *rabaid, rabait,* a rabbit. Cf. F. *râble,* the back of a rabbit, Sp. Pg. *rabo,* tail, hind quarters, Sp. *rabel,* hind quarters. An older E. name is *cony.* The native name for the rabbit is *hare* (including hares and rabbits).] 1. A rodent mammal, *Lepus cuniculus,* of the hare family, *Leporidæ;* a kind of hare notable for burrowing in the ground. This animal is indigenous to Europe, but has been naturalized in many other countries, and is the original of all the domestic breeds. It is smaller than the common hare of Europe, *L. timidus* or *variabilis,* with shorter ears

Rabbit: white lop-eared variety.

and limbs. The natural color is brownish, but in domestication black, gray, white, and pied individuals are found. The ears are naturally erect, but in some breeds they fall; such rabbits are called *lopped* or *lop-eared,* and degrees of lopping of the ears are named *half-lops* and *full-lops.* Rabbits breed in their burrows or warrens, and also freely in hutches: they are very prolific, bringing forth several times a year, usually six or eight at a litter, and in some countries where they have been naturalized they multiply so rapidly as to become a pest, as in Australia for example. The fur is used in the manufacture of hats and for other purposes, and the flesh is esteemed for food.

Hence—2. Any hare; a leporid, or any member of the *Leporidæ.* The common gray rabbit or wood-rabbit of the United States is *L. sylvaticus,* also called *cottontail* and *molly cottontail,* a variety of which (or a closely related species) is the sage-rabbit of western North America, *L. artemisia.* The marsh-rabbit is *L. palustris;* the swamp-rabbit of the Southern States is *L. aquaticus.* Various large long-eared and long-limbed hares of western North America are called *jack-rabbits* or *jackass-rabbits.* The South American rabbit or hare is the tapeti, *L. brasiliensis.* See cuts under *cottontail, jack-rabbit,* and *hare.*—**Native rabbit,** in Australia, a long-eared kind of bandicoot, *Macrotis lagotis.*—**Snow-shoe rabbit,** that variety of the American varying hare which is found in the Rocky Mountains. It turns white in winter, and at that season the fur of the feet is very heavy. It has been described as a distinct species, *Lepus bairdi,* but is better treated as a local race of *L. americanus.*—**Welsh rabbit.** [A term of jocular origin, formed after the fashion of *Norfolk capon,* a red herring, etc. (see quotation). Owing to an absurd notion that *rabbit* in this phrase is a corruption of *rarebit* (as if 'a rare bit'), the word is often so written.] Cheese melted with a little ale, and poured over slices of hot toast. Cream, mustard, or Worcestershire sauce are occasionally added. The name has been given to cheese toasted but not entirely melted, and laid on toast.

> *Welsh rabbit* is a genuine slang term, belonging to a large group which describe in the same humorous way the special dish or product or peculiarity of a particular district. For examples: . . . an Essex lion is a calf; a Fieldlane duck is a baked sheep's head; Glasgow magistrates or Norfolk capons are red herrings; Irish apricots or Munster plums are potatoes; Gravesend sweetmeats are shrimps. *Macmillan's Mag.*

rabbit[1] (rab'it), *v. i.* [< *rabbit*[1], *n.*] To hunt or trap rabbits.

> She liked keeping the score at cricket, and coming to look at them fishing or *rabbiting* in her walks.
> *T. Hughes,* Tom Brown at Oxford, II. vii.
>
> "I suppose," pursued Mr. Morley presently, "that you have been indulging in the Englishman's usual recreation of slaughter." "I've been *rabbiting,* if that's what you mean," answered Sir Christopher shortly.
> *W. E. Norris,* Miss Shafto, xix.

rabbit[2]† (rab'it), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *rabot,* a plasterers' beater: see *rabbet.*] 1. A wooden implement used in mixing mortar. *Colgrave.*—2. A wooden can used as a drinking-vessel.

> Strong beer in *rabits* and cheating penny cans,
> Three pipes for two-pence, and such like trepans.
> *Praise of Yorkshire Ale* (1697), p. 1. (*Halliwell.*)

rabbit[3] (rab'it), *v. t.* [Appar. a corruption of *rabate* (cf. *rabbet*), used as a vague imprecation.] An interjectional imperative, equivalent to *confound.*

> "*Rabbit* the fellow," cries he; "I thought, by his talking so much about riches, that he had a hundred pounds at least in his pocket."
> *Fielding,* Joseph Andrews. (*Latham.*)
>
> *Rabbit* me, I am no soldier. *Scott.*

rabbit-berry (rab'it-ber'i), *n.* The buffalo-berry, *Shepherdia argentea.*

rabbit-brush (rab'it-brush), *n.* A tall shrubby composite plant, *Bigelovia graveolens,* growing abundantly in alkaline soils of western North America, often, like the sage-brush (but at lower elevations), monopolizing the ground over large tracts. It furnishes a safe retreat for the large jack-rabbits of the plains. It is a disagreeably scented plant, with numerous bushy branches which are more or less whitened by a close tomentum, narrow leaves, and yellow flowers. There are 4 or 5 well-marked varieties, differing chiefly in the width of the leaves, in the degree of whiteness, and in size.

Flowering Plant of Rabbit-brush (*Bigelovia graveolens*). *a*, a head; *b*, a flower.

rabbitear (rab'it-ēr), *n.* A long slender oyster; a razorblade.

rabbit-eared (rab'it-ērd), *a.* Having long or large ears, like those of a rabbit; lagotic: as, the *rabbit-eared* bandicoot or native rabbit of Australia, *Macrotis lagotis.*

rabbiter (rab'i-tėr), *n.* One who hunts or traps rabbits.

> The majority of the men engaged as *rabbiters* [in Australia] were making a very high rate of wages.
> *Sci. Amer.,* N. S., LVI. 294.

rabbit-fish (rab'it-fish), *n.* 1. A holocephalous fish, *Chimæra monstrosa.* Also called *king of the herrings.* [Local, British.]—2. A plectognathous fish of the family *Tetrodontidæ* and genus *Lagocephalus.* The name refers to the peculiarity of the front teeth, which resemble the incisors of a rabbit. The rabbit-fish of the eastern United States is *L. lævigatus,* also called *smooth puffer* and *tambor.* It is mostly olive-green, but silver-white below, and attains a length of 2 feet or more. The name is also extended to kindred plectognaths.

3. The streaked gurnard, *Trigla lineata.* [Local, Eng.]

rabbit-foot clover. See *clover,* 1, and *hare's-foot,* 1.

rabbit-hutch (rab'it-huch), *n.* A box or cage for the confinement and rearing of tame rabbits.

rabbit-moth (rab'it-môth), *n.* The bombycid moth *Lagoa opercularis:* so called from its soft furry appearance and rabbit-like coloration. See cut under *stinging-caterpillar.* [U. S.]

rabbit-mouth (rab'it-mouth), *n.* A mouth like that of a hare; used attributively, having a formation of the jaws which suggests harelip: as, the *rabbit-mouth* sucker, a catostomoid fish, otherwise called *splitmouth, harelip, harelipped sucker, cutlips,* and *Lagochila* or *Quassilabia lacera.* This fish has the form of an ordinary sucker, but the lower lip is split into two separate lobes, and the upper lip is greatly enlarged and not protractile. It is most common in the streams flowing from the Ozark mountains. See cut under *Quassilabia.*

rabbit-rat (rab'it-rat), *n.* An Australian rodent of the genus *Hapalotis,* as *H. albipes.*

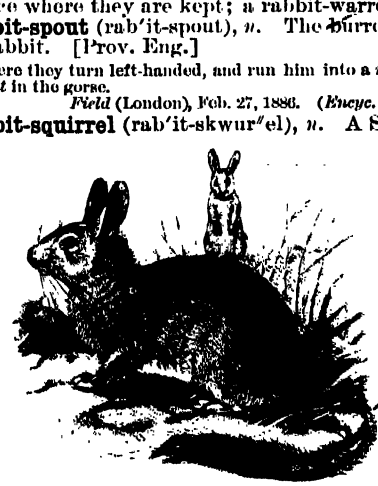
rabbit-root (rab'it-röt), *n.* The wild sarsaparilla, *Aralia nudicaulis.*

rabbitry (rab'it-ri), *n.*; pl. *rabbitries* (-riz). [< *rabbit*[1] + *-ry.*] A collection of rabbits, or the place where they are kept; a rabbit-warren.

rabbit-spout (rab'it-spout), *n.* The burrow of a rabbit. [Prov. Eng.]

> Here they turn left-handed, and run him into a *rabbit-spout* in the gorse.
> *Field* (London), Feb. 27, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rabbit-squirrel (rab'it-skwur'el), *n.* A South



South American Chincha or Rabbit-squirrel (*Lagidium cuvieri*).

American rodent of the family *Chinchillidæ* and genus *Lagidium,* as *L. cuvieri. Coues.*

rabbit-sucker† (rab'it-suk'ėr), *n.* 1. A sucking rabbit; a young rabbit.

> I preferre an olde cony before a *rabbet-sucker,* and an ancient henne before a young chicken peeper.
> *Lyly,* Endymion, v. 2.
>
> If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically, both in word and matter, hang me up by the heels for a *rabbit-sucker.* *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 480.

2. A gull; a dupe; a cony. See *cony,* 7.

rabbit-warren (rab'it-wor'en), *n.* A piece of ground appropriated to the preservation and breeding of rabbits.

rabble[1] (rab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rabbled,* ppr. *rabbling.* [Also *ravel;* < ME. *rablen,* speak confusedly; cf. OD. *rabbelen,* chatter, trifle, toy, = G. dial. *rabbeln, robbeln,* chatter, prattle; cf. ML. *rabulare,* scold, < L. *rabula,* a brawling advocate, a pettifogger. Cf. Gr. *ῥαβδάσσειν,* make

a noise, Ir. *rapal*, noise, *rapach*, noisy, Gael. *rapair*, a noisy fellow. The word may have been in part confused or associated with *ramble*; cf. dial. *rabbling*, winding, rambling.] **I.** *intrans.* To speak confusedly; talk incoherently; utter nonsense.

II. *trans.* To utter confusedly or incoherently; gabble or chatter out.

> Let thy tunge serve thyn hert in skylle,
> And *rable* not wordes recheles owt of reson.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 24. (*Halliwell.*)

Thus, father Traves, you may see my rashness to *rabble* out the Scriptures without purpose, time [in other editions *rime*], or reason.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 23.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch in both uses.]

rabble[2] (rab'l), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *rable*; < ME. *rabel*; cf. *rabble*[1], *v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A tumultuous crowd of vulgar, noisy people; a confused, disorderly assemblage; a mob.

I saw, I say, come out of London, even unto the presence of the prince, a great *rable* of mean and light persones.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, i.

Then the Nabob Vizier and his *rabble* made their appearance, and hastened to plunder the camp of the valiant enemies. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

2. Specifically, the mass of common people; the ignorant populace; the mob: with the definite article.

> *The rabble* now such freedom did enjoy
> As winds at sea that use it to destroy.
> *Dryden*, Astræa Redux, l. 43.

3. Any confused crowd or assemblage; a haphazard conglomeration or aggregate, especially of things trivial or ignoble.

This miscreant [Mahomet] . . . instituted and published a sect, or rather a *rabble*, of abhominable preceptes and detestable counselles, thereby to chaunge the vertuous, and therewith to delight the vicious and wicked.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 327.

For the solace they may geue the readers, after such a *rable* of scholastical precepts which be tedious, these reports being of the nature of matters historicall, they are to be embraced. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 221.

> Flies, Butterflies, Gnats, Bees, and all the *rabbles*
> Of other Insects.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

=**Syn. 1.** *Mob*, etc. See *populace*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a rabble; riotous; tumultuous; disorderly; vulgar; low.

To gratify the barbarous party of my audience, I gave them a short *rabble*-scene, because the mob (as they call them) are represented by Plutarch and Polybius with the same character of baseness and cowardice.
Dryden, Cleomenes, Pref.

How could any one of English education and prattique swallow such a low, *rabble* suggestion?
Roger North, Examen, p. 306. (*Davies.*)

The victory of Beaumont proved to MacMahon that his only resource left was to abandon the attempt to reach Bazaine, and to concentrate his *rabble* army around the frontier fortress of Sedan. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 548.

rabble[2] (rab'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rabbled*, ppr. *rabbling*. [< *rabble*[2], *n.*] To assault in a violent and disorderly manner; mob. [Scotch.]

Unhappily, throughout a large part of Scotland, the clergy of the established church were, to use the phrase then common, *rabbled*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiii.

The desolation of Ireland, the massacre of Glencoe, the abandonment of the Darien colonists, the *rabbling* of about 300 Episcopal clergymen in Scotland . . .
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

It seems but as yesterday since in the streets of Edinburgh ladies were insulted and *rabbled* on their way to a medical lecture-room.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 19.

rabble[3] (rab'l), *n.* [< OF. *roable*, F. *râble*, an implement for stirring or mixing, a poker, etc., dial. *redable*, < L. *rutabulum*, ML. also *rotabulum*, a poker or shovel.] An iron bar bent at right angles at one end, used in the operation of puddling for stirring the melted iron, so as to allow it to be more fully exposed to the action of the air and the lining of the furnace.

rabble[3] (rab'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rabbled*, ppr. *rabbling*. [< *rabble*[3], *n.*] To stir and skim with a rabble or puddling-tool, as melted iron in a furnace.

rabble-fish (rab'l-fish), *n.* Fish generally rejected for market, as the dogfishes, rays, gurnards, scad, and wrasses. [West of Eng.]

rabblement[1] (rab'l-ment), *n.* [< *rabble*[1] + *-ment*.] Idle, silly talk; babblement. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rabblement[2]† (rab'l-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *rablement*; < *rabble*[2] + *-ment*.] 1. A tumultuous crowd or assemblage; a disorderly rout; a rabble.

> The first troupe was a monstrous *rablement*
> Of fowle misshapen wightes.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xi. 8.

> The *rabblement* hooted, and clapped their chopped hands.
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 245.

> I saw . . . giants and dwarfs,
> Clowns, conjurors, posture-masters, harlequins,
> Amid the uproar of the *rabblement*,
> Perform their feats. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, vii.

2. Refuse; dregs. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rabbler (rab'lèr), *n.* One who works with or uses a rabble, especially in the operation of puddling.

rabbling (rab'ling), *a.* Same as *rambling*. See *ramble*. [Prov. Eng.]

rabboni (ra-bō'ni), *n.* [Heb.: see *rabbi*.] Literally, 'my great master': a title of honor among the Jews; specifically, the highest title given to doctors or expounders of the law. It was publicly given to only seven persons of great eminence, all of the school of Hillel.

She turned herself, and saith unto him, *Rabboni*; which is to say, Master [i. e., Teacher]. John xx. 16.

rabd, rabdoid, etc. See *rhabd*, etc.

rabel, *n.* Same as *rebec*.

Rabelaisian (rab-e-lā'zi-an), *a.* [< F. *rabelaisien*, < *Rabelais* (see def.).] Of or pertaining to François Rabelais (about 1490–1553), a French priest, author of "Gargantua and Pantagruel"; resembling or suggestive of Rabelais and the characteristics of his thought and style. Compare *Pantagruelism*.

Gleams of the truest poetical sensibility alternate in him [John Skelton] with an almost brutal coarseness. He was truly *Rabelaisian* before Rabelais.
Lowell, N. A. Rev., CXX. 340.

rabet[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rabbit*[1].

rabet[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rabbet*.

rabi[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rabbi*.

rabi[2] (rab'i), *n.* [Also written *rubbee*; < Hind. *rabi*, the spring, the crop then gathered.] The great grain-crop of Hindustan, consisting of wheat, barley, oats, and millet. It is the last of the three crops, being laid down in August and September, partly on land which has lain fallow and partly on land which has been cleared of the bhadoee or earliest crop. It furnishes about five sixtcenths of the food-supply in a normal year.

rabiate (rā'bi-āt), *a.* [< ML. *rabiatus*, pp. of *rabiare*, go mad, rave, rage, < L. *rabies*, madness: see *rabies*. Cf. *rage*, *rave*[1].] Rabid; maddened.

Ah! ye Jewes, worse than dogges *rabiate*.
Lamentation of Mary Magdalen.

rabiator (rā'bi-ā-tor), *n.* [< ML. *rabiator*, a furious man, < *rabiare*, rave, go mad: see *rabiate*. The Sc. *rubiature*, a robber, bully, It. *rubatore*, a robber, < ML. **rubator*, does not seem to be connected.] A furious animal or person; a violent, greedy person. [Scotch.]

rabic (rab'ik), *a.* [< *rabi(es)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to rabies; affected or caused by rabies.

Of eight unvaccinated dogs, six succumbed to the intravenous inoculation of *rabic* matter.
Tyndall, Int. to Lady C. Hamilton's tr. of Life of Pasteur, [p. 40.

In the interval it [a dog] manifests *rabic* symptoms.
Medical News, XLVIII. 223.

rabid (rab'id), *a.* [= OF. *rabi*, *rabit* = Sp. *rábido* = Pg. It. *rabido*, < L. *rabidus*, mad, furious, < *rabere*, be mad, rage: see *rabies*, and cf. *rage*, *n.*] 1. Furious; raging; mad.

> With *rabid* hunger feed upon your kind.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv. 258.

> Like *rabid* snakes that sting some gentle child
> Who brings them food. *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, v. 7.

Sleep is the sure antidote of insanity, the cure of idiocy. . . . without whose potent anodynes every creature would run *rabid*. *A. B. Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 71.

2. Specifically—(*a*) Affected with rabies or hydrophobia, as a dog, wolf, horse, or man; hydrophobic; mad. (*b*) Pertaining to rabies: as, *rabid* virus.—3. Excessively or foolishly intense; rampant: as, a *rabid* Tory; a *rabid* teetotaler.

In the *rabid* desire to say something easily, I scarcely knew what I uttered at all. *Poe*, Tales, I. 289.

rabidity (rā-bid'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *rabidita(t-)s*, rabidness, < L. *rabidus*, rabid: see *rabid*.] The state of being rabid; rabidness; specifically, rabies. [Rare.]

Although the term hydrophobia has been generally applied to this terrible disease, I have preferred that of rabies, or *rabidity*, as being more characteristic of the chief phenomena manifested by it both in man and the lower animals. *Copland*, Dict. Pract. Med., Rabies, § 2.

I fear that he [Macaulay] is one of those who, like the individual whom he has most studied, will "give up to party what was meant for mankind." At any rate, he must get rid of his *rabidity*. He writes now on all subjects as if he certainly intended to be a renegade.
Disraeli, Young Duke, v. 6.

rabidly (rab'id-li), *adv.* [< *rabid* + *-ly*[2].] In a rabid manner; madly; furiously.

rabidness (rab'id-nes), *n.* [< *rabid* + *-ness*.] The state of being rabid; furiousness; madness.

rabies (rā'bi-ēz), *n.* [< L. *rabies*, rage, madness, fury: see *rage*, *n.*] An extremely fatal infectious disease of man and many other animals, with predominant nervous symptoms. In man (where it is called *hydrophobia*) the period of incubation lasts in a majority of cases from three to six months or more. Cases where it is said to have lasted several years are ill sustained. The outbreak begins with *malaise*, *anorexia*, headache, and slight difficulty in swallowing. After one or two days of these prodromal symptoms the stage of tonic spasms begins, most marked at first in the pharyngeal muscles and in the attempt to swallow, especially liquids, but proceeding to involve the respiratory muscles and others of the trunk and those of the extremities. These convulsions are accompanied by extreme anxiety and oppression, and may be elicited by any stimulus, but especially by attempts to drink or by the sound or sight of liquids. They may last from a few minutes to half an hour. The pulse-rate increases, the temperature is more or less raised, and there may be decided delirium. After from one to three days the period of paralysis succeeds, followed shortly by death. The mortality after the development of the malady is nearly 100 per cent. The disease is communicated to man by inoculation from a rabid animal, usually by a dog-bite. The maximum number of inoculations occur in the early spring or winter, the minimum in late summer or fall. The saliva of rabid dogs seems to be somewhat rabigenic two or three days before the animal shows any evident signs of ill-health. Of persons bitten by rabid animals only a fraction develop rabies, estimated at from 16 per cent. for light wounds through the clothing up to 80 per cent. for wounds of exposed parts. The records of Pasteur's laboratories show a reduction to less than 1 per cent. when such persons are treated by his method. See *Pasteurism*.

rabietic (ra-bi-et'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *rabies* + *-et* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to rabies; of the nature of or resembling rabies.

To M. Grancher was most justly accorded the very agreeable task of expounding in a few simple and unadorned sentences the results of the anti-*rabietic* treatment of M. Pasteur. *Nature*, XXXIX. 73.

rabific (rā-bif'ik), *a.* [< L. *rabies*, madness, + *facere*, make (see *-fic*).] Communicating rabies or canine madness; capable of causing hydrophobia.

Rabific virus is obtained from a rabbit which has died after inoculation by trepanning. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 202.

rabigenic (rab-i-jen'ik), *a.* [< L. *rabies*, madness, + *gignere*, *genere*, produce, √ **gen*, bear, produce: see *-gen*.] Same as *rabific*.

rabinet† (rab'i-net), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small piece of ordnance formerly in use, weighing about 300 pounds, and carrying a ball about 1¼ inches in diameter.

rabious† (rā'bi-us), *a.* [< OF. *rabieux* = Sp. *rabioso* = Pg. *raivoso* = It. *rabbioso*, < L. *rabiosus*, full of rage, raging, < *rabies*, rage, fury: see *rabies* and *rage*.] Wild; raging; fierce.

Ethelred languishing in minde and body, Edmond his sonne, surnamed Ironside (to oppose youth to youth), was employed against this *rabious* Inuador.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 15. (*Davies.*)

rabite†, *n.* [ME., also *rabett*, *rabyghte*, warhorse, < Icel. *rabitr*, an Arabian steed (cf. Icel. *rābitar*, Arabs), = MHG. *ravit*, *ravit*, a warhorse, < OF. *arabit*, *arrabi*, an Arabian horse, < *Arabe*, Arab: see *Arab*.] A war-horse.

> Syr Gye bestrode a *rabyghte*,
> That was moche and lyghte.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 121. (*Halliwell.*)

rabonet, *n.* [= Sp. *rábano* = Pg. *rabão*, *rabão*, < L. *raphanus*, a radish: see *Raphanus*.] A radish. *Gerarde*, Herball.

rabot (rab'ot), *n.* [< F. *rabot*: see *rabbet*.] A hard-wood rubber used in rubbing marble to prepare it for polishing. *E. H. Knight.*

raca (rā'kä), *a.* [Formerly also *racha*; LL. *raca*, < Gr. *ρακά*, < Chal. *rēka*, an insulting epithet of doubtful meaning, connected perhaps with *raq*, spit, spit upon (Ar. *rīq*), or with *rīqā*, empty, valueless (Ar. *raïq*, vain, futile).] Worthless; naught: a transliterated word occurring in Mat. v. 22, common among the Jews in Christ's time as an expression of contempt.

raccahout (rak'a-hōt), *n.* [< F. *racahout*, a corruption of Ar. *rāqaut*, *rāqoūt*, or *raqaout*, a nourishing starch with analeptic properties. But this Ar. word may be the F. *ragoût*, OF. *ragoust*, imported into the East during the Crusades: see *ragout*.] A starch or meal prepared from the edible acorns of the belote oak, *Quercus Ballota*, sometimes recommended as a food for invalids. Mixed with sugar and aromatics, it is used by the Arabs as a substitute for chocolate. (*Encyc. Dict.*) The so-called *racahout des Arabes*, sold in France, is a mixture made from edible acorns, salep, chocolate, potato-starch, rice-flour, vanilla, and sugar. *Larousse.*

raccoon, *n.* See *racoon*.

raccourcy (ra-kör'si), *a.* [< OF. *raccourci*, pp. of *raccourcir*, shorten, cut off, < *re-*, again, + *ac-*

courcir, shorten, < *a-* + *court*, short: see *curt*.] In *her.*, same as *couped*.

race[1] (rās), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rase*; < ME. *rase*, *ras*, commonly *rees*, *res*, a rush, running, swift course, swift current, a trial of speed, etc., < AS. *rēs*, a rush, swift course, onset (cf. *gār-rās*, 'spear-rush,' fight with spears), = Icel. *rās*, a race, running, course, channel: see *race*[1], *v.*, and cf. *race*[2]. The AS. form *rēs*, ME. *rees*, *res*, would produce a mod. E. **reese*; the form in noun and verb, *race*, prop. *rase*, is due to the Scand. cognates, and perhaps also in part, in the verb, to confusion with *race*[5], *v.*] 1. A rush; running; swift course.

Whenne thei were war of Moises,
Thei fleyȝe away al in a *res*.
Cursor Mundi. (*Halliwell.*)

That I ful ofte, in suche a *res*,
Am werye of myn owen lyf.
Gower, Conf. Amant.

The flight of many birds is swifter than the *race* of any beasts. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 681.

2. A course which has to be run, passed over, or gone through; onward movement or progression; career.

How soon hath thy prediction, Seer blest,
Measured this transient world, the *race* of time,
Till time stand fix'd! *Milton*, P. L., xii. 554.

Eternity' that boundless *Race*
Which Time himself can never run.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, II. xiv. 1.

Succeeding Years their happy *Race* shall run,
And Age unheeded by Delight come on.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

My Arthur, whom I shall not see
Till all my widow'd *race* be run.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ix.

3. A contest of speed; a competitive trial of speed, especially in running, but also in riding, driving, sailing, rowing, walking, or any mode of progression. The plural, used absolutely, commonly means a series of horse-races run at a set time over a regular course: as, to go to the *races*; the Epsom *races*.

To the bischope in a *ras* he ran.
Old Eng. Metr. Homilies, l. 141.

Part on the plain, or in the air sublime,
Upon the wing or in swift *race* contend,
As at the Olympian games. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 529.

The *races* were then called bell courses, because . . . the prize was a silver bell. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 107.

4†. Course, as of events; progress.

The prosecution and *race* of the war carrieth the defendant to assail and invade the ancient and indubitate patrimony of the first aggressor. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

5†. Struggle; conflict; tumult; trouble.

Othes huc him sworen in stude ther he wes,
To buen him hold ant trewe for alles cunnes *res*.
Execution of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI. 276).

Hem rued the *res* that thei ne rest had.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 389.

Redeliche in that *res* the recunerere that me falles,
As whan i haue ani hap to here of that barne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 439.

6†. Course; line of onward movement; way; route.

The souldier victourer is not woonte to spare any that commethe in his *race*.
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 122).

Consolation race. See *consolation*.—**Flat race**, a horse-race over level or clear ground, as opposed to a hurdle-race or steeplechase.—**Obstacle-race.** See *obstacle*.

race[1] (rās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raced*, ppr. *racing*. [< ME. *rasen*, *resen*, rush, run, hasten, < AS. *ræsan*, rush, move violently, also rush on, attack, rush into; = OD. *rāsen*, rage, = MLG. *rasen*, MHG. G. *rasen*, rage, = Icel. *rāsa* = Sw. *rasa* = Dan. *rase*, race, rush, hurry: see *race*[1], *n.*, 1. The form *race*, prop. *rase*, is due to the Scand. cognates: see the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To run swiftly; run in, or as if engaged in, a contest of speed.

Saladin began to *rase* for ire.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 3633.

The *racing* place, call'd the Hippodromus, without the gate of Canopus, was probably in the plain towards the canal. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 10.

But I began
To thrid the musky-circled mazes, wind
And double in and out the holes, and *race*
By all the fountains: fleet I was of foot.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

2. To run with uncontrolled speed; go or revolve wildly or with improper acceleration: said of a steam-engine, a wheel, a ship's screw, or the like, when resistance is diminished without corresponding diminution of power.

No centrifugal governor could have so instantaneously cut off the steam: it would not have acted till the engine began to *race*.
S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 98.

A big steamer in a heavy seaway often rests upon two waves, one under her bows and the other under her stern, while the 'midship section has practically no support from the water; and, again, her bows will be almost out of water and her screw *racing*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 144.

3. To practise horse-racing as an occupation; be engaged in the business of running horses.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to run or move swiftly push or drive onward in, or as if in, a trial of speed: as, to *race* a horse; to *race* steamers.—2. To run, or cause horses, etc., to run, in competition with; contend against in a race.

Swore, boxed, fought cocks, and *raced* their neighbor's horses. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 176.

[Colloquial in both uses.]

race[2] (rās), *n.* [A particular use of *race*[1], as 'a swiftly running stream'; but perhaps in part due to OF. *rase*, *raise*, a ditch, channel, = Pr. *rasa*, a channel; origin uncertain.] A strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current; a powerful current or heavy sea sometimes produced by the meeting of two tides: as, the *Race* of Alderney; Portland *Race*.

This evening the Talbot weighed and went back to the Cowes, because her anchor would not hold here, the tide set with so strong a *race*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 4.

Near the sides of channels and near the mouths of bays the changes of the currents are very complex; and near the headlands separating two bays there is usually at certain times a very swift current, termed a *race*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 353.

(*a*) A canal or watercourse from a dam to a water-wheel: specifically called the *head-race*. (*b*) The watercourse which leads away the water after it leaves the wheel: specifically called the *tail-race*.

race[3] (rās), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *race* (> G. *rasse*, *race* = Sw. *ras* = Dan. *race*, breed of horses, etc.), dial. *raice* = Pr. Sp. *raza* = Pg. *raça* = It. *razza*, race, breed, lineage, < OHG. *reiz*, *reiza*, MHG. *reiz* (G. *riss*), line, scratch, stroke, mark, = Icel. *reitr*, scratch, < *rita*, scratch, = AS. *writan* = E. *write*: see *write*. No connection with *race*[4], root, < L. *radix*, though *race*[3] may have been influenced by this word in some of its uses: see *race*[4].] I. *n.* 1. A genealogical line or stock; a class of persons allied by descent from a common ancestry; lineage; family; kindred: as, the Levites were a *race* of priests; to be of royal or of ignoble *race*.

She is a gentlewoman of very absolute behaviour, and of a good *race*. *B. Jonson*, Epicene, iii. 2.

He lives to build, not boast, a generous *race*;
No tenth transmitter of a foolish face.
Savage, The Bastard.

2. An ethnical stock; a great division of mankind having in common certain distinguishing physical peculiarities, and thus a comprehensive class appearing to be derived from a distinct primitive source: as, the Caucasian *race*; the Mongolian *race*; the Negro *race*. See *man*, 1.

I cannot with any accuracy speak of the English *race*; that would be claiming for ourselves too great a place among the nations of the earth.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 14.

3. A tribal or national stock: a division or subdivision of one of the great racial stocks of mankind, distinguished by minor peculiarities: as, the Celtic *race*; the Finnic *race* is a branch of the Mongolian; the English, French, and Spaniards are mixed *races*.—4. The human family; human beings as a class; mankind: a shortened form of *human race*: as, the future prospects of the *race*; the elevation of the *race*.

She had no companions of mortal *race*.
Shelley, Sensitive Plant, ii. 4.

5. A breed, stock, or strain of domesticated animals or cultivated plants; an artificially propagated and perpetuated variety. Such races differ from natural species or varieties in their tendency to revert to their original characters, and lose those artificially acquired, when they are left to themselves. Many thousands of races have been produced and named.

There is a *race* of sheep in this country with four horns, two of them turning upwards and two downwards.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 196.

The truth of the principle of prepotency comes out more clearly when distinct *races* are crossed.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, xiv.

Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.*, a geographical variety; a subspecies, characteristic of a given faunal area, intergrading with another form of the same species. (*b*) In *bot.*: (1) A variety so fixed as to reproduce itself with considerable certainty by seed. Races may be of spontaneous origin or the result of artificial selection. (2) In a broader use, any variety, subspecies, species, or group of very similar species whose characters are continued through successive generations. *Bentham*, Address to Linn. Soc., 1869.

6. Any fixed class of beings more or less broadly differentiated from all others; any general aggregate of mankind or of animals considered as a class apart; a perpetuated or continuing line of like existences: as, the human *race*; the *race* of statesmen; the equine or the feline *race*.

That provident care for the welfare of the offspring which is so strongly evinced by many of the insect *race*.
Say.

7†. A line or series; a course or succession: used of things.

A *race* of wicked acts
Shall flow out of my anger, and o'erspread
The world's wide face. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 2.

8†. A strong peculiarity by which the origin or species of anything may be recognized, as, especially, the flavor of wine.

Order. There came not six days since from Hull a pipe of rich canary. . . .
Greedy. Is it of the right *race*?
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 3.

9†. Intrinsic character; natural quality or disposition; hence, spirit; vigor; pith; raciness.

Now I give my sensual *race* the rein.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 160.

I think the Epistles of Phalaris to have more *race*, more spirit, more force of wit and genius than any others I have ever seen. *Sir W. Temple*, Anc. and Mod. Learning.

=**Syn.** *Tribe*, *Clan*, etc. See *people*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a race. [Rare.]

The pyramids are *race* monuments.
New Princeton Rev., V. 235.

race[4] (rās), *n.* [Formerly also *raze*; < OF. *raïs*, *raïz* = Sp. *raiz* = Pg. *raiz* = It. *radice*, a root, < L. *radix*, a root: see *radix*, *radish*.] A root. See *race-ginger*, and *hand*, 13 (*a*).

I have a gammon of bacon, and two *razes* of ginger, to be delivered as far as Charing Cross.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 27.

By my troth, I spent eleven pence, beside three *races* of ginger.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

race[5]† (rās), *v. t.* [< ME. *racen*, *rasen*, by apheresis from *aracen*, root up: see *arace*[1], and cf. *rash*[3].] To tear up; snatch away hastily.

After he be-helde towarde the fier, and saugh the fleshe that the knaue hadde rosted that was tho I-nough, and *raced* it off with his hondes madly, and rente it a-sonder in peces. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 424.

And *raas* it frome his riche mene and ryste it in sondyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 362.

race[6]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *rase*[1], *raze*[1].

race[7] (rās), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A calcareous concretion in brick-earth. [Prov. Eng.]

What were at first supposed to be pebbles in one of the samples from Tantah prove on examination to be calcareous concretions (*race* or kunkur).
Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXIX. 213.

racé (ra-sā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *indented*.

race-card (rās'kärd), *n.* A printed card containing information about the races to be run at a meeting on a race-course.

I remember it because I went to Epsom races that year to sell *race cards*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 431.

race-cloth (rās'klôth), *n.* A saddle-cloth used in horse-racing, having pockets for the weights that may be prescribed.

race-course (rās'kōrs), *n.* 1. A plot of ground laid out for horse-racing, having a track for the horses, usually elliptical, and accommodations for the participants and spectators.—2. The canal along which water is conveyed to or from a water-wheel.

race-cup (rās'kup), *n.* A piece of plate forming a prize at a horse-race. Originally such a piece of plate had the form of a goblet or drinking-cup, whence the name.

race-ginger (rās'jin"jėr), *n.* Ginger in the root, or not pulverized.

race-ground (rās'ground), *n.* Ground appropriated to races.

race-horse (rās'hôrs), *n.* 1. A horse bred or kept for racing or running in contests; a horse that runs in competition. The modern race-horse, though far inferior to the Arab in point of endurance, is perhaps the finest horse in the world for moderate heats, such as those on common race-tracks. It is generally longer-bodied than the hunter, and the same power of leaping is not required. This animal is of Arabian, Berber, or Turkish extraction, improved and perfected by careful crossing and training. See *racer*, 2.

2. The steamer-duck.—3. A rear-horse; any mantis.

Race-knife.

race-knife (rās'nīf), *n.* A tool with a bent-over lip for scribing, marking, numbering, and other purposes. *E. H. Knight*.

racemation (ras-ē-mā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *racematio(n-)*, the gleaning of grapes, < L. *racemus*, a cluster of grapes: see *raceme*.] 1. The gathering or trimming of clusters of grapes. [Rare.]

Having brought over some curious instruments out of Italy for *racemation*, engrafting, and inoculating, he was a great master in the use of them.
Bp. Burnet, Bp. Bedell, p. 120. (*Latham.*)

2. A cluster, as of grapes; the state of being racemose, or having clustered follicles, as a gland. [Rare.]

The whole *racemation* or cluster of eggs.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 28.

raceme (ra-sēm'), *n.* [= F. *racème*, a cluster, = Sp. Pg. *racimo* = It. *racemo*, < L. *racemus*, a cluster of grapes; allied to Gr. *ῥάξ* (gen. *ῥαγός*), a berry, esp. a grape. Cf. *raisin*[1], from the same source.] A cluster; specifically, in *bot.*, a simple inflorescence of the centripetal or indeterminate type, in which the several or many flowers are borne on somewhat equal axillary pedicels along a relatively lengthened axis or rachis. Examples are furnished by the currant, the lily-of-the-valley, the locust, etc. A raceme becomes compound when the single flowers are replaced by racemes. See *inflorescence*, compare *spike*, and see cuts under *Actæa*, *inflorescence*, and *Ornithogalum*.

racemed (ra-sēmd'), *a.* [< *raceme* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, disposed in racemes: said of flowers or fruits, or of the branches of a racemosely compound inflorescence.

race-meeting (rās'mē'ting), *n.* A meeting for the purpose of horse-racing.

How many more *race-meetings* are there now than there were in 1850? *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 70.

racemic (ra-sem'ik), *a.* [< *raceme* + *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to grapes in clusters, or to racemes.—**Racemic acid**, $C_4H_6O_6$, an acid isomeric with tartaric acid, found along with the latter in the tartar obtained from certain vineyards on the Rhine. It is a modification of the ordinary tartaric acid, differing from it in its physical but not in its chemical properties. Also called *paratartaric acid*.

racemiferous (ras-ē-mif'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *racemus*, a cluster (see *raceme*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing racemes.

racemiform (ra-sē'mi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *racemus*, a cluster, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a raceme.

racemocarbonic (ra-sē"mō-kär-bon'ik), *a.* [< *racemic* + *carbonic.*] Formed from or consisting of racemic and carbonic acids. **Racemocarbonic acid.** Same as *desoxalic acid* (which see, under *desoxalic*).

racemose (ras'ē-mōs), *a.* [Also *racemous*; = F. *racemeux* = Sp. Pg. *racimoso* = It. *racemoso*, < L. *racemosus*, full of grapes, < *racemus*, bunch of grapes: see *raceme*, *raisin.*] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Having the character or appearance of a raceme: said of a flower-cluster. (*b*) Arranged in racemes: said of the flowers.—2. In *anat.*, clustered or aggregate, as a gland; having ducts which divide and subdivide and end in bunches of follicles. It is a common type of glandular structure, well exemplified in the salivary glands and the pancreas. See cut under *parotid*.—**Racemose adenoma**, a tumor originating from glandular tissue, and resembling closely the appearance and structure of a racemose gland: found in the breast and in salivary and sebaceous glands.

racemosely (ras'ē-mōs-li), *adv.* So as to form or resemble a raceme or racemes.

racemous (ras'ē-mus or ra-sē'mus), *a.* Same as *racemose*.

racemule (ras'ē-mūl), *n.* [< NL. **racemulus*, dim. of L. *racemus*, a cluster: see *raceme.*] In *bot.*, a small raceme.

racemulose (ra-sem'ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *racemulosus*, full of small racemes, < **racemulus*, a small raceme: see *racemule.*] In *bot.*, resembling a racemule, or arranged in racemules.

race-plate (rās'plāt), *n.* A wrought-iron or steel traversing-platform for heavy guns, upon which the gun is moved in a horizontal arc and moves backward in recoil.

racer (rā'sėr), *n.* [= Icel. *rāsari*, a racer, racehorse; as *race*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who races; a runner or contestant in a race or in races of any kind.

Besmear'd with filth, and blotted o'er with clay,
Obscene to sight, the rueful *racer* lay.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 912.

2. A race-horse.

The *racer* is generally distinguished by his beautiful Arabian head; his fine and finely-set-on neck; his oblique lengthened shoulders; well-bent hinder legs; his ample muscular quarters; his flat legs rather short from the knee downwards; and his long and elastic pastern.
Quoted in *T. Bell's British Quadrupeds*, p. 382.

3. Hence, anything having great speed.

Coal will be transferred across the Atlantic in cargo boats for the use of the ocean *racers*. *Engineer*, LXVI. 77.

4. In a braiding-machine, a traversing support for tension and spool-holding apparatus.—5. A snake of the genus *Scotophis* (or *Coluber*), *S. obsoletus*, also called *pilot black-snake* or *pilot-snake*. It is black, with a mottled black and yellow belly, and has the median dorsal scales carinated.—6. A snake, *Bascanion constrictor*, the common black-snake of the eastern United States. It is blue or blue-black, with greenish-blue belly, and has smooth scales.—7. A poor, thin, or spent fish; a slink: applied to mackerel, shad, salmon, etc.—8. A sand-crab. See *Ocypoda*.—**Blue racer.** See *blue-racer*.

race-track (rās'trak), *n.* The track or path over which a race is run; a race-course.

raceway (rās'wā), *n.* 1. An artificial passage for water flowing from a fall or dam; a mill-race. Compare *mill-race*. See *race*[2].—2. In *fish-culture*, a fishway.

rach†, *n.* See *ratch*[2].

rachamah, *n.* In *ornith.* See *Neophron.*

rache[1]†, *n.* See *ratch*[1].

rache[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *reach*[1].

rache[3]†, *v. t.* An obsolete assibilated form of *rack*[1].

rachial (rā'ki-al), *a.* [< *rachis* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a rachis; rachidial. Also *rhachial.*

rachialgia (rā-ki-al'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., prop. *rhachialgia*, < Gr. *ῥάχις*, spine, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the spine, especially neuralgic pain. Also *rhachialgia.*

rachialgic (rā-ki-al'jik), *a.* [< *rachialgia* + *-ic.*] Affected with rachialgia. Also *rhachialgic.*

Rachianectes (rā"ki-ą-nek'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cope), also *Rhachianectes*, < Gr. *ῥαχία*, a rocky shore, + *νήκτης*, a swimmer, < *νήχειν*, swim.] A genus of whalebone whales of the family *Balænopteridæ* and subfamily *Agaphelinæ*, containing the gray whale of the North Pacific, *R. glaucus*, combining the small head, slender form, and narrow flippers of a finner-whale with the lack of a dorsal fin and absence of folds of skin on the throat of a right whale. This whale attains great size, and its pursuit is an important branch of the fisheries in the waters it is found in, sometimes attended with special dangers. The parasites chiefly affecting *R. glaucus* are a whale-louse, *Cyamus scammoni*, and a barnacle, *Cryptolepas rachianecti.*

Rachicallis (ra-ki-kal'is), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < Gr. *ῥαχία*, a rocky shore, + *κάλλος*, beauty.] A genus of rubiaceous shrubs belonging to the tribe *Rondeletieæ*, differing from *Rondeletia* chiefly in its half-superior septicidal capsule. There is only one species, *R. rupestris*, called *earwort*, growing on the rocky coasts of the West Indies. It is a low shrub bearing narrow decussate leaves with sheathing stipules, and small solitary yellow flowers sessile in the axils.

rachides, *n.* Plural of *rachis.*

rachidial (rā-kid'i-al), *a.* [Also *rhachidial*; < Gr. *ῥάχις* (assumed stem **ῥαχιδ-*), the spine, + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a rachis, in any sense: rachial.

rachidian (rā-kid'i-an), *a.* [Also *rhachidian*; < F. *rachidien*, < Gr. *ῥάχις* (assumed stem **ῥαχιδ-*), the spine, + *-ian.*] Same as *rachidial.*

The teeth of the radula are divided by nearly all students of that organ into *rhachidian* or median, lateral, and uncinal. *W. H. Dall*, Science, iv. No. 81, Aug. 22, 1884.

Rachidian bulb. Same as *medulla oblongata*.—**Rachidian canal**, the spinal or neural canal.

Rachiglossa (rā-ki-glos'ą), *n. pl.* [Also *Rhachiglossa*; NL., < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] Those mollusks which are rachiglossate; specifically, a division of gastropods so characterized, including the *Buccinidæ*, *Muricidæ*, *Volutidæ*, etc. See cut under *ribbon.*

rachiglossate (rā-ki-glos'at), *a.* [Also *rhachiglossate*; < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] In *Mollusca*, having upon the lingual ribbon or radula only a single median tooth, or a median tooth with only an admedian one on each side of it, in any one of the many transverse series or cross-rows of radular teeth. The formula is 0-1-0 or 1-1-1, where the 0 is a cipher and 1 means one.

rachilla (rā-kil'ą), *n.* [Also *rhachilla*; NL., < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + dim. *-illa.*] In *bot.*, a little rachis; a secondary rachis in a compound inflorescence, as of a spikelet in a grass.

Rachiodon (rā-kī'ō-don), *n.* [NL.: see *rachiodont.*] The typical genus of *Rachiodontidæ*, having a series of enamel-tipped vertebral processes projecting into the esophagus and serving as teeth: synonymous with *Dasypeltis* (which see). The type is *R. scaber*, of Africa, a snake which lives much on eggs, and has this contrivance for not smashing them till they get down its throat, when the sagacious serpent swallows the contents and spits out the shell. Also *Rhachiodon.*

rachiodont (rā'ki-ō-dont), *a.* [Also *rhachiodont*; < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] Having processes of the spinal column which function as teeth; belonging to the *Rachiodontidæ.*

Rachiodontidæ (rā"ki-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rachiodon* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of colubriform ophidians, named from the genus *Rachiodon*: same as the subfamily *Dasypeltinæ*. Also *Rhachiodontidæ.*

Rachiopteris (rā-ki-op'tę-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *πτερις*, fern: see *Pteris.*] A name under which Schimper has grouped various fragments of the rachides or stems of fossil ferns. Specimens of this nature have been described by Lesquereux as occurring in the coal-measures of Illinois, and by Dawson as having been found in the Devonian of New York.

rachipagus (rā-kip'ą-gus), *n.*; pl. *rachipagi* (-ji). [NL., < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *πα)ος*, that which is fixed or firmly set, < *πηγνύναι*, make fast.] In *teratol.*, a double monster united at the spine.

rachis (rā'kis), *n.*; pl. *rachides* (-ki-dēz). [Also *rhachis*; NL., < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, a ridge (of a mountain-chain), a rib (of a leaf).] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) The axis of an inflorescence when somewhat elongated; the continuation of the peduncle along which the flowers are ranged, as in a spike or a raceme. (*b*) In a pinnately compound leaf or frond, the prolongation of the petiole along which the leaflets or pinnæ are disposed, corresponding to the midrib of a pinnately veined simple leaf. See cut under *compound.*—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The vertebral column. (*b*) The stem, shaft, or scape of a feather, as distinguished from the web, vane, or vexillum; especially, that part of the stem which bears the vexillum, as distinguished from the calamus or quill. See *quill*, 4.

Rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*). *a*, Rachis.

The differentiation of the feather into *rachis* and vexillum. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 419.

(*c*) The median part of the radula of a mollusk, usually bearing teeth which differ from those on each side of it.—3. The axial skeleton of various polyp-colonies, as of *Gorgonia*; some axial part, or formation like a midrib, as in crinoids.—**Generative rachis**, in crinoids, a cellular rod or cord which lies in the genital canal in connection with the visceral generative tissue, and the enlargements of which in the pinnules form the genital glands.

rachitic (rā-kit'ik), *a.* [Also *rhachitic*; < F. *rachitique*; as *rachitis* + *-ic.*] 1. In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the spinal column; spinal; vertebral. [Rare.]—2. Pertaining to or affected with rachitis; rickety.

rachitis (rā-kī'tis), *n.* [NL. (Dr. Glisson, 1650, in his work "De *Rachitide*"), as if lit. 'inflammation of the spine' (prop. *rhachitis*, < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *-itis*), but adopted as a Latinized form for E. *rickets*: see *rickets.*] 1. A disease of very early life, characterized by a perversion of nutrition of the bones, by which uncalcified osteoid tissue is formed in place of bone, and the resorption of bone is quickened. Hence the bones are flexible, and distortions occur, such as crooked legs, heart-shaped pelvis, or curvature of spine. See *rickets.* 2. In *bot.*, a disease producing abortion of the fruit or seed.—**Rachitis fœtalis annularis**, intra-uterine formation of annular thickenings on the diaphyses of the long bones. Also called *rachitis intra-uterina annularis*.—**Rachitis fœtalis micromelica**, intra-uterine stunting of the bones in their longitudinal growth. Also called *rachitis uterina micromelica.*

rachitome (rak'i-tōm), *n.* [Also *rhachitome*; < F. *rachitome*, < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] An anatomical instrument for opening the spinal canal, without injuring the medulla.

rachitomous (rā-kit'ō-mus), *a.* [Also *rhachitomous*; < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Segmented, as a vertebra of many of the lower vertebrates which consists of a neural arch resting on a separate piece on each side, the pleurocentrum, which in turn rests on a single median piece below, the intercentrum: having or characterized by such vertebræ, as a fish or batrachian, or the backbone of such animals. See *embolomerous.* *E. D. Cope.*

Both kinds of vertebræ (*rachitomous* and embolomerous) can be found in the same animal. *Science*, VI. 98.

racial (rā'shal), *a.* [< *race*[3] + *-ial.* Cf. *facial.*] Relating or pertaining to race or lineage, or to a race or races of living beings; characteristic of race or of a race.

Man, as he lived on the earth during the time when the most striking *racial* characteristics were being developed. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 445.

racially (ra'shal-i), *adv.* In a racial manner; in relation to or as influenced by race or lineage.

The unification of the *racially* most potent people of whom we have record. *The Academy*, Aug. 8, 1889, p. 66.

Raciborskia (ras-i-bôr'ski-ä), *n.* [NL. (Berlese), < *Raciborski*, a Polish botanist.] A genus of myxomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Raciborskiaceæ*.

Raciborskiaceæ (ras-i-bôr-ski-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Raciborskia* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of myxomycetous fungi, taking its name from the genus *Raciborskia*, and having the peridium naked and distinctly stipitate, and the capillitium violaceous.

racily (rā'si-li), *adv.* [< *racy* + *-ly*2.] In a racy manner; piquantly; spicily.

racinet, *n.* [ME.; < OF. *racine*, *rachine*, F. *racine* = Pr. *racina*, *razina*, root, < ML. as if **radicina*, dim. of L. *radix* (*radic-*), root: see *radix*. Cf. *race*4.] A root.

Unlefulle lust, though it be sote,
And alle yvelle the *racyne*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4881.

raciness (rā'si-nes), *n.* [< *racy* + *-ness*.] The quality of being racy; peculiarly characteristic and piquant flavor or style; spiciness; pungency.

racing (rā'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *race*1, *v.*] The running of races; the occupation or business of arranging for or carrying on races, especially between horses.

The Queen [Anne] was fond of *racing*, and gave her 100*l.* gold cups to be run for, as now: nay more, she not only kept race horses, but ran them in her own name.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 302.

racing-bell (rā'sing-bel), *n.* A grelot or small bell given as a prize for a horse-race: such a prize was frequent in the sixteenth century. Bells of this form exist of silver, from an inch to two inches and a half in diameter, with inscriptions and dates.

racing-bit (rā'sing-bit), *n.* A light jointed-ring bit, the loose rings of which range in size from 3 to 6 inches.

racing-calendar (rā'sing-kal″en-dėr), *n.* A detailed list of races run or to be run.

rack1 (rak), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *wrack* (by confusion with *wrack*1); not found as a verb in ME. or AS., except the secondary forms AS. *reccan*, as below, and ME. *raxen*, < AS. *raxan*, **racsan*, stretch oneself (see *rax*); prob. < MD. *racken*, stretch, reach out, torture, rack, = G. *recken*, stretch, torture; a collateral form of AS. *reccan* (pret. *reahte*), stretch out, also correct, direct, rule, guide, tell, etc. (> ME. *recchen*, stretch, also tell: see *retch*1 and *rack*7, *reckon*), = OS. *rekkian*, stretch, = MD. *recken*, D. *rekken* = MLG. *reken*, stretch, = OHG. *recchan*, MHG. *recken*, stretch, extend, = Icel. *rekja*, stretch, trace (cf. *rekkja*, strain), = Dan. *række* = Sw. *räcka*, reach, hand, stretch, = Goth. **rakjan*, in comp. *uf-rakjan*, stretch out; prob. = L. *regere*, rule, lit. 'stretch out,' 'make straight' (in *por-rigere*, stretch forth, *e-rigere*, straighten out, erect, etc.) (pp. *rectus*, straight, = E. *right*), = Gr. ὀρέγειν, stretch, = Lith. *razau*, *razyti*, stretch, = Skt. √ *arj*, stretch. Akin to *rake*2, reach, extend, but prob. not to *rake*1, nor to *reach*1, with which, however, *rack*1 has been partly confused. The verb and esp. the noun *rack* show great confusion and mixture of senses, and complete separation is difficult. In some senses the verb is from the noun.] 1. To stretch; stretch out; strain by force or violence; extend by stretching or straining.

Which yet they *rack* higher to foure hundred threescore and ten thousand yeares.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 54.

I know your hearts are like two lutes *rack'd* up
To the same pitch. *The Slighted Maid*, p. 53. (*Nares.*)

Suits in love should not,
Like suits in law, be *rack'd* from term to term.
Shirley, Hyde Park, I. 2.

2. To strain so as to rend; wrench by strain or jar; rend; disintegrate; disjoint: as, a *racking* cough; to *rack* a ship to pieces by slanting shot.

The duke
Dare no more stretch this finger of mine than he
Dare *rack* his own. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 317.

3. To torture by violent stretching; stretch on a frame by means of a windlass; subject to the punishment of the rack. See *rack*1, *n.*, 2 (*b*).

He was *racked* and miserably tormented, to the intent he should either change his opinion or confesse other of his profession. *Foxe*, A Table of French Martyrs, an. 1551.

An answer was returned by Lord Killultagh to the effect that "you ought to *rack* him if you saw cause, and hang him if you found reason." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 466.

Noblemen were exempt, the vulgar thought,
From *racking*, but, since law thinks otherwise,
I have been put to the rack.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 202.

Hence—4. To put in torment; affect with great pain or distress; torture in any way; disturb violently.

My soul is *rack'd* till you dissolve my fears.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 1.

Lord, how my soul is *rack'd* betwixt the world and thee!
Quarles, Emblems, v. 9.

I will not *rack* myself with the Thought.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

Kinraid was *racked* with agony from his dangling broken leg, and his very life seemed leaving him.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxviii.

5. To strain with anxiety, eagerness, curiosity, or the like; subject to strenuous effort or intense feeling; worry; agitate: as, to *rack* one's invention or memory.

A barbarous phrase has often made me out of love with a good sense; and doubtful writing hath *wracked* me beyond my patience. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

It doth *rack* my brain why they should stay thus.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, v. 5.

6. To stretch or draw out of normal condition or relation; strain beyond measure or propriety; wrest; warp; distort; exaggerate; overstrain: chiefly in figurative uses.

Albeit this is one of the places that hath been *racked*, as I told you of *racking* Scriptures.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

For it so falls out
That what we have we prize not to the worth
While we enjoy it, but, being lack'd and lost,
Why, then we *rack* the value.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 222.

Pray, *rack* not honesty. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 6.

Hyperbole is *racked* to find terms of adoring admiration for the queen. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 28.

7. To exact or obtain by rapacity; get or gain in excess or wrongfully. See *rack-rent*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Each place abounding with fowle injuries,
And fild with treasure *racht* with robberies.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1306.

Why, honest master, here lies all my money,
The money I ha' *rack'd* by usury.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 1.

Good for nought but to persuade their lords
To *rack* their rents and give o'er housekeeping.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

8†. To subject to extortion; practise rapacity upon; oppress by exaction.

The commons hast thou *rack'd*; the clergy's bags
Are lank and lean with thy extortions.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 131.

Here are no hard Landlords to *racke* vs with high rents, or extorting fines. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 186.

9. In *mining*, to wash on the rack. See *rack*1, *n.*, 5 (*i*).—10. To place on or in a rack or frame made for the purpose, either for storage or for temporary need, as for draining, drying, or the like.—11. To form into or as if into a rack or grating; give the appearance of a rack to.—12. *Naut.*, to seize together with cross-turns, as two ropes.—**Racking turns**, turns taken alternately over and under ropes, to bind them together.—**To rack a tackle**, to seize two parts of a tackle together with rope-yarn or spun-yarn, so that, if the fall is let go, the strain will not be loosened.

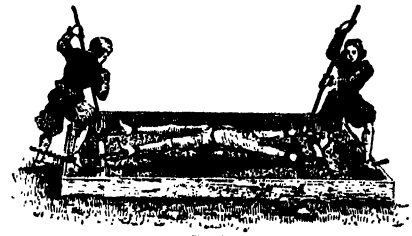
rack1 (rak), *n.* [< ME. *racke*, a rack (for torture), *rakke*, a straight bar, a rack for hay, a framework, *rekke*, a bar, a framework above a manger, a bar, a rack (for torture), later *rak*, rack (as a roost, a frame for dishes, weapons, etc.); < MD. *racke*, D. *rak*, a rack, = LG. *rakk*, a shelf, = G. *rack*, a bar, rail, *recke*, a frame, trestle, rack for supporting things, dial. *reck*, scaffold, wooden horse; the lit. sense being either (*a*) active, 'that which stretches,' as an appliance for bending a bow, a frame for stretching the limbs in torture (*rack* in this sense also involving the sense of 'framework' merely), or (*b*) passive, 'that which is stretched,' hence a straight bar (cf. Icel. *rakkr*, *rakr*, straight, = Sw. *rak*, straight), a frame of bars (such as the grating above a manger), a framework used in torture (involving also the orig. active notion of 'stretching'), a bar with teeth, a thing extorted, etc.; from the verb. Cf. G. *reckbank*, a rack (means of torture), < *recken*, stretch, + *bank*, bench.] 1†. A bar.

Hevie *rekkes* binde to hire fot.
Early Eng. Poems and Lives of Saints (ed. Furnivall), xv. [192.

2. A frame or apparatus for stretching or straining. Specifically—(*a*) A windlass or winch for bending a bow; the part of the crossbow in which the gaffle moved. *Halliwell.*

These bows . . . were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any bender or *rack*.
Bp. Wilkins, Math. Magick. (*Latham.*)

(*b*) An instrument of torture by means of which the limbs were pulled in different directions, so that the whole body was subjected to a great tension, sufficient sometimes to cause the bones to leave their sockets. The form of application of the torture differed at different times. The rack consisted essentially of a platform on which the body was laid, having at one end a fixed bar to which one pair of limbs was fastened, and at the other end a movable bar



Rack.

to which the other limbs were fastened, and which could be forcibly pulled away from the fixed bar or rolled on its own axis by means of a windlass. See *judicial torture*, under *torture*.

Galows and *racke*.
Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox (ed. Arber), p. 24.

Take him hence; to the *rack* with him! We'll touse you Joint by joint, but we will know his purpose.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 313.

3. Punishment by the rack, or by some similar means of torture.

You have found a Person who would suffer *Racks* in Honour's Cause. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 13.

Hence—4. A state of torture or extreme suffering, physical or mental; great pain; rending anxiety; anguish. See *on the rack*, below.

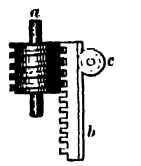
A fit of the stone puts a king to the *rack*, and makes him as miserable as it does the meanest subject.
Sir W. Temple.

5. A grating or open framework of bars, wires, or pegs on or in which articles are arranged or deposited: much used in composition, as in bottle-*rack*, card-*rack*, hat-*rack*, letter-*rack*, etc. Specifically—(*a*) A grating on which bacon is laid. (*b*) An open wooden framework placed above a manger or the like, in which fodder for horses or cattle is laid.

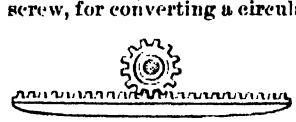
From their full *racks* the generous steeds retire.
Addison.

(*c*) An openwork siding, high and flaring outward, placed on a wagon for the conveyance of hay or straw, grain in the sheaf, or other light and bulky material. (*d*) In *printing*, an upright framework, with side-cleats or other supports, for the storing of cases, of boards or galleys of type, etc.: distinguished as *case-rack*, *galley-rack*, etc. (*e*) *Naut.*, a fair-leader for a running rigging. (*f*) The cobiron of a grate. *Halliwell.* (*g*) A framework for a table aboard ship to hold dishes, etc., so as to keep them from sliding or falling off: same as *fiddle*, 2. (*h*) A frame for holding round shot in holes; a shot-rack. (*i*) In *metal.*, an inclined wooden table on which fine ore is washed on a small scale. It is one of the various simpler forms of the buddle. (*j*) In *woolen-cloth manuf.*, a frame in a stove or room heated by steam-pipes on which the cloth is stretched tightly after washing with fullers' earth. (*k*) In *organ-building*, one of the thin boards, with perforations, which support the upper part of the feet of the pipes.

6. In *mach.*, a straight or very slightly curved metallic bar, with teeth on one of its edges, adapted to work into the teeth of a wheel, pinion, or endless screw, for converting a circular



Rack and Worm



Rack and Pinion.

into a rectilinear motion, or vice versa. If the rack is curved, it is called a *segment-rack*. If the teeth are placed on the rack obliquely and it is used with a worm instead of a wheel, it forms a *rack-and-worm gear*; in the cut, *a* is the worm, *b* the rack, and *c* a friction-wheel on which the back of *b* rolls, and which holds *b* intermeshed with *a*. See also cut under *mutilated*.

7. An anglers' creel or fish-basket.—8. A fish-weir.—9. A measure of lacework counting 240 meshes perpendicularly.—10. Reach: as, to work by *rack* of eye (that is, to be guided by the eye in working).—11†. That which is extorted; exaction.

The great rents and *racks* would be insupportable.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

In a high rack, in a high position. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**On the rack**, on the stretch by or as if by means of a rack; hence, in a state of tension or of torturing pain or anxiety.

I won'd have him ever to continue *upon the Rack* of Fear and Jealousie. *Congreve*, Way of the World, ii. 1.

My Head and Heart are *on the Rack* about my Son.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, iv. 1.

Rack and pinion. See def. 6, above.—**Rack-and-pinion jack**, a lifting-jack in which power is applied by means of a rack and pinion.—**Rack-and-pinion press**, a press in which force is transmitted through a pinion to a rack connected with the follower. *E. H. Knight.*—**Rack-cutting machine**, a milling-machine for cutting the teeth of racks.—**To live at rack and manger**, to live sumptuously and recklessly without regard to pecuniary means; live on the best without reck of payment.

But while the Palatine was thus busily employ'd, and lay with all his sea-horses, unbridl'd, unsaddl'd, *at rack*

and manger, secure and careless of any thing else but of carrying on the great work which he had begun . . .
The Pagan Prince (1690). (*Nares.*)

A blustering, dissipated human figure . . . tearing out the bowels of St. Edmundsbury Convent (its larders namely and cellars) in the most ruinous way, by *living at rack and manger* there. *Carlyle*, Past and Present, ii. 1.

To put to the rack, to subject to the torture of the rack; cause to be racked; hence, to torment with or about anything; subject to a state of keen suffering.

rack[2] (rak), *n.* [< ME. **rakke*, < AS. *hrcacca*, *hrecca*, *hreca*, the back of the head (L. *occiput*: Sweet, Old Eng. Texts, p. 549).] The neck and spine of a fore quarter of veal or mutton, or the neck of mutton or pork. *Halliwell.*

A *rack* of mutton, sir,
And half a lamb. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

rack[3]† (rak), *v. i.* [Altered, to conform to *rack*[3], *n.*, from ME. *reken* (pret. *rac*), drive, move, tend, < Icel. *reka*, drive, drift, toss, = Sw. *vräka* = Dan. *vrage*, reject, drift, = AS. *wrecan*, drive, wreak, E. *wreak*: see *wreak*. Cf. *rack*[3], *n.*] 1. To drive; move; go forward rapidly; stir.

His spere to his heorte *rac*. *Layamon*, l. 9320.
To her sone sche gan to *reke*. *Octovian*, l. 182.
Ichwule forthur *reke*. *Owl and Nightingale*, l. 1006.

2. To drive, as flying clouds.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun;
Not separated with the *racking* clouds,
But sever'd in a pale clear-shining sky.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 27.

The clouds *rack* clear before the sun. *B. Jonson.*

rack[3] (rak), *n.* [< ME. *rac*, *rak*, *rakke*, < Icel. *rek*, drift, a thing drifted ashore, jetsam; cf. *reki*, drift, jetsam; < *reka*, drive, drift: see *rack*[3], *v.* Cf. *rack*[4] = *wrack*[1], *wreck*.] Thin flying broken clouds; especially, detached fragments of raggy cloud, commonly occurring with rain-clouds.

There a tempest hom toke on the torres hegh:
A *rak* and a royde wynde rose in hor salle.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1984.

The great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a *rack* behind.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 156.

The cloudy *rack* slow journeying in the west.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

As when across the sky the driving *rack* of the rain-cloud
Grows for a moment thin, and betrays the sun by its brightness. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, ix.

rack[4] (rak), *n.* [Another spelling of *wrack*: see *wrack*[1], *n.*, and cf. *rack*[3], from the same ult. source.] Same as *wrack*[1]: now used in the phrases *to go to rack*, *to go to rack and ruin*.

We fell to talk largely of the want of some persons understanding to look after the business, but all *goes to rack*.
Pepys.

rack[5] (rak), *n.* [A var. of *rake*[2], a path, track: see *rake*[2].] 1. A rude narrow path, like the track of a small animal. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A rut in a road. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rack[6] (rak), *v.* A dialectal form of *reck*.

rack[7]† (rak), *v. t.* [A dial. form for what would be reg. **retch*, < ME. *recchen*, *racchen*, *rechen* (pret. *rahte*, *rehte*, *raugte*), rule, < AS. *reccan*, direct, extend, reach forth, explain, say: see *rack*[1], and cf. *retch*[1] and *reckon*.] To relate; tell. *Halliwell.*

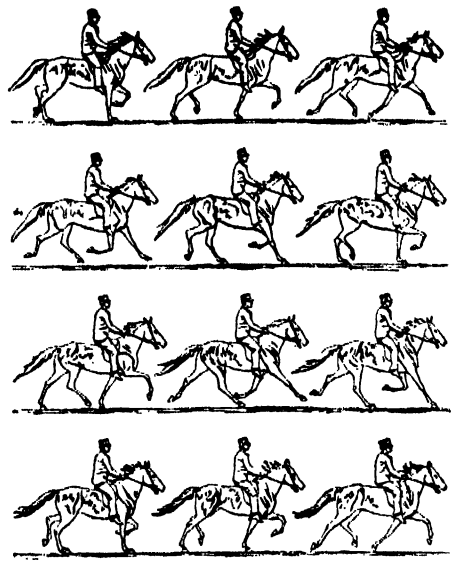
rack[8] (rak), *v. i.* [Perhaps a particular use of *rack*[3], *v.* By some supposed to be a var. of *rock*[2].] To move with the gait called a rack.

His Rain-deer, *racking* with proud and stately pace,
Giveth to his flock a right beautiful grace.
Peele, An Eclogue.

Berratto [It.], a boulting cloth, a sieue; a *racking* of a horse. *Borattare*, to sift or boult meale. Also a *racking* between an amble and a trot. *Florio.*

rack[8] (rak), *n.* [< *rack*[8], *v.*] A gait of the horse between a trot and a gallop (or canter), in which the fore feet move as in a slow gallop, while the hind feet move as in a trot (or pace). It is usually an artificial gait, but is sometimes hereditary or natural. There is much confusion of terms in respect to this gait, due to the fact that the gait itself is somewhat varied, according as the racker carries the one or the other fore foot foremost in the galloping motion of the fore feet; that many confound the rack with the pace, the two words often being used as synonymous; and that many have mistaken the use of the words *pace* and *amble*. There is abundant evidence that the American "pace" of to-day is the "amble" of Europeans of the last century and earlier. The motion of the hind feet is the same in the trot, the pace, and the rack. In the trot the diagonal hind and fore feet move nearly simultaneously. In the pace or amble the hind and fore feet of the same side move nearly simultaneously. See cut in next column.

rack[9] (rak), *n.* [A var. of *rock*[3], by confusion with *rack*[1]. Cf. *rack*[8], a supposed var. of *rock*[2].] A distaff; a rock.



Successive Positions of a Horse in one Stride of the Rack. (After instantaneous photographs by Eadweard Muybridge.)

The sisters turn the wheel,
Empty the woolly *rack*, and fill the reel.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 423.

rack[10] (rak), *v. t.* [Appar. first in pp. *racked*, *rackt*; < OF. *raquer*, pp. *raqué*, in *vin raqué*, "small or corse wine, squeezed from the dregs of the grapes, already drained of all their best moisture" (Cotgrave); origin uncertain; according to Wedgwood, < Languedoc *araca*, rack, < *raco*, husks or dregs of grapes; according to Skeat, for orig. **rasquer* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *rascar*, scratch; cf. Sp. Pg. *rasgar*, tear apart: see *rash*[5].] To draw off from the lees; draw off, as pure liquor from its sediment: as, to *rack* cider or wine; to *rack* off liquor.

Rackt wines — that is, wines cleansed and so purged that it may be and is drawne from the leese. *Minsheu*, 1617.

rack[11] (rak), *n.* [Partly by aphæresis from *arrack*; cf. Sp. *raque*, arrack, Turk. *raqi*, a spirituous drink, from the same ult. source: see *arrack*.] 1. Same as *arrack*.

Their ordinary drink is Tea: but they make themselves merry with hot *Rack*, which sometimes also they mix with their Tea. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 53.

2. A liquor made chiefly of brandy, sugar, lemons (or other fruit), and spices. *Halliwell.* —**Rack punch**, a punch made with arrack.

I don't love *rack punch*. *Swift*, To Stella, xxxv.

If slices of ripe pineapple be put into good arrack, and the spirit kept for a considerable time, it mellows down and acquires a very delicious flavour. This quality is much valued for making *rack-punch*.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 220.

rack[12] (rak), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A young rabbit. See the quotation.

Racks, or young rabbits about two months old, which have not lost their first coat. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 380.

rackabones (rak'a-bōnz), *n.* [< *rack*[1], *v.*, + *a*[2] (insignificant) + *bones*.] A very lean person or animal. [Colloq., U. S.]

He is a little afraid that this mettlesome charger cannot be trusted going down hill; otherwise he would let go of the old *rackabones* that hobbles behind [the vehicle].
New York Tribune, June 13, 1862.

rackapelt (rak'a-pelt), *n.* [Cf. *rackabones*.] An idle rascal. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rackarock (rak'a-rok), *n.* [< *rack*[1], *v.*, + *a*[2] + *rock*[1]. Cf. *rendrock*.] An explosive consisting of about three parts of potassium chlorate to one part of nitrobenzol.

rack-bar (rak'bär), *n.* *Naut.*, a billet of wood used to twist the bight of a rope called a swifter, in order to bind a raft firmly together.

rack-block (rak'blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a range of sheaves cut in one piece of wood for running-ropes to lead through.

rack-calipers (rak'kal'i-pėrz), *n. pl.* Calipers of which the legs are actuated by a rack-and-pinion motion. *E. H. Knight.*

rack-car (rak'kär), *n.* A freight-car roofed over and with sides formed of slats with open spaces between.

rack-compass (rak'kum'pas), *n.* A joiners' compass with a rack adjustment. *E. H. Knight.*

racker[1] (rak'ėr), *n.* [= D. *rakker* = MLG. *racker*, *racher*, LG. *rakker* = G. *racker* = Sw. *rackare* = Dan. *rakker*; as *rack*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who puts to the rack; a torturer or tormentor.—2. One who wrests, twists, or distorts.

Such *rackers* of orthography. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1. 21.

3. One who harasses by exactions: as, a *racker* of tenants. *Swift.*

racker[2] (rak'ėr), *n.* [< *rack*[8] + *-er*[1].] A horse that moves with a racking gait.

racker[3] (rak'ėr), *n.* [< *rack*[10] + *-er*[1].] A device for racking liquor, or drawing it off from the lees; also, a person who racks liquors.

The filling of casks is effected by Smith's *rackers*.
Engineer, LXVI. 151.

racket[1] (rak'et), *n.* [< Gael. *racaid*, a noise, disturbance, < *rac*, make a noise like geese or ducks; Ir. *racan*, noise, riot. Cf. *rackle*.] 1. A disorderly, confusing noise, as of commingled play or strife and loud talk; any prolonged clatter; din; clamor; hurly-burly.

Pray, what's all that *racket* over our heads? . . . My brother and I can scarce hear ourselves speak.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 6.

2. A disturbance; a row; also, a noisy gathering; a scene of clamorous or eager merriment. [Colloq.]

Chav. Adzflesh, forsooth, yonder haz been a most heavy *racket*; by the zide of the wood there is a curious hansom gentlewoman lies as dead as a herring, and bleeds like any stuck pig. *Unnatural Mother* (1698). (*Nares.*)

3. A clamorous outburst, as of indignation or other emotion; a noisy manifestation of feeling: as, to make a *racket* about a trifle; to raise a *racket* about one's ears. [Colloq.]—4. Something going on, whether noisily and openly or quietly; a special proceeding, scheme, project, or the like: a slang use of very wide application: as, what's the *racket*? (what is going on?); to go on a *racket* (to engage in a lark or go on a spree); to be on to a person's *racket* (to detect his secret aim or purpose); to work the *racket* (to carry on a particular scheme or undertaking, especially one of a "shady" character); to stand the *racket* (to take the consequences, or abide the result).

He is ready as myself to stand the *racket* of subsequent proceedings.
Daily Telegraph (London), Sept. 8, 1882. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

He had been off on the *racket*, perhaps for a week at a time.
Daily Telegraph (London), Nov. 16, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

"Lucky I learned that signal *racket*," said Jack, as, still at a furious pace, he made cuts in different directions with his extemporized flag. *The Century*, XXXIX. 527.

To give the name of legislation to the proceedings at Albany over the Fair Bill yesterday would be an abuse of language. The proper name for them was "tumbling to the *racket*." The Assembly passed the bill without debate and almost unanimously, much as they might pass a bill authorizing a man to change his name.
New York Evening Post, Jan. 29, 1890.

5. A smart stroke; a rap. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

racket[1] (rak'et), *v.* [< *racket*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a rattling or clattering noise; raise a tumult; move noisily.

The wind blazed and *racketed* through the narrow space between the house and the hill. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 17.

2. To engage or take part in a racket of any kind; frequent noisy or tumultuous scenes; carry on eager or energetic action of some special kind. [Colloq.]

Old General Pierpont, his great-great-grandfather, was a general in the British army in Inly, an' he *racketed* round 'mong them nabobs out there, an' got no end o' gold an' precious stones. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 571.

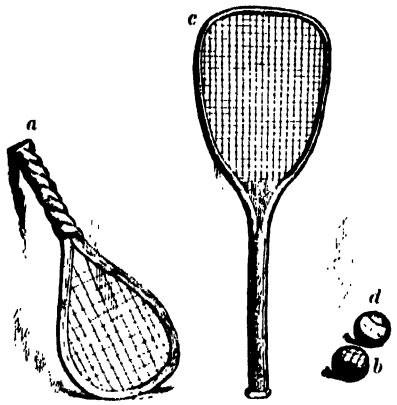
3. To be dissipated; indulge to excess in social pleasures. [Colloq.]

I have been *racketing* lately, having dined twice with Rogers and once with Grant.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 302.

II. *trans.* To utter noisily or tumultuously; clamor out. [Rare.]

Then think, then speak, then drink their sound again,
And *racket* round about this body's court
These two sweet words, 'Tis safe.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iv. 4.

racket[2] (rak'et), *n.* [Also *raquet*, *raquet*; < ME. *raket* = D. *raket* = MLG. *ragget* = G. *racket*, *raket*, *rakett* = Dan. Sw. *raket*, < OF. assibilated *rachete*, *rachette*, *rasquete*, *rasquette*, a racket, battledore, also the palm of the hand, F. *raquette*, a racket, battledore, < Sp. *raqueta* = It. *racchetta*, also *lacchetta*, a racket, battledore (cf. MLL. *racha*), < Ar. *rāhat*, palm of the hand, pl. *rāh*, the palms; cf. *palm*[1], 7, the game so called, tennis.] 1. The instrument with which players at tennis and like games strike the ball; a bat consisting usually of a thin strip of wood bent into a somewhat elliptical hoop,



Rackets.
a, *b*, racket and ball used in Italy in the 17th century; *c*, *d*, racket and ball in present use.

across which a network of cord or catgut is stretched, and to which a handle is attached.

But kanstow pleyen *raket* to and fro?
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 460.

Th' Hall, which the Winde full in his face doth yerk,
Smarter than *Racquets* in a Court re-lerk
Balls 'gainst the Walls of the black-boorded house.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Captaines.

'Tis but a ball bandied to and fro, and every man carries a *racket* about him, to strike it from himself among the rest of the company.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, Author's Pref.

2. *pl.* A modern variety of the old game of tennis.

He could shoot, play *rackets*, whist, and cricket better than most people, and was a consummate horseman on any animal under any circumstances.
White Melville, White Rose, I. xiii.

Some British officers, playing *rackets*, had struck a ball to where he was sitting. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 801.

3. A kind of net. *Halliwell.*—4. A snow-shoe: an Anglicized form of the French *raquette*. [Rare.]

Their [the Canadian Indians'] Dogges are like Foxes, which spend not, neuer glue ouer, and haue *rackets* tyed vnder their feet, the better to runne on the snow.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 753.

5. A broad wooden shoe or patten for a horse or other draft-animal, to enable him to step on marshy or soft ground.—6. A bird's tail-feather shaped like a racket; a spatule. The racket may result from a spatulate enlargement of the webs at or near the end of the feather; or from the lack, natural or artificial, of webbing along a part of the feather, beyond which the feather is webbed; or from coiling of the end of the feather. These formations are exhibited in the motmots, in some humming-birds and birds of paradise, and in various others, and are illustrated in the figures under *Momotus*, *Prioniturus*, and *Cacinnarus*. Some feathers springing from the head acquire a similar shape. See cut under *Parotia*.

7†. A musical instrument of the seventeenth century, consisting of a mouthpiece with a double reed, and a wooden tube repeatedly bent upon itself, and pierced with several finger-holes. Its compass was limited, and the tone weak and difficult to produce. Several varieties or sizes were made, as of the bombard, which it resembled. Early in the eighteenth century it was replaced by the modern bassoon.

8. An organ-stop giving tones similar to those of the above instrument.

racket[2]† (rak'et), *v. t.* [< *racket*[2], *n.*] To strike with or as if with a racket; toss.

Thus, like a tennis-ball, is poor man *racketed* from one temptation to another, till at last he hazard eternal ruin.
Hewyt, Nine Sermons, p. 60.

racket-court (rak'et-kōrt), *n.* A court or area in which the game of rackets is played; a tennis-court.

racketer (rak'et-ėr), *n.* [< *racket*[1] + *-er*[1].] A person given to racketing or noisy frolicking; one who leads a gay or dissipated life.

At a private concert last night with my cousins and Miss Clements; and again to be at a play this night; I shall be a *racketer*, I doubt.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, I. letter xvi.

racket-ground (rak'et-ground), *n.* Same as *racket-court*.

The area, it appeared from Mr. Roker's statement, was the *racket-ground*. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xii.

racket-tail (rak'et-tāl), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Discurus* and related forms, having two feathers of the tail shaped like rackets.

racket-tailed (rak'et-tāld), *a.* Having the tail formed in part like a racket; having a racket on the tail, as the motmots (*Momotidæ*), certain humming-birds (*Discurus*, etc.), or a parrakeet of the genus *Prioniturus*.

rackety (rak'et-i), *a.* [< *racket*[1] + *-y*[1].] Making or characterized by a racket or noise; noisy: as, a *rackety* company or place. [Colloq.]

This strange metamorphosis in the *rackety* little Irishman. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, vii. (*Davies.*)

In the *rackety* bowling-alley.
C. F. Woolson, Anne, p. 193.

rack-fish†(rak'fish), *n.* [Origin unknown; prob. either for **wrackfish* or for *rockfish*, q. v.] A fish, of what kind is not determined. *S. Clarke*, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 5.

rack-hook (rak'hůk), *n.* In a repeating clock, a part of the striking-mechanism which engages the teeth of the rack in succession when the hours are struck; the gathering-piece or pallet. *E. H. Knight.*

racking[1] (rak'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rack*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of torturing on the rack.—2. *Naut.*, a piece of small stuff used to rack a tackle.—3. In *metallurgical operations*, same as *ragging*, 2.

racking[2] (rak'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rack*[8], *v.*] In the *manège*, same as *rack*[8].

racking-can (rak'ing-kan), *n.* A vessel from which wine can be drawn without disturbing the lees, which remain at the bottom.

racking-cock (rak'ing-kok), *n.* A form of faucet used in racking off wine or ale from the cask or from the lees in the fermenting-vat.

racking-crook (rak'ing-krůk), *n.* A hook hung in an open chimney to support a pot or kettle. See *trammel*. Also called *ratten-crook*.

racking-faucet (rak'ing-fâ″set), *n.* Same as *racking-cock*.

racking-pump (rak'ing-pump), *n.* A pump for the transfer of liquors from vats to casks, etc., when the difference of level is such as to prevent the use of a siphon or faucet.

racking-table (rak'ing-tā′bl), *n.* A wooden table or frame used in Cornwall for washing tin ore, which is distributed over the surface of the table with a solid rake or hard brush, whence the name: sometimes corrupted into *ragging-table*. See *framing-table*.

rackle (rak'l), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *rackled*, ppr. *rackling*. [Perhaps a var. of *rattle*[1]; but cf. *racket*[1].] To rattle. [Prov. Eng.]

rackle (rak'l), *n.* [Cf. *rackle*, *v.*, *racket*[1].] Noisy talk. [Prov. Eng.]

rackoon†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *racoon*.

rack-pin (rak'pin), *n.* A small rack-stick.

rack-rail (rak'rāl), *n.* A rail laid alongside the bearing-rails of a railway, having cogs into which works a cog-wheel on the locomotive: now used only in some forms of inclined-plane railway.

rack-railway (rak'rāl′wā), *n.* A railway operated with the aid of rack-rails.

The first *rack-railway* in France was opened lately at Langres. *Nature*, XXXVII. 328.

rack-rent (rak'rent), *n.* [< *rack*[1], *v.*, + *rent*[2], *n.*] A rent raised to the highest possible limit; a rent greater than any tenant can reasonably be expected to pay: used especially of land-rents in Ireland.

Some thousand families are . . . preparing to go from hence and settle themselves in America, . . . the farmers, whose beneficial bargains are now become a *rackrent* too hard to be borne, and those who have any ready money, or can purchase any by the sale of their goods or leases, because they find their fortunes hourly decaying.
Swift, Intelligencer, No. 19.

Rack-rent . . . is the highest annual rent that can be obtained by the competition of those who desire to become tenants. It is not a strictly legal term, though sometimes used in Acts of Parliament; in legal documents it is represented by "the best rent that can be obtained without a fine." *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 152.

rack-rent (rak'rent), *v.* [< *rack-rent*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To subject to the payment of rack-rent.

The land-lord *rack-renting* and evicting him [the tenant] with the help of the civil and military resources of the law. *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 160.

II. *intrans.* To impose rack-rents.

Hence the chief gradually acquired the characteristics of what naturalists have called "synthetic" and "prophetic" types, combining the features of the modern gombeen-man with those of the modern *rack-renting* landlord.
Huxley, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVI. 783.

rack-renter (rak'ren″tėr), *n.* [< *rack-rent* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who is subjected to the payment of rack-rent.

The yearly rent of the land, which the *rack-renter* or under tenant pays. *Locke.*

2. One who rack-rents his tenants.

The entire Tory and Unionist alliance went on its knees, so to speak, during the Autumn to implore the *rack-renters* to moderation. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 124.

rack-saw (rak'sâ), *n.* A wide-toothed saw.

rack-stick (rak'stik), *n.* A stick suitably prepared for stretching or straining a rope or the like, as in fastening a load on a wagon.—**Rack-stick and lashing**, a piece of two-inch rope, about 6 feet long, fastened to a picket about 15 inches long, having a hole in its head to receive the rope. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

rack-tail (rak'tāl), *n.* In a repeating clock, a bent arm connected with the striking-mechanism, having a pin at its end which drops upon the notched wheel that determines the number of strokes.

rackwork (rak'wėrk), *n.* A piece of mechanism in which a rack is used; a rack and pinion or the like. See cut under *rack*[1].

raconteur (ra-kôn-tėr'), *n.* [F., < *raconter*, relate: see *recount*[1].] A story-teller; a person given to or skilled in relating anecdotes, recounting adventures, or the like.

There never was, in my opinion, a *raconteur*, from Charles Lamb or Theodore Hook down to Gilbert à Becket or H. J. Byron, . . . who spoke and told anecdotes at a dinner-table, . . . that was not conscious that he was going to be funny.
Lester Wallack, in Scribner's Mag., IV. 721.

racoon, raccoon (ra-kön'), *n.* [Formerly also *rackoon*, *rackcoon*, by apheresis from earlier *arocoun*, *aroughcun*, *aroughcond*, < Amer. Ind. *arathcone*, *arrathkune*, a racoon. Hence, by further apheresis, *coon*. The F. *raton*, racoon, is an accom. form, simulating F. *raton*, a rat: see *ratten*.] A small plantigrade carnivorous quadruped of the arctoid series of the order *Feræ*, belonging to the family *Procyonidæ* and genus *Procyon*. The common racoon is *P. lotor*, so called from its habit of dipping its food in water, as if

Common Racoon (*Procyon lotor*).

washing it, before eating. This animal is about 2 feet long, with a stout body, a bushy ringed tail, short limbs, pointed ears, broad face, and very sharp snout, of a general grayish coloration, with light and dark markings on the face. It is common in southerly parts of the United States, and feeds on fruits and other vegetable as well as animal substances. Its flesh is eatable, and the fur, much used for making caps, is called *coonskin*. The racoon is readily tamed, and makes an amusing pet. Other members of the genus are *P. psora* of California (perhaps only a nominal species) and the quite distinct *P. cancrivorus*, the crab-eating racoon, of the warmer parts of America, known as the *agouara*.

A beast they call *Aroughcun*, much like a badger, but vseth to liue on trees as squirrels doe.
Capt. John Smith, Virginia, I. 124.

Quil-darting Porcupines and *Rackcoones* be
Castled in the hollow of an aged Tree.
S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 32.

racoon-berry (ra-kön'ber″i), *n.* The May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*. [U. S.]

racoon-dog (ra-kön'dog), *n.* An Asiatic and Japanese animal of the family *Canidæ*, *Nyctereutes procyonoides*, a kind of dog having an aspect suggesting a racoon. See cut under *Nyctereutes*.

racoon-oyster (ra-kön'ois″tėr), *n.* An uncultivated oyster growing on muddy banks exposed at low tide. [Southern coast, U. S.]

racoon-perch (ra-kön'pėrch), *n.* The common yellow perch, *Perca americana*, of the Mississippi valley: so called from bands around the body something like those of a racoon's tail. See cut under *perch*[1].

Racovian (ra-kō'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Racow* (in Poland) (NL. *Racovia*) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Rakow, a town of Poland, or to the Socinians, who made it their chief seat in the first part of the seventeenth century: as, the *Racovian* Catechism (a popular exposition of Socinianism: see *catechism*, 2).

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Rakow, or an adherent of the Unitarian doctrines formerly taught there; specifically, a Polish Socinian.

racquet, *n.* See *racket*[2].

racy (rā'si), *a.* [< *race*[3] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having an agreeably peculiar flavor, of a kind that may be supposed to be imparted by the soil, as wine; peculiarly palatable.

The hospitable sage, in sign
Of social welcome, mix'd the *racy* wine.
Pope, Odyssey, iii. 503.

2. Having a strong distinctive and agreeable quality of any kind; spirited; pungent; piquant; spicy: as, a *racy* style; a *racy* anecdote.

Brisk *racy* verses, in which we
The soil from whence they came taste, smell, and see.
Cowley, Ans. to Verses.

His ballads are *raciest* when brimmed with the element that most attracts the author.
E. C. Stedman, Poets of America, p. 282.

Book English has gone round the world, but at home we still preserve the *racy* idioms of our fathers.
R. L. Stevenson, The Foreigner at Home.

3. Pertaining to race or kind; racially distinctive or peculiar; of native origin or quality.

Yorkshire has such families here and there, . . . peculiar, *racy*, vigorous; of good blood and strong brain.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, ix.

The eyes [of a Gordon setter] must be full of animation, of a rich color, between brown and gold; the neck must be clean and *racy*. *The Century*, XXXI. 118.

=Syn. 1 and **2.** *Racy*, *Spicy*. These words agree in expressing a quality that is relished, physically or mentally. Literally, *racy* applies to the peculiar flavor which wines derive from the soil, and *spicy* to the flavor given to food, breezes, etc., by spice. Figuratively, that is *racy* which is agreeably fresh and distinctive in thought and expression; that is *spicy* which is agreeably pungent to the mind, producing a sensation comparable to that which spice produces in taste. Pointedness is essential to *spiciness*, and likely to be found in *raciness*.

rad[1] (rad), *a.* [< ME. *rad*, < Icel. *hræddr* = Sw. *rädd* = Dan. *ræd*, afraid.] Afraid; frightened. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

We were so *rad* euerilkon,
When that he put besyde the stone,
We qwoke for ferd, and durst styr none,
And sore we were abast.
York Plays, p. 416.

She scyd, "Without consent of me,
That an Outlaw suld come befor a King;
I am right *rad* of treasonrie."
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 27).

rad[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *rath*[1].

rad[3]†. A Middle English preterit of *ride*.

rad[4]†. An obsolete preterit of *read*[1].

rad[5] (rad), *n.* [Abbr. of *radical*.] A radical. [Low.]

He 's got what will buy him bread and cheese when the *Rads* shut up the Church. *Trollope*, Dr. Thorne, xxxv.

radde†. An obsolete preterit of *read*[1].

raddle[1] (rad'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *radel*, *redle*; also (in verb) *ruddle*; perhaps a transposed form of *hurdle*; or formed from *wreathe* or *writhe* (cf. *writhle*, *v.*) and confused with *hurdle*, or with *riddle*[3] (ME. *redel*, etc.), a curtain.] **1.** A hurdle. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** *pl.* Small wood or sticks split like laths to bind a wall for the plastering it over with loam or mortar. *Kennett.* (*Halliwell.*)

In old time the houses of the Britons were slightlie set vp with a few posts and many *radels*, with stable and all offices under one roofe.
Harrison, Descrip. of Britain, ii. 12. (*Holinshed's Chron.*)

3. A piece of wood interwoven with others between stakes to form a fence. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A wooden bar with a row of upright pegs, employed by domestic weavers in some places to keep the warp of a proper width, and to prevent it from becoming entangled when it is wound upon the beam.—**6.** In *metal-working*, a rabble.

raddle[1] (rad'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *raddled*, ppr. *raddling*. [Formerly also *redle*, *ruddle*; < *raddle*[1], *n.*] **1.** To weave; interweave; wind together; wattle.

Raddling or working it up like basket work.
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe, xxv.

2†. To "baste"; beat.

Robin Hood drew his sword so good,
The peddler drew his brand,
And he hath *raddled* him, bold Robin Hood,
So that he scarce can stand.
Ballad of Robin Hood.

raddle[2] (rad'l), *n.* [Var. of *reddle*, *ruddle*[1].] **1.** Same as *reddle*.—**2.** A layer of red pigment.

Some of us have more serious things to hide than a yellow cheek behind a *raddle* of rouge.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, A Medal of George the [Fourth.

raddle[2] (rad'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *raddled*, ppr. *raddling*. [< *raddle*[2], *n.*] **1.** To paint with or as if with raddle; color coarsely, as with rouge.

Can there be any more dreary object than those whitened and *raddled* old women who shudder at the slips?
Thackeray, Newcomes, xx.

2. To get over (work) in a careless, slovenly manner. [Prov. Eng.] *Imp. Dict.*

raddle-hedge (rad'l-hej), *n.* Same as *raddle*[1], 4.

raddleman†, *n.* Same as *reddleman*. *Fuller*, Worthies, III. 38.

raddock (rad'ok), *n.* A dialectal form of *ruddock*.

raddour†, *n.* See *redour*.

rade[1]† (rād). A dialectal (Old English and Scotch) preterit of *ride*.

rade[2] (rād), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) or obsolete form of *road*.

radeau (ra-dō'), *n.*; pl. *radeaux* (-dōz'). [< F. *radeau* = Pr. *radelh*, < ML. **ratellus* (also, after OF., *radellus*, *rasellus*), dim. of L. *ratis*, raft, vessel.] A raft.

Three vessels under sail, and one at anchor, above Split Rock, and behind it the *radeau* Thunderer.
Irving. (*Webster.*)

Rademacher's plaster. See *plaster*.

radevore†, *n.* [ME., prob. of OF. origin; perhaps orig. OF. **ras de Vore*: *ras* (Sp. It. *raso*), a sort of smooth cloth (see *rash*[4]); *de*, of; **Vore*, perhaps the town of *Lavaur* in Languedoc. Cf. F. *ras de Châlons*, *ras de Gennes*, similar cloth from the places named.] A sort of cloth or textile fabric usually explained as 'tapestry' or 'striped stuff tapestry.'

This woful lady ylerned had in youthe
So that she werken and embrowden kouthe,
And weven in stole the *radevore*,
As hyt of wymmen hath be woved yore.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2352.

radge† (raj), *n.* Same as *rodge*.

radial (rā'di-al), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *radial* = It. *radiale*, < NL. *radialis*, < L. *radius*, ray, radius: see *radius*, *ray*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a ray or a radius (or radii); having the character or appearance of a ray or a radius; grouped or appearing like radii or rays; shooting out as from a center; being or moving in the direction of the radius.

At a little distance from the center the wind is probably nearly *radial*. *Science*, III. 94.

Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, of or pertaining in any way to the radius (see *radius*, 2): as, the *radial* artery, nerve, vein; *radial* articulations or movements; the *radial* side or aspect of the arm, wrist, or hand; the *radial* group of muscles; the *radial* pronator or supinator. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, rayed, radiate, or radiating; of or pertaining to the rays, arms, or radiating processes of an animal; relating to the radially disposed or actinomeric parts of the *Radiata* and similar animals. See cut under *medusiform*. (*c*) In *ichth.*, of or pertaining to the radialia. See *radiale* (*c*).

The cartilaginous, or ossified, basal and *radial* supports of the fins. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 38.

(*d*) In *bot.*: (1) Belonging to a ray, as of an umbel or of a flower-head in the *Compositæ*. (2) Developing uniformly on all sides of the axis: opposed to *bifacial* or *dorsiventral*. *Goebel.*—**Radial ambulacral vessels.** See *ambulacral*.—**Radial artery**, the smaller of the branches resulting from the bifurcation of the brachial artery at the elbow, extending in a straight line on the outer side of the front of the forearm to the wrist, where it turns around the radial side of the carpus and descends to the upper part of the first interosseous space, where it penetrates the palm of the hand to help form the deep palmar arch. Just above the wrist it lies subcutaneously on the ulnar side of the tendon of the long supinator, and is here commonly felt in ascertaining the pulse. Its chief branches, besides the muscular and cutaneous ones, are the radial recurrent and the anterior and posterior carpals.—**Radial axle-box.** See *axle-box*.—**Radial bundle**, in *bot.*, a fibrovascular bundle in which the phloem and xylem are arranged in alternating radii. Compare *closed*, *collateral*, and *concentric bundle*, under *bundle*.

The last form is the *radial*, where the *bundles* of phloem and xylem are arranged alternately in the central fibro-vascular axis. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 18.

Radial cells, in *entom.*, same as *postcostal cellules* (which see, under *postcostal*).—**Radial curve**, in *geom.*, a curve most conveniently expressed by means of the radius vector as one coördinate: spirals and the quadratrix of Dinostratus are *radial curves*.—**Radial drilling-machine.** See *drilling-machine*.—**Radial fibers of the retina.** See *sustentacular fibers*, under *sustentacular*.—**Radial formula**, the expression of the number of rays in the fins of a fish by the initial letters of the names of the fins and the numbers of their rays: thus, the *radial formula* for the yellow perch is D, XIII. + I. 14; A, II. + 7; P, 15; V, I. 5—where the Roman numerals are the spines and the Arabic the rays of the dorsal, anal, pectoral, and ventral fins respectively.—**Radial nerve.** See *nerve*.—**Radial-piston water-wheel.** See *water-wheel*.—**Radial plates**, in crinoids, the set or system of plates which includes the joints of the stem, arms and pinnules, the centrodorsal plate, and the radial plate proper: distinguished from *perisomatic plates*.—**Radial recurrent artery**, a branch of the radial artery, given off near its origin, that turns backward to join in the anastomosis about the elbow. **Radial symmetry.** See *symmetry*.—**Radial vein.** See *marginal vein*, under *marginal*.

II. *n.* A radiating or radial part; a ray. Specifically, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) A radiale. (*b*) In *ichth.*, the radius or hypercoracoid (a bone). (*c*) One of the joints of the branches of a crinoid, between the brachials and the basals; one of the joints of the second order, or of a division of the basals. See cut under *Crinoidea*.

The two *radials* [of a crinoid] on either side of the largest basal . . . are broader than the other two.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 150.

(*d*) The fourth joint, counting from the base, of the pedipalp of a spider.

radiale (rā-di-ā'lē), *n.*; pl. *radialia* (-li-ä). [NL., neut. of *radialis*, radial: see *radial*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The radiocarpal bone; that bone of the wrist which is situated on the radial side of the proximal row of carpals, in special relation with the radius. In man this bone is the scaphoid. Compare *ulnare*, and see cuts under *hand* and *carpus*. (*b*) One of the rays of the cup of a crinoid. See *radial*, *n.* (*c*), and cut under *Crinoidea*. (*c*) A cartilage radiating from the base of the fins of elasmobranchiate fishes. See cut under *pterygium*. (*d*) Same as *radial*, *n.* (*b*). See *hypercoracoid*.

radialis (rā-di-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *radiales* (-lēz). [NL., *radialis* (sc. *musculus*, etc.), radial: see *radial*.] In *anat.*, a radial muscle, artery, vein, or nerve: chiefly used adjectively as a part of certain Latin phrase-names of muscles: as, flexor carpi *radialis*; extensor carpi *radialis* longior or brevior. See *flexor*, *extensor*.

radiality (rā-di-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *radial* + *-ity*.] The character or structure of a radiate organism; formation of rays, or disposition of rayed parts; radial symmetry. Sometimes called *radiateness* and *radiism*.

radialization (rā-di-al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *radialize* + *-ation*.] Arrangement in radiating forms; radiation.

Thus the rocks exhibit much evidence of a silicification (and often of a *radialization* possibly connected with it).
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 207.

radialize (rā'di-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *radialized*, ppr. *radializing*. [< *radial* + *-ize*.] To render radiate; make ray-like.

One fragment exhibits part of a large *radialized* structure within a spherulitic matrix.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 249.

radially (rā'di-al-i), *adv.* **1.** In a radial or radiating manner; in the manner of radii or rays: as, lines diverging *radially*.

As the growth [of the fungus] spreads outward *radially*, the inner hyphæ, having sucked all the organic matter out of the ground, perish.
S. B. Herrick, Wonders of Plant Life, p. 82.

2. In *entom.*, toward or over the radius (a vein of the wing): as, a color-band *radially* dilated.

radian (rā'di-an), *n.* [< *radius* + *-an*.] The angle subtended at the center of a circle by an arc equal in length to the radius. Also called the *unit angle* in circular measure. It is equal to 57° 17′ 44″.80625 nearly.

radiance (rā'di-ans), *n.* [< F. *radiance*, < ML. *radiantia*, radiance, < L. *radian(t-)s*, radiant: see *radiant*.] **1.** Brightness shooting in rays or beams; hence, in general, brilliant or sparkling luster; vivid brightness.

The sacred *radiance* of the sun. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 111.

The Son, . . .
Girt with omnipotence, with *radiance* crown'd
Of majesty divine. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 194.

Life, like a dome of many-coloured glass,
Stains the white *radiance* of eternity.
Shelley, Adonais, lii.

2. Radiation.

Thus we have . . . (3) Theory of *radiance*.
J. Clerk Maxwell, in Encyc. Brit., XIX. 2.

=Syn. 1. *Radiance*, *Brilliance*, *Brilliancy*, *Effulgence*, *Refulgence*, *Splendor*, *Luster*. These words agree in representing the shooting out of rays or beams in an impressive way. *Radiance* is the most steady; it is generally a light that is agreeable to the eyes; hence the word is often chosen for corresponding figurative expressions: as, the *radiance* of his cheerfulness; the *radiance* of the gospel. *Brilliance* represents a light that is strong, often too strong to be agreeable, and marked by variation or play and penetration: as, the *brilliance* of a diamond or of fireworks. Hence, figuratively, the *brilliancy* of the scene at a wedding; the *radiance* of humor, the *brilliancy* of wit. *Brilliance* is more often literal, *brilliancy* figurative. *Effulgence* is a splendid light, seeming to fill to overflowing every place where it is—a strong, flooding, but not necessarily intense or painful light: as, the *effulgence* of the noonday sun; the *effulgence* of the attributes of God. Hence a courtier might by figure speak of the *effulgence* of Queen Elizabeth's beauty. *Refulgence* is often the same as *effulgence*, but sometimes weaker. *Splendor*, which is more often used figuratively, is, when used literally, about the same as *refulgence*. *Luster* is the only one of these words which does not imply that the object gives forth light; *luster* may be used where the light is either emitted or reflected, but latterly more often reflected: as, the *luster* of silk. *Luster* is generally, like *brilliance*, a varying light, but it may be simply two or three degrees weaker than *splendor*. For comparison with *glisten*, *glitter*, etc., see *glare*, *v. i.*

'Twere all one
That I should love a bright particular star
And think to wed it, he is so above me.
In his bright *radiance* and collateral light
Must I be comforted. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 90.

There is an appearance of *brilliancy* in the pleasures of high life which naturally dazzles the young. *Craig.*

Effulgence of my glory, Son beloved.
Milton, P. L., vi. 680.

Though they fell, they fell like stars,
Streaming *splendour* through the sky.
Montgomery, Battle of Alexandria.

The smiling infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and speckled snake,
Pleased the green *lustre* of the scales survey,
And with their forky tongues shall innocently play.
Pope, Messiah, l. 82.

radiancy (rā'di-an-si), *n.* [As *radiance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *radiance*.

radiant (rā'di-ant), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *radiaunt*; < OF. *radiant*, F. *radiant* = Sp. Pg. *radiante* = It. *radiante, raggiante*, < L. *radian(t-)s*, ppr. of *radiare*, radiate, shine: see *radiate*.] I. *a.* 1. Darting, shooting, or emitting rays of light or heat; shining; sparkling; beaming with brightness, literally or figuratively: as, the *radiant* sun; a *radiant* countenance.

Mark, what *radiant* state she spreads.
Milton, Arcades, l. 14.

A sudden star, it shot through liquid air,
And drew behind a *radiant* trail of hair.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 128.

His features *radiant* as the soul within.
O. W. Holmes, Vestigia Quinque Retrorsum.

2. Giving out rays; proceeding in the form of rays; resembling rays; radiating; also, radiated; radiate: as, *radiant* heat.

Jonas . . . made him a shadowynge place for his defence agaynst the *radyaunt* heet of the sonne in the syde of an hyll. *Bp. Fisher*, Seven Penitential Psalms, Ps. cxxx.

The passage of *radiant* heat, as such, through any medium does not heat it at all.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 45.

When this [radiation of fibers] takes place in an open cavity, producing brush-like forms, they are termed *radiant*.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 370.

3. In *her.*: (*a*) Edged with rays: said of an ordinary or other bearing such as is usually bounded with straight lines, the rays generally appearing like long indentations. See *ray*[1], 8. (*b*) Giving off rays, which do not form a broken or indented edge to the bearing, but stream from it, its outline being usually perfect and the rays apparently streaming from behind it.—4. In *bot.*, radiating; radiate.—**Radiant energy.** See *energy*.—**Radiant heat.** See *heat*, 2.—**Radiant matter,** a phrase used by Crookes to describe a highly rarefied gas, or "ultra-gaseous matter," which is found to produce certain peculiar mechanical and luminous effects when a charge of high-potential electricity is passed through it. For example, in a vacuum-tube exhausted to one millionth of an atmosphere (a Crookes tube) the molecules of the gas present are projected from the negative pole in streams, and if they are made to strike against a delicately poised wheel they set it in motion; if on a piece of calcite, they make it phosphorescent, etc.—**Radiant neuration,** in *entom.*, neuration characterized by a number of veins radiating outward from a small roundish areolet or cell in the disk of the wing, as in certain *Diptera*.—**Radiant point,** in *physics*, the point from which rays of light or heat proceed. Also called *radiating point*.—**Radiant veins** or **nervures,** in *entom.*, veins or nervures radiating from a single small wing-cell.=**Syn.** 1. Beaming, resplendent. See *radiance*.

Or, a Chief Radiant, Sable.

II. *n.* 1. In *optics*, a luminous point or object from which light radiates to the eye, or to a mirror or lens; a point considered as the focus of a pencil of rays.—2. In *astron.*, the point in the heavens from which the shooting-stars of a meteoric shower seem to proceed: thus, the *radiant* of the shower of November 13th is near the star ζ Leonis, and these meteors are hence called the *Leonides*. Similarly the meteors of November 27th (which are connected with Biela's comet, and are often called the *Bielides*) have their radiant not far from γ Andromedæ, and are also known as the *Andromedes* or *Andromedids*.

radiantly (rā'di-ant-li), *adv.* 1. With radiant or beaming brightness; with glittering splendor.—2. By radiation; in the manner of rays; radiatingly. [Rare.]

Healthy human actions should spring *radiantly* (like rays) from some single heart motive.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, iii.

Radiaria† (rā-di-ā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *radiarius*, radiate: see *radiary*.] 1. In Lamarck's classification (1801–12), a class of animals, divided into the orders *Mollia*, or acalephs, and *Echinoderma* (the latter including the *Actiniæ*).—2. In Owen's classification (1855), a subprovince of the province *Radiata*, containing the five classes *Echinodermata*, *Bryozoa*, *Anthozoa*, *Acalephæ*, and *Hydrozoa*.—3. In H. Milne-Edwards's classification (1855), the first subbranch of *Zoöphytes* (contrasted with *Sarcodaria*), containing the three classes of echinoderms, acalephs, and corals or polyps.

radiary† (rā'di-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *radiaire*, < NL. *radiarius*, < L. *radius*, a ray, radius: see *radius*.] In *zoöl.*, same as *radiate*.

Radiata (rā-di-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *radiatus*, radiate: see *radiate*, *a.*] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the fourth grand branch of the animal kingdom, containing "the radiated animals or zoöphytes." It was divided into five classes: (1) *Echinodermata;* (2) *Entozoa*, or intestinal worms; (3) *Acalepha*, or sea-nettles; (4) *Polypi;* (5) *Infusoria:* thus a mere waste-basket for animals not elsewhere located to Cuvier's satisfaction. It was accepted and advocated by L. Agassiz after its restriction to the echinoderms, acalephs, and polyps, in which sense it was very generally adopted for many years. But the group has now been abolished, and its components are widely distributed in other phyla and classes of the animal kingdom, as *Protozoa*, *Cœlentera*, *Echinodermata*, and *Vermes*.

The lower groups of which he [Cuvier] knew least, and which he threw into one great heterogeneous assemblage, the *Radiata*, have been altogether remodelled and rearranged. . . . Whatever form the classification of the Animal Kingdom may eventually take, the Cuvierian *Radiata* is, in my judgment, effectually abolished.
Huxley, Classification (1869), p. 86.

2. In later classifications, with various limitations and restrictions of sense 1. (*a*) The old *Radiata* without the *Infusoria*. (*b*) Same as *Echinodermata* proper; *Ambulacraria* (which see) without the genus *Balanoglossus*. *Metschnikoff*. (*c*) In Owen's system (1855), one of four provinces of the animal kingdom, divided into *Radiaria*, *Entozoa* (cœlelminths and sterelminths), and *Infusoria* (the latter containing *Rotifera* and *Polygastria*).

radiate (rā'di-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *radiated*, ppr. *radiating*. [< L. *radiatus*, pp. of *radiare*, furnish with spokes, give out rays, radiate, shine (> It. *radiare, raggiare* = Sp. Pg. *radiar* = F. *radier*, radiate, shine), < *radius*, a spoke, ray: see *radius, ray*[1].] I. *intrans.* 1. To issue and proceed in rays or straight lines from a point; spread directly outward from a center or nucleus, as the spokes of a wheel, heat and light, etc.

Light . . . *radiates* from luminous bodies directly to our eyes. *Locke*, Elem. of Nat. Phil., xi.

But it [the wood] is traversed by plates of parenchyma, or cellular tissue of the same nature as the pith, which *radiate* from that to the bark.
A. Gray, Structural Botany, p. 74.

When the light diminishes, as in twilight, the circular fibers relax, the previously stretched *radiating* fibers contract by elasticity, and enlarge the pupil.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 39.

2. To emit rays; be radiant: as, a *radiating* body.—3. To spread in all directions from a central source or cause; proceed outward as from a focus to all accessible points.

The moral law lies at the center of nature, and *radiates* to the circumference. *Emerson*, Nature, p. 51.

Enjoyment *radiates*. It is of no use to try and take care of all the world; that is being taken care of when you feel delight in art or in anything else.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxii.

II. *trans.* 1. To emit or send out in direct lines, as from a point or focus; hence, to cause to proceed or diverge in all directions, as from a source or cause; communicate by direct emanation: as, the sun *radiates* heat and light.

Donatello . . . seemed to *radiate* jollity out of his whole nimble person. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, x.

The Wonder . . . looked full enough of life to *radiate* vitality into a statue of ice.
O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, vi.

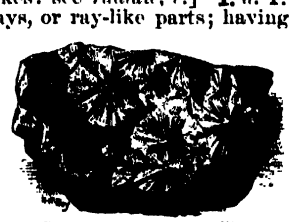
Mountain tops gather clouds around them for the same reason: they cool themselves by *radiating* their heat, through the dry superincumbent air, into space.
R. J. Mann, in Modern Meteorology, p. 23.

2. To furnish with rays; cause to have or to consist of rays; make radial.

Elsewhere, a brilliant *radiated* formation was conspicuous, spreading, at four opposite points, into four vast luminous expansions, compared to feather-glumes, or aigrettes. *A. M. Clerke*, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 83.

Radiating keyboard or **pedals,** in *organ-building*, a pedal keyboard in which the pedals are placed closer together in front than behind, so as to enable the player to reach them with equal ease.—**Radiating point.** Same as *radiant point* (which see, under *radiant*).—**Radiating power.** Same as *radiative power* (which see, under *radiative*).

radiate (rā'di-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *radiatus*, having rays, radiating, pp. of *radiare*, radiate, furnish with spokes: see *radiate*, *v.*] I. *a.* 1. Having a ray, rays, or ray-like parts; having lines or projections proceeding from a common center or surface; rayed: as, a *radiate* animal (a member of the *Radiata*); a *radiate* mineral (one with rayed crystals or fibers); a *radiate* flower-head. Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.*: (1) Characterized by or exhibiting radial symmetry, or radiation; having the whole structure, or some parts of it, radiating from a common center; radiatory; rayed; actinomeric. (2) Of or pertaining to the Cuvierian *Radiata:* as, "the *radiate* mob," *Huxley*. (*b*) In *bot.*, bearing ray-flowers: said chiefly of a head among the *Compositæ*, in which a disk of tubular florets is encircled by one or more rows of radially spreading ligulate florets, as in the daisy and sunflower; or in which all the florets are ligulate, as in the dandelion and chicory.


Radiate Structure.—Wavellite.

2. Constituting a ray or rays; proceeding or extending outward from a center or focus; radiating: as, the *radiate* fibers of some minerals and plants; the *radiate* petals of a flower or florets of a head.

A school-house plant on every hill,
Stretching in *radiate* nerve-lines thence
The quick wires of intelligence.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

3. In numismatic and similar descriptions, represented with rays proceeding from it, as a head or bust: as, the head of the Emperor Caracalla,

Radiate Head of Gallienus.—From an aureus in the British Museum. (Four times the size of the original.)

The sun-god Helios rising from the sea, showing radiate head. (Metope from New Ilium in the Troad.)

radiate; the head of Helios (the sun-god), *radiate*.

II. *n.* 1. A ray-like projection; a ray.

The tin salt crystallised out in transparent, shining needles, arranged in clusters of *radiates* about nuclei.
Amer. Chem. Jour., XI. 82.

2. A member of the *Radiata*, in any sense.

radiated (rā'di-ā-ted), *p. a.* [< *radiate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *radiate*.—**Radiated animals.** See *Radiata*.—**Radiated falcon.** See *falcon*.—**Radiated wing-cells,** in *entom.*, wing-cells formed principally by diverging nervures, as in the earwig.

radiately (rā'di-āt-li), *adv.* In a radiate manner; with radiation from a common center; radially.—**Radiately veined** or **nerved,** in *bot.*, same as *palmately veined* or *nerved*. See *nervation*.

radiateness (rā'di-āt-nes), *n.* Same as *radiality*.

radiate-veined (rā'di-āt-vānd), *a.* In *bot.*, palmately veined. See *nervation*.

radiatiform (rā-di-ā'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *radiatus*, radiate, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the appearance of being radiate: said of heads, as in some species of *Centaurea*, having some of the marginal flowers enlarged, but not truly ligulate.

radiatingly (rā'di-ā-ting-li), *adv.* Same as *radiately*.

radiation (rā-di-ā'shon), *n.* [< F. *radiation* = Sp. *radiacion* = Pg. *radiação* = It. *radiazione*, < L. *radiatio(n-)*, shining, radiation, < *radiare*, shine, radiate: see *radiate*.] 1. The act of radiating, or the state of being radiated: specifically, emission and diffusion of rays of light and the so-called rays of heat. Physically speaking, radiation is the transformation of the molecular energy of a hot body—that is, any body above the absolute zero (−273° C.)—into the wave-motion of the surrounding ether, and the propagation of these ether waves through space. Hence, every body is the source of radiation, but the character of the radiation varies, depending

chiefly upon the temperature of the body; it is called *luminous* or *obscure*, according as it is or is not capable of exciting the sensation of light. See further *radiant energy* (under *energy*), also *heat*, *light*[1], *spectrum*.

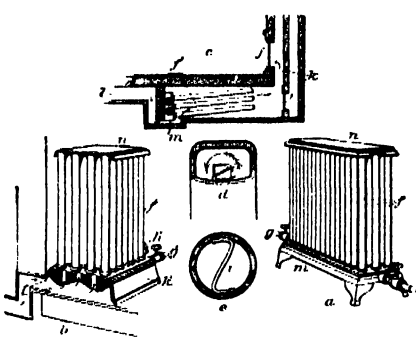
Radiation is the communication of vibratory motion to the ether, and when a body is said to be chilled by *radiation*, as for example the grass of a meadow on a starlight night, the meaning is that the molecules of the grass have lost a portion of their motion, by imparting it to the medium in which they vibrate. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 2.

Any substance . . . will become heated by *radiation* to the greatest degree when its surface is made rough and completely black, so that it can absorb all the rays falling upon it. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 198.

2. The divergence or shooting forth of rays from a point or focus. — 3. In *zoöl.*, the structural character of a radiate; the radiate condition, quality, or type; the radiate arrangement of parts. Also *radiism*. — **Direct radiation** and **indirect radiation**, phrases used in describing the method of heating by steam-radiators, according as the radiator is actually in the room heated or is inclosed in a space beneath, from which the hot air is distributed by tin pipes, as in simple heating by a hot-air furnace. In both cases the heat is communicated by convection, and in the case of indirect radiation not at all by radiation. — **Dynamic radiation**, a phrase introduced by Tyndall to describe the radiation of a gas when the heat is not due to an outside source, but is developed by the molecular motion as the gas passes rapidly into an exhausted vessel. — **Solar radiation**, the radiation of the sun as measured by the heat which the earth receives from it. — **Terrestrial radiation**, the communication of heat by the earth to the surrounding ether, by means of radiation.

radiative (rā′di-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *radiate* + *-ive*.] Having a tendency to radiate; possessing the quality of radiation. — **Radiative or radiating power**, the ability of a body to radiate heat — that is, physically, to transform its own heat energy into the wave-motion of the surrounding ether. It depends, other things being equal, upon the nature of the surface of the body, being a maximum for lampblack and a minimum for polished metallic surfaces: thus, a mass of hot water will cool more rapidly in a vessel with a dull-black surface than in one which is polished and bright, like silver. The radiative and absorbing powers of a substance are identical, and are the opposite of the reflecting power. Also called *emissive power*.

radiator (rā′di-ā-tor), *n.* [< *radiate* + *-or*[1].] 1. Anything which radiates; a body or substance from which rays of heat emanate or radiate. — 2. A part of a heating apparatus designed to communicate heat to a room, chiefly by convection, but partly, in some cases, by radiation.



a, a direct radiator with cast-iron base *m* and cap *n*; *f*, vertical tubes of wrought-iron screwed into the base; *g*, inlet; *h*, outlet; *d* and *e*, detail sections of tube; *i*, diaphragm used in one kind of vertical-tube steam-radiators, steam passing through it, as indicated by arrow. *b*, a direct-indirect radiator, air entering at *f*, and circulating upward through passages in base *k*. *c*, an indirect steam-radiator: *m*, base; *f*, tubes; cold air from without is admitted at *l*, and passes over radiator as indicated by arrows; *k*, flues up which warm air passes to register *j*.

A common form of radiator is a sheet-iron drum or cylinder containing deflectors or baffle-plates, placed over a fireplace to cause the volatile products of combustion to give up their heat as they pass; a heating-drum. A steam-radiator consists of a mass of coiled or flexed pipes to which steam for heating is conveyed through a continuous pipe from a boiler, and which is provided with suitable valves for the control of the steam.

radiatory (rā′di-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *radiate* + *-ory*.] Radiating; having parts arranged like rays around a center or axis; rayed; actinomeric.

radical (rad′i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *radical* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *radical* = It. *radicale* = D. *radikaal* = G. Sw. Dan. *radikal*, < LL. *radicalis*, of or pertaining to the root, having roots, radical, < L. *radix* (*radic-*), root: see *radix*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to a root or to roots.

The cause of a thynne and watery *radycall* moyster to suche thynges as drawe theyr nuryshement therof.
R. Eden, tr. of Gonzalus Oviedus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 227).

Specifically — (*a*) In *bot.*, belonging to the root: opposed to *cauline*. See *radical leaves* and *radical peduncle*, below. (*b*) In *philol.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a root, or a primary or underived word or main part of a word: as, a *radical* word; a *radical* letter or syllable; *radical* accentuation. (*c*) In *math.*, consisting of or indicating one of the roots of a number: as, a *radical* expression; the *radical* sign. (*d*) In *chem.*, nothing any atom or group of atoms which is, for the moment, regarded as a chief constituent of the molecules of a given compound, and which does not lose its integrity in the ordinary chemical reactions to which the substance is liable. *Cooke*, Chem. Philos., p. 106.

2. Making part of the essential nature of the subject or thing concerned; existing inherently; intrinsic; organic: as, *radical* defects of character; a *radical* fault of construction; the *radical* principles of an art or of religion. The Latin word first occurs, about the beginning of the thirteenth century, in the phrase *humidum radicale*, or radical moisture, that moisture in an animal or a plant which cannot be expelled without killing the organism which was supposed to remain unchanged throughout life, and to be the chief principle of vitality. The word seems to translate the pseudo-Aristotelian ὡς ἀν εἴποις τις ῥιζαν, 'as one may say, roots' — an expression applied to moisture and certain other conditions as being essential to the life of plants.

Radicall moisture, or first or naturall moisture, spred like a dew thorow all the parts of the bodie, wherewith such parts are nourished: which moisture, being once wasted, can neuer be restored. *Minsheu*.

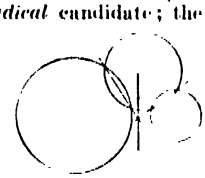
Whilst thus my sorrow-wasting soul was feeding
Vpon the *radical* humour of her thought.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 12.

This *radical* error . . . has contributed more than any other cause to prevent the formation of popular constitutional governments. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 30.

3. Of or pertaining to the root or foundation of the subject; concerned with or based upon fundamental principles; hence, thoroughgoing; extreme: as, a *radical* truth; a *radical* difference of opinion; *radical* views or measures; the *Radical* party in British politics.

His works . . . are more *radical* in spirit and tendency than any others, for they strike at all cant whatever, whether it be the cant of monarchy or the cant of democracy. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 147.

4. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to a political party or body of persons known as Radicals (see II., 4, below): as, a *Radical* candidate; the *Radical* program. — **Radical axis of two circles.** See *axis*[1]. — **Radical bass**, in *music*, same as *fundamental bass* (which see, under *fundamental*). — **Radical cadence**, in *music*, a cadence consisting of chords in their original position. — **Radical center of three circles in a plane**, the intersection of the three radical axes of the three pairs of the three circles. — **Radical curve.** See *curve*. — **Radical expression**, an expression containing radical signs, especially a quantity expressed as a root of another. Sometimes loosely called a *radical quantity*. — **Radical function.** See *function*. — **Radical leaves**, leaves springing from the root, or, properly, from a part of the stem near to and resembling the root. In many herbs (primrose, dandelion, etc.) all or nearly all the leaves are thus clustered at the base of the stem. See cuts under *Hieracium* and *Ornithogalum*. — **Radical moisture†.** See above, def. 2. — **Radical peduncle**, a peduncle that proceeds from the axil of a radical leaf, as in the primrose and cowslip. **Radical pitch**, the pitch or tone with which the utterance of a syllable begins. — **Radical plane**, the plane of intersection of two spheres other than the plane at infinity, whether the circle of intersection be real or not. — **Radical sign** the sign $\surd$ (a modified form of the letter *r*, the initial of Latin *radix*, root), placed before any quantity, denoting that its root is to be extracted: thus, $\surd a$ or $\surd a+b$. To distinguish the particular root, a number is written over the sign: thus, $\sqrt[3]{\ }$, $\sqrt[4]{\ }$, $\sqrt[5]{\ }$, etc., denote respectively the square root, cube root, fourth root, etc. In the case of the square root, however, the number is usually omitted, and merely the sign written. The same sign is much used to mark a so-called root or radical element of words. — **Radical stress**, in *elocution*, the force of utterance falling on the initial part of a syllable or word. = **Syn. 3.** There may be a distinction between a *radical* reform, change, cure, or the like, and one that is *thorough*, *entire*, *complete*, or *thoroughgoing*, *radical* emphasizing only the fact of going to the root, whether there is thoroughness or entireness or not. Yet that which is *radical* is likely to be *thorough*, etc.



Radical Axes and Radical Center.

II. *n.* 1. In *philol.*: (*a*) A radical word or part of a word; especially, a primitive word or verbal element serving as a root of inflected or derivative words. (*b*) A radical letter; a letter forming an essential part of the primitive form or root of a word. Also *radicle*. — 2. In *chem.*, an element or group of combined elements which remains after one or more elements have been removed from a compound. (See the quotation.) The term is chiefly applied to compound radicals, which are assumed to exist in compound bodies and to remain intact in many of the chemical changes which these bodies undergo. Thus the compound radical ethyl, C_2H_5, appears in alcohol ($C_2H_5.OH$), in ether ($(C_2H_5)_2O$), in ethylamine ($C_2H_5.NH_2$), etc., and may be transferred without change, like an element, from one of these compounds to the other. Also *radicle*.

The word *radical* stands for any atom or group of atoms which is, for the moment, regarded as a chief constituent of the molecules of a given compound, and which does not lose its integrity in the ordinary chemical reactions to which the substance is liable. . . . As a general rule the metallic atoms are basic *radicals*, while the non-metallic atoms are acid *radicals*. . . . Among compound *radicals* those consisting of carbon and hydrogen alone are usually basic, and those containing oxygen also are usually acid. *Cooke*, Chem. Philos., p. 106.

3. In *music*, same as *root*. — 4. A person who holds or acts according to radical principles; one who pursues a theory to its furthest apparent limit; an extremist, especially in politics. In the political sense, in which the word has been most used, a Radical is one who aims at thorough reform in government from a liberal or democratic point of view, or desires the establishment of what he regards as abstract principles of right and justice, by the most direct and uncompromising methods. The political Radicals of a country generally constitute the extreme faction or wing of the more liberal of the two leading parties, or act as a separate party when their numbers are sufficient for the exertion of any considerable influence. The name *Radical* is often applied as one of reproach to the members of a party by their opponents. In the United States it has been so applied at times to Democrats, and to Republicans especially in the South about the period of reconstruction. The French Radicals are often called the *Extreme Left*. The British Radicals form an important section of the Liberal party.

In politics they [the Independents] were, to use the phrase of their own time, "Root-and-Branch men," or, to use the kindred phrase of our own, *Radicals*. *Macaulay*.

He [President Johnson] did not receive a single Southern vote, and was detested through every Southern State with a cordiality unknown in the case of any Northern *Radical*. *The Nation*, III. 141.

5. In *alg.*, a quantity expressed as a root of another quantity. — **Negative, organic**, etc., **radical.** See the adjectives.

radicalise, *v.* See *radicalize*.

radicalism (rad′i-kal-izm), *n.* [= F. *radicalisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *radicalismo*; as *radical* + *-ism*.] The state or character of being radical; the holding or carrying out of extreme principles on any subject; specifically, extreme political liberalism; the doctrine or principle of uncompromising reform in government; the system or methods advocated by the political Radicals of a country.

Radicalism endeavours to realize a state more in harmony with the character of the ideal man.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 511.

The year 1760 is very memorable in political history, for it witnessed the birth of English *Radicalism*, and the first serious attempts to reform and control Parliament by a pressure from without, making its members habitually subservient to their constituents.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xi.

radicality (rad-i-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *radical* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or character of being radical, in any sense. [Rare.] — 2†. Origination.

There may be equivocal seeds and hermaphroditical principles which contain the *radicality* and power of different forms. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., III. 17.

radicalize (rad′i-kal-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *radicalized*, ppr. *radicalizing*. [< *radical* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To make radical; cause to conform to radical ideas, or to political radicalism. [Recent.]

It is inferred . . . that Lord Salisbury means to *radicalize* his land programme for England.
New York Tribune, Feb. 18, 1887.

II. *intrans.* To become radical; adopt or carry out radical principles, or the doctrines of political radicalism. [Recent.]

Indeed, it is hard to say which is the more surprising — the goodwill shown by the Russians, and even by the Russian Government, for a *radicalizing* Republic, or the fatuous admiration of certain French Republicans for the most autocratic State in Europe.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 303.

Also spelled *radicalise*.

radically (rad′i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. By root or origin; primitively; originally; naturally.

Tho' the Word [*blew*] be *radically* derived from the Dutch Word, yet it would bear good Sense, and be very pertinent to this Purpose, if we would fetch it from the French Word "blesser," which is to hurt.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 55.

These great Orbs thus *radically* bright.
Prior, Solomon, i.

2. In a radical manner; at the origin or root; fundamentally; essentially: as, a scheme or system *radically* wrong or defective.

The window tax, long condemned by universal consent as a *radically* bad tax.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 313.

radicalness (rad′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being radical, in any sense.

radicand (rad-i-kand′), *n.* [< L. *radicandus*, ger. of *radicari*, take root: see *radicate*.] In *math.*, an expression of which a root is to be extracted.

radicant (rad′i-kant), *a.* [< F. *radicant*, < L. *radican(t-)s*, ppr. of *radicari*, take root: see *radicate*.] In *bot.*, rooting; specifically, producing roots from some part other than the descending axis, as for the purpose of climbing. Also *radicating*.

radicarian (rad-i-kā′ri-an), *a.* [< L. *radix* (*radic-*), root, + *-arian*.] Of or relating to roots.

The strength of the *radicarian* theory is that it accords with all that we have learned as to the nature of language. *Whitney*, Amer. Jour. Philol., Nov., 1880, p. 338.

Radicata (rad-i-kā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *radicatus*, rooted: see *radicate*.] A division of polyzoans: same as *Articulata* (*d*): opposed to *Incrustata*.

radicate (rad′i-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *radicated*, ppr. *radicating*. [< L. *radicatus*, pp. of *radicari* (> It. *radicare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *radicar*), take or strike root, < *radix* (*radic-*), root: see *radix*.] **I.** *intrans.* To take root.

For evergreens, especially such as are tender, prune them not after planting till they do *radicate*. *Evelyn*, Sylva.

II. *trans.* To cause to take root; root; plant deeply and firmly.

Often remembrance to them [noblemen] of their estate may happen to *radicate* in them hartes intolleriable pride. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 4.

This medical feature in the Essenes is not only found in the Christians, but is found *radicated* in the very constitution of that body. *De Quincey*, Essenes, iii.

radicate (rad′i-kat), *a.* [< L. *radicatus*, pp. of *radicari*, take root: see *radicate*, *v.*] **1.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Rooted; fixed at the bottom as if rooted; growing from a fixed root or root-like part. (*b*) Specifically, in *conch.*: (1) Byssiferous; fixed by a byssus. (2) Adherent by the base to some other body, as a limpet to a rock. (*c*) Rooted and of a plant-like habit, as a polyzoan; not incrusting like a lichen; belonging to the *Radicata*.—**2.** In *bot.*, rooted.

radicated (rad′i-kā-ted), *p. a.* [< *radicate*, *v.*, + *-ed*².] Rooted, or having taken root: same as *radicate*: as, a *radicated* stem.

If, therefore, you would not cheat yourselves, as multitudes in this age have done, about your love to the brethren, try not by the bare act, but by the *radicated*, prevalent degree of your love. *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iii. 11.

radicating (rad′i-ka-ting), *p. a.* In *bot.*, same as *radicant*.

radication (rad-i-kā′shon), *n.* [< F. *radication* = Sp. *radicacion* = Pg. *radicação* = It. *radicazione*, < ML. *radicatio*(*n-*), < L. *radicari*, pp. *radicatus*, take root: see *radicate*.] **1.** The process of taking root, or the state of being rooted.

Pride is a sin of so deep *radication*, and so powerful in the hearts of carnal men, that it will take advantage of any condition. *Baxter*, Life of Faith, iii. 15.

2. In *bot.*, the manner in which roots grow or are arranged.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, fixation at the base, as if rooted; the state of being radicate or radicated.

radicet, *n.* An obsolete form of *radish*.

radicel (rad′i-sel), *n.* [< F. *radicelle* = It. *radicella*, < NL. **radicella*, little root, dim. of L. *radix* (*radic-*), root.] **1.** In *bot.*, a minute root; a rootlet. Also *radicle*. *A. Gray*.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a rootlet or radicle.

radices, *n.* Plural of *radix*.

radicicolous (rad-i-sik′ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *radix* (*radic-*), root, + *colere*, inhabit.] Living upon or infesting roots: specifically noting the root-form of the phylloxera or vine-pest: contrasted with *gallicolous*. See *Phylloxera*, 2.

radiciflorous (rā-dis-i-flo′rus), *a.* [< L. *radix* (*radic-*), root, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *-ous*.] Flowering (apparently) from the root. *A. Gray*.

radiciform (ra-dis′i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. It. *radiciforme*, < L. *radix* (*radic-*), root, + *forma*, form: see *form*.] **1.** In *bot.*, of the nature or appearance of a root. *A. Gray*.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, root-like in aspect or function.

radicle (rad′i-kl), *n.* [= F. *radicule* = Sp. *radícula*, < L. *radicula*, rootlet, small root, also radish, soapwort, dim. of *radix* (*radic-*), root: see *radix*. Cf. *radicel*.] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) A rootlet: same as *radicel*. (*b*) Specifically, same as *caulicle*: by late writers appropriately restricted to the rudimentary root at the lower extremity of the caulicle.—**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a little root or root-like part; a radix: as, the *radicles* of a vein (the minute vessels which unite to form a vein); the *radicle* of a nerve.—**3.** In *philol.*, same as *radical*, 1. [Unusual.]

Radicles are elementary relational parts of words. They are generally single sounds—oftenest a consonant sound. *F. A. March*, Anglo-Saxon Grammar (1869), p. 33.

4. In *chem.*, same as *radical*, 2.

A *radicle* may consist of a single elementary atom, and it then forms a simple *radicle*; or it may consist of a group of atoms, in which case it constitutes a compound *radicle*. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chemistry, § 1061.

Adverse, centrifugal, centripetal radicle. See the adjectives.

radicolous (rā-dik′ō-lus), *a.* A contracted form of *radicicolous*.

radicose (rad′i-kōs), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *radicoso*, < L. *radicosus*, full of roots, < *radix* (*radic-*), a root: see *radix*.] In *bot.*, having a large root.

radicula (rā-dik′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *radiculæ* (-lē). [L.: see *radicle*.] In *entom.*, a radicle.

radicular (rā-dik′ū-lär), *a.* [< *radicule* + *-ar*³.] Characterized by the presence of a radicle or radicles.—**Radicular odontome**, an odontome formed on the neck or root of a tooth.

radicule (rad′i-kūl), *n.* [< F. *radicule*, < L. *radicula*, little root: see *radicle*.] In *bot.*, same as *radicle*, 1.

radiculose (rā-dik′ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. **radiculosus*, < L. *radicula*, rootlet: see *radicle*.] In *bot.*, covered with radicles or rootlets.

radii, *n.* Plural of *radius*.

radiism (rā′di-izm), *n.* [< L. *radius*, ray, + *-ism*.] In *zoöl.*, same as *radiation*, 3. *Forbes*, Brit. Sea Urchins.

radiocarpal (rā″di-ō-kär′pal), *a.* [< L. *radius*, radius, + NL. *carpus*, the wrist: see *carpal*.] 1. Pertaining to the radius and the carpus or wrist: as, the *radiocarpal* articulation; *radiocarpal* ligaments.—**2.** Situated on the radial side of the wrist: as, the *radiocarpal* bone. See *radiale*.—**Radiocarpal arteries**, the anterior and posterior carpal arteries; small branches given off from the radial at the wrist and passing to the front and back to help form the anterior and posterior carpal arches.—**Radiocarpal articulation**, the wrist-joint proper; the jointing of the manus or third segment of the forelimb of any vertebrate with the second or preceding segment. In animals whose ulna is shorter than the radius this joint is formed wholly by the radius in articulation with some or all of the proximal row of carpal bones, constituting a radiocarpal articulation in literal strictness; but the ulna often enters into this joint without altering its name. In man, whose pronation and supination are perfect, the ulna reaches the wrist, but is cut off from direct articulation with any carpal by a button of cartilage interposed between itself and the cuneiform, and the radius articulates with both the scaphoid and the semilunar, so that the human wrist-joint is properly radiocarpal.—**Radiocarpal ligament**, the external lateral ligament of the radiocarpal articulation. It extends from the summit of the styloid process of the radius to the outer side of the scaphoid.

Radioflagellata (rā″di-ō-flaj-e-lā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *radioflagellate*.] An order of animalcules emitting numerous ray-like pseudopodia, after the manner of the *Radiolaria*, and provided at the same time with one or more flagellate appendages, but having no distinct oral aperture. They are mostly marine. In Kent's system they consist of two families, *Actinomonadidæ* and *Euchitonidæ*.

radioflagellate (rā″di-ō-flaj′e-lāt), *a.* [< L. *radius*, ray, + *flagellum*, a whip: see *flagellate*.] Having radiating pseudopodia and flagella; of or pertaining to the *Radioflagellata*.

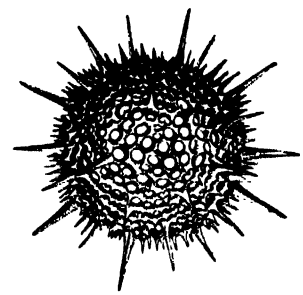
radiograph (rā′di-ō-graf), *n.* [< L. *radius*, ray, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] 1. An instrument for measuring and recording the intensity of solar radiation.—**2.** An impression produced on a sensitive photographic plate by the Röntgen rays. See *ray*.

radiography (rā-di-og′ra-fi), *n.* The production of images on sensitized plates by means of the X-rays.

radiohumeral (rā″di-ō-hū′me-ral), *a.* [< L. *radius*, ray, + *humerus*, prop. *umerus*, a shoulder: see *humeral*.] Relating to the radius and the humerus: as, the *radiohumeral* articulation or ligament.

Radiola (rā-dī′ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (J. F. Gmelin, 1791), so named in reference to the many branches; < L. *radiolus*, a little ray, also a plant resembling a fern, dim. of *radius*, a ray: see *radius*, *ray*¹.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Linaceæ*, or flax family, and tribe *Eulineæ*, distinguished from the nearly related genus *Linum* (flax) by its complete numerical symmetry in fours (instead of fives), having four toothed sepals, four twisted petals, four distinct stamens, a four-celled ovary, four styles, and an eight-celled, eight-seeded capsule. The only species, *R. Millegrana*, native of the temperate and subtropical parts of the Old World, is a little annual with forking stem, opposite leaves, and minute white corymbose flowers. See *allseed* (*d*) and *flaxseed*, 2.

Radiolaria (rā″di-ō-lā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **radiolaris*, < L. *radiolus*, a little ray: see *Radiola*.] A class of filose non-corticate *Protozoa*: a name applied by Haeckel (in 1862) to the protozoans called by Ehrenberg *Polycystina*. The radiolarians are marine gymnomyxine protozoans in which no contractile vacuoles are observed, having an amœbiform body of spherical or conical figure with radiant filose pseudopods, inclosing a similarly shaped perforated test of membranous texture called the central capsule. The intracapsular protoplasm is continuous through the perforations with that which is extracapsular, and has a large specialized nucleus or several such nuclei. There is usually a skeleton of siliceous spicules or of the substance called acanthin, and embedded in the protoplasm may be oil-globules, pigment-granules, and crystals. Most radiolarians contain peculiar nucleated yellow corpuscles regarded as parasitic algals. Reproduction both by fission and by sporulation has been observed. The *Radiolaria* have been divided into the subclasses *Siliceskeleta* and *Acanthometridea*, according to the chemical composition of the skeleton, the former subclass into *Peripylæa*, *Monopylæa*, and *Tripylæa* (or *Phæodaria*); into *Monocyttaria*, with one central capsule, and *Polycyttaria*, with several such; and in various other ways. The latest monographer arranges them under four subclasses or "legions": (1) *Peripylea* or *Spumellaria*, with 32 families; (2) *Aetipylea* or *Acantharia*, with 12 families; (3) *Monopylea* or *Nassellaria*, with 26 families; and (4) *Cannopylea* or *Phæodaria*, with 15 families. The term *Radiolaria* appears to have been first used by Johannes Müller, in 1858, for the organisms known as *Polycystina*, *Thalassicolla*, and *Acanthometra*. The marine radiolarians all inhabit the superficial stratum of the sea, and fabricate their skeletons of the infinitesimally small proportion of silex which is dissolved in sea-water. When they die these skeletons sink to the bottom, forming geological strata. Extensive masses of Tertiary rock, such as that which is found at Oran in Algeria, and that which occurs at Bissex Hill in Barbados, are very largely made up of exquisitely preserved skeletons of *Radiolaria*, which are erroneously named "fossil *Infusoria*." But, though there can be little doubt that *Radiolaria* abounded in the Cretaceous sea, none are found in the Chalk, their siliceous skeletons having probably been dissolved and redeposited as flint. Recent remains of radiolarians enter largely into the composition of the so-called radiolarian ooze.



A Radiolarian (*Hexasphæra pectinata*), 160 times natural size.

radiolarian (rā″di-ō-lā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Radiolaria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Radiolaria*; containing or consisting of radiolarians.—**Radiolarian ooze**, the ooze or sediment at the bottom of the sea, composed in part of the shells of radiolarians. See *globigerina-mud*.

Their siliceous skeletons accumulate in some localities . . . to such an extent as to form a *Radiolarian ooze*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 507.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Radiolaria*.

radioli, *n.* Plural of *radiolus*.

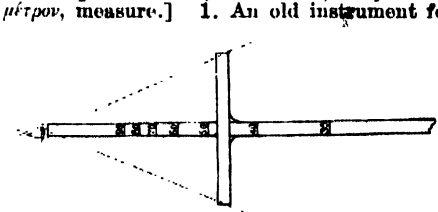
radiolite (rā′di-ō-līt), *n.* [< NL. *radiolites*, < *radiolus*, dim. of L. *radius*, ray: see *radius*.] 1. A member of the genus *Radiolites*.—**2.** A variety of natrolite, occurring in radiated forms in the zircon-syenite of southern Norway.

Radiolites (rā″di-ō-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *radiolite*.] A genus of *Rudistæ*, typical of the family *Radiolitidæ*. The typical species have at maturity valves elevated in a conform manner in opposite directions, and sculptured with radiating grooves and ridges.

Radiolitidæ (rā″di-ō-lit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Radiolites* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Rudistæ*, typified by the genus *Radiolites*. The shell is very inequivalve and fixed by one valve; the hinge has one cardinal tooth and two fosse in the fixed valve, and two cardinal teeth in the free; the external layer of the shell is thick and the internal thin; the summit of the free valve is nearly central in the adult, but submarginal in the young. The family is characteristic of the Cretaceous period.

radiolus (rā-dī′ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *radioli* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *radius*, a ray: see *radius*.] In *ornith.*, one of the barbules, or rays of the second order, of the main shaft of a feather.—**Radioli accessorii**, the barbules of the aftershaft or hypoptilum of a feather.

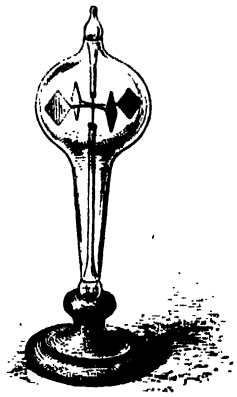
radiometer (rā-di-om′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *radiomètre* = Sp. *radiómetro*, < L. *radius*, a ray, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. An old instrument for measuring angles: the cross-staff.



Radiometer or Cross-staff.

The end of the staff was held to the eye, and the crosspiece was shifted until it just covered the angle to be measured, when the latter was read off on the longitudinal staff.

2. An instrument which serves to transform radiant energy into mechanical work. It consists of four crossed arms of very fine glass, supported in the center by a needle-point, and having at the extreme ends thin vertical disks or squares of pith, blackened on one side. When placed in a glass vessel nearly exhausted of air, and exposed to rays of light or heat, the blackened surfaces absorb the radiant energy and become heated, the molecules of the air remaining in the vessel striking against them gain from them greater velocity, and there results an increased pressure, causing a more or less rapid revolution of the arms. By varying the conditions as to degree of exhaustion, size of bulb, etc., a number of experiments are performed with the radiometer which serve to illustrate the mechanical effects of the rapidly moving molecules of a gas.



Crookes's Radiometer.

radiometric (rā″di-ō-met′rik), *a.* Pertaining to the radiometer, or to the experiments performed by it.

radiomicrometer (rā″di-ō-mī-krom′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *radius*, ray, + E. *micrometer*.] An instrument serving as a very delicate means of measuring small amounts of heat. It consists essentially of an antimony-bismuth thermo-electric couple of very small dimensions, with the ends joined by a hoop of copper wire, and suspended by a slender thread in a powerful magnetic field. It is claimed for it that it can be made even more sensitive than Langley's bolometer.

radiomuscular (rā″di-ō-mus′kū-lėr), *a.* [< L. *radius*, radius, + *musculus*, muscle: see *muscle*[1], *muscular*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the radius and to muscles: specifically noting muscular branches of the radial artery and of the radial nerve. *Coues.*

radiophone (rā′di-ō-fōn), *n.* [< L. *radius*, ray, + Gr. *φωνή*, voice, sound: see *phone*[1].] An instrument in which a sound is produced by the successive expansions and contractions of a body under the action of an intermittent beam of radiant heat thrown upon and absorbed by it.

radiophonic (rā″di-ō-fon′ik), *a.* [< *radiophone* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to radiophony, or the production of sound by the action of a beam of light and heat; relating to the radiophone, or produced by it.

radiophonics (rā″di-ō-fon′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *radiophonic* (see *-ics*).] Same as *radiophony*.

radiophony (rā′di-ō-fō-ni), *n.* [< L. *radius*, ray, + Gr. *φωνή*, voice, sound: see *phone*[1].] The production of sound by the action of an intermittent beam of radiant heat; that branch of acoustics which considers sound so produced. For example, if the beam from a lime-light is thrown upon a rotating disk perforated with a series of holes, and, after thus being rendered intermittent, is made to fall upon a confined mass of a liquid or gas capable of absorbing radiant heat, a musical note is obtained from the latter whose pitch depends upon the rapidity of the rotation. Similar results are obtained with a plate of an appropriate solid, as hard rubber. Radiophony also includes the more complex case where an intermittent beam of light, falling upon a substance like selenium (also in a less degree sulphur), serves to vary its electrical resistance, and hence the strength of current passing through it, so as to produce a corresponding sound in a telephone-receiver placed in the circuit. This is illustrated in the photophone.

radio-ulnar (rā″di-ō-ul′nėr), *a.* [< L. *radius*, radius, + *ulna*, ulna: see *ulna*, *ulnar*.] Of or belonging to the radius and the ulna: as, the *radio-ulnar* articulation.—**Radio-ulnar fibrocartilage.** See *fibrocartilage*.

radious (rā′di-us), *a.* [< ME. *radious*, *radyous*, *radius*, < OF. **radios*, F. *radieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *radioso*, < L. *radiosus*, radiant, beaming, < *radius*, a ray: see *radius*.] 1†. Consisting of rays, as light. *Berkeley.*—2†. Radiating; radiant.

> His *radious* head with shameful thorns they tear.
> *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Triumph over Death, st. 35.

3. In *bot.*, same as *radiant*. [Rare.]

radish (rad′ish), *n.* [Formerly also *raddish* (also dial. *redish*, *reddish*, appar. simulating *reddish*, of a red color); early mod. E. *radice*, *radyce*; < ME. *radish* = D. *radijs* = LG. *radys* = G. *radies* = Dan. *radis* = Sw. *rädisa*, *radis*, *radisa*, < OF. *radis*, F. *radis*, a radish, < Pr. *raditz*, a root, a radish, = OF. *raïs*, *raïz* (also *radice*), a root, = It. *radice*, a root, radish, = AS. *rædic*, *rēdic*, erroneously *hrædic*, ME. *radik* = MLG. *redik*, *redek*, *redich* = OHG. *rātih*, *rātich*, MHG. *rætich*, *rätich*, *retich*, G. *rettich*, *rettig* = Dan. *rädike* = Sw. *rättika*, a radish, < L. *radix* (*radic-*), a root, in particular an edible root, esp. a radish: see *radix*.] 1. A plant, *Raphanus sativus*, cultivated for its edible root; also other species of the same genus. (See phrases below.) The radish of cultivation is unknown in a wild state, but is thought by many to be derived from the wild radish, *R. Raphanistrum*. It has been highly prized from the days of ancient Egypt for its crisp fleshy root, which is little nutritious, but pleasantly pungent and antiscorbutic, and is mostly eaten raw as a relish or in salads. The radish commonly must be young and fresh, but some varieties are grown for winter use. The root varies greatly in size (but is ordinarily eaten when small), in form (being long and tapering, turnip-shaped, olive-shaped, etc.), and also in color (being white, scarlet, pink, reddish-purple, yellowish, or brown). The leaves were formerly boiled and eaten, and the green pods make a pickle somewhat resembling capers.

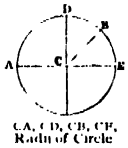
2. A root of this plant.

> When a' was naked, he was, for all the world, like a forked *radish*, with a head fantastically carved upon it with a knife. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2, 334.

3. Same as *water-radish*.—**Horse radish.** See *horse radish*.—**Rat-tail radish,** a species (*Raphanus caudatus*) or perhaps a variety of the common radish, a curiosity from the East Indies, with narrow pods a foot or more long, which are boiled or pickled for the table.—**Sea-radish,** or **seaside radish,** a variety of the wild radish, sometimes regarded as a species (*Raphanus maritimus*) found on European coasts.—**Wild radish,** a noxious field-weed, *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, resembling charlock, but having necklace-formed pods, and hence sometimes called *jointed charlock*. It has rough lyrate leaves, and yellowish petals turning whitish or purplish. It is adventive in the eastern United States.

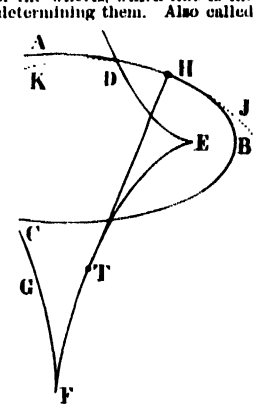
radish-fly (rad′ish-flī), *n.* An American dipterous insect, *Anthomyia raphani*, injurious to the radish.

radius (rā′di-us), *n.*; pl. *radii* (-i). [< L. *radius*, a staff, rod, spoke of a wheel, a measuring-rod, a semidiameter of a circle (as it were a spoke of the wheel), a shuttle, spur of a bird, sting of a fish, the radius of the arm; by transfer, a beam of light, a ray. Cf. *ray*[1] (a doublet of *radius*) and the derived *radiant*, *radiate*, *irradiate*, etc.] 1. In *math.*, one of a number of lines proceeding from a center; a ray; especially, a line drawn from the center to the periphery of a circle or sphere; also, the measure of the semidiameter.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the outer one of the two bones of the forearm, or corresponding part of the fore leg; the bone on the thumb side of the forearm, extending from the humerus to the carpus, and bearing upon its distal end the manus or hand: so called from its revolving, somewhat like a spoke, about the ulna, as in man and other mammals whose fore limb exhibits the motions called *pronation* and *supination*. In most animals, however, the radius is motionless, being fixed in a state of pronation, when it appears as the inner rather than the outer of the two bones, or as by far the larger bone, of the forearm, the ulna being often much reduced. In man the radius is as long as the ulna without the olecranon, and somewhat stouter, especially in its distal parts. It presents a small, circular, cupped and button-like head, for articulation with the capitulum of the humerus and lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna, following which is a constriction termed the *neck*, and next to this a tubercle for the insertion of the biceps muscle. The shaft enlarges from above downward, and is of somewhat prismatic form, with the sharpest edge of the prism presenting toward the ulna. The lower end has two large articular facets for articulation with the scaphoid and lunar bones (forming the radiocarpal articulation, or wrist-joint), a lateral facet for the radio-ulnar articulation, and a stout projection called the *styloid process*, for the insertion of the supinator longus muscle. The radius is pronated by the pronator radii teres and pronator quadratus, and supinated by the supinator longus and supinator brevis, assisted by the biceps. Quite a similar form and disposition of the radius characterize various mammals which use their fore paws like hands, as monkeys, mice, squirrels, opossums, etc. The radius of others, as the horse and ox, is more different, and associated with a much reduced and ankylosed ulna. In birds the radius is so peculiarly articulated with the humerus that it slides lengthwise back and forth upon the ulna in the opening and closing of the wing, pronation and supination being absent in this class of animals. See *pronation* and *supination*, and cuts under *carpus*, *Catarrhina*, *Equidæ*, *forearm*, *ox*, *pinion*, *Pleiosaurus*, and *solidungulate*.



CA, CD, CB, CE, Radii of Circle

3. In *ichth.*, a bone of the pectoral arch, wrongly identified by some naturalists with the radius of higher vertebrates. The one so called by Cuvier is the hypercoracoid, and that of Owen is the hypocoracoid.—4. In *entom.*, a vein of the wing of some insects, extending from the pterostigma to the tip of the wing.—5. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of *Orulidæ*. *R. volva* is the shuttle-shell or weaver-shell.—6. *pl.* In *ornith.*, the barbs of the main shaft of a feather; the rays of the first order of the rachis.—7. In *arachnology*, one of the radiating lines of a geometrical spider's web, which are connected by a single spiral line.—8. In echinoderms, one of the five radial pieces of the dentary apparatus of a sea-urchin, being an arched rod-like piece articulated at its base with the inner extremity of each rotula, running more or less nearly parallel with the rotula, and ending in a free bifurcated extremity. Also called the *compass of the lantern of Aristotle* (which see, under *lantern*). See also cut B under *lantern*.—9. *pl.* Specifically, in *Cirripedia*, the lateral parts of the shell, as distinguished from the paries, when they overlap: when overlapped by others, they are called *alæ*.—10. In *bot.*, a ray, as of a composite flower, etc.—11. The movable limb or arm of a sextant; also, a similar feature in any other instrument for measuring angles.—12. In *fort.*, a line drawn from the center of the polygon to the end of the outer side.—**Auricular radii.** See *auricular*. **Geometrical radius** of a cog-wheel, the radius of the pitch-circle of the wheel, in contradistinction to its real radius, which is that of the circle formed by the crests of the teeth.—**Oblique line of the radius.** See *oblique*.—**Pronator radii quadratus.** See *pronator quadratus*, under *pronator*. **Pronator radii teres.** See *pronator*.—**Proportional radii,** in a system of gears, or in a set of gears of the same pitch, radii proportioned in length to the number of teeth in the respective wheels. The proportional radii of any two geared wheels, when taken together, are equal to the line connecting the centers of the wheels, which line is the basis of computation in determining them. Also called *primitive radii*.—**Radii accessorii,** the barbs of the aftershaft or hyporachis of a feather.—**Radius astronomicus.** Same as *radiometer*, 1.—**Radius of concavity.** Same as *radius of curvature*.—**Radius of curvature,** the radius of the circle of curvature: that is, of the osculating circle at any point of a curve. In the cut, AIIBC is the primitive curve (in this case an ellipse); KHJ, the circle of curvature, osculating the primitive curve at H; T, the center of curvature; TH, the radius of curvature; GFTED, the locus of centers of curvature, or the evolute. The radius of curvature wrapping itself upon the evolute gives the primitive curve.—**Radius of dissipation.** See *dissipation*.—**Radius of explosion.** See *mine*[2], 2 (*b*).—**Radius of gyration,** in *mech.*, the distance from the axis to a point such that, if the whole mass of a body were concentrated into it, the moment of inertia would remain unchanged. If the axis is a principal axis, this radius becomes a *principal radius of gyration*.—**Radius of rupture.** See *mine*[2], 2 (*b*).—**Radius of the evolute.** Same as *radius of curvature*.—**Radius of torsion,** the element of the arc of a curve divided by the angle of torsion.—**Radius vector** (pl. *radii vectores*), the length of the line joining a variable point to a fixed origin: in astronomy the origin is taken at the sun or other central body. See *vector*.—**Real radius.** See *geometrical radius*.



Radius of Curvature.

radius-bar (rā′di-us-bär), *n.* In a steam-engine, one of a pair of rods pivoted at one end and connected at the other with some concentrically moving part which it is necessary to keep at a definite distance from the pivot or center. Also called *radius-rod* and *bridle-rod*. See cuts under *grasshopper-beam* and *paddle-wheel*.

radius-saw (rā′di-us-sâ), *n.* A circular saw journaled at the end of a swinging frame or radial shaft, used in cross-cutting timber.

radix (rā′diks), *n.*; pl. *radices* (rā-dī′sēz). [< L. *radix* (*radic-*), a root, = Gr. *ῥάδιξ*, a branch, rod. Hence ult. E. *race*[4] and *radish* (doublets of *radix*), *radical*, *radicel*, *radicle*, *radicule*, *radicate*, *eradicate*, *arace*[1], etc.] 1. The root of a plant: used chiefly with reference to the roots of medicinal plants or preparations from them. Hence—2. The primary source or origin; that from which anything springs, or in which it originates. [Rare.]

> Her wit is all spirit, that spirit fire, that fire flies from her tongue, able to burne the *radix* of the best invention; in this element she is the abstract and briefe of all the eloquence since the incarnation of Tully.
> *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, 1874, II. 54).

> Judaism is the *radix* of Christianity—Christianity the integration of Judaism. *De Quincey*, Essenes, iii.

3. In *etym.*, a primitive word or form from which spring other words; a radical; a root.—4. In *math.*, a root. (*a*) Any number which is arbitrarily made the fundamental number or base of any system of numbers, to be raised to different powers. Thus, 10 is the radix of the decimal system of numeration (Briggs's). In the common system of logarithms, the radix is also 10; in the Napierian it is 2.7182818284; every other number is considered as some power of the radix, the exponent of which power constitutes the logarithm of that number. (*b*) The root of a finite expression from which a series is derived.

5. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a root; a rooted or root-like part; a radicle: as, the *radix* or root of a tooth; the *radix* of a nerve.—**Radix cerebelli**, the posterior peduncle of the cerebellum. **Radix motoria**, the smaller motor root of the trigeminal nerve.—**Radix sensoria**, the larger sensory root of the trigeminal nerve.

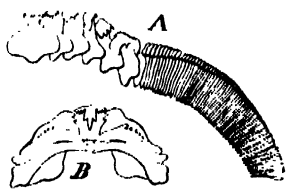
radly†, *adv.* See *rathly*.

radness† (rad'nes), *n.* [ME., < *rad*[1] + *-ness*.] Fear; fright; terror.

> The Romaynes for *radnesse* ruschte to the erthe,
> Fforde ferdnesse of hys face, as they fey were.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 120.

radoub (ra-döb'), *n.* [F., repairs made on a vessel, < *radouber*, formerly also *redouber*, mend, repair: see *redub*.] In *mercantile law*, the repairing and refitting of a ship for a voyage. *Wharton.*

radula (rad'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *radulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *radula*, a scraper, scraping-iron, < *radere*, scrape: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] In *conch.*, the tongue or lingual ribbon of a mollusk, specifically called *odontophore*, and more particularly, the rasping surface or set of teeth of the odontophore, which bites like a file. This structure is highly characteristic of the cephalophorous classes, among which it presents great diversity in detail. It bears the numerous small chitinous processes or teeth of these mollusks, which serve to triturate food with a kind of filing or rasping action. According to the disposition of the teeth in any one of the many cross-rows which beset the length of the radula, mollusks are called *rachiglossate*, *taxioglossate*, *rhipidoglossate*, *toxoglossate*, *ptenoglossate*, and *docoglossate*. See these words, and *odontophore*.



A, median tooth and teeth of one row of right half of radula of *Trochus cinerarius*. *B*, one row of radular teeth of *Cypræa europæa*. *A* is rhipidoglossate, and *B* is tenioglossate.

radular (rad'ū-lär), *a.* [< *radula* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to the radula: as, *radular* teeth.

radulate (rad'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *radula* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with a radula, as a cephalophorous mollusk; raduliferous.

raduliferous (rad-ū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *radula* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing a radula; radulate.

raduliform (rad'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *radula*, a scraper, + *forma*, form.] Rasp-like; having the character or appearance of the teeth of a file; cardiform: specifically noting, in ichthyology, the conical, sharp-pointed, and close-set teeth of some fishes, resembling villiform teeth, but larger and stronger.

rae (rā), *n.* A Scotch form of *roe*.

rafe†. A Middle English preterit of *reave*.

raff† (räf), *v. t.* [< OF. *raffer*, *rafer*, catch, snatch, slip away, = It. **raffare*, in comp. *arraffare*, snatch, seize, = MHG. *raffen*, *reffen*, G. *raffen*, snatch, sweep away, carry off suddenly, = MLG. LG. *rapen*, snatch, = Sw. *rappa*, snatch, seize, = Dan. *rappe*, hasten: see *rap*[2], from the Scand. form cognate with the G. Hence ult. *raffle*[1].] To sweep; snatch, draw, or huddle together; take by a promiscuous sweep.

> Their causes and effects . . . I thus *raffe* up together.
> *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 69.

raff (räf), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *raffe*, *raf*, esp. in the phrase *ryf and raf* (now *riff-raff*), < OF. *rif et raf*, every bit, in which *raf* is due to the verb *raffer*, snatch: see *raff*, *v.* Cf. *riff-raff*. Cf. It. *raffola*, a crowd, press.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A promiscuous heap or collection; a jumble; a medley. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> The synod of Trent was convened to settle a *raff* of errors and superstitions. *Barrow*, Unity of the Church.

2. Trashy material; lumber; rubbish; refuse. [Old and prov. Eng.]

> And maken of the rym and *raf*
> Suche gylours for pompe and pride.
> *Appendix to W. Mapes*, p. 340. (*Halliwell.*)

> Let *raffs* be rife in prose and rhyme,
> We lack not rhymes and reasons,
> As on this whirligig of Time
> We circle with the seasons.
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

3. Abundance; affluence. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**4.** A worthless or disorderly person; a rowdy; a scapegrace: now applied to students of Oxford by the townspeople. *Halliwell.*

> Myself and this great peer
> Of these rude *raffs* became the jeer.
> *W. Combe*, Dr. Syntax, I. 20. (*Davies.*)

> One of the *raffs* we shrink from in the street,
> Wore an old hat, and went with naked feet.
> *Leigh Hunt*, High and Low. (*Davies.*)

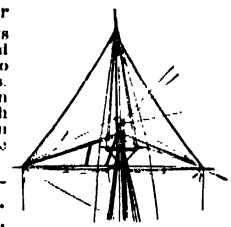
5. Collectively, worthless persons; the scum or sweepings of society; the rabble. Compare *riff-raff*.

> "People, you see," he said, "won't buy their 'accounts' of *raff*; they won't have them of any but respectable."
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 325.

II. *a.* Idle; dissolute. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Raffaelesque, *a.* See *Raphaelesque*.

raffe, raffle (raf, raf'i), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Naut.*, a three-cornered sail set on schooners when before the wind or nearly so. The head hoists up to the foretopmast head and the clues haul out to the square-sail yard-arms. It is rarely used except on the Great Lakes of North America. Sometimes it is in two pieces, one for each side of the mast.


Raffe.

raffia, roffia (raf'i-ä, rof'-i-ä), *n.* [Malagasy.] **1.** A palm, *Raphia Ruffia*, growing in Madagascar. It bears pinnate leaves 20 or 30 feet long upon a moderate trunk. The cuticle is peeled from both sides of the leaf-stalk, for use as a fiber, being largely made into matting, and also applied by the natives to finer textile purposes. (See *rabanna*.) It is now somewhat largely used for agricultural tie-bands, as is also a similar product of the jupati-palm, *R. tædigera*, included under the same name. Also spelled *raphia*.

2. The fiber of this plant.

raffish (raf'ish), *a.* [< *raff* + *-ish*[1].] Resembling or having the character of the raff or rabble; scampish; worthless; rowdy. Compare *raff*, *n.*, 5.

> Five or six *raffish*-looking men had surrounded a fair, delicate girl, and were preparing to besiege her in form.
> *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, xxiii.

> The *raffish* young gentleman in gloves must measure his scholarship with the plain, clownish laddie from the parish school. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Foreigner at Home.

raffle[1] (raf'l), *n.* [< ME. *rafle*, a game at dice (= Sw. *raffel*, a raffle); < OF. *rafle*, *raffle*, F. *rafle*, a pair royal at dice (*faire rafle*, sweep the stakes), also a grape-stalk, < *rafler*, snatch, seize, carry off, < G. *raffeln*, snatch up, freq. of *raffen*, snatch, snatch away, carry off hastily: see *raff*, *v.* Cf. *raffle*[2].] **1**†. A game with dice.

> Now cometh hasardrie with hise apurtenaunces, as tables and *rafles*, of which cometh deceite, false othes, chidynges, and alle ravynes, blasphemynge and renoyinge of God.
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

2. A method of sale by chance or lottery, in which the price of the thing to be disposed of is divided into equal shares, and the persons taking the shares cast lots for its possession by throwing dice or otherwise.

raffle[1] (raf'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raffled*, ppr. *raffling*. [= Sw. *raffla* = Dan. *rafle*, raffle; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To try the chance of a raffle; engage in a raffle: as, to *raffle* for a watch.

> They were *raffling* for his coat.
> *S. Butler*, Satire upon Gaming.

> The great Rendezvous is at night, after the Play and Opera are done; and *Raffling* for all Things Vendible is the great Diversion. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 176.

II. *trans.* To dispose of by means of a raffle: often with *off*: as, to *raffle* or *raffle off* a watch.

raffle[2] (raf'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raffled*, ppr. *raffling*. [Perhaps < Icel. *hrafla*, scrape together (a slang term); cf. *hrapa*, hurry, hasten: see *raff*, *v.* Cf. *raffle*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move or fidget about. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To live in a disorderly way. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To stir (a fire).—**2.** To brush off (walnuts). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

raffle[2] (raf'l), *n.* [< *raffle*[2], *v.* Cf. *raff*, *n.*] *Naut.*, raff; lumber; rubbish.

> Her decks were heavily encumbered with what sailors call *raffle*—that is, the muddle of ropes, torn canvas, staves of boats and casks, . . . with which the ocean illustrates her violence. *W. C. Russell*, Death Ship, xxx.

raffle[3] (raf'l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Same as *raffle-net*.

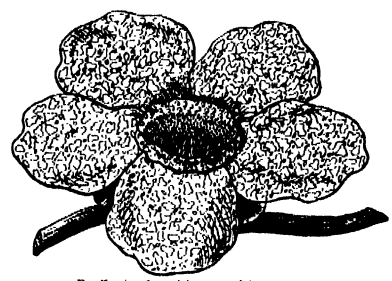
raffled (raf'ld), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Having the edge finely divided or serrated.

> A peculiar small cut or *raffled* leaf resembling an ivy, or more nearly a vine leaf.
> *Soulages Catalogue*, p. 116, note to No. 365.

raffle-net (raf'l-net), *n.* A kind of fishing-net.

raffler (raf'lėr), *n.* [< *raffle*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who raffles.

Rafflesia (raf-lē'zi-ä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1821), named after Sir Stamford *Raffles*, British governor in Sumatra, and companion to the botanist Dr. Joseph Arnold, who discovered there the first known species, *R. Arnoldi*, in 1818.] A genus of apetalous parasitic plants of the order *Cytinaceæ* and type of the tribe *Rafflesieæ*, characterized by a perianth of five large entire and fleshy imbricated lobes, numerous stigmas, and globose many-chambered anthers, each opening by a single pore, which form a ring at the revolute top of a column rising in the center of the flower. The flowers are dioecious, and the pistillate ones contain an ovary with a labyrinth of small cells and numerous ovules. The 4 species are natives of hot and damp jungles in the Malay archipelago. The whole plant consists of a single flower, without leaves or proper stem, growing out from the porous root or stem of species of *Vitis* (*Cissus*), at a time when the leaves and flowers of the foster-plant have withered. The flower of the parasite protrudes as a knob from the bark at first, and enlarges for some months, resembling before opening a close cabbage, and remaining fully expanded only a few days. It exhales an odor of tainted meat, securing cross-fertilization by aid of the flies thus attracted to it. The flower reaches 3 inches or more in diameter in *R. Rochussenii* (valued by the Javanese for astringent and styptic properties), 6 inches in others, and 2 feet in *R. Patma*. *R. Arnoldi* has long been famed for its size, greatly exceeding the Victoria lily (23 inches), and even exceeding the *Aristolochia Goldieana* (a specimen of which at Kew, March, 1890, was 28 inches long and 16 broad). The first flower of *R. Arnoldi* found measured 3 feet across its flat circular top, and weighed about 15 pounds; the roundish calyx-lobes were each a foot long, and in places an inch thick; and the globular central cup was a foot across and held about 6 quarts. The fruit ripens into a chestnut-brown and truncated nut, about 5 inches thick, with irregularly furrowed and broken surface, and containing thousands of hard, curiously appendaged and lacunose seeds. The flower is flesh-colored and mottled pink and yellow within, and with brown or bluish scales beneath. It is called *ambun-ambun* or *wonder-wonder* by the Malays, and *krubut*, a name which they also give to another gigantic plant which grows with it, the ovoid *Amorphophallus Titanum*.


Rafflesia Arnoldi, parasitic on a stem.

Rafflesiaceæ (raf-lē-zi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schott and Endlicher, 1832), < *Rafflesia* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Rafflesieæ*, but formerly regarded as a separate order.

Rafflesieæ (raf-lē-zī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1844), < *Rafflesia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of apetalous parasitic plants, constituting with the smaller tribe *Hydnoreæ* the order *Cytinaceæ*. It is characterized by the presence of scattered or imbricated scales in place of leaves, and flowers with from four to ten usually imbricated calyx-lobes, the anthers forming one, two, or three circles about a column in the center of the staminate flower, and the one or many stigmas terminating a similar column in the pistillate flower. It includes about 21 species in 5 genera, scattered through warm climates, and extending into the Mediterranean region, South Africa, and Mexico. All are indwelling parasites, issuing out of the roots or branches of various trees and shrubs. They vary in habit, having in *Cytinus* a colored fleshy and distinct stem and many-flowered spike, while in the other genera the whole plant consists of a single flower sessile on its embedded rhizome. They range from a minute size in *Apodanthes* and large in other genera to the monster flower of *Rafflesia*, the type. The plants are called *patma-worts* by some botanists.

raffling-net (raf'ling-net), *n.* Same as *raffle-net*.

raffman† (räf'man), *n.* [< *raff* + *man*.] A dealer in miscellaneous stuff; a chandler.

> Grocers and *raffmen*. *Norwich Records*. (*Nares.*)

raff-merchant (räf'mėr"chant), *n.* A dealer in lumber or old articles. Also *raft-merchant*. [Prov. Eng.]

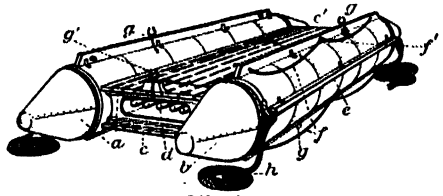
raft[1] (räft), *n.* [< ME. *raft*, *rœft*, *rafte*, a rafter, spar, beam, < Icel. *raptr* (*raftr*), a rafter, beam (*r* final being sign of nom. case); = Sw. Dan. *raft*, rafter; with formative *-t*, perhaps < Icel. *ræfr*, *rœfr*, a roof, = OHG. *rāfo*, MHG. *rāve*, G. dial. *raff*, a spar, rafter; cf. Gr. *ὀροφος*, a roof, *ἐρέφειν*, cover. Cf. *rafter*[1].] **1**†. A beam; spar; rafter.

> Aythir gripus a schafte
> Was als rude as a *rafte*.
> *Awowynge of King Arthur*, xxv.

2. A sort of float or framework formed of logs, planks, or other pieces of timber fastened or lashed together side by side, for the convenience of transporting the constituent materials down rivers, across harbors, etc. Rafts of logs

to be floated to a distant point are often very large, strongly constructed, and carry huts for the numerous men required to manage them. Those of the Rhine are sometimes 400 or 500 feet long, with 200 or more hands. A cigar-shaped raft of large logs, 560 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 35 feet deep, was lost in December, 1887, under towage by sea from Nova Scotia to New York; but other large rafts have been successfully transported.

3. A structure similarly formed of any materials for the floating or transportation of persons or things. In cases of shipwreck, planks, spars, barrels, etc., are often hastily lashed together to form a raft for escape. In passenger-vessels life-rafts frequently form part of the permanent equipment. See *life-raft*.



Life-raft.

a, *b*, tanks or air-chambers; *c*, *c'*, decks; *e*, fender; *f*, *f'*, life-lines; *g*, rowlocks; *g'*, steering and sculling rowlock; *h*, lashings.

> Where is that son
> That floated with thee on the fatal *raft*?
> *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1. 348.

4. An accumulation of driftwood from fallen trees in a river, lodged and compacted so as to form a permanent obstruction. Rafts of this kind exist or have existed in the Mississippi and other rivers of the western United States, the largest ever formed being that of the Red River, which during many years completely blocked the channel for 45 miles.

5. A conglomeration of eggs of some animals, as certain insects and mollusks, fastened together and forming a mass; a float. See cut under *Ianthina*.

A great many eggs [of the common cockroach] are laid at one time, the whole number being surrounded by a stiff chitinous coat, forming the so-called *raft*.
Amer. Nat., XXII. 857.

raft[1] (råft), *v. t.* [< *raft*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To transport or float on a raft.

Guns taken out of a ship to lighten her when aground should be hoisted out and *rafted* clear, if there is any danger of bilging on them. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 182, note.

The idea of *rafting* timber by the ocean.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 17.

2. To make a raft of; form into a raft.

As soon as the blubber is taken off, it is *rafted*—tied together with ropes in a sort of raft—and lies in the water until taken on board ship.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 63.

I could see him securing these planks to one another by lashings. By the time he had *rafted* them, nearly an hour had passed since he had left the sandbank.
W. C. Russell, A Strange Voyage, xlvi.

II. *intrans.* To manage a raft; work upon a raft or rafts; travel by raft.

They canoed, and *rafted*, and steam-boated, and travelled with packhorses. *Academy*, Nov. 10, 1888, p. 301.

raft[2] (råft), *n.* [A var. of *raff*, appar. by confusion with *raft*[1].] A miscellaneous collection or heap; a promiscuous lot: used slightingly: as, a *raft* of papers; a whole *raft* of things to be attended to. [Colloq., U. S.]

This last spring a *raft* of them [Irish maids] was out of employment. *Philadelphia Times*, Oct. 24, 1886.

raft[3] (råft), *n.* [Origin uncertain; cf. *raff*.] A damp fusty smell. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

raft[4]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *reave*.

raft-breasted (råft'bres'ted), *a.* In *ornith.*, ratite. *W. K. Parker.*

raft-dog (råft'dog), *n.* An iron bar with ends bent over and pointed, for securing logs together in a raft. The points are driven respectively into adjacent or juxtaposed logs, which are thus bonded to each other.

Raft-dog.

raft-duck (råft'duk), *n.* The scaup or blackhead duck, *Aithyia* or *Fuligula* or *Fulix marila*: so called in the United States from its flocking closely on the water, as if forming a raft of ducks. Also called *bluebill*, *shuffler*, and *flocking-fowl*. See cut under *scaup*.—**Red-headed raft-duck.** Same as *redhead*, 2.

rafte†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *reave*. *Chaucer.*

rafter[1] (råf'tèr), *n.* [< ME. *rafter*, *refter*, < AS. *ræfter*, pl. *ræftras*, *reftres* (= MD. *rafter* = MLG. *rafter*, *raffert*), a beam, rafter; with formative *-er*, from **ræft* = Icel. *raptr* (*raftr*) = Sw. Dan. *raft*, a rafter, beam: see *raft*.] 1. In *building*, one of the beams which give the slope of a roof, and to which is secured the lath or other framework upon which the slate or other outer covering is nailed. The rafters extend from the eaves to the ridge of the roof, abutting at their upper ends on corresponding rafters rising from the opposite side of the roof, or resting against a crown-plate or ridge-plate as the case may be. For the different kinds of rafters in a structure, see *roof*, and cuts under *curb-roof*, *jack-rafter*, and *pontoon*.

> Shepherd, I take thy word,
> And trust thy honest offer'd courtesy,
> Which oft is sooner found in lowly sheds
> With smoky *rafters* than in tap'stry halls.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 324.

2. Same as *carline*[4], 2.—3. In *anat.*, a trabecule or trabeculum: as, the *rafters* of the embryonic skull.—**Binding-rafter.** See *binding*.—**Intermediate rafter**, a rafter placed between the ordinary rafters, or between principal rafters, to strengthen a roof.—**Principal rafter**, a main timber in an assemblage of carpentry; especially, one of those rafters which are larger than the common rafters, and are framed at their lower ends into the tie-beam, and either abut at their upper ends against the king-post or receive the ends of the straining-beams when queen-posts are used. The principal rafters support the purlins, which again carry the common rafters: thus the whole weight of the roof is sustained by the principal rafters.

rafter[1] (råf'tèr), *v. t.* [< *rafter*[1], *n.*] 1. To form into or like rafters: as, to *rafter* timber.—2. To furnish or build with rafters: as, to *rafter* a house.

Buildyng an hous euen from the foundacion vnto the vttermoste *raftreyng* and reiring of the roofe.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 260. (*Davies.*)

3. In *agri.*, to plow, as a piece of land, by turning the grass side of the plowed furrow on a strip of ground left unplowed.

rafter[2] (råf'tèr), *n.* [< *raft*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who is employed in rafting timber, or transporting it in rafts, as from a ship to the shore.

How the 900 casual deal-porters and *rafters* live during . . . six months of the year . . . I cannot conceive.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 293.

rafter-bird (råf'tèr-bèrd), *n.* The beam-bird or wall-bird, *Muscicapa grisola*; the spotted flycatcher: from the site of its nest. [Eng.]

rafting-dog (råf'ting-dog), *n.* Same as *raft-dog*.

raft-like (råft'lik), *a.* Flat-bottomed or keelless, as the breast-bone of a bird; ratite.

raft-merchant (råft'mèr"chant), *n.* Same as *raft-merchant*.

raft-port (råft'pōrt), *n.* In some ships, a large square hole framed and cut immediately under the counter, or forward between the breast-hooks of the bow, for loading or unloading timber. See cut under *lumber-port*.

raft-rope (råft'rōp), *n.* A rope about three fathoms long, with an eye-splice, used for stringing seal-blubber to be towed to a whaling-vessel. A raft-rope is also sometimes used by a blubber-logged vessel for rafting or towing whale-blubber.

The horse-pieces [blubber of the sea-elephant] are strung on a *raft-rope* . . . and taken to the edge of the surf.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 119.

raftsman (råfts'man), *n.*; pl. *raftsmen* (-men). [< *raft's*, poss. of *raft*[1], + *man*.] A man employed in the management of a raft.

rafty (råf'ti), *a.* [< *raft*[3] + *-y*[1].] 1. Musty; stale.—2. Damp; muggy.—3. High-tempered; violent. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

rag[1] (rag), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *ragge*, pl. *ragges*, shred of cloth, rag; cf. AS. **raggig*, in neut. pl. *raggic*, shaggy, bristly, ragged, as applied to the rough coat of a horse (as if from an AS. noun, but prob. from the Scand. adj.); < Icel. *rögg*, shagginess (*raggathr*, shaggy), = Sw. *ragg*, rough hair (Sw. *raggig*, shaggy, Sw. dial. *raggi*, having rough hair, slovenly), = Norw. *ragg*, rough hair (*raggad*, shaggy); root unknown. The orig. sense 'shagginess' or 'roughness' is now more obvious in uses of *ragged*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A sharp or jagged fragment rising from a surface or edge: as, a *rag* on a metal plate; hence, a jagged face of rock; a rocky headland; a cliff; a crag.

And taking up their standing upon the craggie rockes and *ragges* round about, with all their might and maine defended their goods.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

2. A rock having or weathering with a rough irregular surface. [Eng.]

The material is Kentish *rag*, laid in regular courses, with fine joints. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 466.

> We wound
> About the cliffs, the copses, out and in,
> Hammering and clinking, chattering stony names
> Of shale and hornblende, *rag* and trap and tuff.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

3. In *bot.*: (*a*) A lichen, *Sticta pulmonaria* (see *hazel-crottles*). (*b*) Another lichen, *Parmelia saxatilis* (stone-rag). (*c*) A catkin of the hazel, or of the willow, *Salix caprea*. Also *raw*. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A torn, worn, or formless fragment or shred of cloth; a comparatively worthless piece of any textile fabric, either wholly or partly detached from its connection by violence or abrasion: as, his coat was in *rags*; cotton and linen *rags* are used to make paper, and woolen *rags* to make shoddy.

> Hir *ragges* thei anone of drawe, . . .
> She had bathe, she had reste,
> And was arraied to the beste.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i.

> Cowls, hoods, and habits with their wearers tossed,
> And flutter'd into *rags*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 491.

5. A worn, torn, or mean garment; in the plural, shabby or worn-out clothes, showing rents and patches.

If you will embrace Christ in his robes, you must not think scorn of him in his *rags*.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 111.

Drowsiness shall clothe a man with *rags*.
Prov. xxiii. 21.

> Trust me, I prize poor virtue with a *rag*
> Better than vice with both the Indies.
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, iv. 4.

The poore inhabitants were dispers'd, . . . some under tents, some under miserable hutts and hovells, many without a *rag* or any necessary utensills.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 5, 1666.

> The man forget not, though in *rags* he lies,
> And know the mortal through a crown's disguise.
> *Akenside*, Epistle to Curio.

6. Any separate fragment or shred of cloth, or of something like or likened to it: often applied disparagingly or playfully to a handkerchief, a flag or banner, a sail, the curtain of a theater, a newspaper, etc.

It cost three men's lives to get back that four-by-three flag—to tear it from the breast of a dead rebel—for the name of getting their little *rag* back again.
Walt Whitman, The Century, XXXVI. 827.

7. Figuratively, a severed fragment; a remnant; a scrap; a bit.

> So he up with his rusty sword,
> And chopped the old saddle to *rags*.
> *Saddle to Rags* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 207).

They [fathers] were not hearkened to, when they were heard, but heard perfunctorily, fragmentarily, here and there a *rag*, a piece of a sentence. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

Not having otherwise any *rag* of legality to cover the shame of their cruelty. *Fuller.*

8. A base, beggarly person; a ragamuffin; a tatterdemalion. [Colloq.]

> Lash hence these overweening *rags* of France,
> These famish'd beggars, weary of their lives.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 328.

Out of my doore, you Witch, you *Ragge*, you Baggage!
Shak., M. W. of W. (folio 1623), iv. 2. 194.

9. A farthing. *Halliwell.* [Eng. cant.]

> *Jac.* 'Twere good she had a little foolish money
> To rub the time away with.
> *Host.* Not a *rag*,
> Not a denier. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, iv. 2.

10†. A herd of colts. *Strutt.* [Prov. Eng.]—11. In *type-founding*, the bur or rough edge left on imperfectly finished type.—**Coral rag**, one of the limestones of the Middle Oölite, consisting in part of continuous beds of petrified corals.—**Hag, tag, and rag**†. See *hag*[3].—**Kentish rag.** See *Kentish*.—**Litmus on rags.** See *litmus*.—**Rag, tag, and bobtail**, a rabble; everybody indiscriminately. See *rag-tag*. [Colloq.]—**Rowley rag**, a basaltic rock occurring in the South Staffordshire coal-field, much quarried for road-mending. See *ragstone*.

II. *a.* Made of or with rags; formed from or consisting of refuse pieces or fragments of cloth: as, *rag* pulp for paper-making; a *rag* carpet.—**Rag baby.** (*a*) A doll made entirely of rags or scraps of cloth, usually in a very artless manner. (*b*) In *U. S. political slang*, the paper currency of the government; greenback money: so called with reference to the contention of the Greenback party, before and after the resumption of specie payments in 1879, in favor of making such money a full legal tender for the national debt and all other purposes.

Fortunately, the "specie basis" of the national banks is now chiefly paper—the *rag-baby*—three hundred and forty-six millions of greenbacks! *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 207.

Rag carpet, a cheap kind of carpeting woven with strips or shreds of woolen and other cloth, usually from worn-out garments, for the weft. A better kind is made with strips of list from new cloth, when it is also called *list carpet*.—**Rag money, rag currency**, paper money; circulating notes issued by United States banks or by the government: so called in depreciation or contempt, in allusion to the origin of the material, to the ragged appearance of paper money when much handled, and to its intrinsic worthlessness. [Slang.]

All true Democrats were clamorous for "hard-money" and against *rag-money*. *The Nation*, July 29, 1875, p. 66.

Rag paper. See *paper*.

rag[1] (rag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ragged*, ppr. *ragging*. [< *rag*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To become ragged; fray: with *out*.

Leather thus leisurely tanned and turned many times in the fat will prove serviceable, which otherwise will quickly fleet and *rag out*.
Fuller, Worthies, Middlesex, II. 312.

2. To dress; deck one's self: in the phrase *to rag out*, to dress in one's best. [Slang, U. S.]

A finely dressed woman *rags out*.
S. Bowles, Our New West, p. 506.

II. *trans.* 1. To make ragged; abrade; give a ragged appearance to, as in the rough-dressing of the face of a grindstone.

In straggling or *ragging* [a grindstone] the stone is kept running as usual. *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 422.

2. In *mining*, to separate by ragging or with the aid of the ragging-hammer. See *ragging*, 2.

rag[2] (rag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ragged*, ppr. *ragging*. [Prob. < *rag*[1], *n.*, 5. In another view, < Icel. *rægja*, calumniate, = AS. *wrēgan*, accuse: see *wray*.] To banter; badger; rail at; irritate; torment. Compare *bullyrag*. [Local.]

To *rag* a man is good Lincolnshire for chaff or tease. At school, to get a boy into a rage was called getting his rag out. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 38.

rag[3] (rag), *n.* [< Icel. *hregg*, storm and rain.] A drizzling rain. [Prov. Eng.]

rag[4] (rag), *n.* An abbreviation of *raginee*.

ragabash (rag'a-bash), *n.* [Also *raggabash*, *ragabrash*, Sc. *rag-a-buss*, *ragabush*; appar. a made word, vaguely associated with *rag*[1] or *ragamuffin*.] 1. A shiftless, disreputable fellow; a ragamuffin. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The most unalphabetical *raggabashes* that ever bred louse. *Discov. of a New World*, p. 81. (*Nares.*)

2. Collectively, idle, worthless people. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ragamuffin (rag'a-muf-in), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *raggemuffin*, *ragamofin*, *ragomofin*; erroneously analyzed *rag-a-muffin*, *rag of Muffins*; < ME. *Ragamoffyn*, the name of a demon, prob., like many other names of demons, merely fanciful. The present sense has been partly determined by association with *rag*[1]. For the sense 'demon,' cf. *ragman*[2].] **I.** *n.* 1†. [*cap.*] The name of a demon.

Ac rys vp, *Ragamoffyn*, and reche me alle the barres
The Belial thy bel-syre beot with thy damme.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 283.

2. An idle, worthless fellow; a vagabond; now, especially, a disreputably ragged or slovenly person: formerly used as a general term of reprehension.

I have led my *ragamuffins* where they are peppered.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 36.

Did that same tirralcall-tongu'd *rag-a-muffin*
Horace turne bald-pates out so naked?
Dekker, Humorous Poet.

Once, attended with a crew of *ragamuffins*, she broke into his house, turned all things topsy-turvy, and then set it on fire. *Swift*, Story of an Injured Lady.

3. A titmouse: same as *muffin*.

II. *a.* Base; beggarly; ragged or disorderly.

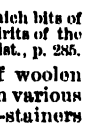
Here be the emperor's captains, you *ragamuffin* rascal, and not your comrades. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

Mr. Aldworth . . . turned over the rest of this *ragamuffin* assembly to the care of his butler.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, viii. 23. (*Davies.*)

ragamuffinly (rag'a-muf-in-li), *a.* [< *ragamuffin* + *-ly*[1].] Like a ragamuffin; marked by raggedness or slovenliness. [Rare.]

His attire was . . . shabby, not to say *ragamuffinly* in the extreme, . . . as to inherent disreputableness of appearance. *J. Fotheryill*, March in the Ranks, x.

rag-bolt (rag'bōlt), *n.* An iron pin with a barbed shank, chiefly used where a common bolt cannot be clinched. Also called *barb-bolt* and *sprig-bolt*.


Rag-bolts.

rag-bush (rag'bŭsh), *n.* In some heathen countries, a bush in some special locality, as near a sacred well, on which pieces of cloth are hung to propitiate the spirits supposed to dwell there. The rags are generally pieces torn from the garments of pilgrims or wayfarers.

There is usually a *rag-bush* by the well, on which bits of linen or worsted are tied as a gift to the spirits of the waters. *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 285.

rag-dust (rag'dust), *n.* The refuse of woolen or worsted rags pulverized and dyed in various colors to form the flock used by paper-stainers for their flock-papers.

rage (rāj), *n.* [< ME. *rage*, < OF. *rage*, *raige*, F. *rage*, F. dial. *raige* = Pr. *rabia*, *ratje* = Sp. *rabia* = Pg. *raiva*, *rabia* = It. *rabbia*, dial. *raggia*, madness, rage, fury, < ML. (and prob. LL.) *rabia*, a later form of L. *rabies*, madness, rage, fury, < *rabere*, be mad, rave, = Skt. √ *rabh*, seize. Cf. *rage*, *v.*, *enrage*, *ravel*[1], *rabies*, *rabid*, etc.] 1†. Madness; insanity; an access of maniacal violence.

Now, out of doubt Antipholus is mad. . . .
The reason that I gather he is mad,
Besides this present instance of his *rage*,
Is a mad tale he told to-day.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 3. 88.

2. Violent anger manifested in language or action; indignation or resentment excited to fury and expressed in furious words and gestures, with agitation.

Words well dispost
Have secrete powre t' appease inflamed *rage*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 26.

So he [Naaman] turned and went away in a *rage*.
2 Ki. v. 12.

Heaven has no *rage* like love to hatred turned,
Nor hell a fury like a woman scorned.
Congreve, Mourning Bride, iii. 8.

3. Extreme violence of operation or effect; intensity of degree, force, or urgency: used of things or conditions: as, the *rage* of a storm or of the sea; the *rage* of fever or of thirst.

And in wynter, and especially in lente, it ys mervelows flowyng with *rage* of watir that comyth with grett violence thorow the vale of Josophat.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 27.

Fear no more the heat o' the sun,
Nor the furious winter's *rages*.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).

Ere yet from rest or food we seek relief,
Some rites remain, to glut our *rage* of grief.
Pope, Iliad, xxii. 14.

4. Vehement emotion; generous ardor or enthusiasm; passionate utterance or eloquence.

Thurgh which her grete sorwe gan aswage;
She may not alwey duren in swich *rage*.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 108.

And your true rights be term'd a poet's *rage*,
And stretched metre of an antique song.
Shak., Sonnets, xvii.

The soldiers shout around with generous *rage*,
And in that victory their own presage.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 117.

Chill penury repressed their noble *rage*,
And froze the genial current of the soul.
Gray, Elegy.

5. Vehement desire or pursuit; ardent eagerness, as for the attainment or accomplishment of something; engrossing tendency or propensity: as, the *rage* for speculation, for social distinction, etc.

So o'er this sleeping soul doth Tarquin stay,
His *rage* of lust by gazing qualified.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 424.

What *rage* for fame attends both great and small!
Better be d—d than mentioned not at all.
Wolcot (*P. Pindar*), To the Royal Academicians.

In our day the *rage* for accumulation has apotheosized work. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 178.

Croquet, which is now so far lost in the mists of antiquity that men of thirty are too young to remember the *rage* for it, was actually not yet [1837] invented.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 88.

6. An object of general and eager desire or pursuit; fashion; vogue; fad: as, music is now all the *rage*. [Colloq.]—7†. A violent wind.

Therout cam a *rage* and such a vese
That it made al the gates for to rese.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1127.

=Syn. 2. *Vexation*, *Indignation*, etc. (see *anger*[1]); frenzy, madness, raving.

rage (rāj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raged*, ppr. *raging*. [< ME. *ragen*, < OF. *ragier*, *rager*, be furious, rage, romp, play, F. *rager*, Picard dial. *rabier*, be furious, rage, = Pr. *raviar*, *ratjar* = Sp. *rabiar* = Pg. *raivar* = Olt. *rabbiare*, be furious, < ML. *rabiare*, be furious, rage, < *rabia*, L. *rabies*, madness, fury, rage: see *rage*, *n.* Cf. *enrage*, *ravel*[1], *rabiate*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To be furious with anger; be excited to fury; be violently agitated with passion of any kind.

He inly *raged*, and, as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midriff with a stone.
Milton, P. L., xi. 444.

2. To speak with passionate utterance, or act with furious vehemence; storm; rave.

The fool *rageth*, and is confident. Prov. xiv. 16.

Poets, when they *rage*,
Turn gods to men, and make an hour an age.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

As hee was thus madde and *raging* against the true Religion. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 84.

I expect Mr. Tickler this evening, and he will *rage* if he miss his free-and-easy. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Feb., 1832.

3. To act violently; move impetuously; be violently driven or agitated; have furious course or effect: said of things: as, a *raging* fever; the storm *rages*; war is *raging*.

The chariots shall *rage* in the streets, they shall justle one against another in the broad ways. Nahum ii. 4.

Like the hectic in my blood he *rages*.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 3. 68.

If the Sickness *rage* in such Extremity at London, the Term will be held at Reading. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 22.

The storm of cheers and counter-cheers *rages* around him [Mr. Gladstone], as it can *rage* nowhere except in the House of Commons. *T. W. Reid*, Cabinet Portraits, p. 24.

4†. To frolic wantonly; play; frisk; romp.

When sche seyth galantys revell yn hall,
Yn here hert she thynkys owtrage,
Desyrynge with them to pley and *rage*,
And stelyth fro yow full prevely.
Relig. Antiq., I. 29. (*Halliwell.*)

On a day this hende Nicholas
Fil with this yonge wyf to *rage* and pleye.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 87.

She bygan to plaie and *rage*,
As who saith, I am well enough.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

5. To be very eager or anxious. [Rare.]

II. *trans.* To enrage; chafe; fret.

Deal mildly with his youth;
For young hot colts being *raged* do rage the more.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 70.

ragee, *n.* See *raggee*.

rageful (rāj'fûl), *a.* [< *rage* + *-ful*.] Full of rage; furious.

With *rageful* eyes she had him defend himself.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Nor thou be *rageful*, like a handled bee.
Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

rageman†, *n.* See *ragman*[3].

rag-engine (rag'en'jin), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a tank fitted with rotating cylindrical cutters or other devices for the rapid disintegration of rags to form paper-pulp.

rageous† (rā'jus), *a.* [Also *ragious*; < *rage* + *-ous*, perhaps by association with the unrelated *outrageous*.] Full of rage; furious.

Our Sauyour whiche redeemed vs with so great a price may not thincke that it longeth to hym to se vs peryshe, neyther to suffer the shippe of his churche to bee so shaken with many great and *ragious* flodes.
Bp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms.

rageousness† (rā'jus-nes), *n.* The quality of being rageous; fury. Also *ragiousness*.

What a *ragiousnes* is it, to set thy chastity common like an harlot, that thou maiest gather riches!
Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman, iii. 7.

ragery† (rā'jėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *ragerie*, < OF. *ragerie*, rage, anger, < *rager*, rage: see *rage*, *v.*] 1. Rage; an ebullition of fury.

Plucked off . . . in a *ragery*.
W. Browne, Shepherd's Pipe, i.

2. Wantonness; frolic.

He was al coltish, ful of *ragerye*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 603.

rag-fair (rag'fãr), *n.* A market for vending old clothes and cast-off garments.

ragg†, *n.* See *rag*[1].

ragga[2]**bash**, *n.* See *ragabash*.

ragged (rag'ed), *a.* [< ME. *ragged*, *raggyd*, shaggy, tattered, torn; < Icel. *raggathr* (= Norw. *raggad*), shaggy, < Icel. *rögg*, shagginess, = Norw. *ragg*, rough, uneven hair: see *rag*[1].] 1. Having a rough shaggy coat, as a horse or sheep; shaggy.

A *ragged* colt. *King Alisaunder*, l. 684.

What shepherd owns those *ragged* sheep?
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. 1.

2. Rough, uneven, or rocky, as a sea-bottom. —3. Roughly broken, divided, or disordered; having disjointed parts, or a confusedly irregular surface or outline; jagged; craggy; ruggedly uneven or distorted: often used figuratively.

My voice is *ragged*; I know I cannot please you.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 5. 15.

I am so bold as to call so piercing and so glorious an Eye as your Grace to view those poore *ragged* lines.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 57.

Then, foraging this Isle, long-promis'd them before,
Amongst the *ragged* cleeves those monstrous Giants sought.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 471.

We went somewhat out of ye way to see the towne of Bourbon l'Archambaut, from whose antient and *ragged* castle is deriv'd the name of the present Royal Family of France. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 24, 1644.

Ragged clouds still streamed the pale sky o'er.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 162.

4. Rent or worn into rags or tatters; tattered: frayed: as, a *ragged* coat; *ragged* sails.

He [the sheik] came out to us in a *ragged* habit of green silk, lined with fur.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 166.

5. Wearing torn or frayed clothes; dressed in rags or tatters.

Since noble arts in Rome have no support,
And *ragged* virtue not a friend at court.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii.

He . . . perhaps thinks that after all gipsies do not look so very different from other *ragged* people.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 58.

6. Shabby; ill-furnished.

In a small, low, *ragged* room . . . Margaret saw an old woman with a dish of coals and two tallow candles burning before her on a table. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 15.

7. In *her.*, same as *raguly*, especially of anything which is raguly on both sides. See *ragged staff*, below.—**Ragged staff**, in *her.*, a pale couped at each end and raguly on each side: more commonly represented as an actual knotted stick, or stout staff with short stumps of branches on each side.

The Earl of Warwick's *ragged staff* is yet to be seen pourtrayed in their church steeple. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

ragged-lady (rag'ed-lā'di), *n.* A garden flower, *Nigella Damascena.*

raggedly (rag'ed-li), *adv.* In a ragged condition or manner; roughly; brokenly.

Raggedly and meanly apparelled. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams (1693), p. 219. (*Latham.*)

Sometimes I heard the foxes as they ranged over the snow crust in moonlight nights, . . . barking *raggedly* and demoniacally like forest dogs. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 293.

raggedness (rag'ed-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ragged, in any sense.

Poor naked wretches, . . . How shall
Your loop'd and window'd *raggedness* defend you
From seasons such as these? *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 31.

ragged-robin (rag'ed-rob″in), *n.* The cuckoo-flower, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi.*

ragged-sailor (rag'ed-sā'lor), *n.* A plant of the genus *Polygonum:* same as *prince's-feather*, 2.

ragged-school (rag'ed-skōl), *n.* See *school*[1].

ragged-staff (rag'ed-staf), *n.* A kind of polyzoan, *Alcyonidium glutinosum* Also called *mermaid's-glove.*

Ragged-robin (*Lychnis Flos-cuculi*).
1, upper part of stem with inflorescence; 2, lower part of stem with rhizome; *a*, a fruit.

raggee (rag'ē), *n.* [Also *raggy, ragee;* < Hind. Canarese *rāgi.*] A grass, *Eleusine coracana*, a prolific grain-plant cultivated in Japan and parts of India.

raggery (rag'ėr-i), *n.* [< *rag*[1] + *-ery.*] Rags collectively; raggedness. [Rare.]

Grim, portentous old hags, such as Michael Angelo painted, draped in majestic *raggery.* *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxxv.

ragging (rag'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rag*[1], *v.*] 1. A method of fishing for the striped-bass, etc., in which a red rag is used as a fly. [U. S.] —2. In *mining*, the first and roughest separation of the ore (mixed with more or less vein-stone), by which the entirely worthless portion is selected and rejected. Nearly the same as *spalling;* but sometimes the latter term is used to designate a second and more thorough ragging, while *cobbing* may mean a still more thorough separation; but all are done with the hammer, without special machinery.

ragging-frame (rag'ing-frām), *n.* Same as *racking-table.*

raggle (rag'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *raggled*, ppr. *raggling.* [Freq. of *rag*[1].] To notch or groove irregularly.

raggle (rag'l), *n.* [< *raggle, v.*] A ragged piece; a torn strip.

Striding swiftly over the heavy snow, he examines each trap in turn, to find perhaps in one a toe, in another a nail, and in a third a splendid ermine torn to *raggles* by "that infernal carcajou." *Cosmopolitan*, Feb., 1888.

raggy† (rag'i), *a.* [< ME. **raggy*, < AS. *raggig* (pl. *raggie*), rough, shaggy, < Sw. *raggig*, shaggy, Sw. dial. *raggi*, rough-haired, slovenly, < *ragg*, rough hair, = Icel. *rögg*, shagginess: see *rag*[1].] Rough; rugged; rocky.

A stony and *raggy* hill. *Holland.*

raght†. Same as *raught*[1] for *reached.*

ragi (rag'ē), *n.* See *ragee.*

raginee (rag'i-nē), *n.* [Hind. *rāginī*, a mode in music (= Skt. *rāgiṇī*, possessing color or passion), cf. *rāg*, a mode in music, < Skt. *rāga*, coloring, color, feeling, passion; < √*raj*, be colored.] One of a class of Hindu melodies founded on fixed scales. Often contracted to *rag.*

ragingly (rā'jing-li), *adv.* In a raging manner; with fury; with violent impetuosity.

ragioust, ragiousnesst. See *rageous, rageousness.*

rag-knife (rag'nīf), *n.* In a rag-engine, one of the knives in the cylindrical cutter, working against those in the bed or bottom-plate.

raglan (rag'lan), *n.* [So called after Lord *Raglan*, commander-in-chief of the British forces in the Crimea.] A kind of loose overcoat, having very full sleeves, or a sort of cape covering the arms, worn about 1855 and later.

As it was quite dark in the tent, I picked up what was supposed to be my *raglan*, a water-proof light overcoat, without sleeves. *The Century*, XXXIX. 566.

rag-looper (rag'lö″pėr), *n.* An apparatus for knotting together strips and pieces of fabrics in making a rag carpet.

ragman[1] (rag'man), *n.*; pl. *ragmen* (-men). [< ME. *ragmann;* < *rag*[1] + *man.*] 1†. A ragged person.

Ragmann, or he that goythe wythe laggyd [var. *raggyd*] clothys, pannicius vel pannicia. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 421.

2. A man who collects or deals in rags.

ragman[2]†, *n.* [ME. **ragman, rageman, raggeman*, prob. < Icel. *ragmenni*, a craven (cf. *regimadhr*, a craven), < *ragr*, craven, cowardly (appar. a transposed form of *argr*, craven, cowardly, = AS. *earg*, cowardly: see *arch*[3]), + *madhr* (**mannr*), man, = E. *man.* Cf. *ragman-roll.*] 1. A craven. [Not found in this sense, except as in *ragman-roll* and the particular application in definition 2 following.]—2. The devil.

Fillus by the faders wil flegh with Spiritus Sanctus,
To ransake that *rageman* and reue hym hus apples,
That fyrst man deceyuede thorgh frut and false by-heste.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 122.

ragman[3]† (rag'man), *n.* [ME. *ragman, ragmon, rageman, ragemon, ragment*, a deed sealed, a papal bull, a list, a tedious story, a game so called: an abbr. of *ragman-roll*, q. v.] 1. Same as *ragman-roll*, 1.

He blessed hem with his breuet, and blered hure eyen,
And raghte with hus *ragman* rynges and broches.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 72.

Rede on this *ragmon*, and rewle yow theraftur.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 7. (*Halliwell.*)

The records in connexion with the financial operations of Richard II. and Richard III. make it clear that a *ragman* or *rageman*—I believe the word is spelled both ways—meant simply a bond or personal obligation. *The Academy*, Jan. 18, 1890, p. 47.

2. Same as *ragman-roll*, 2.

Mr. Wright . . . has printed two collections of ancient verses used in the game of *ragman.* *Halliwell.*

ragman-roll† (rag'man-rōl), *n.* [ME. **ragman-rolle, ragmane-roelle;* < *ragman*[2] + *roll*, *n.* Also *ragman's roll, ragman's rewe* (i. e. *row*). Hence by abbr. *ragman*[3], by corruption *rig-my-roll, rigmarole:* see *rigmarole.*] 1. A parchment roll with pendent seals, as an official catalogue or register, a deed, or a papal bull; hence, any important document, catalogue, or list. The name was applied specifically, and perhaps originally (in the supposed invidious sense 'the Cravens' Roll'), to the collection of those instruments by which the nobility and gentry of Scotland were tyrannically constrained to subscribe allegiance to Edward I. of England in 1296, and which were more particularly recorded in four large rolls of parchment, consisting of thirty-five pieces bound together, and kept in the Tower of London. (*Jamieson.*)

What one man emong many thousandes . . . hath so moche vacaunte tyme, that he male bee at leasure to tourne ouer and ouer in the bookes of Plato the *ragmannes rolles* . . . whiche Socrates doeth there vse? *Erasmus*, Pref. to Apophthegms, tr. by Udall.

The list of names in Fame's book is called *ragman roll* in Skelton, i. 420. *Halliwell.*

2. A game played with a roll of parchment containing verses descriptive of character, to each of which was attached a string with a pendant. The parchment being rolled up, each player selected one of the projecting strings, and the verse to which it led was taken as his description.

3. A written fabrication; a vague or rambling story; a rigmarole.

Mayster parson, I marvayll ye wyll gyve lycence
To this false knave in this audience
To publish his *ragman rolles* with lyes.
The Pardoner and the Frere (1533). (*Halliwell.*)

ragman's rewe†. Same as *ragman-roll*, 2.

These songes or rimes (because their originall beginnyng issued out of Fescennium) wer called in Latine Fescennina Carmina or Fescennini rythmi or versus; whiche I doe here translate (according to our English prouerbe) a *ragman's rewe* or a bible. For so dooe we call a long leste that railleth on any persone by name, or toucheth a bodie's honestee somewhat nere. *Udall's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 274.

ragman's roll† (rag'manz rōl), *n.* See *ragman-roll.*

rag-money (rag'mun″i), *n.* See *rag money*, under *rag*[1].

Ragnarök (rág'nȧ-rėk'), *n.* [< Icel. *ragna rökr*, 'twilight of the gods' (G. *götterdämmerung*): *ragna*, gen. of *rögn, regin*, neut. pl., the gods (= Goth. *ragin*, counsel, will, determination, > *ragineis*, counselor); *rökr*, twilight, dimness, vapor (see *reek*[1]); but orig. *ragna rök*, the history of the gods and the world, esp. with ref. to the last judgment, doomsday: *rök*, reason, judgment.] In *Scand. myth.*, the general destruction of the gods in a great battle with the evil powers, in which the latter and the earth also perish, followed by regeneration of all things through the power of the supreme God, and the reappearance of those gods who represent the regenerative forces of nature.

ragoa (ra-gō'ȧ), *n.* Same as *goa*, 1.

ragondin, *n.* The pelt or fur of the La Plata beaver or coypou, *Myopotamus coypus;* nutria.

ragoot, *n.* An obsolete English spelling of *ragout.*

ragout (ra-gö'), *n.* [Formerly spelled *ragoo* or *ragou*, in imitation of the F. pron., also *ragoust*, < OF. *ragoust*, F. *ragoût*, a stew, a seasoned dish, < *ragouster, ragoûter*, bring back to one's appetite; < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + *a-* (< L. *ad*), to, + *gouster*, F. *goûter*, < L. *gustare*, taste: see *gust*[2].] 1. A dish of meat (usually mutton or veal) and vegetables cut small, stewed brown, and highly seasoned.

Spongy Morells in strong *Ragousts* are found,
And in the Soupe the slimy Snail is drown'd.
Gay, Trivia.

And thus they bid farewell to carnal dishes,
And solid meats, and highly-spiced *ragouts*,
To live for forty days on ill-dress'd fishes.
Byron, Beppo, st. 7.

When he found her prefer a plain dish to a *ragout*, had nothing to say to her. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 29.

2. Figuratively, a spicy mixture; any piquant combination of persons or things.

I assure you she has an odd *Ragoût* of Guardians, as you will find when you hear the Characters. *Mrs. Centlivre*, Bold Stroke, ii.

rag-picker (rag'pik″ėr), *n.* 1. One who goes about to collect rags, bones, and other waste articles of some little value, from streets, ash-pits, dunghills, etc.—2. A machine for tearing and pulling to shreds rags, yarns, hosiery, old carpet, and other waste, to reduce them to cotton or wool staple; a shoddy-machine.—**Rag-pickers' disease** malignant anthrax.

ragshag (rag'shag), *n.* [A riming variation of *rag*, as if < *rag*[1] + *shag.*] A very ragged person; especially, one who purposely dresses in grotesque rags for exhibition. [Colloq.]

While the *Ragshags* were marching, . . . [he] caught his foot in his ragged garment and fell. *Conn. Courant*, July 7, 1887.

rag-shop (rag'shop), *n.* A shop in which rags and other refuse collected by rag-pickers are bought, sorted, and prepared for use.

rag-sorter (rag'sôr″tėr), *n.* A person employed in sorting rags for paper-making or other use.

The subjects were grouped as follows: six *ragsorters*, four female cooks, etc. *Medical News*, LIII. 600.

ragstone (rag'stōn), *n.* [< *rag*[1] + *stone.*] 1. In *Eng. geol.*, a rock forming a part of a series of rough, shelly, sandy limestones, with layers of marl and sandstone, occurring in the Lower or Bath Oölite. The shale series is sometimes called the *Ragstone* or *Ragstone series.*—2. In *masonry*, stone quarried in thin blocks or slabs.

rag-tag (rag'tag), *n.* [Also *tag-rag*, short for *tag and rag:* see *rag*[1], *tag*, *n.*, *tag-rag.*] Ragged people collectively; the scum of the populace; the rabble: sometimes used attributively. [Colloq.]—**Rag-tag and bobtail**, all kinds of shabby or shiftless people; persons of every degree of worthlessness; a disorderly rabble. [Colloq.]

Rag-tag and bobtail, disguised and got up with makeshift arms, hovering in the distance, have before now decided battles. *Gladstone*, Gleanings of Past Years, I. 169.

rag-turnsol (rag'tėrn″sol), *n.* Linen impregnated with the blue dye obtained from the juice of the plant *Chrozophora tinctoria*, used as a test for acids. See *turnsol*, 2.

ragulated (rag'ū-lā-ted), *a.* In *her.*, same as *raguly.*

raguled (rag-ū-lā'), *a.* Same as *raguly.*

raguled (rag'ūld), *a.* [< *ragul-y* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *raguly.*

raguly (rag'ū-li), *a.* [< Heraldic F. *ragulé;* < E. *rag*[1] + *-ul-* + *-é.*] In *her.*, broken into regular projections and depressions like battle-

ments, except that the lines make oblique angles with one another: said of one of the lines in heraldry, which is used to separate the divisions of the field or to form the boundary of any ordinary.

A Cross Raguly.

Ragusan (ra-gö'sąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ragusa* (see def.) + *-an*. Cf. *argosy*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Ragusa in Dalmatia, on the Adriatic, a city belonging to Austria, but for many centuries prior to the time of Napoleon I. an independent republic.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Ragusa.

ragweed (rag'wēd), *n.* 1. Any plant of the composite genus *Ambrosia;* especially, the common North American species *A. trifida*, the great ragweed or horse-cane, and *A. artemisiæfolia*, the Roman wormwood or hogweed. Both are sometimes called *bitterweed*. The former is commonly found on river-banks, has three-lobed leaves, and is sometimes 12 feet high. The latter, a much-branching plant from 1 to 3 feet high, with dissected leaves, grows everywhere in waste places, along roads, etc., and is troublesome in fields. Its pollen is regarded as a cause of hay-fever. The plants of this genus are monœcious, the flowers of the two sexes borne in separate heads, the female heads producing a single flower with the ovoid involucre closed over it. The flowers are greenish and inconspicuous. See *Ambrosia*, 2.

2. The ragwort or St.-James-wort, *Senecio Jacobæa*. [Prov. Eng.]

rag-wheel (rag'hwēl), *n.* 1. In *mach.*, a wheel having a notched or serrated margin.—2. A cutlers' polishing-wheel or soft disk made by clamping together a number of disks cut from some fabric.—**Rag-wheel and chain**, a contrivance for use instead of a band or belt when great resistance is to be overcome, consisting of a wheel with pins or cogs on the rim, and a chain in the links of which the pins catch. See cut under *chain-wheel*.

rag-wool (rag'wůl), *n.* Wool from rags; shoddy.

rag-work (rag'wėrk), *n.* 1. Masonry built with undressed flat stones of about the thickness of a brick, and having a rough exterior, whence the name.—2. A manufacture of carpeting or similar heavy fabric from strips of rag, which are either knitted or woven together. Compare *rag carpet*, under *rag*[1].

ragworm (rag'wėrm), *n.* Same as *mud-worm*.

ragwort (rag'wėrt), *n.* The name of several plants of the genus *Senecio;* primarily, *S. Jacobæa* of Europe and northern Asia. This is an erect herb from 2 to 4 feet high, with bright-yellow radiate heads in a compact terminal corymb; the leaves are irregularly lobed and toothed, whence the name. Also called *benweed, cankerweed, St.-James-wort, radia-dock, jacobæa*, etc.; in Ireland *fairies'-horse*. Sometimes *ragweed*.—**African ragwort**. See *Othonna*.—**Golden ragwort**, a North American plant, *Senecio aureus*, from 1 to 3 feet high, sometimes lower, bearing corymbs of golden-yellow heads in spring: very common and extremely variable. It is said to have been a favorite vulnerary with the Indians, and is by some regarded as an emmenagogue and diuretic. Also called *squaw-weed* and *liferoot*.—**Purple ragwort**, the purple jacobœa, *Senecio elegans*, a handsome garden species from the Cape of Good Hope: a smooth herb with pinnatifid leaves and corymbed heads, the rays purple, the disk yellow or purple.—**Sea-ragwort**. Same as *dusty-miller*, 2.—**Woolly ragwort**, *Senecio tomentosus* of the southern United States, a plant covered with scarcely deciduous hoary wool.

1, the upper part of the stem with the heads of golden ragwort (*Senecio aureus*); 2, the rhizome with the lower part of the stem and the leaves; *a*, the achene.

rahatet, *v. t.* An erroneous form of *rate*[1].

He neuer linned *rahatyng* of those persones that offred sacrifice for to haue good health of bodie.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 86. (*Davies.*)

Rahu (rä'hö), *n.* [Skt. *Rāhu;* derivation obscure.] In *Hindu myth.*, the demon that is supposed to be the cause of the eclipses of the sun and moon.

Raia (rā'ą), *n.* [NL., also *Raja*, < L. *raia*, a ray: see *ray*[2].] A genus of batoid selachians: used with various limits. (*a*) By the old authors it was extended to all the species of the order or suborder *Raiæ*. (*b*) By modern authors it is restricted to those *Raiidæ* (in the narrowest sense) which have the pectorals separated by the snout, the caudal rudimentary, and the ventrals distinct and notched. It comprises nearly 40 species, generally called *skates* or *rays*. See cuts under *skate* and *ray*[4].

Raiæ (rā'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *raia*, a ray: see *Raia*.] An order or suborder of selachians, comprising the rays or skates, and distinguished by the position of the branchial apertures on the lower surface of the body, and the depressed and disk-like trunk in combination with the outspread pectorals. Also called *Batoidei*.

raian (rā'ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Raia*(*a*) + *-an*.] Same as *raioid*.

raible (rā'bl), *v.* A Scotch form of *rabble*[1].

Wee Miller neist the guard relieves,
And orthodoxy *raibles*. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

raid (rād), *n.* [Also *rade;* < ME. *rade*, Northern form of *rode*, < AS. *rād*, a riding, = Icel. *reidh*, a riding, a raid: see *road*, of which *raid* is a variant, prob. in part from the cognate Icel. form.] 1. A hostile or predatory incursion; especially, an inroad or incursion of mounted men; a swooping assault for injury or plunder; a foray.

Then he a proclamation maid,
All men to meet at Inverness,
Throw Murray land to mak a *raid*.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 184).

So the ruffians growl'd,
Fearing to lose, and all for a dead man,
Their chance of booty from the morning's *raid*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Hence—2. A sudden onset in general; an irruption for or as if for assault or seizure; a descent made in an unexpected or undesired manner: as, a police *raid* upon a gambling-house. [Chiefly colloq.]

raid (rād), *v.* [< *raid*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To go upon a raid; engage in a sudden hostile or disturbing incursion, foray, or descent.

The Saxons were perpetually *raiding* along the confines of Gaul. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 153.

II. *trans.* 1. To make a raid or hostile attack upon; encroach upon by foray or incursion. Hence—2. To attack in any way; affect injuriously by sudden or covert assault or invasion of any kind: as, to *raid* a gambling-house. [Colloq.]—**To raid the market**, to derange prices or the course of trade, as on the stock-exchange, by exciting distrust or uncertainty with regard to values; disturb or depress prices by creating a temporary panic. [Colloq.]

raider (rā'dėr), *n.* [< *raid* + *-er*[1].] One who makes a raid; one engaged in a hostile or predatory incursion.

raign[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *reynen;* by apheresis for *arraign*[1] (ME. *araynen*, etc.).] To arraign.

And many other extorcioners and promoters in dyuers contreys within the reame was brought to London, and put in to prysons, and *reyned* at the Gyld Halle with Empson and Dudley. *Arnold's Chronicle*, p. xliv.

raign[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *reign*.

Raiidæ (rā'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Raia* + *-idæ*.] A family of hypotreme selachians, or *Raiæ*, typified by the genus *Raia;* the skates and rays proper. The species have a moderately broad rhombic disk, a more or less acute snout, the tail slender but not whip-like, and surmounted by two small dorsals without spines, and no electrical apparatus. The females are oviparous, eggs inclosed in quadrate corneous capsules being cast. In this respect the *Raiidæ* differ from all the other ray-like selachians. The species are quite numerous, and every sea has representatives. Formerly the family was taken in a much more extended sense, embracing all the representatives of the suborder except the saw-fishes. Also *Rajidæ*.

Raiinæ (rā-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Raia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of rays, coextensive with the family *Raiidæ* in its most restricted sense.

raikt, *v. i.* See *rake*[2].

rail[1] (rāl), *n.* [< ME. *rail, raile, rayl, *regel, *regol* (in comp. *regolsticke*, a ruler), partly < AS. *regol* (not found in sense of 'bar' or 'rail' except as in *regolsticca* (> ME. *regolsticke*), a ruler, a straight bar, but common in the derived sense 'a rule of action,' = MD. *reghel, rijghel, rijchel, richel*, a bar, rail, bolt, later *richgel*, a bar, shelf, D. *rijchel*, a bar, = MLG. *regel*, LG. *regel*, a rail, cross-bar, = OHG. *rigil*, MHG. *rigel*, G. *riegel*, a bar, bolt, rail, = Sw. *regel* = Dan. *rigel*, a bar, bolt; partly < OF. *reille, raille, roille, roile, reilhe, relle, rele*, a bar, rail, bolt, board, plank, ladder, plow-handle, furrow, row, etc., F. dial. *reille*, ladder, *reille, raille*, plowshare (< LG.); < L. *regula*, a straight piece of wood, a stick, bar, staff, rod, rule, ruler, hence a rule, pattern, model: see *rule*[1]. *Rail*[1] is thus a doublet of *rule*[1], derived through AS., while *rule*[1] is derived through OF., from the same L. word. Cf. *rail*[2].] 1. A bar of wood or other material passing from one post or other support to another. Rails, variously secured, as by being mortised to or passing through slots in their supports, etc., are used to form fences and barriers and for many other purposes. In many parts of the United States rail fences are commonly made of rails roughly split from logs and laid zigzag with their ends resting upon one another, every intersection so formed being often supported by a pair of crossstakes driven into the ground, upon which the top rails rest.

2. A structure consisting of rails and their sustaining posts, balusters, or pillars, and constituting an inclosure or line of division: often used in the plural, and also called a *railing*. The rails of massive stone, elaborately sculptured, which form the ceremonial inclosures of ancient Buddhist topes, temples, sacred trees, etc., in India, are among the most characteristic and important features of Buddhist architecture, and are the most remarkable works of this class known.

The Grownd within the *Rayles* must bee coveryd with blake Cloth.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 33.

There lyeth a white marble in form of a graves-stone, environed with a *rale* of brasse. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 127.

The Bharhut *rail*, according to the inscription on it, was erected by a Prince Vādha Pala. . . . The Buddh Gaya *rail* is a rectangle, measuring 131 ft. by 96 ft.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 85.

3. In *joinery*, a horizontal timber in a piece of framing or paneling. Specifically—(*a*) In a door, sash, or any paneled work, one of the horizontal pieces between which the panels lie, the vertical pieces being called *stiles*. See cut under *door*. (*b*) The course of pieces into which the upper ends of the balusters of a stair are mortised. (*c*) In furniture-making and fine joinery, any piece of the construction passing between two posts or other members of the frame: as, the head-*rail* or foot-*rail* in a bedstead. Hence—(*d*) A corresponding member in construction in other materials than wood, as a tie in brass or iron furniture.

4. *Naut.*, one of several bars or timbers in a ship, serving for inclosure or support. The *rail*, specifically so called, is the fence or upper part of the bulwarks, consisting of a course of molded planks or small timbers mortised to the stanchions, or sometimes to the timber-heads. The part passing round the stern is the *taffrail*. The *forecastle-rail, poop-rail*, and *top-rail* are bars extended on stanchions across the after part of the forecastle-deck, the fore part of the poop, and the after part of each of the tops, respectively. A *pin-rail* is part of a rail with holes in it for belaying-pins; and a *fife-rail* is a rail around the lower part of a mast, above the deck, with similar holes. The *rails of the head* are curved pieces of timber extending from the bows on each side to the hull of the head, for its support.

5. One of the iron or (now generally) steel bars or beams used on the permanent way of a railway to support and guide the wheels of cars and motors. The general form now most in use for steam-railways is that known as the *T-rail*. But, though these rails all have a section vaguely resembling the letter T, the proportions of the different parts and the weights of the rails are nearly as various as the railways themselves. In the accompanying diagram is shown a section of a rail weighing 75 pounds per yard in length, the weight of the length of one yard being the common mode of stating the weights of rails. These weights are in modern rails sometimes as great as 100 or more pounds per yard, the more recent tendency having been toward heavier locomotives and heavier rails. The cut shows the comparative dimensions of the various parts. (Compare *fish-joint, fish-plate*, and *fish*[1], *v. t.*, 8.) The curved junctions of the web with the head and the base are called the *fillets*.

Section of Rail.
a, head; *b*, web; *c*, base; the part *d* is at the inner side of the head, and made to correspond with the throat of the car-wheel.

6. The railway or railroad as a means of transport: as, to travel or send goods by *rail*. [Colloq.]

French and English made rapid way among the dragomanish officials of the *rail*.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 24.

On the question of *rail* charges a good deal might be written. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 319.

The tourists find the steamer waiting for them at the end of the *rail*. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 270.

7. In *cotton-spinning*, a bar having an up-and-down motion, by which yarn passing through is guided upon the bar and is distributed upon the bobbins.—**Adhesion of wheels to rails**. See *adhesion*.—**Capped rail**. See *cap*[1].—**Compound rail**, a railway-rail made in two longitudinal counterparts bolted together in such manner that opposite ends of each project beyond the other part to produce a lapping joint when the rails are spiked to the ties or sleepers. Also called *continuous rail*.—**Double-headed rail**, a railway-rail without flanges, with two opposite heads united by a web. It is always used with chairs, and by turning it upside down it can be used after the upper head has become so worn as to be useless.—**False rail**, in *ship-carp.*, a thin piece of timber attached inside of a curved head-rail in order to strengthen it.—**Fish-bellied rail**, a cast-iron railway-rail having a convex or downwardly arching under surface to strengthen its middle part, after the manner of some cast-iron beams and girders. It was introduced in 1805.—**Flat rail**, a railway-rail of cast-iron or wrought-iron fastened by spikes to longitudinal sleepers. The cast-iron flat rail was first used in 1776.—**Middle rail**, in *carp.*, that rail of a door which is on a level with the hand, and on which the lock is usually fixed, whence it is sometimes called the *lock-rail*. See cut under *door*.—**Pipe rail**, a rail of iron pipe joined by fittings as in pipe-fitting. Such rails, of iron or brass, are now much used in engine-rooms of ships, at the sides of locomotives, on iron bridges, elevated railways, etc.—**Pipe-rail fittings**, the screw-threaded fittings, including couplings, elbows, crosses, tees, flanges, etc., used in putting together pipe-railings, and usually of an ornamental pattern.—**Point-rail**, a pointed rail used in the construction of a railway-switch.—**Rail-drilling machine**, a machine for drilling holes in the web of steel rails for the insertion of fish-plate bolts.—**Rail-**

straightening machine, a portable screw-press for straightening bent or crooked rails or iron bars.—**Rail under** (*naut.*), with the lee rail submerged: as, the vessel sailed *rail under*.—**Rolled rail**, a rail made of wrought-iron or steel by rolling.—**Steel-headed rail**, a railway-rail having a wrought-iron base and web and a steel head. Such rails were too expensive for general use, and have given place to the Bessemer-steel rails. Also called *steel-topped rail*.—**Steel rail**, a rolled-steel railway-rail. The first steel rails were manufactured in England by Mushet in 1857. The development of the use of steel rails, stimulated by the invention of the celebrated Bessemer process for making cheap mild steel from which rails of far greater durability than those of wrought-iron can be manufactured, has been rapid, and has resulted in the substitution of steel rails for wrought-iron rails on nearly all important railways in the world.—**To ride on a rail**. See *ride*.—**Virginia rail fence**. Same as *snake fence* (which see, under *fence*).

rail[1] (rāl), *v.* [< ME. *railen*, *raylen* (= OHG. *rigilōn*, MHG. *rigelen*, G. *riegeln*), rail; cf. OF. *reillier*, *roillier*, *raillier*, inclose with rails, bar; from the noun. Cf. *rail*[2], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To inclose with rails: often with *in* or *off*.

The sayd herse must bee *raylyd* about, and hangyd with blake Cloth.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 33.

It is a spot *railed in*, and a piece of ground is laid out like a garden bed. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 101.

Mr. Langdon . . . has now reached the *railed* space.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 150.

2. To furnish with rails; lay the rails of, as a railway; construct a railway upon or along, as a street. [Recent.]

Fifty miles of new road graded last year, which was to receive its rails this spring, will not be *railed*, because it is not safe for the company to make further investments in that State. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 125.

II. *intrans.* To fish with a hand-line over the rail of a ship or boat. [Colloq.]

In England, the summer fishing for mackerel is carried on by means of hand lines, and small boats may be seen *railing* or "whiffing" amongst the schools of mackerel.
Nature, XLI. 180.

rail[2]† (rāl), *v. t.* [< ME. *railen*, *raylen*, < AS. as if **regolian* (= D. *regelen* = G. *regeln*), set in order, rule, < *regol* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *regel*, < L. *regula*, a rule: see *rail*[1], and cf. *rule*[1]. Cf. OF. *reillier*, *roillier*, rail, bar, also stripe, from the noun.] To range in a line; set in order.

Al watz *rayled* on red ryche golde nayles,
That al glytered & glent as glem of the sunne.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 603.

They were brought to London all *railed* in ropes, like a team of horses in a cart, and were executed, some at London, and the rest at divers places. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

Audley, Flammock, Joseph,
The ringleaders of this commotion,
Railed in ropes, fit ornaments for traitors,
Wait your determinations.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 1.

rail[3]† (rāl), *n.* [Early mod. E., also *rayle*; < ME. *rail*, *reil*, *regel*, < AS. *hrægel*, *hrægl*, a garment, dress, robe, pl. clothes, = OS. *hregil* = OFries. *hreil*, *reyl*, *reil* = OHG. *hregil*, clothing, garment, dress; root unknown.] 1. A garment; dress; robe: now only in the compound *night-rail*.—2. A kerchief.

Rayle for a womans neck, crevechief, en quarttre doubles. *Palsgrave.*

And then a good grey frocke,
A kercheffe, and a *raile*.
Friar Bacon's Prophesie (1604). (*Halliwell.*)

rail[3]† (rāl), *v. t.* [ME. *railen*; < *rail*[3], *v.*] To dress; clothe.

Reall *railled* with wel riche clothes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1618.

rail[4] (rāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rayle*; < OF. *raale*, *rasle*, F. *râle* (> G. *ralle*, Mil. *rallus*), F. dial. *reille*, a rail; so called from its cry; cf. OF. *rasle*, F. *râle*, a rattling in the throat; < OF. *raller*, F. *râler*, rattle in the throat, < MD. *ratelen*, rattle, make a noise: see *rattle*. Cf. also D. *rallen*, *rellen*, make a noise, Sw. *ralla*, chatter (*rallfågel*, a rail), Dan. *ralle*, rattle.] A bird of the subfamily *Rallinæ*, and especially of the genus *Rallus*; a water-rail, land-rail, marsh-hen, or crake. Rails are small marsh-loving wading birds, related to coots and gallinules. They abound in the marshes and swamps of most parts of the world, where they thread their way in the mazes of the reeds with great ease and celerity, the body being thin and compressed, and the legs stout and strong with long toes. They nest on the ground, and lay numerous spotted eggs; the young run about as soon as hatched. The common rail of Europe is *Rallus aquaticus*; the clapper-rail or salt-water marsh-hen of the United States is *R. crepitans*; the king-rail or fresh-water marsh-hen is *R. elegans*; the Virginia rail is *R. virginianus*, also called *red rail*, *little red-breasted rail*, *lesser clapper-rail*, *small mud-hen*, etc. Very generally, in the United States, the word *rail* used absolutely means the sora or soree, *Porzana carolina*, more fully called *rail bird*, *chicken-billed rail*, *English rail*, *Carolina rail*, *American rail*, *common rail*, *sora-rail*, *Jordan*, *Carolina crake*, *crake-gallinule*, etc. See *Crex*, *Porzana*, and cut under *Rallus*.—**Golden rail**, a snipe of the genus *Rhynchæa*; a painted-snipe or rail-snipe.—**Spotted rail**, the spotted crake, *Porzana maruetta*, also called *spotted skitty* and *spotted water-hen*.—**Weka rail**. See *Ocydromus*.

rail[5] (rāl), *v.* [Early mod. E. *rayle*; < OF. *railler*, F. *railler*, jest, deride, mock, = Sp. *rallar*, grate, scrape, vex, molest, = Pg. *ralar*, scrape, rub, vex, < L. as if **radulare*, dim. or freq. of *radere*, scrape, scratch: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1]. Cf. L. *rallum* (contr. of **radlum*), a scraper, *radula*, a scraping-iron: see *radula*. Hence *rally*[2], *raillery*.] **I.** *intrans.* To speak bitterly, opprobriously, or reproachfully; use acrimonious expressions; scoff; inveigh.

Thou *raylest* on, right withouten reason,
And blamest hem much for small encheason.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

Angels . . . bring not *railing* accusation against them.
2 Pet. ii. 11.

A certain Spaniard . . . *railed* . . . extremely at me.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 126.

With God and Fate to *rail* at suffering easily.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

=**Syn.** of *rail at*. To upbraid, scold or scold at or scold about, inveigh against, abuse, objurgate. *Railing* and *scolding* are always undignified, if not improper; literally, *abusing* is improper; all three words may by hyperbole be used for talk which is proper.

II.† *trans.* To scoff at; taunt; scold; banter; affect by railing or raillery.

Till thou canst *rail* the seals from off my bond,
Thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak so loud.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 139.

Such as are capable of goodness are *railed* into vice, that might as easily be admonished into virtue.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 4.

rail[6]† (rāl), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *rayle*; < ME. *railen*, *reilen*, *roilen*, flow, prob. a var. of *roilen*, roll, wander: see *roil*[1].] To run; flow.

Whan the Geaunte felt hym wounded and saugh the blode *raile* down by the liffe lye, he was nygh wode oute of witte. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 342.

I saw a spring out of a rocke forth *rayle*,
As clear as Christall gainst the Sunnie beames.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, l. 155.

rail-bender (rāl'ben"dėr), *n.* A screw-press or hydraulic press for straightening rails, or for bending them in the construction of railway-curves and -switches. The rail is supported upon two bearers, between which the pressure is applied. Also called *rail-bending machine*.

rail-bird (rāl'bėrd), *n.* The Carolina rail or sora, *Porzana carolina*. [U. S.]

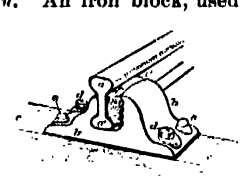
rail-bittern (rāl'bit"ėrn), *n.* One of the small bitterns of the genus *Ardetta*, as *A. neoxena*, which in some respects resemble rails. *Coues.*

rail-board (rāl'bōrd), *n.* A board nailed to the rail of a vessel engaged in fishing for mackerel with hand-lines.

rail-borer (rāl'bōr"ėr), *n.* A hand-drill for making holes in the web of rails for the fish-plate bolts.

rail-brace (rāl'brās), *n.* A brace used to prevent the turning over of rails or the spreading of tracks at curves, switches, etc., on railways.

rail-chair (rāl'chār), *n.* An iron block, used especially in Great Britain, by means of which railway-rails are secured to the sleepers. With the flat-bottomed rail common in the United States, chairs are not required, the rails being attached to the sleepers by spikes.



Double-headed Rail and Rail-chair, as used on the London and North-Western Railway, England

a, upper head of rail; *a'*, lower head of rail; *b*, chair; *c*, sleeper; *c'*, wedge of wood; *d*, wood-screws; *e*, spikes.

rail-clamp (rāl'-klamp), *n.* A wedge or tightening-key for clamping a rail firmly in a rail-chair, so as to prevent lateral play.

rail-coupling (rāl'kup"ling), *n.* A bar or rod connecting the opposite rails of a railway together at critical points, as curves or switches, where a firmer connection than is afforded by the sleepers is needed.

railer[1] (rā'lėr), *n.* [< *rail*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who makes or furnishes rails.

railer[2] (rā'lėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rayler*, < F. *railleur*, railer, jester, < *railler*, rail, jest, mock: see *rail*[5].] One who rails, scoffs, insults, censures, or reproaches with opprobrious language.

I am so far off from deserving you,
My beauty so unfit for your affection,
That I am grown the scorn of common *railers*.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

Junius is never more than a *railer*, and very often he is third-rate even as a *railer*. *John Morley*, Burke, p. 47.

rail-guard (rāl'gärd), *n.* 1. In English locomotives, one of two stout rods, reaching down to about two inches from the track, before a front wheel. In America the cow-catcher or pilot serves the same purpose.—2. A guard-rail.

railing (rā'ling), *n.* [< ME. *raylynge*; verbal n. of *rail*[1], *v.*] 1. Rails collectively; a combination of rails; a construction in which rails form an important part. Hence—2. Any openwork construction used as a barrier, parapet, or the like, primarily of wood, but also of iron bars, wire, etc.—**Post and railing**. See *post*[1].

railingly (rā'ling-li), *adv.* In a railing manner; with scoffing or opprobrious language.

railing-post (rā'ling-pōst), *n.* Same as *rail-post*.

railipotent (rā-lip'ō-tent), *a.* [Irreg. < *rail*[1] + *potent*, as in *omnipotent*.] Powerful in railing or vituperation, or as incentive to railing; extremely abusive. [Rare.]

The most preposterous principles have, in requital, shown themselves, as an old author phrases it, valiantly *railipotent*. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., Pref.

rail-key (rāl'kē), *n.* A wedge-piece used to clamp a rail to a chair by driving it in between the rail and the chair. Compare *rail-clamp*.

raillery (rāl'- or ral'ėr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. *raillerie*, *ralliery*, *rallery*; < F. *raillerie*, jesting, mockery, < *railler*, jest: see *rail*[5] and *rally*[2].] 1. Good-humored pleasantry or ridicule; satirical merriment; jesting language; banter.

Let *raillery* be without malice or heat. *B. Jonson.*

When you have been Abroad, Nephew, you'll understand *Raillery* better. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 16.

That conversation where the spirit of *raillery* is suppressed will ever appear tedious and insipid.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

2†. A jest. [Rare.]

They take a pleasing *raillery* for a serious truth.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 13. (*Davies.*)

railleur (ra-lyėr'), *n.* [F. *railleur*, railer, jester, mocker: see *railer*[2].] One who turns what is serious into ridicule; a jester; a banterer; a mocker.

The family of the *railleurs* is derived from the same original with the philosophers. The founder of philosophy is confessed by all to be Socrates; and he was also the famous author of all irony.
Bp. Sprat, Hist. Royal Soc.

railly (rā'li), *n.*; pl. *raillies* (-liz). [Dim. of *rail*[3].] Same as *rail*[3]. [Scotch.]

rail-post (rāl'pōst), *n.* In *carp.*: (*a*) A baluster for a stair-rail, hand-rail, or a balustrade. (*b*) A newel. Also called *railing-post*.

rail-punch (rāl'punch), *n.* A machine for punching holes in the webs of rails, and for analogous uses.

railroad (ral'rod), *n.* [< *rail*[1] + *road*.] A road upon which are laid one or more lines of rails to guide and facilitate the movement of vehicles designed to transport passengers or freight, or both. [In this sense the words *railroad* and *railway* (which are of about equal age) are synonymous; but the former is more commonly (and preferably) used in the United States, the latter now universally in England. In both countries steam-railroads are called *roads*, seldom *ways*. For convenience, the subject of railroads, and the various compound words, are treated in this dictionary under *railway*.]

The London "Courier," in detailing the advantages of *rail-roads* upon the locomotive steam engine principle, contains a remark relative to Mr. Rush, our present minister in London . . . : "Whatever parliament may do, they cannot stop the course of knowledge and improvement! The American government has possessed itself, through its minister, of the improved mode of constructing and making *rail-roads*, and there can be no doubt of their immediate adoption throughout that country."
Niles's Register, April 2, 1825.

Alas! even the giddiness attendant on a journey on this Manchester *rail-road* is not so perilous to the nerves as that too frequent exercise in the merry-go-round of the ideal world.
Scott, Count Robert of Paris, Int., p. xi. (Oct. 15, 1831).

On Monday I shall set off for Liverpool by the *railroad*, which will then be opened the whole way.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, II. 20.

Lady Buchan of Athlone writes thus in 1833: "I have a letter from Sir John, who strongly recommends my going by the *railroad*." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 379.

Commissioner of Railroads. See *commissioner*.—**Elevated railroad**. See *railway*.—**Railroad euchre**. See *euchre*.—**Underground railroad**. (*a*) See *underground railway*, under *railway*. (*b*) In the United States before the abolition of slavery, a secret arrangement for enabling slaves to escape into free territory, by passing them along from one point of concealment to another till they reached Canada or some other place of safety.

railroad (rāl'rōd), *v. t.* [< *railroad*, *n.*] To hasten or push forward with railroad speed; expedite rushingly; rush: as, to *railroad* a bill through a legislature. [Slang, U. S.]

A New York daily some time ago reported that a common thief . . . was *railroaded* through court in a few days. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 758.

The Alien act, that was *railroaded* through at the close of the last session. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 37.

railroader (rāl′rō-dėr), *n.* A person engaged in the management or operation of a railroad or railroads; one employed in or about the running of railroad-trains or the general business of a railroad. [U. S.]

The Inter-State Commerce Commission is endeavoring to harmonise the interests of shippers and *railroaders*.
The Engineer, LXVI. 18.

railroading (rāl′rō-ding), *n.* [< *railroad* + *-ing*[1].] The management of or work upon a railroad or railroads; the business of constructing or operating railroads. [U. S.]

Wonders in the science of *railroading* that the tourist will go far to see.
Harper's Weekly, XXXIII., Supp., p. 60.

railroad-worm (rāl′rōd-wėrm), *n.* The apple-maggot (larva of *Trypeta pomonella*): so called because it has spread along the lines of the railroads. [New Eng.]

rail-saw (rāl′sâ), *n.* A portable machine for sawing off railway-rails in track-laying and -repairing. The most approved form clamps to the rail to be sawn, its frame carrying a reciprocating segmental saw working on a rock-shaft, which is operated by laterally extending detachable rock-levers. It has mechanism which slowly moves the saw toward the rail. A rail can be cut off by it in fifteen minutes.

rail-snipe (rāl′snīp), *n.* A bird of the genus *Rhynchæa* (or *Rostratula*), as *R. capensis*, the Cape rail-snipe, also called *painted Cape snipe* and *golden rail*.

rail-splitter (rāl′split″ėr), *n.* One who splits logs into rails for making a rail fence. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States from 1861 to 1865, who in his youth had occasionally split rails, was sometimes popularly called *the rail-splitter*, and clubs of his partizans assumed the name *Rail-splitters*. [U. S.]

Yes: he had lived to shame me from my sneer,
To lame my pencil, and confute my pen;
To make me own this hind of princes peer,
This *rail-splitter* a true-born king of men.
Tom Taylor, Abraham Lincoln.

railway (rāl′wā), *n.* [< *rail*[1] + *way*.] 1. In *mech. engin.*, broadly, a way composed of one or more rails, or lines of rails, for the support, and commonly also for the direction of the motion, of a body carried on wheels adapted to roll on the rail or rails, or lines of rails. The wheels of railway-cars are now more usually flanged; but in railways forming parts of machines they are sometimes grooved, or they may run in grooves formed in the rails.

2. A way for the transportation of freight or passengers, or both, in which vehicles with flanged or grooved wheels are drawn or propelled on one or more lines of rails that support the wheels of the vehicles, and guide their course by the lateral pressure of the rails against the wheels; a railroad. (See *railroad*.) The parts of an ordinary passenger- and freight-railway proper are the road bed, ballast, sleepers, rails, rail-chairs, splices, spikes, switches and switch mechanism, collectively called *permanent way*, and the signals; but in common and accepted usage the meaning of the terms *railway* and *railroad* has been extended to include not only the permanent way, but everything necessary to its operation, as the rolling-stock and buildings, including stations, warehouses, round-houses, locomotive-shops, car-shops, and repair-shops, and also all other property of the operating company, as stocks, bonds, and other securities. Most existing railways employ steam-locomotives; but systems of propulsion by endless wire ropes or cables, by electric locomotives, and by electromotors placed on individual cars to which electricity generated by dynamos at suitable stations is supplied from electrical conductors extending along the line, or from storage-batteries carried by the cars, have recently made notable progress. Horse-railways or tramways, in which the cars are drawn by horses or mules, are also extensively used for local passenger and freight traffic; but in many places such railways are now being supplanted by electric or cable systems.

Railway.—A new iron *railway* has been invented in Bavaria. On an exactly horizontal surface, on this improvement, a woman, or even a child, may, with apparent ease, draw a cart loaded with more than six quintals. . . . It is proved that those iron railings are two thirds better than the English, and only cost half as much.
Niles's Register, Jan. 26, 1822.

Abandonment of railway. See *abandonment*.—**Aërial, Archimedean, atmospheric, centripetal, electric railway.** See the adjectives.—**Elevated railway**, or *elevated railroad*, in contradistinction to *surface railway*, an elevated structure, in form analogous to a bridge, used in New York and elsewhere for railway purposes, to avoid obstruction of surface roadways. The elevated structures are usually made of a good quality of steel and iron, and cars are moved on them either by steam-locomotives or by cable-traction, more commonly the former. Electricity has also been applied to the propulsion of cars on elevated railways.—**Inclined railway**, a railway having such a steep grade that special means other than ordinary locomotive driving-wheels are necessary for drawing or propelling cars on it. The use of locomotives with gripping-wheels engaging a rail extending midway between the ordinary rails, or having a pinion engaging the teeth of a rack-rail similarly placed, is a feature of many such railways. Cables operated by a stationary engine are also used.—**Marine railway.** See *marine*.—**Military railway**, a railway equipped for military service. Armored locomotives, and armor-plated cars having port-holes for rifles and some of them carrying swivel-guns, are prominent features of a military railway outfit.—**Pneumatic railway.** (*a*) A railway in which cars are propelled by air-pressure behind them. In one form of pneumatic railway the cars were pushed like pistons through a tunnel by pressure of air on the rear. The system failed of practical success from the difficulties met with in the attempt to carry it out on a large scale. Also called *atmospheric railway* (which see, under *atmospheric*). (*b*) A railway in which cars are drawn by pneumatic locomotives. Scarcely more success has been reached in this method than in that described above.—**Portable railway**, or *portable railroad*, a light railway-track made in detachable sections, or otherwise constructed so that it may be easily taken up, carried about, and transported to a distance, for use in military operations, in constructing roads, in building operations, in making excavations, etc. The rails are frequently of wood, or of wood plated with iron.—**Prismoidal railway**, a railway consisting of a single continuous beam or truss supported on posts or columns. The engine and cars run astride of the beam, the former being provided with grip-wheels to obtain the hold on the track requisite for draft.—**Railway brain**, a term applied to certain cases developed by railway accident, in which a traumatic neurosis is believed to be of cerebral origin.—**Railway Clauses Consolidation Act**, an English statute of 1845 (8 and 9 Vict., c. 20) consolidating the usual statutory provisions applicable to railway corporations, enabling them to take private property, and giving them special rights or special duties.—**Railway cut-off saw.** See *saw*[1].—**Railway post-office.** See *post-office*.—**Railway scrip.** See *scrip*.—**Railway spine**, an affection of the spine resulting from concussion produced by a railway accident. See under *spine*.

The *railway spine* has taken its place in medical nomenclature.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 22.

Underground railway, a railway running through a continuous tunnel, as under the streets or other parts of a city; a subterranean railway.

railway-car (rāl′wā-kär), *n.* Any vehicle in general (the locomotive or other motor and its tender excepted) that runs on a railway, whether for the transportation of freight or of passengers.

railway-carriage (rāl′wā-kar″āj), *n.* A railway-car for passenger-traffic. [Eng.]

railway-chair (rāl′wā-chār), *n.* Same as *rail-chair*.

railway-company (rāl′wā-kum″pą-ni), *n.* A stock company, usually organized under a charter granted by special legislative enactment, for the purpose of constructing and operating a railway, and invested with certain special powers, as well as subject to special restrictions, by the terms of its charter.

railway-crossing (rāl′wā-krôs″ing), *n.* 1. An intersection of railway-tracks.—2. The intersection of a common roadway or highway with the track of a railway.

railway-frog (rāl′wā-frog), *n.* See *frog*[2], 2.

railway-slide (rāl′wā-slīd), *n.* A turn-table. [Eng.]

railway-stitch (rāl′wā-stich), *n.* 1. In *crochet*, same as *tricot-stitch*.—2. In *embroidery*, a simple stitch usually employed in white embroidery, or with floss or filoselle.—3. In worsted-work or Berlin-wool work, a kind of stitch used on leviathan canvas, large and loose, and covering the surface quickly.

railway-switch (rāl′wā-swich), *n.* See *switch*.

railway-tie (rāl′wā-tī), *n.* See *tie*.

railway-train (rāl′wā-trān), *n.* See *train*.

raim (rām), *v. t.* Same as *ream*[2].

raiment (rā′ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rayment*; < ME. *raiment*, *rayment*, short for *arayment*, later *arraiment*, mod. *arrayment*: see *arrayment*. Cf. *ray*, by apheresis for *array*.] That in which one is arrayed or clad; clothing; vesture; formerly sometimes, in the plural, garments. [Now only poetical or archaic.]

On my knees I beg
That you'll vouchsafe me *raiment*, bed, and food.
Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 158.

Truth's Angel on horseback, his *raiment* of white silk powdered with stars of gold.
Middleton, Triumphs of Truth.

=**Syn.** Clothes, dress, attire, habiliments, garb, costume, array. These words are all in current use, while *raiment* and *vesture* have a poetic or antique sound.

raimondite (rā′mon-dīt), *n.* [Named after A. *Raimondi*, an Italian scientist who spent many years in exploring Peru.] A basic sulphate of iron, occurring in hexagonal tabular crystals of a yellow color.

rain[1] (rān), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rayne*, < ME. *rein*, *reyn*, *reyne*, *reane*, *regn*, *rien*, *ren*, *ran*, < AS. *regn* (often contr. *rēn*) = OS. *regan*, *regin* = OFries. *rein* = D. *regen* = MLG. *regen* = OHG. *regan*, MHG. *regen*, G. *regen* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *regn* = Goth. *rign*, rain; cf. L. *rigare*, moisten (see *irrigation*), Gr. *βρέχειν*, wet (see *embrocation*).] 1. The descent of water in drops through the atmosphere, or the water thus falling. In general, clouds constitute the reservoir from which rain descends, but the fall of rain in very small quantities from a cloudless sky is occasionally observed. The aqueous vapor of the atmosphere, which condenses into cloud, and falls as rain, is derived from the evaporation of water, partly from land, but chiefly from the vast expanse of the ocean. At a given temperature, only a certain amount of aqueous vapor can be contained in a given volume, and when this amount is present the air is said to be saturated. If the air is then cooled below this temperature, a part of the vapor will be condensed into small drops, which, when suspended in the atmosphere, constitute clouds. Under continued cooling and condensation, the number and size of the drops increase until they begin to descend by their own weight. The largest of these, falling fastest, unite with smaller ones that they overtake, and thus drops of rain are formed whose size depends on the thickness and density of the cloud and on the distribution of electrical stress therein. Sometimes the rate of condensation is so great that the water appears to fall in sheets rather than in drops, and then the storm is popularly called a *cloud-burst*. It is now generally held that dynamic cooling (that is, the cooling of air by expansion, when raised in altitude, and thereby brought under diminished pressure), if not the sole cause of rain, is the only cause of any importance, and that other causes popularly appealed to—such as the intermingling of warm and cold air, contact with cold mountain-slopes, etc.—are either inoperative or relatively insignificant. The requisite ascent of air may be occasioned either by convection currents, a cyclonic circulation, or the upward deflection of horizontal currents by hills or mountains; and rain may be classified as *convective*, *cyclonic*, or *orographic*, according as the first, second, or third of these methods is brought into operation to produce it. The productiveness of the soil and the maintenance of life in most parts of the earth depend largely upon an adequate fall of rain. In some regions it is more or less evenly distributed throughout the year, in others it is confined to a part of the year (the rainy season), and in others still it is entirely absent, or too slight for need, according to variation of local atmospheric conditions. In a ship's log-book abbreviated *r*.

A muchel wind alith mid a lutel *rein*.
Ancren Riwle, p. 246.

Also a man that was born in thys yle told vs that they had no *Rayne* by the space of x months; they sow ther whete with owt *Rayne*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 61.

2. Figuratively—(*a*) A fall of any substance through the atmosphere in the manner of rain, as of blossoms or of the pyrotechnic stars from rockets and other fireworks. *Blood-rain* is a fall of fragments of red algæ or the like, raised in large quantities by the wind and afterward precipitated. *Sulphur-rain* or *yellow rain* is a similar precipitation of the pollen of fir-trees, etc. (*b*) A shower, downpour, or abundant outpouring of anything.

Whilst Wealth it self doth roll
In to her bosom in a golden *Rain*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 38.

The former and the latter rain, in Palestine, the rains of autumn and of spring; hence, rain in its due season.—**The Rains**†, a tract of the Atlantic ocean formerly so called. See the quotation.

Crossing toward the west, from Africa, it is now known that between about five and fifteen north latitude is a space of ocean, nearly triangular, the other limit being about twenty (long.) and ten (lat.), which used to be called by the earlier navigators *the Rains*, on account of the calms and almost incessant rain always found there.
Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 115.

=**Syn. 1.** *Rain*, *Haze*, *Fog*, *Mist*, *Cloud*. A *cloud* resting upon the earth is called *mist* or *fog*. In *mist* the globules are very fine, but are separately distinguishable, and have a visible motion. In *fog* the particles are separately indistinguishable, and there is no perceptible motion. A *dry fog* is composed largely of dust-particles on which the condensed vapor is too slight to occasion any sense of moisture. *Haze* differs from *fog* and *cloud* in the greater microscopic minuteness of its particles. It is visible only as a want of transparency of the atmosphere, and in general exhibits neither form, boundary, nor locus. Thus, among *haze*, *fog*, *mist*, and *rain*, the size of the constituent particles or globules is a discriminating characteristic, though frequently cloud merges into fog or mist, and mist into rain, by insensible gradations.

rain[1] (rān), *v.* [< ME. *raynen*, *reinen*, *reynen*, *regnen*, *rinen*, *rynen* (pret. *rainde*, *reinede*, *rinde*; sometimes strong, *ron*, *roon*), < AS. *rignan*, rarely *regnan*, usually contracted *rinan*, *rȳnan* (pret. *rinde*; rarely strong, *rān*), = D. *regenen* = MLG. *regenen* = OHG. *reganōn*, *regonōn*, MHG. *regenen*, G. *regnen* = Icel. *regna*, *rigna* = Sw. *regna* = Dan. *regne* = Goth. *rignjan*, rain; from the noun: see *rain*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To fall in drops through the air, as water: generally used impersonally.

There *it reyneth* not but litylle in that Contree; and for that Cause they have no Watre, but zif it be of that Flood of that Ryvere.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 45.

Evermore so sterneliche *it ron*,
And blew therwith so wonderliche loude,
That wel neighe no man heren other koude.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 677.

And in Elyes tyme heuene was yclosed,
That no reyne ne *rone*.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 66.

The rain *it raineth* every day.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 401.

2. To fall or drop like rain: as, tears *rained* from their eyes.

The Spaniards presented a fatal mark to the Moorish missiles, which *rained* on them with pitiless fury.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

Down *rained* the blows upon the unyielding oak.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 252.

II. *trans.* To pour or shower down, like rain from the clouds; pour or send down abundantly.

Behold, I will *rain* bread from heaven for you. Ex. xvi. 4.

Does he *rain* gold, and precious promises,
Into thy lap? *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

Why, it *rains* princes; though some people are disappointed of the arrival of the Pretender.
Walpole, Letters, II. 24.

To rain cats and dogs. See *cat*[1].

rain[2] (rān), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A ridge. *Halliwell.*—2. A furrow. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

They reaped the corne that grew in the *raine* to serve that turne, as the corne in the ridge was not readie.
Wynne, History of the Gwedir Family, p. 87. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rain[3]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rein*[1].

rainball (rān'bâl), *n.* One of the festoons of the mammato-cumulus, or pocky cloud: so called because considered to be a sign of rain. [Prov. Eng.]

rainband (rān'band), *n.* A dark band in the solar spectrum, situated on the red side of the D line, and caused by the absorption of that part of the spectrum by the aqueous vapor of the atmosphere. The intensity of the rainband varies with the amount of vapor in the air, and is thus of some importance as an indication of rain. Direct-vision spectroscopes of moderate dispersion are best adapted for observing it. Pocket instruments of this kind, designed for the purpose, are called *rainband-spectroscopes.*

At every hour, when there is sufficient light, the intensity of the *rainband* is observed and recorded.
Nature, XXXV. 589.

rain-bird (rān'bėrd), *n.* [< ME. *reyne-bryde*; < *rain*[1] + *bird*[1].] A bird supposed to foretell rain by its cries or actions, as the rain-crow. Many birds become noisy or uneasy before rain, the popular belief having thus considerable foundation in fact. (*a*) The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.* Also *rain-fowl*, *rain-pie.* [Eng.] (*b*) The large ground-cuckoo of Jamaica, *Saurothera vetula*; also, a related cuckoo, *Piaya pluvialis.*

rainbow (rān'bō), *n.* [< ME. *reinbowe*, *reinboge*, *renboge*, < AS. *regn-boga*, *rēnboga* (= OFries. *reinboga* = D. *regenboog* = MLG. *regenboge*, *regensboge* (cf. LG. *water-boog*) = OHG. *reganbogo*, MHG. *regenboge*, G. *regenbogen* = Icel. *regnbogi* = Sw. *regnbåge* = Dan. *regnbue*), < *regn*, rain, + *boga*, bow: see *rain*[1] and *bow*[3], *n.*] 1. A bow, or an arc of a circle, consisting of the prismatic colors, formed by the refraction and reflection of rays of light from drops of rain or vapor, appearing in the part of the heavens opposite to the sun. When large and strongly illuminated, the rainbow presents the appearance of two concentric arches, the inner being called the *primary* and the outer the *secondary* rainbow. Each is formed of the colors of the solar spectrum, but the colors are arranged in reversed order, the red forming the exterior ring of the primary bow and the interior of the secondary. The primary bow is formed by rays of the sun that enter the upper part of falling drops of rain, and undergo two refractions and one reflection; the secondary, by rays that enter the under part of rain-drops, and undergo two refractions and two reflections. Hence, the colors of the secondary bow are fainter than those of the primary. The rainbow is regarded as a symbol of divine beneficence toward man, from its being made the token of the covenant that the earth should never again be destroyed by a flood (Gen. ix. 13–17). Smaller bows, sometimes circular and very brilliant, are often seen through masses of mist or spray, as from a waterfall or from waves about a ship. (See *fog-bow.*) The moon sometimes forms a bow or arch of light, more faint than that formed by the sun, and called a *lunar rainbow.*

Thanne ic ofe[r]-téo hefenes mid wlcne. thanne bith atáwed min *rén boge.* betwuxe than folce [vel wlcne]. thanne beo ic gemenéged mines weddes. that ic nelle henon forth mancyn. mid watere adrenche.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), 1st ser., xxiv. 225. (*Rich.*)

Taunede [showed] him in the wa[l]kene a-buuen
Rein-bowe. *Genesis and Exodus*, l. 637.

When in Heav'n I see the *Rain-bowe* bent,
I hold it for a Pledge and Argument.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

Intersecting *rainbows* are not uncommon. They require, of course, for their production, two sources of parallel rays; and they are seen when, behind the spectator, there is a large sheet of calm water. *Tait*, Light, § 165.

2. In *her.*, the representation of a half-ring divided into seven concentric narrow rings and arched upward, each end resting on a clump of clouds. To avoid the difficulty of finding seven different tinctures, the number of concentric rings is sometimes diminished to three, usually *azure*, *or*, and *gules*—that is, blue, gold, and red.

3. In *ornith.*, a humming-bird of the genus *Diphlogena*, containing two most brilliantly plumaged species, *D. iris* of Bolivia, and *D. hesperus* of Ecuador.—4. The rainbow-fish.—**Rainbow style**, a method of calico-printing in which the colors are blended with one another at the edges.—**Spurious** or **supernumerary rainbow**, a bow always seen in connection with a fine rainbow, lying close inside the violet of the primary bow, or outside that of the secondary one. Its colors are fainter and less pure, as they proceed from the principal bow, and finally merge in the diffused white light of the primary bow, and outside the secondary.

rainbow-agate (rān'bō-ag'āt), *n.* An iridescent variety of agate.

rainbow-darter (rān'bō-där'tėr), *n.* The soldier-fish or blue darter, *Pæcilichthys cæruleus*, of gorgeous and varied colors, about 2¼ inches long, found in the waters of the Mississippi basin; as a book-name, any species of this genus.

rainbowed (rān'bōd), *a.* [< *rainbow* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Formed by or like a rainbow.—2. Encircled with a rainbow or halo. *Davies.*

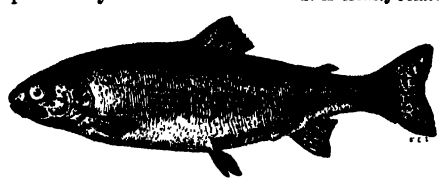
See him stand
Before the altar, like a *rainbowed* saint.
Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy, i. 3.

rainbow-fish (rān'bō-fish), *n.* One of several different fishes of bright or varied coloration. (*a*) The blue darter, *Pæcilichthys cæruleus.* [U. S.] (*b*) A sparoid fish, *Scarus* or *Pseudoscarus quadrispinosus.* [Bermuda.]

rainbow-hued, rainbow-tinted (rān'bō-hūd, -tin'ted), *a.* Having hues or tints like those of a rainbow.

rainbow-quartz (rān'bō-kwârts), *n.* An iridescent variety of quartz.

rainbow-trout (rān'bō-trout), *n.* A variety or subspecies of the Californian *Salmo gairdneri*, specifically called *S. irideus.* It is closely related



Rainbow-trout (*Salmo irideus*).

to the brook-trout of Europe, but not to that of the United States. It has been quite widely distributed by pisciculturists. In the breeding season its colors are resplendent, giving rise to the popular name.

rainbow-worm (rān'bō-wėrm), *n.* A species of tetter, the *herpes iris* of Bateman.

rainbow-wrasse (rān'bō-ras), *n.* A labroid fish, *Coris julis*, the only British species of that genus: so called from its bright and varied colors.

rain-box (rān'boks), *n.* A device in a theater for producing an imitation of the sound of falling rain.

rain-chamber (rān'chām'bėr), *n.* An attachment to a furnace, hearth, or smelting-works in which the fumes of any metal, as lead, are partly or entirely condensed by the aid of water.

rain-chart (rān'chärt), *n.* A chart or map giving information in regard to the fall and distribution of rain in any part or all parts of the world. Also called *rain-map.*

rain-cloud (rān'kloud), *n.* Any cloud from which rain falls: in meteorology called *nimbus.* Two general classes may be distinguished—(*a*) cumulo-nimbus, where rain falls from cumulus clouds, generally in squalls or showers, and (*b*) strato-nimbus, where rain falls from stratus clouds. The name is sometimes especially given, in a more restricted sense, to the ragged, detached masses of cumulus (called by Poey *fracto-cumulus*), or to the low, torn fragments of cloud called *scud*, which are characteristic associates of rain-storms. See cut under *cloud.*

rain-crow (rān'krō), *n.* A tree-cuckoo of the genus *Coccygus*, either *C. americanus* or *C. erythrophthalmus*: so named from its cries, often heard in lowering weather, and supposed to predict rain. [Local, U. S.]

raindeer†, *n.* See *reindeer.*

rain-doctor (rān'dok''tor), *n.* Same as *rain-maker.*

rain-door (rān'dōr), *n.* In Japanese houses, one of the external sliding doors or panels in a veranda which are closed in stormy weather and at night.

raindrop (rān'drop), *n.* [< ME. *raindrope* (also *reines drope*), < AS. *regndropa* (= D. dim. *regendroppel*, *regendruppel* = OHG. *regentropfo*, MHG. G. *regentropfen* = Sw. *regndroppe* = Dan. *regndraabe*, raindrop), < *regn*, rain, + *dropa*, drop: see *rain*[1] and *drop*, *n.*] A drop of rain.—**Raindrop glaze**, in *ceram.*, a glaze with very slight drop-like bosses, used for porcelain.

raine†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *reign.*

raines[1]†, *n. pl.* An obsolete spelling of *reins.*

raines[2]†, *n.* [Also *raynes*, *reins*; < *Rennes* (see def.).] A kind of linen or lawn, manufactured at Rennes in France.

She should be apparelled beautifully with pure white silk, or with most fine *raines.*
Bale, Select Works, p. 542. (*Davies.*)

rainfall (rān'fâl), *n.* 1. A falling of rain; a shower.—2. The precipitation of water from clouds; the water, or the amount of water, coming down as rain. The rainfall is measured by means of the pluviometer or rain-gage. The average rainfall of a district includes the snow, if any, reduced to its equivalent in water.—**Rainfall chart**, an isohyetal chart. See *isohyetal.*

rain-fowl (rān'foul), *n.* [< ME. *reyn fowle*; < *rain*[1] + *fowl*[1].] 1. Same as *rain-bird* (*a*). [Eng.]—2. The Australian *Scythrops novæ-hollandiæ.*

rain-gage (rān'gāj), *n.* An instrument for collecting and measuring the amount of rainfall at a given place. Many forms have been used; their size has been a few square inches or square feet in area, and their material has been sheet-metal, porcelain, wood, or glass. The form adopted by the United States Signal Service consists of three parts—(*a*) a funnel-shaped receiver, having a turned brass rim 8 inches in diameter; (*b*) a collecting tube, made of seamless brass tubing of 2.53 inches inside diameter, making its area one tenth that of the receiving surface; and (*c*) a galvanized iron overflow-cylinder, which in time of snow is used alone as a snow-gage. A cedar measuring-stick is used to measure the depth of water collected in the gage. By reason of the ratio between the area of the collecting tube and that of the receiving surface, the depth of rain is one tenth that measured on the stick. See cut under *pluviometer.*

rain-goose (rān'gös), *n.* The red-throated diver or loon, *Urinator* or *Colymbus septentrionalis*, supposed to foretell rain by its cry. [Local, British.]

rain-hound† (rān'hound), *n.* A variety of the hound. See the quotation.

Mastiffs are often mentioned in the proceedings at the Forest Courts [in England], in company with other breeds which it is not easy now to identify, such as the *rain-hound*, which keeps watch by itself in rainy weather.
The Academy, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 71.

raininess (rā'ni-nes), *n.* [< *rainy* + *-ness.*] The state of being rainy.

rainless (rān'les), *a.* [< *rain*[1] + *-less.*] Without rain: as, a *rainless* region; a *rainless* zone.

rain-maker (rān'mā'kėr), *n.* Among superstitious races, as those of Africa, a sorcerer who pretends to have the power of producing a fall of rain by incantation or supernatural means. Also called *rain-doctor.*

The African chief, with his *rain-makers* and magicians.
The Century, XL. 803.

rain-map (rān'map), *n.* Same as *rain-chart.*

rainment† (rān'ment), *n.* An aphetic form of *arraignment.*

rain-paddock (rān'pad''ok), *n.* The batrachian *Breviceps gibbosus*, of South Africa, which lives in holes in the ground and comes out in wet weather.

rain-pie (rān'pī), *n.* Same as *rain-bird* (*a*). [Eng.]

rainpour (rān'pōr), *n.* A downpour of rain; a heavy rainfall. [Colloq.]

The red light of flitting lanterns blotched the steady *rainpour.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 572.

rain-print (rān'print), *n.* In *geol.*, the print of raindrops in some aqueous rocks, formed when they were in a soft state, such as may be seen on a muddy or sandy sea-beach after a heavy shower. It is possible for the geologist to tell by inspection of the prints from what direction the wind was blowing at the time of their formation.

rain-proof (rān'prōf), *n.* Proof against rain; not admitting the entrance of rain or penetration by it; rain-tight; water-proof in a shower.

Their old temples, . . . which for long have not been *rain-proof*, crumble down. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 7.

rain-quail (rān'kwāl), *n.* The quail *Coturnix coromandelica*, of Africa and India, whose migrations are related in some way to rainy seasons.

rain-storm (rān'stôrm), *n.* A storm of rain; a rain.

The fells sweep skyward with a fine breadth, freshened by strong breezes; clouds and sunshine, ragged *rainstorms*, thunder and lightning, chase across them forever.
The Atlantic, LXV. 824.

rain-tight (rān'tīt), *a.* So tight as to exclude rain.

rain-tree (rān'trē), *n.* The genisaro or guango, *Pithecolobium Saman.* It is said to be so called because occasionally in South America, through the agency of cicadas which suck its juices, it sheds moisture to such an extent as to wet the ground. Another explanation is that its foliage shuts up at night, so that the rain and dew are not retained by it. See *genisaro.*

rain-wash (rān'wosh), *n.* See *wash.*

rain-water (rān'wâ''tėr), *n.* [< ME. *reyne water*, *reinwater*, < AS. **regnwæter*, *rēnwæter* (= OHG. *reganwazar*), < *regn*, *rēn*, rain, + *wæter*, water: see *rain*[1] and *water.*] Water that has fallen from the clouds in rain, and has not sunk into the earth.

No one has a right to build his house so as to cause the *rain water* to fall over his neighbour's land, . . . unless he has acquired a right by a grant or prescription.
Bouvier, Law Dict., II. 419.

rainy (rā′ni), *a.* [< late ME. *rayne*, < AS. **regnig*, *rēnig*, rainy, < *regn*, *rēn*, rain: see *rain*[1].] Abounding with or giving out rain; dropping with or as if with rain; showery: as, *rainy* weather; a *rainy* day or season; a *rainy* sky.

A continual dropping in a very *rainy* day.
Prov. xxvii. 15.

Both mine eyes were *rainy* like to his.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 1. 117.

A rainy day, figuratively, a time of greater need or of clouded fortunes; a possible time of want or misfortune in the future: as, to lay by something for *a rainy day*.

The man whose honest industry just gives him a competence exerts himself that he may have something against *a rainy day*. *Everett*, Orations, I. 285.

raioid (rā′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *raia*, ray, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to the ray or skate.

II. *n.* A selachian of the family *Raiidæ* or suborder *Raiæ*.

Raioidea (rā-oi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *raioid*.] A superfamily of rays represented by the family *Raiidæ*.

raip (rap), *n.* A dialectal form of *rope*.

rair (rār), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *roar*.

rais (rā′is), *n.* Same as *reis*[1].

raisable (rā′za-bl), *a.* [< *rais(e)*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being raised or produced; that may be lifted up. [Rare.]

They take their sip of coffee at our expense, and celebrate us in song; a chorus is *raisable* at the shortest possible notice, and a chorus is not easily cut off in the middle. *C. W. Stoddard*, Mashallah, xviii.

raise[1] (rāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raised*, ppr. *raising*. [Early mod. E. also *rayse*; < ME. *raisen*, *raysen*, *reisen*, *reysen*, < Icel. *reisa* (= Sw. *resa* = Dan. *reise* = Goth. *raisjan* = AS. *rērian*, E. *rear*[1]), raise, cause to rise, causal of *risa*, rise, = AS. *risan*, E. *rise*: see *rise*[1]. Cf. *rear*[1], the native (AS.) form of *raise*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lift or bring up bodily in space; move to a higher place; carry or cause to be carried upward or aloft; hoist: as, to *raise* one's hand or head; to *raise* ore from a mine; to *raise* a flag to the masthead.

When the morning sun shall *raise* his car
Above the border of this horizon,
We'll forward towards Warwick.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 80.

The oxen *raise* the water by a bucket and rope, without a wheel, and so by driving them from the well the bucket is drawn up. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 61.

The high octagon summer house you see yonder is *raised* on the mast of a ship, given me by an East-India captain. *Colman and Garrick*, Clandestine Marriage, ii.

2. To make upright or erect; cause to stand by lifting; elevate on a base or support; stand or set up: as, to *raise* a mast or pole; to *raise* the frame of a building; to *raise* a fallen man.

He wept tendirly, and *reised* the kynge be the hande.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 354.

The elders of his house arose and went to him, to *raise* him up from the earth. 2 Sam. xii. 17.

3. To elevate in position or upward reach; increase the height of; build up, fill, or embank; make higher: as, to *raise* a building by adding a garret or loft; to *raise* the bed of a road; the flood *raised* the river above its banks. —**4.** To make higher or more elevated in state, condition, estimation, amount, or degree; cause to rise in grade, rank, or value; heighten, exalt, advance, enhance, increase, or intensify: as, to *raise* a man to higher office; to *raise* one's reputation; to *raise* the temperature; to *raise* prices; to *raise* the tariff.

Merrick said only this: The Earl of Essex *raised* me, and he hath overturned me. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 392.

Those who have carnal Minds may have some *raised* and spiritual Thoughts, but they are too cold and speculative. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. viii.

I was both weary and hungry, and I think my appetite was *raised* by seeing so much food.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 93.

The duty [on salt] was *raised* by North, in the war of American Independence, to 5*s.* the bushel.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 4.

Steam greens after printing are frequently brightened, or *raised* as it is technically called, by passing through a weak bath of bichrome.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 467.

5. To estimate as of importance; cry up; hence, to applaud; extol.

Like Cato, give his little Senate laws,
And sit attentive to his own applause;
While wits and templars every sentence *raise*,
And wonder with a foolish face of praise.
Pope, Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot, l. 211.

6. To form as a piled-up mass, or by upward accretion; erect above a base or foundation; build or heap up: as, to *raise* a cathedral, a monument, or a mound; an island in the sea *raised* by volcanic action.

I will *raise* forts against thee. Isa. xxix. 3.

All these great structures were doubtless *raised* under the bishops of Damascus, when Christianity was the established religion here.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 121.

7. To lift off or away; remove by or as if by lifting; take off, as something put on or imposed: as, to *raise* a blockade.

Once already have you prisoned me,
To my great charge, almost my overthrow,
And somewhat *raisde* the debt by that advantage.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, ed. Pearson, [1874, II. 28).

The Sorbonne *raised* the prohibition it had so long laid upon the works of the Grecian philosopher [Aristotle].
Mind, XII. 257.

8. To cause to rise in sound; lift up the voice in; especially, to utter in high or loud tones.

When I *raised* the psalm, how did my voice quaver for fear! *Swift*, Mem. of P. P.

In sounds now lowly, and now strong,
To *raise* the desultory song.
Scott, Marmion, Int., iii.

They both, as with one accord, *raised* a dismal cry.
Dickens, Haunted Man.

9. To cause to rise in air or water; cause to move in an upward direction: as, to *raise* a kite; to *raise* a wreck.

The dust
Should have ascended to the roof of heaven,
Raised by your populous troops.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 6. 50.

10. To cause to rise from an inert or lifeless condition; specifically, to cause to rise from death or the grave; reanimate: as, to *raise* the dead.

Also in ye myddes of that chapell is a rounde marble stone, where the very hooly crosse was prouyd by *reysinge* of a deed woman, whanne they were in doubte whiche it was of the thre. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 25.

We have testified of God that he *raised* up Christ: whom he *raised* not up, if so be that the dead rise not.
1 Cor. xv. 15.

Thou must restore him flesh again and life,
And *raise* his dry bones to revenge this scandal.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

11. To cause to rise above the visible horizon, or to the level of observation; bring into view; sight, as by approach: chiefly a nautical use: as, to *raise* the land by sailing toward it.

When first seeing a whale from the mast-head or other place, it is termed *raising* a whale.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals (Glossary), p. 311.

In October, 1832, the ship Hector of New Bedford *raised* a whale and lowered for it. *The Century*, XL. 562.

12. To cause to rise by expansion or swelling; expand the mass of; puff up; inflate: as, to *raise* bread with yeast.

I learned to make wax work, japan, paint upon glass, to *raise* paste, make sweetmeats, sauces, and everything that was genteel and fashionable.
Quoted in *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 23.

The action of the saltpetre on the hides or skins, it is claimed, is to plump or *raise* them, as it is called.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 240.

13. To cause to rise into being or manifestation; cause to be or to appear; call forth; evoke: as, to *raise* a riot; to *raise* a ghost.

I will *raise* up thy seed after thee, which shall be of thy sons. 1 Chron. xvii. 11.

He commandeth and *raiseth* the stormy wind.
Ps. cvii. 25.

I'll learn to conjure and *raise* devils.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 6.

Come, come, leave conjuring:
The spirit you would *raise* is here already.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iii. 2.

14. To promote with care the growth and development of; bring up; rear; grow; breed: as, to *raise* a family of children (a colloquial use); to *raise* crops, plants, or cattle.

A bloody tyrant and a homicide;
One *raised* in blood. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 247.

Most can *raise* the flowers now,
For all have got the seed.
Tennyson, The Flower.

"Where is Tina?" . . .
"Asphyxia 's took her to *raise*."
"To what?" said the boy, timidly.
"Why, to fetch her up—teach her to work," said the little old woman. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 112.

15. To cause a rising of, as into movement or activity; incite to agitation or commotion; rouse; stir up: as, the wind *raised* the sea; to *raise* the populace in insurrection; to *raise* a covey of partridges.

We are betray'd. Fly to the town, cry "Treason!"
And *raise* our faithful friends!
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 1.

Raise up the city; we shall be murder'd all!
Ford, 'Tis Pity, v. 6.

He sow'd a slander in the common ear, . . .
Raised my own town against me in the night.
Tennyson, Geraint.

16. To cause to arise or come forth as a mass or multitude; draw or bring together; gather; collect; muster: as, to *raise* a company or an army; to *raise* an expedition.

The Lord Mayor Walworth had gone into the City, and *raised* a Thousand armed Men. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 139.

He had by his . . . needless *raising* of two Armies, intended for a civil Warr, begger'd both himself and the Public. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v.

Send off to the Baron of Meigallot; he can *raise* three-score horse and better. *Scott*, Monastery, xxxiv.

17. To take up by aggregation or collection; procure an amount or a supply of; bring together for use or possession: as, to *raise* funds for an enterprise; to *raise* money on a note; to *raise* revenue.

At lenght they came to *raise* a competente & comfortable living, but with hard and continuall labor.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 17.

He was commissioned to *raise* money for the Hussite crusade. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 334.

These young men find that they have to *raise* money by mortgaging their land, and are often obliged to part with the land because they cannot meet the interest on the mortgages. *W. F. Rae*, Newfoundland to Manitoba, vi.

18. To give rise to, or cause or occasion for; bring into force or operation; originate; start: as, to *raise* a laugh; to *raise* an expectation or a hope; to *raise* an outcry.

The plot I had, to *raise* in him doubts of her,
Thou hast effected.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

This will certainly give me Occasion to *raise* Difficulties.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

There, where she once had dwelt 'mid hate and praise,
No smile, no shudder now her name could *raise*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 161.

19. To hold up to view or observation; bring forward for consideration or discussion; exhibit; set forth: as, to *raise* a question or a point of order.

Moses' third excuse, *raised* out of a natural defect.
Donne, Sermons, v.

They excepted against him for these 2. doctrins *raised* from 2 Sam. xii. 7. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 177.

What a beautiful Description has our Author *raised* upon that Hint in one of the Prophets!
Addison, Spectator, No. 339.

20. To rouse; excite; inflame. [Scotch.]

The herds that came set a' things here asteer,
And she ran aff as *rais'd* as ony deer.
Ross, Helenore, p. 45. (*Jamieson.*)

Nahum was *raised*, and could give no satisfaction in his answers. *Galt*, Ringan Gilhaize, II. 138. (*Jamieson.*)

He should been tight that daur' to *raise* thee
Ance in a day.
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

21. To incite in thought; cause to come or proceed; bring, lead, or drive, as to a conclusion, a point of view, or an extremity.

I cannot but be *raised* to this persuasion, that this third period of time will far surpass that of the Grecian and Roman learning.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 358.

22. In the arts, to shape in relief, as metal which is hammered, punched, or spun from a thin plate in raised forms. See *spin*, *repoussé*. —**Raised bands, battery, beach.** See *band*[1], etc.—**Raised canvas-work.** See *canvas-work*, 2.—**Raised couching.** See *couching*[1], 5.—**Raised crewel-work**, ornamental needlework done with crewel-wool in raised loops.—**Raised embroidery.** (*a*) Embroidery in which the pattern is raised in relief from the ground, usually by applying the main parts of the pattern to the ground in locks of cotton or wool or pieces of stuff, and covering these with the embroidery-silk. (*b*) Embroidery by means of which a nap or pile like that of velvet is produced, the pattern being worked in looped stitches and thus raised in relief from the background.—**Raised loop-stitch**, a stitch in crochet-work by which a soft surface of projecting loops of worsted is produced.—**Raised mosaic.** (*a*) Mosaic in which the inlaid figures are left in relief above the background, instead of being polished down to a uniform surface, as in some examples of Florentine mosaic. (*b*) Mosaic of small tesseræ, in which the principal surface is modeled in relief, as in stucco or plaster, the tesseræ being afterward applied to this surface and following its curves: a variety of the art practised under the Roman empire, but not common since.—**Raised panel.** See *panel*.—**Raised patchwork**, patchwork in which some or all of the pieces are stuffed with wadding, so that they present a rounded surface.—**Raised plan** of a house. Same as *elevation*, 6.—**Raised point**, in *lace-making*, a point or stitch by means of which a part of the pattern is raised in relief. Compare *rose-point*, and *Venice point*, under *point*[1].—**Raised roof.** See *roof*.—**Raised stitch**, in worsted-work or Berlin work, a stitch by means of which a surface like velvet is produced, the wool being first raised in loops, which are then cut or shaved and combed until the pile is soft and uniform.—**Raised velvet.** See *velvet*.—**Raised work**, in *lace-making*, work done in the point or stitch used in some kinds of bobbin-lace, by means of which the edge or some other part of the pattern is raised in relief, as in Honiton lace.—**To have one's dander raised.** See *dander*[2].—**To raise a head**, to cause

a bead or mass of bubbles to rise, as on a glass of liquor, by agitation in pouring or drawing. See *bead*, *n.*, 6.—**To raise a blockade.** See *blockade*.—**To raise a bobbery, Cain, the devil, hell, the mischief, a racket, a row, a rumpus,** etc., to make mischief or trouble; create confusion, disturbance, conflict, or riot. [Slang.]

Sir, give me an Account of my Necklace, or I'll make such a Noise in your House I'll *raise the Devil* in it.
Vanbrugh, Confederacy, v.

The head-editor has been in here *raising the mischief* and tearing his hair.
Mark Twain, Sketches, i. (Mr. Bloke's Item).

I expect Susy's boys 'll be *raising Cain* round the house; they would if it wasn't for me.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 242.

To raise a check or a note, to make a check or a note larger by dishonestly altering the amount for which it was drawn.—**To raise a dust.** See *dust*[1].—**To raise a house,** to raise and join together the parts of the frame of a house built of wood. See *house-raising* and *raising-bee*. [Rural, U. S.]—**To raise a purchase** (*naut.*), to dispose or arrange appliances or apparatus in such a way as to exert the required mechanical power.—**To raise a siege,** to relinquish the attempt to capture a place by besieging it, or to cause the attempt to be relinquished.—**To raise bread, cake,** etc., to render bread, etc., light, porous, and spongy by the development of carbonic-acid gas in the substance of the dough, as by the use of yeast or leaven.—**To raise money on** (something), to procure money by pledging or pawning (something).—**To raise one's bristles** or **one's dander,** to excite one to anger or resentment; make one angry. [Vulgar, U. S.]

They began to *raise my dander* by belittling the Yankees.
Haliburton, Sam Slick, The Clockmaker, 1st ser., xxii.

To raise the curtain. See *curtain*.—**To raise the dust.** Same as *to raise the wind* (*b*). [Slang.]—**To raise the land.** See *land*[1].—**To raise the market upon,** to charge more than the current or regular price. [Colloq.]

Sweyn Erickson had gone too far in *raising the market upon* Mr. Mertoun.
Scott, Pirate, ii.

To raise the wind. (*a*) To make a disturbance. [Colloq.] (*b*) To obtain ready money by some shift or other. [Colloq.]—**To raise up**†, to collect.

To *reysen up* a rente
That longeth to my lordes ducteo.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 90.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Raise*, *Lift*, *Erect*, *Elevate*, *Exalt*, *Heighten*, *Heave*, *Hoist*. *Raise* is the most general and the most freely figurative of these words, and in its various uses represents all the rest, and also many others, as shown in the definitions. *Lift* is peculiar in implying the exercise of physical or mechanical force, moving the object generally a comparatively short distance upward, but breaking completely its physical contact with the place where it was. To *lift* a ladder is to take it wholly off the ground, if only an inch: to *raise* a ladder, we may *lift* one end and carry it up till it is supported in some way. To *lift* one's head or arm is a more definite and energetic act than to *raise* it. We *lift* a child over a place; we *raise* one that has fallen. To *erect* is to set up perpendicularly: as, to *erect* a flagstaff. To *elevate* is to raise relatively, generally by an amount not large; the word is often no more than a dignified synonym for *raise*. To *exalt* is to raise to dignity; the word is thus used in a physical sense in Isa. xl. 4, "Every valley shall be *exalted*," and elsewhere in the Bible; but the figurative or moral sense has now become the principal one, so that the other seems antique. To *heighten* is to increase in height, either physically or morally: he whom we esteem already is *heightened* in our esteem by an especially honorable act. To *heave* is to raise slowly and with effort, and sometimes to throw in like fashion. To *hoist* is to raise a thing of some weight with some degree of slowness or effort, generally with mechanical help, to a place: as, to *hoist* a rock, or a flag. **14.** *Rear*, *Bring up*, *Raise*. To *rear* offspring through their tenderer years till they can take care of themselves; to *bring up* a child in the way he should go; to *raise* oats and other products of the soil; to *raise* horses and cattle. Where were you *brought up?* not, where were you *raised?* The use of *raise* in application to persons is a vulgarism. *Rear* applies only to physical care; *bring up* applies more to training or education in mind and manners.

II. *intrans.* To bring up phlegm, bile, or blood from the throat, lungs, or stomach. [Colloq.]

raise[1] (rāz), *n.* [< *raise*[1], *v.*] **1.** Something raised, elevated, or built up; an ascent; a rise; a pile; a cairn. [Prov. Eng.]

There are yet some considerable remains of stones which still go by the name of *raises*.
Hutchinson, Hist. Cumberland. (*Halliwell.*)

That exquisite drive through Ambleside, and . . . up Dunmail *Raise* by the little Wythburn church.
Congregationalist, July 14, 1887.

2. A raising or lifting; removal by lifting or taking away, as of obstructions. [Colloq.]

No further difficulty is anticipated in making permanent the *raise* of the freight blockade in this city [St. Louis].
Philadelphia Times, April 6, 1886.

3. A raising or enlarging in amount; an increase or advance: as, a *raise* of wages; a *raise* of the stakes in gaming. [Colloq.]—**4.** An acquisition; a getting or procuring by special effort, as of money or chattels: as, to make a *raise* of a hundred dollars. [Colloq.]

raise[2] (rāz). A dialectal (Scotch) preterit of *rise*.

raiser (rā′zėr), *n.* [< *raise*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** A person who raises or is occupied in raising anything, as buildings, plants, animals, etc.

A *raiser* of huge melons and of pine.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

The head of the Victor Verdier type [of roses] originated with the greatest of all the *raisers*, Lacharme, of Lyons.
The Century, XXVI. 351.

2. That which raises; a device of any kind used for raising, lifting, or elevating anything: as, a water-*raiser*. Specifically—(*a*) In *carp.*, same as *riser*. (*b*) In a vehicle, a support or stay of wood or metal under the front seat, or some material placed under the trimmings to give them greater thickness. (*c*) In *whale-fishing*, a contrivance for raising or buoying up a dead whale.

raisin (rā′zn), *n.* [< ME. *raisin*, *reisin*, *reysyn*, *reysone*, *reysynge*, a cluster of grapes, also a dried grape, raisin, = D. *razijn*, *rozijn* = MLG. *rosin* = MHG. *rusin*, *rosine*, G. *rosine* = Dan. *rosin* = Sw. *russin* (ML. *rosina*), raisin; < OF. *raisin*, *reisin*, a cluster of grapes, a grape, a dried grape (*raisins de cabas*, dried grapes, raisins), F. *raisin*, dial. *rasin*, *roisin*, *rosin*, grapes (*un grain de raisin*, a grape; *raisins de cuisse*, raisins), = Pr. *razim*, *rozim*, *razain* = Cat. *rahim* = Sp. *racimo* = Pg. *racimo* = It. *racemo* (dim. *racimolo*), a cluster of grapes, < L. *racemus*, a cluster of grapes: see *raceme*, a doublet of *raisin*.] **1**†. A cluster of grapes; also, a grape.

Nether in the vyneyerd thou schalt gadere *reysyns* and greynes fallynge doun, but thou schalt leeve to be gaderid of pore men and pilgryms.
Wyclif, Lev. xix. 10. (*Trench.*)

2. A dried grape of the common Old World species, *Vitis vinifera*. Only certain saccharine varieties of the grape, however, thriving in special localities, are available for raisins. The larger part of ordinary large raisins are produced on a narrow tract in Mediterranean Spain. These are all sometimes classed as *Malaga raisins*, but this name belongs more properly to the "dessert-raisins" grown about Malaga: they are also called *muscatels* from the variety of grape. *blooms* from retaining a glaucous surface, and, in part at least, *raisins of the sun* or *sun-raisins* because dried on the vine, the leaves being removed, and sometimes the cluster-stem half-severed. When packed between sheets of paper, these are known as *layer raisins*. Raisins suitable for cookery, or "pudding-raisins," sometimes called *lexias*, are produced especially at Valencia. These are cured, after cutting from the vine, in the sun, or in bad weather in heated chambers, the quality in the latter case being inferior. The clusters are often dipped in potash lye to soften the skin, favor drying, and impart a gloss. Excluding the "Corinthian raisin" (see below), the next most important source of raisins is the vicinity of Smyrna, including Chesme, near Chios. Here are produced nearly all the sultanas, small seedless raisins with a golden-yellow delicate skin and sweet aromatic flavor. Raisins are also a product of Persia, of Greece, Italy, and southern France, of the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, and California. No variety of native American grape has yet been developed suitable for the preparation of raisins. See *raisin-wine*.

Then Abigail made haste, and took . . . an hundred clusters of *raisins*. 1 Sam. xxv. 18.

I must have saffron to colour the warden pies; . . . four pounds of prunes, and as many of *raisins* o' the sun.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 51.

Black Smyrna raisin, a small black variety of raisin with large seeds.—**Corinthian raisin,** the currant, or Zante currant, the dried fruit of the variety *Corinthiaca* of the grape. The cluster is about three inches long, and the berry is not larger than a pea. It is produced in very large quantities in the Morea and the neighboring islands, and is consumed in baking and cookery.—**Eleme raisin,** a Smyrna raisin of good size and quality, hand-picked from the stem, used chiefly for ships' stores or sent to distant markets.

raising (rā′zing), *n.* [< ME. *reysynge*; verbal n. of *raise*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of lifting, elevating, etc. (in any sense of the verb). Specifically—(*a*) An occasion on which the frame of a new building, the pieces of which have been previously prepared, but require many hands to put into place, is raised with the help of neighbors. See *house-raising* and *raising-bee*. [Rural, U. S.] (*b*) In *metal-work*, the embossing or ornamentation of sheet-metal by hammering, spinning, or stamping. (*c*) A method of treating hides with acids to cause them to swell and to open the pores in order to hasten the process of tanning. (*d*) In *dyeing*, the process or method of intensifying colors.

2. Same as *raising-piece*.

Franke-posts, *raisins*, beames . . . and such principals.
W. Harrison, Descrip. of England, ii. 12.

3. That with which bread is raised; yeast or yeast-cake; leaven. *Gayton*, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote (cited by Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.). [Old or prov. Eng. and U. S.]—**4.** In *printing*, the overlays in a press for woodcut-printing.

raising-bee (rā′zing-bē), *n.* A gathering of neighbors to help in putting together and raising the framework of a new building. Such gatherings are nearly obsolete. Compare *husking-bee*, *quilting-bee*. [U. S.]

Raising-bees . . . were frequent, where houses sprung up at the wagging of the fiddle-sticks, as the walls of Thebes sprang up of yore to the sound of the lyre of Amphion. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 405.

raising-board (rā′zing-bōrd), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a corrugated board used to rub the surface of tanned leather to raise the grain; a crippler. *E. H. Knight.*

raising-gig (rā′zing-gig), *n.* In *cloth-manuf.*, a machine for raising a nap on cloth; a gig-machine. *E. H. Knight.*

raising-hammer (rā′zing-ham′ėr), *n.* A hammer with a long head and a rounded face, used by silversmiths and coppersmiths to form a sheet of metal into a cup or bowl shape.

raising-knife (rā′zing-nīf), *n.* A coopers' knife used to set up staves in form for a cask.

raising-piece (rā′zing-pēs), *n.* In *carp.*, a piece of timber laid on a brick wall, or on the top of the posts or puncheons of a timber-framed house, to carry a beam or beams; a templet.

raising-plate (rā′zing-plāt), *n.* In *carp.*, a horizontal timber resting on a wall, or upon vertical timbers of a frame, and supporting the heels of rafters or other framework; a wall-plate.

raisin-tree (rā′zn-trē), *n.* The common currant-shrub, *Ribes rubrum*, the fruit of which is often confounded with the Corinthian raisin, or currant. [Prov. Eng.]—**Japanese raisin-tree,** a small rhamnaceous tree, *Hovenia dulcis*. The peduncle of its fruit is edible.

raisin-wine (rā′zn-wīn), *n.* Wine manufactured from dried grapes. Malaga wine is mostly of this kind, and the Tokay of Hungary is made from partly dried fruit. Raisin-wine was known to the ancients.

raison d'être (rā-zôn′ dā′tr). [F.: *raison*, reason; *d'* for *de*, of, for; *être*, being, < *être*, be.] Reason or excuse for being; rational cause or ground for existence.

raisonné (rā-zo-nā′), *a.* [< F. *raisonné*, pp. of *raisonner*, reason, prove or support by reasoning, arguments, etc.; see *reason*[1], *v.*] Reasoned out; systematic; logical: occurring in English use chiefly in the phrase *catalogue raisonné* (which see, under *catalogue*).

raivel (rāvl), *n.* A Scotch form of *ravel*[1], 3.

raj (räj), *n.* [Hind. *rāj*, rule, < Skt. √ *rāj*, rule. Cf. *raja*[2].] Rule; dominion. [India.]

But Delhi had fallen when these gentlemen threw their strength into the tide of revolt, and they were too late for a decisive superiority over the British *rāj*.
Capt. M. Thomson, Story of Cawnpore, xvi.

Raja[1], *n.* Same as *Raia*.

raja[2], **rajah** (rä′jä), *n.* [Hind. *rāja*, < Skt. *rāja*, the form in comp. of *rājan*, a king, as in *mahā-rāja*, great king; akin to L. *rex*, king (see *rex*); < √ *rāj*, rule: see *regent*.] In India, a prince of Hindu race ruling a territory, either independently or as a feudatory; a king; a chief: used also as a title of distinction for Hindus in some cases, without reference to sovereignty, as *nabob* is for Mohammedans. The power of nearly all the rajas is now subordinate to that of British officials resident at their courts. Those who retain some degree of actual sovereignty are commonly distinguished by the title *maharaja* (great raja).

Rajania (rā-jā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), an adapted form of *Jan-Raja* (Plumier, 1703), so called after John *Ray* (Latinized *Raius*), 1628–1705, a celebrated English naturalist, founder of a natural system of classification.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Dioscoreaceæ*, the yam family. It is characterized by diœcious bell shaped or flattened six-lobed flowers, with six stamens and a three-celled ovary, ripening into a flattened broad winged and one-celled samara. The 6 species are all natives of the West Indies. They are twining vines resembling the yam, and bear alternate leaves, either halberd- or heart-shaped or linear, and small flowers in racemes. Several species are occasionally cultivated under glass. *R. pleioneura*, common in woods of the larger West Indies, is there called *wild yam* and *wave-wave*.

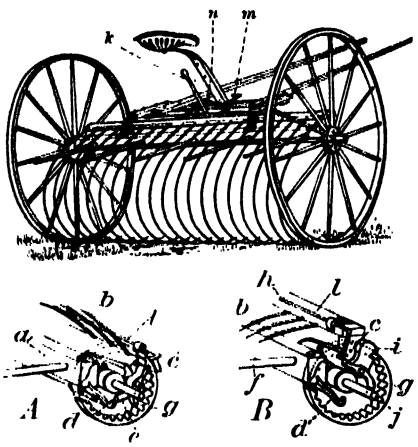
rajaship, rajahship (rä′jā-ship), *n.* [< *raja*[2] + *-ship*.] The dignity or principality of a raja.

Rajidæ, *n. pl.* Same as *Raiidæ*.

Rajput, Rajpoot (raj-pōt′), *n.* [< Hind. *rajpūt*, a prince, son of a raja, < Skt. *rājaputra*, a king's son, a prince, < *rājan*, a king, + *putra*, son.] A member of a Hindu race, divided into numerous clans, who regard themselves as descendants of the ancient Kshatriya or warrior caste. They are the ruling (though not the most numerous) race of the great region named from them Rajputana, consisting of several different states. Their hereditary profession is that of arms, and no race in India has furnished so large a number of princely families. The Rajputs are not strict adherents of Brahmanism.

rake[1] (rāk), *n.* [< ME. *rake*, < AS. *raca*, *racu*, *ræce* = MD. *rake*, *raecke*, D. *rake*, dim. *rakel* = MLG. *rake*, LG. *rake*, a rake, = Sw. *raka*, an oven-rake, = Dan. *rage*, a poker; in another form, MD. *reke*, D. *reek* = LG. *reek* = OHG. *recho*, *rehho*, MHG. *rechc*, G. *rechen*, a rake, = Icel. *reka*, a shovel; from the verb represented by MD. *reken*, OHG. *rechan*, *rehhan*, MHG. *rechen*, scrape together, = Goth. *rikan* (pret. *rak*), collect, heap up (cf. *rake*[1], *v.*, which depends on the noun).] **1.** An implement of wood or iron, or partly of both, with teeth or tines for drawing

or scraping things together, evening a surface of loose materials, etc. In its simplest form, for use by hand, it consists of a bar in which the teeth are set, and which is fixed firmly at right angles to a handle. Rakes are made in many ways for a great variety of purposes, and the



Horse-rake. *A* and *B* show details of dumping-apparatus.

a, backpiece for holding clearer-sticks; *b*, steel teeth; *c*, pawl engaged with ratchet; *e*, pawl disengaged from ratchet; *d*, trip for pawl; *e*, pawl acting by its gravity to disengage ratchet; *f*, clearer-sticks, which clear the rake when dumping; *g*, ratchet; *h*, wood axle and cap for axle and tooth-holder; *i*, counter-balance for pawl; *j*, axle; *k*, "hand up," by which the driver can raise the teeth and keep them from the ground; *l*, trip-rod for self-dump; *m*, foot lever for holding down teeth; *n*, trip-lever attached to trip-rod *l* for dumping the rake. Pressure of the foot on *n* locks the pawls into the ratchet *g*; then axle and cap trim with the wheels until the pawls automatically disengage from the ratchet by striking *d*, when the teeth fall back again into original position.

teeth are inserted either perpendicularly or at a greater or less inclination, according to requirement. Their most prominent uses are in agriculture and gardening, for drawing together hay or grain in the field, levelling beds, etc. For farm-work on a large scale horse-rakes of many forms are used; the above figures represent the so-called *sulky-rake*.

2. An instrument of similar form and use with a blade instead of teeth, either entire, as a gamblers' or a maltsters' rake, or notched so as to form teeth, as a furriers' rake. See the quotations.

The *rake* [for malt] . . . is an iron blade, about 30 inches long and perhaps 2 inches broad, fixed at each end by holders to a massive wood head, to which is attached a strong wood shaft, with a cross-head handle.
Ure, Dict., III. 188.

The skin is first carded with a *rake*, which is the blade of an old shear or piece of a scythe with large teeth notched into its edge. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 380.

Clam-rake, an instrument used for collecting the sea-clam, *Mactra solidissima*.—**Under-rake**, a kind of oyster-rake, used mostly through holes in the ice, with handle 15 to 20 feet long, head 1 to 2 feet wide, and iron teeth 6 to 10 inches long. [Rhode Island.]

rake[1] (rāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raked*, ppr. *raking*. [< ME. *raken*, scrape, < AS. **racian* = MD. *raken* = MLG. *raken* = Icel. Sw. *raka* = Dan. *rage*, rake; from the noun: see *rake*[1], *n.* Cf. MD. *reken*, OHG. *rechan*, *rehhan*, MHG. *rechen*, scrape together, G. *rechen*, rake, Goth. *rikan* (pret. *rak*), collect, heap up: see *rake*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To gather, clear, smooth, or stir with or as if with a rake; treat with a rake, or something that serves the same purpose: as, to *rake* up hay; to *rake* a bed in a garden; to *rake* the fire with a poker or raker.

They *rake* these coales round in the forme of a cockpit, and in the midst they cast the offenders to broyle to death.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 144.

Rake well the cinders, sweep the floor,
And sift the dust behind the door.
Cowper, Epistle to Robert Lloyd.

2. To collect as if by the use of a rake; gather assiduously or laboriously; draw or scrape together, up, or in.

All was *rak'd* up for me, your thankful brother,
That will dance merrily upon your grave.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

Who had hence *raked* some objections against the Christians, for these things which had not authoritie of Scripture. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 68.

Times when chimney-corners had benches in them, where old people sat poking into the ashes of the past, and *raking* out traditions like live coals.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xviii.

3. To make minute search in, as if with a rake; look over or through carefully; ransack: as, to *rake* all history for examples.

The statesman *rakes* the town to find a plot.
Swift, On Dreams.

4. To pass along with or as if with a scraping motion; impinge lightly upon in moving; hence, to pass over swiftly; scour.

Thy thunders roaring *rake* the skies,
Thy fatal lightning swiftly flies.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Ps. lxxvii.

Every mast, as it passed,
Seemed to *rake* the passing clouds.
Longfellow, Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

5. *Milit.*, to fire upon, as a ship, so that the shot will pass lengthwise along the deck; fire in the direction of the length of, as a file of soldiers or a parapet; enfilade.

They made divers shot through her (being but inch board), and so *raked* her fore and aft as they must needs kill or hurt some of the Indians.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 226.

Raking a ship is the act of cannonading a ship on the stern or head, so as that the balls shall scour the whole length of her decks; which is one of the most dangerous incidents that can happen in a naval action.
Falconer, Marine Dict. (ed. 1778).

6†. To cover with earth raked together; bury. See *to rake up*, below.

Whanne thi soule is went out, & thi bodi in erthe *rakid*,
Than thi bodi that was rank & Vndeuout, Of alle men is bihatid. *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

To rake hell, to search, as it were, among the damned, implying that the person or thing referred to in the context is so bad or so extreme that an equal could scarcely be found even in hell.

This man I brought to the general, assuring his excellency that if I had *raked hell* I could not find his match for his skill in mimicking the covenanters.
Swift, Mem. of Capt. Creichton.

To rake up. (*a*) To cover with material raked or scraped together; bury by overlaying with loose matter: as, to *rake up* a fire (to cover it with ashes, as in a fireplace).

Here, in the sands,
Thee [a corpse] I'll *rake up*, the post unsanctified
Of murderous lechers. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 281.

The Bellowes whence they blowe the fire
Of raging Lust (before) whose wanton flashes
A tender breat *rak't-vp* in shamefac't ashes.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

(*b*) To draw from oblivion or obscurity, as something forgotten or abandoned; bring to renewed attention; resuscitate; revive: used in a more or less opprobrious sense: as, to *rake up* a forgotten quarrel.

Nobody thinks any more of the late King than if he had been dead fifty years, unless it be to abuse him and to *rake up* all his vices and misdeeds.
Greville, Memoirs, July 16, 1830.

To *rake up* old claims based on a forgotten state of things, after treaty or long use had buried them, is profligate.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. iii., p. 438.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To use a rake; work with a rake, especially in drawing together hay or grain.—**2.** To make search with or as if with a rake; seek diligently for something; pry; peer here and there.

Those who take pleasure to be all thir life time *raking* in the Foundations of Old Abbies and Cathedrals.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

But what pleasure is it to *rake* into the sores or to reprove the Vices of a degenerate age?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

rake[2]† (rāk), *n.* [< ME. *rake* (also *raike*), < AS. *racu*, a path (*eá-racu*, a river-path), from the root of *rack*[1]: see *rack*[5]. Cf. *rake*[2], *v.*] A course, way, road, or path.

Rydes one a rawndoune, and his *rayke* holdes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2986.

Out of the *rake* of rigtwysnes renne suld he nevire.
King Alisaunder, p. 115.

rake[2] (rāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *raked*, ppr. *raking*. [Early mod. E. (Sc.) also *raik*; < ME. *raken*, < AS. *racian*, run, take a course, = Sw. *raka*, run hastily; mixed with ME. *raiken*, *rayken*, *reyken*, < Icel. *reika*, wander: see *rake*[2], *n.*] **1.** To take a course; move; go; proceed. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Then Paris aprochyt, the Percians hym with:
Radli on the right syde *rakit* he furth,
And bounet into batell with a brym will.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6904.

Now pass we to the bold beggar
That *raked* o'er the hill.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 196).

2. In *hunting*: (*a*) Of a hawk, to range wildly; fly wide of the game.

Their talk was all of training, terms of art,
Diet and seeling, jesses, leash and lure.
"She is too noble," he said, "to check at pies,
Nor will she *rake*; there is no baseness in her."
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

(*b*) Of a dog, to follow a wrong course. See the quotation.

All young dogs are apt to *rake*: that is, to hunt with their noses close to the ground, following their birds by the track rather than by the wind.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 466.

To rake about, to gad or wander about. [Scotch.]

rake[3] (rāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raked*, ppr. *raking*. [< OSw. *raka*, project, reach (*raka fram*, reach over, project), = Dan. *rage*, project, protrude, jut out; allied to AS. *reccan*, stretch: see *rack*[1], *retch*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To incline from the perpendicular or the horizontal, as the mast, stem, or stern of a ship, the rafters of a roof, the end of a tool, etc. See the noun.

The stern, when viewed in the sheer plan, *rakes* aft, the bounding line being straight, and making an obtuse angle with the line forming the boundary of the buttock.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 107.

II. *trans.* To give a rake to; cause to incline or slope. [Rare.]

Every face in it [the theater] commanding the stage, and the whole so admirably *raked* and turned to that centre that a hand can scarcely move in the great assemblage without the movement being seen from thence.
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, Journey iii.

rake[3] (rāk), *n.* [< *rake*[3], *v.*] **1.** Inclination or slope away from a perpendicular or a horizontal line. The rake of a ship's mast is its inclination backward, or rarely (in some peculiar rigs) forward; that of its stem or its stern (the fore rake and the rake aft of the ship) is the slope inward from the upper works to the keel: also called *hang*. (See cut under *patamar*.) The rake of a roof is its pitch or slope from the ridge to the eaves. The rake of a saw-tooth is the angle of inclination which a straight line drawn through the middle of the base of the tooth and its point forms with a radius also drawn through the middle of the base of the tooth; of a cutting-tool, the slope backward and downward from the edge on either side or both sides. Rake in a grinding-mill is a sloping or want of balance of the runner, producing undue pressure at one edge.

2. In *coal-mining*, a series of thin layers of ironstone lying so near each other that they can all be worked together. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

rake[4] (rāk), *n.* [Abbr. of *rakehell*, ult. of *rakel*.] An idle, dissolute person; one who goes about in search of vicious pleasure; a libertine; an idle person of fashion.

We have now and then *rakes* in the habit of Roman senators, and grave politicians in the dress of *rakes*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 14.

I am in a fair Way to be easy, were it not for a Club of Female *Rakes* who, under pretence of taking their innocent rambles, forsooth, and diverting the Spleen, seldom fail to plague me twice or thrice a day to Cheapen Tea, or buy a Skreen. . . . These *Rakes* are your idle Ladies of Fashion, who, having nothing to do, employ themselves in tumbling over my Ware. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 336.

rake[4] (rāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *raked*, ppr. *raking*. [< *rake*[4], *n.*] To play the part of a rake; lead a dissolute, debauched life; practise lewdness.

'Tis his own fault, that will *rake* and drink when he is but just crawled out of his grave.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xx.

Women hid their necks, and veil'd their faces,
Nor romp'd, nor *rak'd*, nor star'd at public places.
Shenstone, Epil. to Dodsley's Cleone.

rake-dredge (rāk'drej), *n.* A combined rake and dredge used for collecting specimens in natural history. It is a heavy A-shaped iron frame, to the arms of which bars of iron armed with long, thin, sharp teeth, arranged like those of a rake, are bolted back to back. A rectangular frame of round iron, supporting a deep and fine dredge-net, is placed behind the rake, to receive and retain the animals raked from the mud or sand.

rakee, *n.* See *raki*.

rake-head (rāk'hed), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing the head of a rake, or, more usually, four or five hooks or curved teeth inserted in a short rod.

rakehell (rāk'hel), *a.* and *n.* [A corruption of *rakel*, simulating *rake*[1], *v.*, + obj. *hell*, as if one so bad as to be found only by raking hell, or one so reckless as to rake hell (in double allusion to the "*harrowing* of hell": see *harrow*[2] and *harrow*[1]): see *rakel*, and cf. *to rake hell*, under *rake*[1], *v.*] **I.** *a.* Dissolute; base; profligate.

And farre away, amid their *rakehell* bands,
They spide a Lady left all succouriesse.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 44.

II. *n.* An abandoned fellow; a wicked wretch; especially, a dissolute fellow; a rake.

I thought it good, necessary, and my bounden duty to acquaint your goodness with the abominable, wicked, and detestable behaviour of all these rowsey, ragged rabblement of *rake-hells*, that under the pretence of great misery, diseases, and other innumerable calamities, which they feign through great hypocrisy, do win and gain great alms in all places where they wily wander, to the utter deluding of the good givers.
Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. ii.

A sort of lewd *rake-hells*, that care neither for God nor the devil. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

A *rakehell* of the town, whose character is set off with no other accomplishment but excessive prodigality, profaneness, intemperance, and lust, is rewarded with a lady of great fortune to repair his own, which his vices had almost ruined. *Swift*, Against Abolishing Christianity.

rakehellonian† (rāk-he-lō'ni-an), *n.* [< *rakehell* + *-onian*, as in *Babylonian*, etc.] A wild, dissolute fellow; a rakehell. [Rare.]

I have been a man of the town, or rather a man of wit, and have been confess'd a beau, and admitted into the family of the *rakehellonians*.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 313. (*Davies.*)

rakehelly (rāk'hel-i), *a.* [< *rakehell* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *rakely*.] Like or characteristic of a rakehell.

I scorne and spue out the *rakehellye* route of our ragged rymers. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., Ded.

Dissipated, not to say *rakehelly*, countenances. *J. Payn*, Mystery of Mirbridge, p. 32.

rakel†, *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rakyl*, Sc. *rackel*; < ME. *rakel*, *rakle*, *racle*, *rakyl*, *rakil*, hasty, rash, wild, < Icel. *reikull*, *reikall*, wandering, unsettled (< Icel. *reika*, wander, roam: see *rake*[2]); cf. Sw. dial. *rakkel*, a vagabond, < *rakkla*, wander, rove, freq. of *raka*, run hastily: see *rake*[2]. Cf. Icel. *rækall*, Sw. *räkel*, Dan. *rækel*, a hound, lout, used as a term of abuse.] I. *a.* Rash; hasty.

O *rakel* hand, to doon so foule amys. *Chaucer*, Manciple's Tale, l. 174.

II. *n.* A dissolute man. See *rakehell*.

rakel†, *v. i.* [ME. *raklen*; < *rakel*, *a.*] To act rashly or hastily.

Ne I nyl not *rakle* as for to greven here. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1642.

rakelnesse†, *n.* [< ME. *rakelnesse*, haste, rashness; < *rakel* + *-ness*.] Hastiness; rashness.

O every man, be war of *rakelness*,
Ne trowe no thyng withouten strong witnesse. *Chaucer*, Manciple's Tale, l. 179.

rakely†, *a.* [< *rake*[4] + *-ly*[1]. Cf. *rakehelly*.] Rakish; rakehelly.

Our *rakely* young Fellows live as much by their Wits as ever. *C. Shadwell*, Humours of the Army (1713).

raker (rā'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *rakere*, *rakyer*; < *rake*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which rakes. Specifically—(*a*) A person who uses a rake; formerly, a scavenger or street-cleaner.

Their business was declared to be that they should hire persons called *rakers*, with carts, to clean the streets and carry away the dirt and filth thereof, under a penalty of 40*s*. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 232.

(*b*) A machine for raking hay, straw, etc., by horse or other power. (*c*) An instrument for raking out the ashes from a fire or grate; in locomotives, a self-acting contrivance for cleaning the grate. (*d*) A gun so placed as to rake an enemy's vessel.

Down! she 's welcome to us:
Every man to his charge! man her 'i' the bow well,
And place your *rakers* right. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

(*e*) A piece of iron having pointed ends bent at right angles in opposite directions, used for raking out decayed mortar from the joints of old walls, in order to replace it with new mortar.

2. A rake-like row of internal branchial arch appendages of some fishes. See *gill-raker*.

rakery (rā'kėr-i), *n.* [< *rake*[4] + *-ery*.] The conduct or practices of a rake; dissoluteness. [Rare.]

He . . . instructed his lordship in all the *rakery* and intrigues of the lewd town. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 300.

rakeshame† (rāk'shām), *n.* [< *rake*[1], *v.*, + obj. *shame*, *n.*, as if 'one who gathers shame to himself'; formed in moral amendment of *rakehell*.] A vile, dissolute wretch.

Tormentors, rooks, and *rakeshames*, sold to lucre. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

rakestele† (rāk'stēl), *n.* [Also dial. *rakestelo*; < *rake*[1] + *stale*[1], *steal*[2].] A rake-handle.

That tale is not worth a *rakestele*. *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 93.

rake-vein (rāk'vān), *n.* In *lead-mining*, in England, a vertical or highly inclined fissure-vein, as distinguished from the flat-vein, or flat, and the pipe-vein (a mass of ore filling an irregularly elongated cavern-like opening). [Derbyshire, Eng.]

raki, rakee (rak'ē), *n.* [< Turk. *raki*, spirits, brandy. Cf. *arrack*, *rack*[11].] A colorless aromatic spirituous liquor, prepared from grain-spirit, as in Greece, or from distilled grape-juice, as in the Levant.

The hill-men on such occasions consume a coarse sort of *rakee* made from corn. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 181.

Raw grain spirit, which is used in the country for making *raki*. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lxviii. (1886), p. 640.

raking[1] (rā'king), *n.* [< ME. *rakynge*; verbal n. of *rake*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of using a rake; a gathering or clearance with or as if with a rake; also, that which is raked or raked up.

But such a *raking* was never seen
As the *raking* o' the Rullien Green.
Battle of Pentland Hills (Child's Ballads, VII. 242).

2. The act of raking into or exploring something; hence, a rigid scrutiny or examination; a depreciatory overhauling; censorious criticism.

The average common school received a *raking* which would even gratify the sharp-set critical appetite. *Jour. of Education*, XVIII. 136.

raking[1] (rā'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rake*[1], *v.*] Such as to rake: as, a *raking* fire.

raking[2] (rā'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rake*[3], *v.*] Inclining; having a rake or inclination.—**Raking bond, molding**, etc. See the nouns.

raking-piece (rā'king-pēs), *n.* 1. In a bridge-centering, a piece laid upon the sill supported by the footing or impost of a pier. Upon the raking-pieces rest the striking-plates, which support the ribs of the centering, and are driven in to allow the centering to drop clear when the arch is completed.

2. In a theater, a low and pointed bit of scenery used to mask an incline.

rakish[1] (rā'kish), *a.* [< *rake*[3] + *-ish*[1].] *Naut.*, having an unusual amount of rake or inclination of the masts, as a vessel. The piratical craft of former times were distinguished for their rakish build.

But when they found, as they soon did, that the beautiful, *rakish*-looking schooner was averse to piracy, and careless of plunder, . . . they declared first neutrality, then adhesion. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. i.

rakish[2] (rā'kish), *a.* [< *rake*[4] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Resembling or given to the practices of a rake; given to a dissolute life; lewd; debauched.

The arduous task of converting a *rakish* lover. *Macaulay*.

2. Jaunty.

rakishly (rā'kish-li), *adv.* [< *rakish*[2] + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a rakish or dissolute manner.—2. Jauntily.

rakishness[1] (rā'kish-nes), *n.* [< *rakish*[1] + *-ness*.] The aspect of a rakish vessel.

rakishness[2] (rā'kish-nes), *n.* [< *rakish*[2] + *-ness*.] 1. The character of being rakish or dissolute; dissoluteness.

If the lawyer had been presuming on Mrs. Transome's ignorance as a woman, or on the stupid *rakishness* of the original heir, the new heir would prove to him that he had calculated rashly. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, ii.

2. Jauntiness.

rakke†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rack*[1].

rakle†, *v. i.* A variant of *rakel*.

rakshas, rakshasa (rak'shas, rak'shą-sä), *n.* [Skt.] In *Hind. myth.*, one of a class of evil spirits or genii. They are cruel monsters, frequenting cemeteries, devouring human beings, and assuming any shape at pleasure. They are generally hideous, but some, especially the females, allure by their beauty.

Rakusian (ra-kū'si-an), *n.* [Ar.] A member of a Christian sect mentioned by Mohammedan writers as having formerly existed in Arabia. Little is known of it, but its tenets appear to be a further corruption of those of the Mendæans or Sabians. *Blunt*.

râle (räl), *n.* [< F. *râle*, OF. *raale*, *rasle*, rattling in the throat, < F. *râler*, OF. *raller*, rattle, < LG. *ratelen*, *ratoln*, rattle: see *rattle*. Cf. *rail*[4].] In *pathol.*, an abnormal sound heard on auscultation of the lungs, additional to and not merely a modification of the normal respiratory murmur.—**Cavernous râle**. See *cavernous*.—**Crepitant râle**, a very fine crackling râle heard during inspiration in the first stage of pneumonia. Also called *vesicular râle*.—**Dry râle**, a non-bubbling respiratory râle, caused by constriction of a bronchial tube or larger air-passage. The high-pitched whistling dry râle is called a *sibilant râle*, and the low-pitched snoring dry râle is called a *sonorous râle*.—**Moist râles**, bubbling râles, fine or coarse, produced by liquid or semiliquid in the bronchial tubes, bronchi, trachea, or larynx.—**Pleural râle**, an abnormal sound produced within the pleura, as a friction sound, or metallic tinkling, or a succussion sound.—**Subcrepitant râle**, a very fine bronchial bubbling râle.—**Vesicular râle**. Same as *crepitant râle*.

Ralfsia (ralf'si-ą), *n.* [NL. (Berkeley), named in honor of John *Ralfs*, an English botanist.] A small genus of olive-brown seaweeds of the class *Phæosporeæ*, type of the order *Ralfsiaceæ*. They are rather small homely plants, growing on stones, rocks, or the shells of mollusks and crustaceans. Three species are found on the New England coast.

Ralfsiaceæ (ralf-si-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ralfsia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of olive-brown seaweeds, typified by the genus *Ralfsia*. The fronds are horizontally expanded, sometimes crustaceous; and fructification is in raised spots, composed of a few club-shaped paraphyses and spheroidal sporangia.

rall. An abbreviation of *rallentando*.

rallentando (räl-len-tän'dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *rallentare* = F. *ralentir*, slacken, relent, abate, retard: see *relent*.] In *music*, becoming slower; with decreasing rapidity. Also *rallentato*. Abbreviated *rall.* Compare *ritardando* and *ritenuto*.

rallyance† (ral'i-ans), *n.* [< *rally*[1] + *-ance*.] The act of rallying. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Rallidæ (ral'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rallus* + *-idæ*.] A family of paludicole grallatorial precocial birds, typified by the genus *Rallus*, and divided into *Rallinæ*, *Gallinulinæ*, and *Fulicinæ*, or rails, gallinules, and coots, to which some add *Ocydrominæ* and *Himantornithinæ*; the rails and their allies. There are upward of 150 species, found in nearly all parts of the world, in swamps and marshes. See cuts under *coot*, *gallinule*, *Porzana*, and *Rallus*.

rallier[1] (ral'i-ėr), *n.* [< *rally*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who rallies or reassembles; one who reunites, as disordered or scattered forces.

rallier[2] (ral'i-ėr), *n.* [< *rally*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who rallies or banters. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

ralliform (ral'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *ralliformis*, < *Rallus*, a rail, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the structure of or an affinity with the rails; ralline in a broad sense; of or pertaining to the *Ralliformes*.

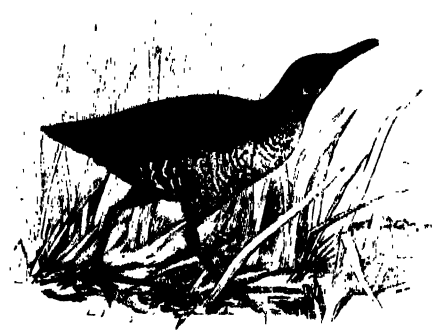
Ralliformes (ral-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ralliformis*: see *ralliform*.] A superfamily of paludicole precocial grallatorial birds, represented by the family *Rallidæ* in a broad sense, containing the rails and their allies, as distinguished from the *Gruiformes*, or related birds of the crane type.

Rallinæ (ra-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rallus* + *-inæ*.] The leading subfamily of *Rallidæ*, including the genus *Rallus* and related genera; the rails. The species are strictly paludicole; the body is greatly compressed; the form tapers in front, and is thick-set behind, with a short tipped-up tail; the wings are short and rounded; the tail has twelve feathers; the thighs are very muscular, and the flank-feathers are notably colored; the tibiæ are naked below; the tarsi are scutellate in front; and the toes are long, cleft to the base, and not lobed or obviously margined. Besides *Rallus*, the leading genera are *Porzana* and *Crex*. There are about 60 species, found in most countries.

ralline (ral'in), *a.* [NL., < *Rallus* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining or related to the genus *Rallus* or family *Rallidæ*; resembling a rail; ralliform in a narrow sense.

rallum (ral'um), *n.*; pl. *ralla* (-ą). [L., < *radere*, scrape, scratch: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] An implement used as a scraper by husbandmen among the Romans, consisting of a straight handle and a triangular blade.—**Rallum-shaped**, growing wider toward the end and terminating squarely, as the blade of a stylus.

Rallus (ral'us), *n.* [NL., < F. *râle*, OF. *rasle*, a rail: see *rail*[4].] The leading genus of *Rallinæ*, containing the true rails, water-rails, or marsh-



Virginia Rail (*Rallus virginianus*).

hens, having the bill longer than the head, slender, compressed, and decurved, with long nasal groove and linear subbasal nostrils, and the coloration plain below, but with conspicuously banded flanks. See *rail*[4].

rally[1] (ral'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rallied*, ppr. *rallying*. [Early mod. E. *rallie*, < OF. *rallier*, *ralier*, F. *rallier*, rally, < *re-*, again, + *alier*, *allier*, bind, ally: see *ally*[1], and cf. *rely*[1] and *rely*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To bring together or into order again by urgent effort; urge or bring to reunion for joint action; hence, to draw or call together in general for a common purpose: as, to *rally* a disorganized army; to *rally* voters to the polls.

There 's no help now;
The army 's scatter'd all, through discontent,
Not to be *rallied* up in haste to help this. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iii. 1.

2. To call up or together, unite, draw, gather up, concentrate, etc., energetically.

Prompts them to *rally* all their sophistry. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

Grasping his foe in mortal agony, he *rallied* his strength for a final blow. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

Philip *rallied* himself, and tried to speak up to the old standard of respectability. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv.

II. *intrans.* 1. To come together or into order again with haste or ardor; reunite energetically; hence, to gather or become conjoined for a common end; cohere for aid or support.

And then we *rally'd* on the hills.
Up and War Them A', Willie (Child's Ballads, VII. 266).

They *rallied* round their flags, and renewed the assault.
The Century, XXIX. 297.

2. To come into renewed energy or action; acquire new or renewed strength or vigor; undergo restoration or recovery, either partial or complete: as, the market *rallied* from its depression; the patient *rallied* about midnight.

Innumerable parts of matter chanced then to *rally* together and to form themselves into this new world.
Tillotson.

Catholicism had *rallied*, and had driven back Protestantism even to the German Ocean.
Macaulay, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

rally[1] (ral'i), *n.*; pl. *rallies* (-iz). [< *rally*[1], *v.*] 1. A rapid or ardent reunion for effort of any kind; a renewal of energy in joint action; a quick recovery from disorder or dispersion, as of a body of troops or other persons.—2. *Theat.*, specifically, the general scramble or chase of all the players in a pantomime; a mêlée of pantomimists, as at the end of a transformation scene.

The last scene of all, which in modern pantomime follows upon the shadowy chase of the characters called the *rally*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 216.

3. In *lawn-tennis*, the return of the ball over the net from one side to the other for a number of times consecutively.—4. A quick recovery from a state of depression or exhaustion; renewal of energy or of vigorous action; return to or toward the prior or normal condition, as in disease, trade, active exertion of any kind, etc.: as, a *rally* in the course of a disease; a *rally* in prices.

The two stand to one another like men; *rally* follows *rally* in quick succession, each fighting as if he thought to finish the whole thing out of hand.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

rally[2] (ral'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rallied*, ppr. *rallying*. [< F. *railler*, rail: see *rail*[5].] I. *trans.* To attack with raillery; treat with jocose, satirical, or sarcastic pleasantry; make merry with in regard to something; poke fun at; quiz.

Strephon had long confess'd his amorous pain,
Which gay Corinna *rallied* with disdain.
Gay, The Fan, i. 40.

Snake has just been *rallying* me on our mutual attachment. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

= Syn. *Banter*, etc. (see *banter*), joke, quiz, tease.

II. *intrans.* To use pleasantry or satirical merriment.

Juvenal has railed more wittily than Horace has *rallied*.
Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

This gentleman *rallies* the best of any man I know; for he forms his ridicule upon a circumstance which you are in your heart not unwilling to grant him: to wit, that you are guilty of an excess in something which is in itself laudable. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 422.

rally[2] (ral'i), *n.* [< *rally*[2], *v.*] An exercise of good humor or satirical merriment. [Rare.]

rallyingly (ral'i-ing-li), *adv.* In a rallying, bantering, or quizzical manner. [Rare.]

"What! tired already, Jacob's would-be successor?" asks she *rallyingly*. *R. Broughton*, Doctor Cupid, ix.

rallying-point (ral'i-ing-point), *n.* A place, person, or thing at or about which persons rally, or come together for action.

ralph (ralf), *n.* [Appar. from the personal name *Ralph*.] 1. An alleged or imagined evil spirit who does mischief in a printing-house. [Printers' slang, Eng.]—2. A familiar name of the raven, *Corvus corax*.

ralstonite (rål'stǫn-it), *n.* [After J. Grier *Ralston*, of Norristown, Pennsylvania.] A fluoride of aluminium and calcium, occurring in transparent isometric octahedrons with cryolite in Greenland.

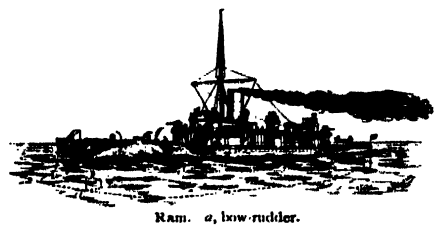
ram[1] (ram), *n.* [< ME. *ram*, *ramme*, *rom*, < AS. *ram*, *ramm*, *rom*; = D. *ram* = MLG. LG. *ram* = OHG. *ram*, *rammo*, MHG. *ram*, G. *ramm*, a ram, male sheep. Hence *ram*[2]. Cf. *ram*[3].] The male of the sheep, *Ovis aries*, and other ovine quadrupeds; a tup. See cuts under *Ovis* and *quadricornous*.—**The Ram**, Aries, one of the signs and constellations of the zodiac. See *Aries*.

ram[2] (ram), *n.* [< ME. *ram*, *ramme*, < AS. *ram*, *ramm* = D. *ram*, m., = MHG. G. *ramme*, f., a battering-ram; orig. a particular use of *ram*[1], in allusion to the way a ram uses his head in fighting.] 1. An instrument for battering, crushing, butting, or driving by impact. Specifically—(*a*) Same as *battering-ram*.

Bring up your *rams*,
And with their armèd heads make the fort totter.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 4.

(*b*) A solid pointed projection or beak jutting from the bow of a war-vessel, used both in ancient and in recent times for crushing in an enemy's vessel by being driven against it. See def. 2, and cut under *embolon*. (*c*) The heavy weight of a pile-driving machine, which falls upon the head of the pile: same as *monkey*, 3. (*d*) The piston in the large cylinder of a hydraulic press. (*e*) A hooped spar used in ship-building for moving timbers by a jolting blow on the end. (*f*) In *metal-working*, a steam-hammer used in forming a bloom.

2. A steam ship of war armed at the prow below the water-line with a heavy metallic beak



Ram. *a*, bow-rudder.

or spur, intended to destroy an enemy's ship by the force of collision. The beak is often so far independent of the vital structure of the ship that, in the event of a serious collision, it may be carried away without essential injury to the ship to which it belongs. See also cuts under *beak*. **Hydraulic ram.** See *hydraulic*.

ram[2] (ram), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rammed*, ppr. *ramming*. [< ME. *rammen*, *ram*, ram; cf. D. *rammen* = MLG. *rammen*, ram, batter, = G. *rammen*, ram, bore or drive in (> Dan. *ramme*, hit, strike, ram, drive); from the noun: see *ram*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To strike with a ram; drive a ram or similar object against; batter: as, the two vessels tried to *ram* each other.—2. To force in; drive down or together: as, to *ram* down a cartridge; to *ram* a charge; to *ram* piles into the earth.

Somewhat of trepidation might be observed in his manner as he *rammed* down the balls.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 148.

3. To fill or compact by pounding or driving.

Lady Len. No man shall ever come within my gates.
Men. Fos. Wilt thou *ram* up thy porch-hold?
Marston and Barksted, Insatiate Countess, i.

A Ditch . . . was filled with some sound materials, and *ramm'd* to make the foundation solid.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 76.

4. To stuff as if with a ram; cram.

By the Lord, a buck-basket! *rammed* me in with foul shirts and smocks, socks, foul stockings, greasy napkins.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. 90.

They *ramme* in great piles of woode, which they lay very deep. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 206.

Do not bring your Æsop, your politician, unless you can *ram* up his mouth with cloves.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To beat or pound anything, in any of the transitive senses of *ram*.

So was it impossible that the wals of Iericho should fall downe, being neither vndermined nor yet *rammed* at with engines. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 134.

Finding that he could do no good by *ramming* with logs of timber, he set one of the gates on fire.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

With all the watchfulness and all the skill in the world, it would be futile to attempt to pass through the real ice-pack without a ship built for *ramming*.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 160.

ram[3] (ram), *a.* [< Icel. *ramr*, strong (*ramliga*, strongly), = Sw. *ram*, strong, perfect, mere (*en ram bonde*, 'a perfect boor'), = Dan. *ram*, sharp, acrid, rank, mere (*ram jydsk*, 'pure Jutish').] 1. Strong; as a prefix, very: used as a prefix in *ramshackle*, *rambustious*, etc.—2. Strong-scented; stinking: as, *ram* as a fox. *Latham.*

Ramadan, Ramadhan (ram-a-dan'), *n.* [Also *Ramazan*, *Ramadzan*, and *Rhamazan*; = F. *ramazan*, *ramadan* = Sp. *ramadan* = Pg. *ramadan*, *remeddo* = Turk. Pers. *ramazān*, < Ar. *ramaḍān*, the name of the 9th month of the Moslem year, < *ramad* (*ramad*), be heated or hot.] The ninth month of the Mohammedan year, and the period of the annual thirty days' fast or Mohammedan Lent, rigidly observed daily from dawn until sunset, when all restrictions are removed. The lunar reckoning of the Mohammedan calendar brings its recurrence about eleven days earlier each year, so that it passes through all the seasons successively in a cycle of about thirty-three years; but it is supposed that when it was named it was regularly one of the hot months, through lunisolar reckoning. The close of the fast is followed by the three days' feast called the *Lesser Bairam*.

ramage[1]† (ram'āj), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *ramage*, < OF. *ramage*, of or belonging to branches, wild, rude, < LL. **ramaticus*, of branches, < *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*. II. *n.* < OF. *ramage*, branches, branching, song of birds on the branches, etc., < LL. **ramaticum*, neut. of **ramaticus*, of branches: see I.] I. *a.* 1. Having left the nest and begun to sit upon the branches: said of birds.

A brancher, a *ramage* hawke. *Cotgrave.*

Nor must you expect from high antiquity the distinctions of eyes and *ramage* hawks.
Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, v.

Hence—2. Wild or savage; untamed.

Longe ye gan after hym abyde,
Cerching, enquering in wodes *ramage*,
A wilde swine chasing at that houred tyde.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 527.

Ellis he is not wise ne sage,
No more than is a gote *ramage*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5384.

Yet if she were so tickle as ye would take no stand, so *ramage* as she would be reclaimed with no leave.
Greene, Gwydonius (1593). (*Halliwell.*)

Also *ramish*, *rammish*.

II. *n.* 1. The branching of trees or plants; branches collectively.—2. The warbling of birds among branches; bird-song.

When immelodious winds but made thee [a lute] move,
And birds their *ramage* did on thee bestow.
Drummond, Sonnets, ii. 10.

3. A branch of a pedigree; lineage; kindred. *Cotgrave.*—4. Courage. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 422.

ramage[2]†, *n.* Same as *runmage*.

ramagious† (ra-mā'jus), *a.* [< ME. *ramagous*, *ramagious*, < *ramage*, wild: see *ramage*[1].] Untamed; wild. *Coles*, 1717.

ramal (rā'mal), *a.* [< NL. **ramalis*, < L. *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] 1. In *bot.*, of or belonging to a branch; growing or originating on a branch; rameal.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, pertaining to a ramus; of the character of a ramus: as, the *ramal* part of the jaw-bone.

Ramalina (ram-a-lī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Acharius), < L. *ramale*, twigs, shoots, < *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] A genus of crustaceous lichens of the tribe *Parmeliacei* and family *Usnei*. The thallus is fruticulose or finally pendulous, mostly compressed or at length subfoliaceous; the apothecia are scutelliform; the spores are ellipsoid or oblong, bilocular, and colorless. *R. scopulorum* furnishes a dye comparable with archil.

ramast† (ra-mas'), *v. t.* [< F. *ramasser*, bring together, gather, < *re-*, again, + *amasser*, heap up: see *amass*.] To bring together; gather up; unite.

And when they have *ramast* many of several kindes and tastes, according to the appetite of those they treat, they open one vessel, and then another.
Comical Hist. of the World in the Moon (1659). (*Halliwell.*)

ramastrum† (ra-mas'trum), *n.*; pl. *ramastra* (-trä). [NL., < L. *ramus*, a branch, + dim. *-aster*.] In *bot.*, one of the secondary petioles, or petiolules, of compound leaves. *Lindley.*

Ramayana (rä-mä'ya-nä), *n.* [Skt. *Rāmāyana*, < *Rama* (see def.) + *ayana*, a going, course, progress, expedition, < *i*, go: see *go*.] The name of one of the two great epic poems of ancient India, the other being the Mahabharata. It gives the history of Rama, especially of his expedition through the Deccan to Ceylon, to recover, by the aid of the monkey-god Hanuman, his wife Sita, carried away thither by Ravana.

rambade (ram'bād), *n.* [< F. *rambade*, "the bend or wale of a gally" (Cotgrave), also *rambate*; cf. Pg. *ar-rombada*, a platform of a galley.] *Naut.*, the elevated platform built across the prow of a galley for boarding, etc.

rambeh (ram'be), *n.* [Said to be connected with Malay *rambūtan*, < *rambut*, hair: see *rambutan*.] The fruit of a middle-sized tree, *Baccaurea sapida*, of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, found in Malacca, Burma, etc. The fruit is globose, half an inch long, yellowish in color, several-celled, with a pleasant subacid pulp.

ramberge† (ram'bèrj), *n.* [Also *remberge*; < OF. *ramberge*; origin obscure.] A long, narrow war-ship, swift and easily managed, formerly used on the Mediterranean.

By virtue thereof, through the retention of some aerial gusts, are the huge *ramberges*, mighty gallions, &c., launched from their stations.
Ozell, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 51. (*Nares.*)

ramble (ram'bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rambled*, ppr. *rambling*. [An altered form (with dissimilation of *mm* to *mb*) of dial. *rammle*, < ME. **ramelen*, freq. of *ramen*, E. dial. *rame*, roam, ramble: see *roam*.] 1. To roam or wander about in a leisurely manner; go from point to point carelessly or irregularly; rove: as, to *ramble* about the city or over the country.

Bold Robin Hood he would *ramble* away.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 207).

My first Entrance upon this *Rambling* kind of Life.
Dampier, Voyages, II., Pref.

2. To take a wavering or wandering course; proceed with irregular turns, windings, or transitions; show a lack of definite direction or arrangement: as, a *rambling* path or house;

a *rambling* discourse; the vine *rambles* every way; he *rambled* on in his incoherent speech.

But wisdom does not lie in the *rambling* imaginations of men's minds. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

O'er his ample sides the *rambling* sprays
Luxuriant shoot. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 794.

Our home is a *rambling* old place, on the outskirts of a country town. *The Century*, XI. 278.

3. To reel; stagger. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

=Syn. 1. *Ramble, Stroll, Saunter, Rove, Roam, Wander, Range, Stray.* *Ramble*, by derivation, also *stroll* and *saunter*, and *stray* when used in this sense, express a less extended course than the others. To *ramble* or *stroll* is to go about, as fancy leads, for the pleasure of being abroad. To *saunter* is to go along idly, and therefore slowly. One may *saunter* or *stroll*, *stray* or *wander*, along one street as far as it goes. To *ramble*, *rove*, or *roam* is to pursue a course that is not very straight. One may *rove*, *roam*, or *wander* with some briskness or for some object, as in search of a lost child. One may *wander* about or *stray* about because he has lost his way. The wild beast *ranges*, *roves*, or *roams* in search of prey. *Roam* expresses most of definite purpose: as, to *roam* over Europe.

ramble (ram'bl), *n.* [< *ramble*, *v.*] 1. A roving or wandering movement; a going or turning about irregularly or indefinitely; especially, a leisurely or sauntering walk in varying directions.

Coming home after a short Christmas *ramble*, I found a letter upon my table. *Swift.*

In the middle of a brook, whose silver *ramble*
Down twenty little falls, through reeds and bramble,
Tracing along, it brought me to a cave.
Keats, Endymion, i.

On returning from our *ramble*, we passed the house of the Governor. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 57.

2. A place to ramble in; a mazy walk or tract. —3. In *coal-mining*, thin shaly beds of stone, taken down with the coal, above which a good roof may be met with. *Greeley.*

rambler (ram'blėr), *n.* [< *ramble*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who rambles; a rover; a wanderer.

There is a pair of Stocks by every Watch house, to secure night *ramblers* in. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 77.

rambling (ram'bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ramble*, *v.*] 1. The act of wandering about, or from place to place.

Rambling makes little alteration in the mind, unless proper care be taken to improve it by the observations that are made. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 277.

2. A roving excursion or course; an indefinite or whimsical turning back and forth.

Thy money she will waste
In the vain *ramblings* of a vulgar taste.
Crabbe, Works, I. 78.

And oft in *ramblings* on the wold . . .
I saw the village lights below.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

ramblingly (ram'bling-li), *adv.* In a rambling manner.

ramboost, ramboozet, *n.* See *rumbooze.*

ram-bow (ram'bou), *n.* A ship's bow of such construction that it may be efficiently used in ramming.

rambunctious (ram-bungk'shus), *a.* Same as *rambustious.* [Colloq., U. S.]

rambustious (ram-bus'tyus), *a.* [Also *rambunctious;* a slang term of no definite formation, as if < *ram*[3] + *bust*[2] + *-ious.* Cf. E. dial. *rumbustical, rumgumptious, rumbumptious,* etc., boisterous, slang forms of the same general type.] Boisterous; careless of the comfort of others; violent; arrogant. [Prov. Eng.]

And as for that black-whiskered alligator, . . . let me first get out of those *rambustious* unchristian filbert-shaped claws of his. *Bulwer*, My Novel, xi. 19.

rambutan, rambootan (ram-bö'tan), *n.* [Also *rambostan;* < Malay *rambūtan*, so called in allusion to the villose covering of the fruit, < *rambut*, hair.] The fruit of *Nephelium lappaceum*, a lofty tree of the Malay archipelago. It is of an oval form, somewhat flattened, 2 inches long, of a reddish color, and covered with soft spines or hairs. The edible part is an aril, and is of a pleasant subacid taste. The tree is related to the lichi and longan, and is cultivated in numerous varieties.

rambyt, *a.* [ME.; cf. *ramp.*] Spirited; prancing; ramping (?).

I salle be at journee with gentille knyghtes,
On a *ramby* stede fulle jolyly graythide.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 373.

ram-cat (ram'kat), *n.* A tom-cat.

Egad! old maids will presently be found
Clapping their dead *ram-cats* in holy ground,
And writing verses on each mousing devil.
Wolcot (P. Pindar), Peter's Pension.

Ram-cat is older than Peter. Smollett uses the word in his translation of Gil Blas: "They brought me a ragout made of *ram-cat*" (vol. i. ch. vii.).
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 351.

ramé (ra-mā'), *a.* [OF. *rame*, branched, < L. **ramatus*, branched, < *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus.*] In *her.*, same as *attired.*

rameal (rā'mē-al), *a.* [< *rame-ous* + *-al.*] Growing upon or otherwise pertaining to a branch. Also *rameous.*

Ramean (rā'mē-an), *n.* [< *Ramée* or *Ramus* (see *Ramist*) + *-an.*] A Ramist.

ramed (ramd), *a.* [Appar., with E. suffix *-ed*[2], < F. *ramé*, pp. of *ramer*, prop, support (creeping plants), < *rame*, f., OF. *raim*, m., a branch, stake, F. dial. *rain, raime* = Pr. *ram, ramp* = It. *ramo*, < L. *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus.*] Noting a vessel on the stocks when all the frames are set upon the keel, the stem and stern-post put up, and the whole adjusted by the ram-line.

ramee, *n.* See *ramie.*

ramekin (ram'e-kin), *n.* [Also *rammekin, ramequin;* < F. *ramequin*, a sort of pastry made with cheese, < OFlem. *rammeken*, toasted bread.] Toasted cheese and bread, or toast and cheese; Welsh rabbit; also, bread-crumb baked in a pie-pan with a farce of cheese, eggs, and other ingredients. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

ramelt, *n.* See *rammel.*

ramellose (ram'el-ōs), *a.* [< *ramellus* + *-ose.*] In *algology*, bearing or characterized by ramelli. See *ramellus.*

Fasciculi of extreme branches densely *ramellose.*
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 207.

ramellus (rā-mel'us), *n.*; pl. *ramelli* (-ī). [NL., dim. of L. *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus, ramulus.*] In *algology*, a ramulus, or, more specifically, a branch smaller and simpler than a ramulus, occurring at the growing tip.

rament (rā-ment'), *n.* [< L. *ramentum*, usually in pl. *ramenta*, scrapings, shavings, chips, scales, bits, < *radere*, scrape, shave: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] 1. A scraping; shaving.—2. In *bot.*, same as *ramentum.* [Rare.]

ramentaceous (ram-en-tā'shius), *a.* [< *rament* + *-aceous.*] In *bot.*, covered with ramenta.

ramentum (rā-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *ramenta* (-tą). [NL.: see *rament.*] 1. Same as *rament*, 1.—2. In *bot.*, a thin, chaffy scale or outgrowth from the epidermis, sometimes appearing in great abundance on young shoots, and particularly well developed on the stalks of many ferns: same as *palea* (which see for cut).

rameous (rā'mē-us), *a.* [< L. *rameus*, of or belonging to boughs or branches, < *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus.* Cf. *ramous, ramose.*] Same as *rameal.*

ramequint, *n.* See *ramekin.*

Rameside (ram'e-sid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rameses* + *-ide*[2].] I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to any of the ancient Egyptian kings named Rameses or Ramses, or to their families or government. The principal kings of the name were Rameses II. of the nineteenth dynasty and Rameses III. of the twentieth.

II. *n.* A member of the line or the family of Ramesside kings.

ramfeezle (ram-fē'zl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ramfeezled*, ppr. *ramfeezling.* [Appar. < *ram*[3] + *feeze.*] To fatigue; exhaust. [Scotch.]

My awkward muse sair pleads and begs
I would na write.
The tapetless *ramfeezl'd* hizzie,
She's saft at best, and something lazy.
Burns, Second Epistle to John Lapraik.

ram-goat (ram'gōt), *n.* A low, tortuous, leafy shrub, *Xanthoxylum spinifex* (*Fagara microphyllum*), found on arid shores in the West Indies and South America.

ramgunshock (ram-gun'shok), *a.* [Also *ramgunshoch, rangunshock*, rugged; origin obscure.] Rough; rugged. [Scotch.]

Our *ramgunshock*, glum gudeman
Is out and owre the water.
Burns, Had I the Wyte.

ram-head (ram'hed), *n.* 1. An iron lever for raising up great stones.—2†. *Naut.*, a halyard-block.—3†. A cuckold.

To be called *ram-head* is a title of honour, and a name proper to all men. *John Taylor.*

ram-headed (ram'hed'ed), *a.* Represented with the head of a ram, as a sphinx; furnished with ram's horns, as a sphinx's head; crioceph-alous (which see).

rami, *n.* Plural of *ramus.*

ramicorn (rā'mi-kôrn), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *ramicornis*, < L. *ramus*, a branch, + *cornu*, horn.] I. *n.* In *ornith.*, the horny sheath of the side of the lower mandible, in any way distinguished from that covering the rest of the bill.

The *ramicorn*, which covers the sides of the rami of the lower mandible. *Coues*, Proc. Phila. Acad. (1866), p. 276.

II. *a.* In *entom.*, having ramified antennæ, as a hemipterous insect; pertaining to the *Ramicornes.*

ramicorneous (rā-mi-kôr'nē-us), *a.* [< *ramicorn* + *-eous.*] Of or pertaining to the ramicorn.

Ramicornes (rā-mi-kôr'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ramicornis:* see *ramicorn.*] In *entom.*, a group of hemipterous insects, having ramified antennæ. See *ramose.*

ramie (ram'ē), *n.* [Also *ramee;* Malay.] A plant, the so-called China grass, *Bœhmeria nivea*, or its fiber. The plant is a perennial shrub with herbaceous shoots, native in the Malay islands, China, and Japan. It has long been cultivated in parts of the East Indies to supply fiber for fish-nets and cloths, and in China and Japan textiles of great beauty are made from this material. (See *grass-cloth.*) In length, thickness, and woodiness the stems most nearly resemble hemp. The fiber is unsurpassed in strength, is in an exceptional degree unaffected by moisture, in fineness rivals flax, and has a silky luster shared only by jute. The plant can be grown in any moderate climate—in the southern United States and as far north as New Jersey, as demonstrated by experiment. Also called *cambric-grass, silk-grass,* and *ramie-hemp;* in India, *rhea.* See cut under *Bœhmeria.*

ramie-fiber (ram'ē-fī'bėr), *n.* See *ramie.*

ramie-plant (ram'ē-plant), *n.* See *ramie.*

ramification (ram"i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *ramification* = Sp. *ramificacion* = Pg. *ramificação* = It. *ramificazione*, < ML. **ramificatio(n-)*, < *ramificare*, ramify: see *ramify.*] 1. The act or process of ramifying, or the state of being ramified; a branching out; division into branches, or into divergent lines, courses, or parts, as of trees or plants, blood-vessels, a mountain-chain, a topic or subject, etc.—2. The manner or result of ramifying or branching; that which is ramified or divided into branches; a set of branches: as, the *ramification* of a coral; the *ramifications* of an artery or a nerve; the *ramifications* of the capillaries, or of nerves in an insect's wing. See cuts under *Dendrocœla* and *embryo.*

Infinite vascular *ramifications*, . . . revealed only by the aid of the highest powers of the microscope. *Is. Taylor.*

3. In *bot.*, the branching, or the manner of branching, of stems and roots.—4. One of the branches or divergent lines or parts into which anything is divided; a division or subdivision springing or derived from a main stem or source: as, the *ramifications* of a conspiracy; to pursue a subject in all its *ramifications.*

When the radical idea branches out into parallel *ramifications*, how can a consecutive series be formed of senses in their nature collateral? *Johnson*, Eng. Dict., Pref.

5. The production of figures resembling branches.—**Point of ramification,** in the *integral calculus*, a point on the plane of imaginary quantity where two or more values of the function become equal. Also called *critical point.*

ramified (ram'i-fid), *a.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, branched; having branches; dividing and redividing: as, *ramified* nervures of the wings. — **Ramified corpuscle,** a lacuna of bone, having long slender processes which ramify and inosculate with those of other lacunæ; an ordinary bone-cell.

ramiflorous (rā-mi-flō'rus), *a.* [< L. *ramus*, branch, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] Flowering on the branches. *Gray.*

ramiform (rā'mi-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *ramiforme*, < L. *ramus*, a branch, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, resembling a branch. *Henslow.*

ramify (ram'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ramified*, ppr. *ramifying.* [< F. *ramifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *ramificar* = It. *ramificare*, < ML. **ramificare* (in pp. *ramificatus*), branch, ramify, < L. *ramus*, a branch (see *ramus*), + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] I. *intrans.* 1. To form branches; shoot into branches, as the stem of a plant, or anything analogous to it; branch out.

When they [asparagus-plants] are older, and begin to *ramify*, they lose this quality. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, p. 61.

The "test" has a single round orifice, from which, when the animal is in a state of activity, the sarcodic substance streams forth, speedily giving off *ramifying* extensions. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 397.

2. To diverge in various ways or to different points; stretch out in different lines or courses; radiate.

The establishments of our large carriers *ramify* throughout the whole kingdom. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 441.

II. *trans.* To divide into branches or parts; extend in different lines or directions.

Whoever considers the few radical positions which the Scriptures afforded him will wonder by what energetic operations he expanded them to such an extent, and *ramified* them to so much variety. *Johnson*, Milton.

It is also infinitely *ramified*, diversified, extending everywhere, and touching everything.
D. Webster, Speech, March 18, 1834.

Ramillie (ram'i-lē), *n.* [< *Ramillies:* see def.] A name given to various articles or modes of dress, in commemoration of Marlborough's victory at Ramillies in Belgium over the French

under Villeroi, in 1706: chiefly used attributively. The Ramillie hat was a form of cocked hat worn in the time of George I. Its peculiarity consisted in the adjustment of the hat-brim—apparently the one in which the three cocks are nearly equal in length and similar in arrangement. The Ramillie wig, worn as late as the time of George III., had a long, gradually diminishing plait, called the Ramillie plait or tail, with a very large bow at the top and a smaller one at the bottom.

A peculiar-shaped hat was known as the "*Ramilie* cock." *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 35.

While in this country, the natural hair tied in a pigtail and powdered passed for as good as the *Ramilie* wig and *Ramilie* tail. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 290.

ramiparous (rā-mip'a-rus), *a.* [< L. *ramus*, a branch, + *parere*, produce.] Producing branches.

ramish†, *a.* [A corruption of *ramage*[1].] Same as *ramage*[1].

The plaintiff had declared for a *ramish* hawk, which is a hawk living inter ramos (amongst the boughs), and by consequence ferre naturæ. *Nelson*, Laws Conc. Game, p. 151. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Ramism (rā'mizm), *n.* [< *Ramus* (see def.) + *-ism.*] The logical doctrine of Petrus Ramus, or Pierre de la Ramée (born in Picardy, 1515; massacred on St. Bartholomew's day, 1572). The doctrine was that of Aristotle, with the omission of the more difficult and metaphysical parts, and with a few additions drawn from rhetoric and from Platonic sources (such as the doctrine of dichotomy). It was characterized by simplicity and good sense, and was set forth with some literary skill. It attracted considerable attention, owing to the unbounded hostility to Aristotle professed by Ramus, and was taught for many years in the Scottish universities and at Cambridge. John Milton wrote a Ramist logic.

In England, Cambridge alone, always disposed to reject the authority of Aristotle, and generally more open to new ideas than the sister university, was a stronghold of *Ramism*. *R. Adamson*, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 803.

Ramist (rā'mist), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *ramiste*, a Ramist, pertaining to Ramus, < *Ramus* (see *Ramism*).] I. *n.* A follower of Peter Ramus. See *Ramism*. The main position of Ramus was that "everything that Aristotle taught was false," but there was nothing original in his writings. He introduced into logic the dilemma, which had always been taught as a part of rhetoric, to which he greatly inclined.

II. *a.* Pertaining to Ramus or Ramism; characterized by or characteristic of Ramism.—**Ramist consonants** (French *consonnes ramistes*), the letters *j* and *v*: so called by French writers, because Ramus was the first, in his grammatical writings, to distinguish them as consonants from the vowels *i* and *u*.

ram-line (ram'lin), *n.* [< *ram* (?) (see *ramed*) + *line*[2].] 1. In *ship-building*, a small rope or line used for setting the frames fair, assisting in forming the sheer of the ship, or for other similar purposes.—2. In *spar-making*, a line used to make a straight middle line on a spar.

rammed (ramd), *a.* [Pp. of *ram*[2], *v.*] Excessive. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rammekin†, *n.* See *ramekin*.

rammel (ram'el), *n.* [Also *ramell*, *ramel*; < late ME. *ramel*, rubbish, < OF. *ramaille*, *ramille*, usually in pl. *ramailles*, *ramilles*, F. *ramilles*, branches, twigs, < L.L. *ramale*, usually in pl. *ramalia*, branches, twigs, sticks, < L. *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] 1. Refuse wood, as of twigs or small branches, or decayed woody matter.

Rubbish, *rammel*, and broken stones. *Holland.*

2. Rubbish, especially bricklayers' rubbish.

The Pictes ridding away the earth and *ramell* wherewith it was closed up. *Holinshed*, Hist. Scot., M. b, col. 1, c. (*Nares.*)

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in both senses.]

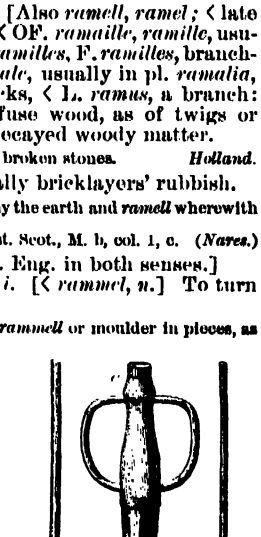
rammel†, (ram'el), *v. i.* [< *rammel*, *n.*] To turn to rubbish; molder.

Franare [It.], . . . to *rammell* or moulder in pieces, as sometimes mud walles or great masses of stone will doe of themselves. *Florio* (1611), p. 195.

rammelsbergite (ram'elz-bèrg-it), *n.* [After K. F. *Rammelsberg* (born 1813), a German chemist.] An arsenide of nickel, like chloanthite in composition, but crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

rammel-wood† (ram'el-wûd), *n.* Natural copsewood.

There growyth many allers and other *rammell-wood*, which servethe muche for the buyldinge of suche small houses. *MS. Cotton. Calig.* B. viii. (*Halliwell.*)



Rammers.

a, wooden rammer, with iron band or hoop: *b*, *c*, paving-rammers—*b* being used to compact sand, and *c* for cobblestones, etc.

rammer (ram'ėr), *n.* [= G. *rammer*; as *ram*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] An instrument for ramming, or driving by impact. The pavers' rammer, used in settling stones or compacting earth, is a heavy mass of iron-bound wood, of tapering form, with handles at the top and on one or both sides. (See *beetle*[1], 1.) Founders' rammers are made in different ways, for various purposes, as forcing the sand into the pattern, solidifying it in the flask, etc. A gunners' rammer is a staff with a cylindrical head, for driving home the charge in a cannon, usually having for field-artillery a swab (called a *sponge*) at the other end for cleaning out the gun after firing. Ramrods, and some kinds of ram, as that of a ship of war, are also sometimes called *rammers*. See *ram*[2], 2, and *ramrod*; see also cut in preceding column, and cut under *gun-carriage*.

The earth is to bee wel driven and beaten downe close with a *rammer*, that it may be fast about the roote. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 11.

rammish[1] (ram'ish), *a.* [< ME. *rammish*; < *ram*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Resembling or characteristic of a ram; rammy; strong-scented; hence, coarse; lewd; lascivious: used like *goatish* in the same sense. Compare *hircine*.

For al the world, they stinken as a goot:
Her savour is so *rammish* and so hoot,
That though a man from hem a myle be,
The savour wol infecte him, trusteth me.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 884.

Whose father being a *rammish* ploughman, himself a perfumed gentleman. *Middleton*, Phœnix, i. 2.

rammish[2]† (ram'ish), *a.* Same as *ramage*[1].

rammishness (ram'ish-nes), *n.* [< *rammish*[1] + *-ness.*] The state or character of being rammish.

rammy (ram'i), *a.* [< *ram*[1] + *-y*[1].] Like a ram; rammish.

Galen takes exception at mutton, but without question he means that *rammy* mutton which is in Turkie and Asia Minor. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., ii. § 2.

ramollescence (ram-o-les'ens), *n.* [< F. *ramollir*, soften, refl. become soft (< *re-*, again, + *amollir*, soften: see *amollish*), + *-escence*. Cf. L. *remollescere*, become soft again, become soft.] A softening or mollifying; mollification. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

ramollissement (ra-mo-lēs'moń), *n.* [< F. *ramollissement*, < *ramollir*, soften, become soft: see *ramollescence*.] In *pathol.*, a morbid condition of some part of the body, as the brain or the liver, in which it becomes softened.

ramoon (ra-mön'), *n.* [< Sp. *ramon*, the top of branches cut as food for sheep in snowy weather (= F. *ramon*, a broom of twigs or branches), < *ramo*, < L. *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] A low West Indian tree, *Trophis Americana*, belonging to the mulberry tribe, with milky juice and drupe-like fruit. Its leaves and twigs are sometimes fed to cattle.

ramose (rā'mōs), *a.* [< L. *ramosus*, full of branches: see *ramous*.] 1. Same as *ramous*.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Branching; much-branched; ramifying frequently, as corals and other zoöphytes; ramous. (*b*) Resembling a branch or branches; shooting out like a branch: as, the *ramose* spines of some shells.—**Ramose antennæ**, antennæ in which the joints are rather long, a few of them emitting from the base or apex generally on the outer side, rarely on both sides—long cylindrical processes or branches.

ramosely (rā'mōs-li), *adv.* In a ramose or branching manner. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 21.

ramous (rā'mus), *a.* [< F. *rameux* = Pr. *ramos* = Sp. Pg. It. *ramoso*, < L. *ramosus*, full of branches, < *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] Branched or branchy, or full of branches; having branches, or divisions of the character of branches; ramifying; ramose.

Which vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible, by feigning the particles of air to be springy and *ramous*. *Newton*, Opticks, iii. query 31.

A *ramous* efflorescence of a fine white spar found hanging from a crust of like spar, at the top of an old wrought cavern. *Woodward*, Fossils.

ramp (ramp), *v.* [Also *romp* (now partly differenced in use: see *romp*); < ME. *rampen*, < OF. *ramper*, *raumper*, creep, crawl, also climb, F. *ramper*, creep, crawl, cringe (cf. *rampe*, a flight of stairs (> G. *rampe*), = It. *rampare*, clutch (*rampa*, a claw, a grip, *rampo*, a grappling-iron), a nasalized form of **rappare*, in comp. *ar-rappare*, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rapar*, snatch up, carry off, seize upon; of Teut. origin: LG. *rappen*, *rapen*, snatch up hastily; Bavar. dial. *rampfen*, G. *raffen*, snatch, etc.: see *rap*[2], *rape*[2], *raff*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To rise by climbing or shooting up, as a plant; run or grow up rapidly; spring up in growth.

Some Sorts of Plants . . . are either endued with a Facility of twining about others that are near, or else furnish'd with Claspers and Tendrils, whereby . . . they catch Hold of them, and so *ramping* upon Trees, Shrubs, Hedges or Poles, they mount up to a great Height. *Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 111.

Trees of every sort
On three sides, slender, spreading, long and short;
Each grew as it contrived, the poplar *ramped*,
The fig-tree reared itself. *Browning*, Sordello.

2. To rise for a leap or in leaping, as a wild beast; rear or spring up; prepare for or make a spring; jump violently. See *rampant*.

Tho, rearing up his former feete on hight,
He *rampt* upon him with his ravenous pawes.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 29.

Surely the Prelates would have Saint Paul's words *ramps* one over another, as they use to clime into their Livings and Bishopricks. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Thither I climb'd at dawn
And stood by her garden-gate;
A lion *ramps* at the top,
He is clasp't by a passion-flower.
Tennyson, Maud, xiv. 1.

3. To move with violent leaps or starts; jump or dash about; hence, to act passionately or violently; rage; storm; behave with insolence.

Whan she comth hoom, she *rampeth* in my face,
And cryeth, "False coward, wreek thy wyf."
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 16.

The Govr, hearing ye tumulte, sent to quiet it, but he *ramped* more like a furious beast then a man. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 174.

For the East Lynn (which is our river) was *ramping* and roaring frightfully. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xlviii.

4. To spring about or along gaily; frolic; gambol; flirt; romp. See *romp*.

Good wenches would not so *rampe* abrode ydelly. *Udall*, Roister Doister, ii. 4.

Then the wild boar, being so stout and strong, . . .
Thrashed down the trees as he *ramped* him along.
Jovial Hunter of Bromeyrove (Child's Ballads, VIII. 146).

Peace, you foul *ramping* jade!
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

[This verb, although still employed in literature, is not common in colloquial use.]

II. *trans.* 1. To hustle; rob with violence. [Thieves' slang.]—2. To bend upward, as a piece of iron, to adapt it to the woodwork of a gate or the like. *Halliwell.*

Mr. R. Phipps is introducing at Campbell Road, Bow, Messrs. Parkin and Webb's patent *ramped* wheel tire. *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 535.

To ramp and reave†, to get (anything) by fair means or foul. *Halliwell.*

ramp (ramp), *n.* [< ME. *rampe*; < *ramp*, *v.* Cf. *romp*, *n.*] 1. A leap; a spring; a bound. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The bold Ascalonite
Fled from his lion *ramp*. *Milton*, S. A., l. 139.

2. A rising passage or road; specifically (*milit.*), a gradual slope or ascent from the interior level of a fortification to the general level behind the parapet.

The ascent is by easy *ramps*. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 400.

We crossed literally a *ramp* of dead bodies loosely covered with earth. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 312.

3. In *masonry* and *carp.*, a concave bend or slope in the cap or upper member of any piece of ascending or descending workmanship, as in the coping of a wall; the concave sweep that connects the higher and lower parts of a railing at a half- or quarter-pace.—4. In *arch.*, etc., any slope or inclined plane, particularly an inclined plane affording communication between a higher and a lower level.

In some parts [of the temple at Khorsabad] even the parapet of the *ramp* still remains in situ. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 154.

5†. A coarse, frolicsome woman; a jade; a romp.

Nay, fy on thee, thou *ramps*, thou ryg, with al that take thy part. *Bp. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle, iii. 3.

Although that she were a lusty bouncing *rampe*, somewhat like Gallimetta, or Maid Marian. *G. Harvey.*

The bouncing *ramp*, that roaring girl my mistress. *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, iii. 3.

6. The garden rampion, or its root.—7†. A highwayman; a robber. *Halliwell.*—8. In the game of pin-pool, a stroke by which all the pins but the center one are knocked down. A player making a ramp at any stage of the game wins the pool.—**Ramp and twist**, in *carp.*, any line that rises and winds simultaneously.

rampt (ramp), *a.* [< *ramp*, *v.*] Ramping; leaping; furiously swift or rushing.

Ride out, ride out, ye *ramp* rider!
Your steed 's baith stout and strang.
The Broom of Cowdenknowe (Child's Ballads, IV. 46).

rampacious (ram-pā'shus), *a.* [A var. of *rampageous*, prob. confused with *rapacious*.] Same as *rampageous*. [Colloq.]

A stone statue of some *rampacious* animal with flowing mane and tail, distantly resembling an insane cart-horse.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxii.

rampadgeon (ram-pā′jon), *n.* [< *rampage-ous* + *-on.*] A furious, boisterous, or quarrelsome fellow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rampage (ram′pāj or ram-pāj′), *n.* [< *ramp* + *-age.*] A leaping or jumping about, as from anger or excitement; violent or furious movement; excited action of any kind: as, to be on the *rampage;* to go on a *rampage.* [Colloq.]

She's been on the *ram-page* this last spell about five minutes. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, ii.

A diplomatist like Prince Bismarck, possessed of that faculty of plain speech, and out for the time on the *rampage*, seems to Continental Courts a terror.
Spectator (London), June 28, 1890.

rampage (ram′pāj or ram-pāj′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rampaged*, ppr. *rampaging.* [Also (Sc.) *rampauge;* < *rampage, n.*] 1. To act or move in a ramping manner; spring or rush violently; rage or storm about. [Colloq.]

Were I best go to finish the revel at the Griffin? But then Maudie will *rampauge* on my return.
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xvi.

Now we will see how these *rampaging* Hurons lived when outlying in ambushments.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xii.

2. To run or prance about; move springily or friskily; romp; riot. [Colloq.]

An' they *rampaged* about [on horseback] wi' their grooms, and was 'untin' arter the men.
Tennyson, Village Wife, vii.

How do you propose to go *rampaging* all over Scotland, and still be at Oban on the fifteenth?
W. Black, Princess of Thule, xxvii.

rampageous (ram-pā′jus), *a.* [Also *rampagious* (and *rampacious*, q. v.); < *rampage* + *-ous.*] 1. Of a ramping character; behaving rampantly; unruly; raging; boisterous; stormy. [Colloq.]

The farmers and country folk [had] no cause to drive in their herds and flocks as in the primitive ages of a *rampageous* antiquity. *Galt*, Provost, xv. (*Davies.*)

A lion — a mighty, conquering, generous, *rampageous* Leo Belgicus.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, A Week's Holiday.

There's that Will Maskery, sir, as is the *rampageousest* Methodis as can be. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, v.

Hence — 2. Glaring or "loud" in style or taste; "stunning." [Colloq.]

There comes along a missionary, . . . with a *rampagious* gingham.
Daily Telegraph, Oct. 6, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

The ornamentation is for the most part in *rampageous* rocaille style, bright burnished gold on whitewash or white imitation marble. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 200.

rampageousness (ram-pā′jus-nes), *n.* The character of being rampageous. [Colloq.]

One there is, a lover-cousin, who out-Herods every one else in *rampagiousness* and lack of manners.
Athenæum, No. 3249, p. 145.

rampair†, *v. t.* [< F. *remparer*, fortify, inclose with a rampart: see *rampire, rampart.*] To make secure; intrench; shield; cover.

Theyr frame is raysed of excedynge hyghe trees, sette close together and fast *rampaired* in the grounde, so standyng a slope and bending inward that the toppes of the trees loyne together.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 68).

rampalliant, rampallion† (ram-pal′yan, -yon), *n.* [< *ramp* + *-allian, -allion,* a vague termination of contempt, as in *rapscallion, rumgallion.*] Rapscallion; villain; rascal: a vituperative word.

Away, you scullion! you *rampallian*, you fustilarian!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 65.

Out upon them, *rampallions!* I'll keep myself safe enough out of their fingers.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

I was almost strangled with my own band by twa *rampallians*, wha wanted yestreen . . . to harle me into a change-house. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxvi.

rampancy (ram′pan-si), *n.* [< *rampan(t)* + *-cy.*] The state or quality of being rampant; excessive activity; exuberance; extravagance.

The pope had over mastered all, the temporall power being quite in a manner evacuated by the *rampancy* of the spirituall.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, Pref.

This height and *rampancy* of vice. *South.*

rampant (ram′pant), *a.* [< ME. **rampant*, also *rampand, rampend,* < OF. *rampant*, ppr. of *ramper*, creep, climb: see *ramp.*] 1. Climbing or springing unchecked; rank in growth; exuberant: as, *rampant* weeds.

The cactus is here very abundant and *rampant*.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 95.

2. Overleaping restraint or usual limits; unbridled; unrestricted.

He is tragicall on the Stage, but *rampant* in the Tyring-house, and sweares oathes there which he neuer con'd.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Player.

The custom of street-hawking is *rampant* in Spain.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 19.

Happily the love of red rags which is so *rampant* on either side of Parenzo, at Trieste and at Zara, seems not to have spread to Parenzo itself.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 104.

The style of the pulpit in respect of imagery, I conceive, should be grave, severe, intense, not luxuriant, not *rampant.* *A. Phelps*, English Style, p. 144.

They were going together to the Doncaster spring meeting, where Bohemianism would be *rampant.*
Miss Braddon, Only a Clod, xxvi.

3. Ramping; rearing.

The tawny lion . . . springs, as broke from bonds,
And *rampant* shakes his brinded mane.
Milton, P. L., vii. 466.

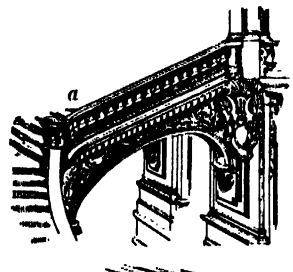
When he chaseth and followeth after other beasts, hee goeth alwaies saltant or *rampant;* which he neuer useth to doe when he is chased in sight, but is onely passant.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 16.

4. In *her.*, rising with both fore legs elevated, the dexter uppermost, and the head seen sidewise, the dexter hind leg also higher than the sinister, as if the weight of the creature were borne upon the latter: noting a lion or other beast of prey. Also *ramping, effrayé.* See also cut under *affronté.*

Lion Rampant.

Old Nevil's crest,
The *rampant* bear chain'd to the ragged staff.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 203.

Rampant affronté, rampant combatant. See *counter-rampant.*—**Rampant arch,** in *arch.*, an arch whose imposts or abutments are not on the same level.—**Rampant bandage,** a bandage applied in such a manner that the turns of the spiral do not touch each other, but leave uncovered spaces between.—**Rampant displayed,** in *her.*, facing directly out from the shield and seated on the haunches or raised erect on the hind legs, the fore paws extended: noting a lion or other beast of prey.—**Rampant gardant,** in *her.*, having the same attitude as in rampant, but with the head turned so as to look directly out from the shield —that is, affronté.—**Rampant indorsed.** See *counter-rampant.*—**Rampant in full aspect.** Same as *rampant displayed.*—**Rampant passant,** said of an animal when walking with the dexter fore paw raised somewhat higher than the mere passant position.—**Rampant regardant,** in *her.*, rampant, but with the head turned round, so that the creature looks in the direction of its tail.—**Rampant sejant,** in *her.*, seated on the hind quarters, but with the fore paws raised, the dexter above.—**Rampant vault.** See *vault.*


Rampant Arches.

a, grand staircase of the Nouvel Opéra, Paris; *b*, crowning arcade in façade of Sta. Maria del Orto, Venice.

rampantly (ram′pant-li), *adv.* In a rampant manner.

rampart (ram′pärt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rampar, rampер, rampare, rampire, rampier;* < OF. *rempart* (with excrescent *t*), *rempar* (F. *rempart*), a rampart of a fort, < *remparer*, defend, fortify, inclose with a rampart (F. *remparer*, refl., fortify oneself), < *re-*, again, + *emparer*, defend, fortify, surround, seize, take possession of (F. *emparer*, seize, take possession of), < *en-* + *parer*, defend: see *pare*[1], *parry.* Cf. It. *riparo* (= Pg. *reparo*), a defense, < *ripavare*, defend, = Pg. *reparar*, repair, shelter: see *repair*[1]. Cf. *parapet*, which contains the same ult. verb.] 1. In *fort.*, an elevation or mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon-shot, and having the parapet raised upon it; a protecting enceinte; also, this elevation together with the parapet. The rampart is built of the earth taken out of the ditch, but the lower part of the outer slope is usually constructed of masonry. The top of the rampart behind the parapet should have sufficient width for the free passage of troops, guns, etc. See cut under *parapet.*

Thrice . . . did he set up his banner upon the *rampier* of the enemy. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

When bands
Of pioneers, with spade and pickaxe arm'd,
Forerun the royal camp, to trench a field,
Or cast a *rampart.* *Milton*, P. L., i. 673.

The term *rampart*, though strictly meaning the mound on which the parapet stands, generally includes the parapet itself.
Brande and Cox, Dict. of Sci., Lit., and Art, III. 205.

Hence — 2. Something that serves as a bulwark or defense; an obstruction against approach or intrusion; a protecting inclosure.

What *rampire* can my human frailty raise
Against the assault of fate?
Fletcher (*and Massinger*?), Lovers' Progress, iv. 2.

At length they reached an open level, encompassed on all sides by a natural *rampart* of rocks.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

Rampart gun. See *gun*[1].—**Syn.** See *fortification.*

rampart (ram′pärt), *v. t.* [Formerly also *rampire, ramper;* < *rampart, rampire, n.*] To fortify with ramparts; protect by or as if by a rampart; bolster; strengthen.

Set but thy foot
Against our *rampired* gates, and they shall ope.
Shak., T. of A., v. 4. 47.

Those grassy hills, those glittering dells,
Proudly *rampartèd* with rocks.
Coleridge, Ode to the Departing Year, vii.

'Neath *rampired* Solidor pleasant riding on the Rance!
Browning, Hervé Riel.

rampart-grenade (ram′pärt-grē-nād′), *n.* See *grenade.*

rampart-slope (ram′pärt-slōp), *n.* In *fort.*, the slope which terminates the rampart on the interior, connecting the terre-plein with the parade; the ramp or talus.

rampet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *ramp.*

ramper[1] (ram′pėr), *n.* 1. An obsolete or dialectal form of *rampart.*—2. A turnpike road. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ramper[2] (ram′pėr), *n.* [< *ramp* + *-er*[1].] A ruffian who infests race-courses. [Slang.] *Encyc. Dict.*

ramph-. For words beginning thus, see *rhamph-.*

rampick, rampike (ram′pik, ram′pīk), *n.* [Formerly also *ranpick, ranpike;* appar. < *ran-* (identified by some with *ran-* in *ran-tree, roan-tree,* mountain-ash (cf. *rantle-tree*)) + *pick*[1] or *pike*[1].] A tree having dead boughs standing out of its top; any dead tree: also used attributively (in this use also *rampicked*). [Old and prov. Eng.; U.S. and New Brunswick, in the form *rampike.*]

When their fleeces gin to waxen rough,
He combes and trims them with a *ranpicke* bough.
The Affectionate Shepheard (1594). (*Halliwell.*)

The aged *ranpick* trunk where plow-men cast their seed.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 205.

The march of the fire was marked next morning by . . . hundreds of blackened trees which would never bud again. The sight of these bare and lifeless poles is a common one here; the poles are termed *ram-pikes.*
W. F. Rae, Newfoundland to Manitoba, iii.

rampicked (ram′pikt), *a.* [< *rampick* + *-ed*[2].] See *rampick.*

According to Wilbraham, a *rampicked* tree is a stag-headed tree, i. e. like an overgrown oak, having the stumps of boughs standing out of its top. *Halliwell.*

rampier†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rampart.*

rampike, *n.* See *rampick.*

ramping (ram′ping), *p. a.* In *her.*, same as *rampant*, 4.

rampion (ram′pi-on), *n.* [Appar. corrupted from It. *ramponzolo, raperonzolo, raperonzo* = Sp. *repuncho, ruiponce* = Pg. *raponto, ruiponto* = OF. *raiponce, reponce, raiponse* = LG. *rapunsje* = G. *rapunzel* = Sw. Dan. *rapunzel* (ML. *rapuncium*), a plant, the *Campanula Rapunculus*, also the *Phyteuma spicatum*, < ML. *rapunculus*, dim. of L. *rapa, rapum*, a turnip: see *rape*[3]. For the form, cf. Sp. *rampion*, a species of lobelia.] 1. One of the bellflowers, *Campanula Rapunculus*, a native of central and southern Europe, formerly much cultivated in gardens for its white tuberous roots, which were used as a salad. More fully *garden rampion.*—2. A name of several plants of other genera.—**Horned rampion,** a general name of the species of *Phyteuma*, plants related to the bellflowers, and called *horned* because the slender corolla-lobes in some species remain long coherent in a conical beak.—**Large rampion,** said to be a name of the evening primrose, *Œnothera biennis.*

rampire, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or archaic variant of *rampart* (which see).

rampired (ram′pīrd), *a.* [< *rampire* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with ramparts. See quotations under *rampart, v.*

rampish† (ram′pish), *a.* [< *ramp* + *-ish*[1].] Rampant. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

rampler (ramp′lėr), *n.* and *a.* [Also *ramplor;* appar. equiv. to *ramper*[2], lit. one who ramps, or to *rambler*, one who rambles or roves: see *ramper*[2], *rambler.*] I. *n.* A gay, roving, or unsettled fellow. [Scotch.]

He's ——, a mischievous clever *ramplor*, and never devals with cracking his jokes on me.
Galt, Sir Andrew Wylie, I. 226.

II. *a.* Roving; unsettled. *Galt.* [Scotch.]

Rampoor chudder. A soft shawl of fine wool of the kind made at Rampoor in the Northwest Provinces, India. Such shawls are called in England and America simply *chudder*. See *chudder*.

rampostan, *n.* Same as *rambutan*.

ramps[1] (ramps), *n. pl.* Same as *ramsons*. [Prov. Eng.]

ramps[2] (ramps), *n.* Same as *rampion*.

rampse (ramps), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rampsed*, ppr. *rampsing*. [Variant of *ramp*.] To climb. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rampsman (ramps'man), *n.*; pl. *rampsmen* (-men). [Appar. < *ramp* + poss. gen. *-s* + *man*. Cf. *cracksman*.] A highway robber who uses violence when necessary. *The Slang Dictionary*, p. 211.

ram-riding (ram'rī″ding), *n.* See the quotation.

> One summer evening, when the scandalised townsmen and their wedded wives assembled, and marched down to the cottage with intent to lead the woman in a *Ram-riding*, i. e. in a shameful penitential procession through the streets, the sight of Kit playing in the garden, and his look of innocent delight as he ran in to call his mother out, took the courage out of them.
> *The Speaker*, April 19, 1890, I. 427.

ramrod (ram'rod), *n.* [< *ram*[2] + *rod*.] A rod for ramming down the charge of a gun, pistol, or other firearm, especially for small hand-fire-arms. (Compare *rammer*.) Now that most small-arms load at the breech, ramrods are much less used than formerly. The ordinary ramrod for shot-guns, rifles, and the like was an unjointed wooden or iron rod, enlarged at the head or there fitted with a metal cap, and furnished at the other end with a screw or wormer for extracting a charge; when not in use it was carried in thimbles on the under side of the barrel.

ramrod-bayonet (ram'rod-bā″ǫ-net), *n.* A steel rod one end of which is fitted for cleaning the bore of a rifle, while the other is pointed to serve as a bayonet: when intended for use as a weapon, the bayonet end is drawn a certain distance beyond the muzzle, and is held by a catch.

ramroddy (ram'rod-i), *a.* [< *ramrod* + *-y*[1].] Like a ramrod; stiff or unbending as a ramrod; prim; formal; obstinate. [Colloq.]

> The inevitable English nice middle-class tourist with his wife, the latter *ramroddy* and uncompromising.
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 60.

Ramsden's eyepiece. See *eyepiece*.

ramshackle[1] (ram'shak-l), *a.* and *n.* [Also, as adj., *ramshackled*, Sc. *ramshackled*; < Icel. *ramskakkr*, quite wrong, absurd (Cleasby and Vigfusson); otherwise defined as "ramshackle, crazy"; < *ramr*, strong, very, as intensive prefix, very, + *skakkr*, wry, distorted, unequal, > Sc. *shach*, distort: see *shach*. The second element in the E. word is appar. conformed to *shackle*; cf. Icel. *skökull*, Sw. *skakel*, Dan. *skagle*, the pole of a carriage that shakes about: see *shackle*.] **I.** *a.* Loose-jointed; ill-made; out of gear or repair; crazy; tumble-down; unregulated; chaotic.

> There came . . . my lord the cardinal, in his *ramshackle* coach, and his two, nay three, footmen behind him.
> *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxxv.

> To get things where you wanted them, until they shook loose again by the *ram-shackle* movements of the machine.
> *Bramwell*, Wool-Carding, p. 135.

> In the present complex, artificial, and generally *ramshackle* condition of municipal organization in America.
> *The American*, IX. 229.

II. *n.* A thoughtless fellow. [Scotch.]

> Gin yon chield had shaved twa inches nearer you, your head, my man, would have lookit very like a bluidy pancake. This will learn ye again, ye young *ramshackle*.
> *Lockhart*, Reginald Dalton, I. 199.

ramshackle[2] (ram'shak-l), *v.* A corrupt form of *ransack*, confused with *ramshackle*[1].

ramshackled (ram'shak-ld), *a.* [Sc. *ramshackled*, < *ramshackle*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Same as *ramshackle*[1].

ramshackly (ram'shak-li), *a.* [< *ramshackle*[1] + *-y*[1].] Same as *ramshackle*[1].

> This old lady was immeasurably fond of the old *ramshackly* house she lived in.
> *C. Reade*, Clouds and Sunshine, p. 15.

ram's-head (ramz'hed), *n.* 1. A species of lady's-slipper or moccasin-flower, *Cypripedium arietinum*, a rare plant of northern swamps in North America. The solitary flower has the three sepals distinct, is smaller than that of the common lady's-slipper, is colored brownish and reddish, and is drooping and of an odd form suggesting the name.

2. A seed of the chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*.

ram's-horn (ramz'hôrn), *n.* 1. A semicircular work in the ditch of a fortified place, sweeping the ditch, and itself commanded by the main work.—2. An ammonite: a general name of fossil cephalopods whose shells are spiral, twisted, or bent.—3. A winding net supported by stakes, to inclose fish that come in with the tide. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ramskin (ram'skin), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *ramekin*.] A species of cake made of dough and grated cheese. Also called *Sefton cake*, as said to have been invented at Croxteth Hall, England, the seat of Lord Sefton. *Imp. Dict.*

ramsons (ram'zǫnz), *n. pl.* [Formerly also *ramsens*, *ramsins*, sometimes corruptly *ramshorns*; irreg., with additional plural suffix *-s*, for **ramson*, **ramsen*, itself a plural in ME., < ME. **ramsen* (< AS. *hramsan*), pl. (for which are found *ramsis*, *ramzys*, *ramseys*, with pl. *-s*) of singular **ramse* (> E. dial. **ramse*, *ramps*, *ramsh*, also *ramsy*, *ramsey*), < AS. *hramsa* (pl. *hramsan*), broad-leafed garlic, = Bav. dial. *ramsen*, *ramsel* = Sw. **rams* (in comp. *rams-lök* (*lök* = E. *leek*), bear-garlic) = Dan. *rams*, also in comp. *rams-løg* (*løg* = E. *leek*), garlic; cf. Lith. *kremusze*, *kremuszis*, wild garlic, Ir. *creamh*, garlic, Gr. *κρόμυον*, an onion.] A species of garlic, *Allium ursinum*, of the northern parts of the Old World.

> Eate leekes in Lide and *ramsins* in May,
> And all the yeare after physicians may play.
> *Aubrey's Wilts*, MS. Royal Soc., p. 124. (*Halliwell.*)

ram-stag (ram'stag), *n.* A gelded ram. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ram-stam (ram'stam), *a.* and *n.* [A riming compound, < *ram*[3] + *stam*, var. of *stamp*.] **I.** *a.* Forward; thoughtless; headstrong. *Halliwell.* [Scotch and North. Eng.]

> The hairum-scairum, *ram-stam* boys.
> *Burns*, To James Smith.

II. *n.* A giddy, forward person. [Scotch.]

> Watty is a lad of a methodical nature, and no a hurly-burly *ram-stam*, like yon flea-luggit thing, Jamie.
> *Galt*, The Entail, III. 70.

ram-stam (ram'stam), *adv.* [< *ram-stam*, *a.*] Precipitately; headlong. [Scotch.]

> The least we'll get, if we gang *ram-stam* in on them, will be a broken head, to learn us better havings.
> *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxviii.

ramstead, ramsted (ram'sted), *n.* Same as *ranstead*.

ramstead-weed (ram'sted-wēd), *n.* Same as *ranstead*.

ramtil (ram'til), *n.* [E. Ind.] A plant, *Guizotia Abyssinica*, with oleiferous seeds.

ramule (ram'ūl), *n.* [< F. *ramule*, < L. *ramulus*, a little branch: see *ramulus*.] In *bot.*, same as *ramulus*.

ramuli, *n.* Plural of *ramulus*.

ramuliferous (ram-ū-lif'ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *ramulus*, a little branch, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing ramuli or branchlets.

ramulose (ram'ū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *ramulosus*: see *ramulous*.] Same as *ramulous*.—**Ramulose cell** or **areolet** of the wing, in *entom.*, a cell or areolet emitting a short nervure from the outer or posterior side.

ramulous (ram'ū-lus), *a.* [= F. *ramuleux*, < L. *ramulosus*, full of little branches (applied by Pliny to veined leaves), < *ramulus*, a little branch: see *ramulus*.] 1. In *bot.*, having many small branches.—2. In *entom.*, having one or more small branches; ramulose.

ramulus (ram'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *ramuli* (-lī). [L., a little branch, dim. of *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*. Cf. *ramule*.] 1. In *bot.*, *anat.*, and *zoöl.*, a branchlet or twig; a small ramus or branch, as of an artery.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of orthopterous insects. *Saussure*, 1861.—**Ramulus carotico-tympanicus**, one of the small branches of the internal carotid artery given off in the carotid canal to the mucous membrane of the tympanic cavity.

ramus (rā'mus), *n.*; pl. *rami* (-mī). [= F. *rame*, *f.*, OF. *raim*, m., = Sp. Pg. It. *ramo*, m., < L. *rāmus*, a branch, bough, twig, club, orig. **radmus* = Gr. *ῥάδαμος*, a young branch; cf. Gr. *ῥάδιξ*, a branch, = L. *radix*, a root: see *radix*.] In *biol.*, a branch or branching part, as of a plant, vein, artery, or forked bone. The rami of the ischium and pubis are their narrowed projecting parts. The rami of the lower jaw, as in man, are the ascending branches at each end, as distinguished from the intermediate horizontal part, called the *body*; but in any case where such distinction is not marked, as in birds and reptiles, a ramus is either half of the mandible, or one of the gnathidia, usually composed of several distinct bones. See diagram under *bill*, and cuts under *Felidæ* and *pleurodont*.—**Mandibular, pubic,** etc., **ramus.** See the adjectives.

ramuscule (rā-mus'kūl), *n.* [= F. *ramuscule*, < LL. *ramusculus*, dim. of L. *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] 1. A branchlet; a small spray.—2. In *anat.*, a ramulus, branchlet, or twig, as of the arteries of the pia mater, which penetrate the substance of the brain.

ran[1] (ran). Preterit of *run*.

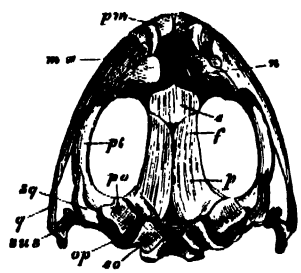
ran[2†] (ran), *n.* [< ME. **ran*, < AS. *rān*, robbery, open rapine, < Icel. *rān* = Dan. *ran*, robbery, depredation.] Open robbery and rapine; force; violence.

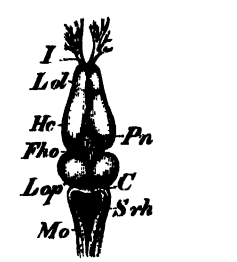
ran[3] (ran), *n.* [Also *rann*; < ME. *ran*, *ron*, < W. *rhan*, a part, division, share, portion, section, = Ir. Gael. *rann*, part, division, verse, poem.] A song.

ran[4] (ran), *n.* [Perhaps a confused form of *rand*[1], strip of leather.] 1. The hank of a string. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. In *ropemaking*, twenty cords of twine wound on a reel, every cord being so parted by a knot as to be easily separated from the others.—3. *Naut.*, yarns coiled on a spun-yarn winch. *Encyc. Dict.*

ran[5] (ran), *n.* Same as *runn*.

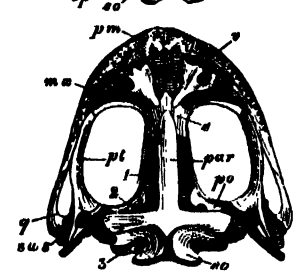
Rana[1] (rā'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *rāna*, frog, prob. orig. **racna*, a croaker; cf. *raccare*, cry as a tiger.] 1. An extensive Linnean genus of aquatic salient anurous batrachians, typical of the family *Ranidæ*; the frogs proper. It was formerly more than conterminous with the present family *Ranidæ*.





Brain of *Rana esculenta*, from above, ×4.

Lol, olfactory lobe, or rhinencephalon, with *I*, olfactory nerves; *He*, cerebral hemisphere, or prosencephalon; *Fho*, thalamencephalon; *Pn*, pineal body; *Lop*, optic lobe; *C*, cerebellum; *Srh*, fourth ventricle; *Mo*, medulla oblongata.



Rana.—Skull of the Frog; upper figure from above, lower from below.

e, girdle-bone, or os-en-ceinture; *eo*, exoccipital; *f*, frontal part of frontoparietal bone; *mx*, maxillary; *n*, nasal; *op*, opisthotic; *p*, parietal part of frontoparietal; *par*, parasphenoid; *pm*, premaxilla; *po*, prootic; *pt*, pterygoid; *q*, quadratojugal; *sq*, squamosal; *sus*, suspensorium of lower jaw; *v*, vomer; 1, optic foramen; 2, foramen ovale; 3, condyloid foramen.

See *frog*[1], and also cuts under *bullfrog*, *girdle-bone*, *Anura*[2], and *temporomastoid*.—2. A genus of mollusks. *Humphreys*, 1797.

Rana[2] (rä'nä), *n.* [Hind. *rānā*, a prince, < Skt. *rājanya*, princely, royal, < *rājan*, a king, prince: see *raja*[2]. Cf. *rani*.] Prince: the title of some sovereign princes or ruling chiefs in Rajputana and other parts of India.

> *Rānā* Bhim Sink [of Dholpur], the tenth in descent from *Rānā* Singan Deo, seized upon the fortress of Gwalior.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 147.

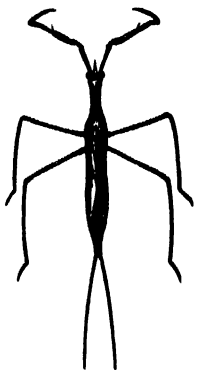
Ranæ (rā'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *rana*, frog: see *Rana*[1].] The salient batrachians as an order of reptiles. *Wagler*, 1830.

Ranales (rā-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Ran*(*unculus*), the type of the cohort.] A cohort of dicotyledonous plants of the polypetalous series *Thalamifloræ*. It is characterized by the commonly numerous stamens and pistils, all distinct and inserted on the receptacle or within it, and by the fleshy and usually copious albumen, surrounding a small or minute embryo. It includes about 1,800 species, grouped in 8 orders, of which the *Ranunculaceæ*, the leading family, and the *Dilleniaceæ* have generally one row of petals and one of five sepals. The other orders are remarkable among plants in having their petals commonly in two or more rows, and include the calycanthus and barberry families, the leaves in the first opposite, in the second usually compound; the magnolia and custard-apple families, trees with alternate leaves, in the first mainly stipulate; the moonseed family, consisting of vines; and the water-lilies, a family of aquatics.

ranarium (rā-nā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ranaria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *rana*, frog (see *Rana*[1]), + *-arium*.] A collection of live frogs; a place where frogs are kept alive, to study their transformations, for vivisection in physiological experiments, etc.

> The Institute also contains a large room full of rabbits and guinea-pigs, for which a little lawn is provided in summer. It also possesses a *ranarium*, in which are 700 frogs, divided into thirty-one departments, to prevent the spread of the frog disease.
> *Lancet*, No. 3426, p. 362.

Ranatra (ran'a-trä), *n.* [NL.] 1. A Fabrician (1794) genus of hemipterous insects of the family *Nepidæ*. In these curious water-bugs the body is extremely long and cylindric, the short acute rostrum is directed forward, there is a long anal respiratory tube, and the fore legs are raptorial. The species are aquatic and carnivorous. They are found in fresh-water ponds, and feed on fish-eggs, fry, and other water-bugs. *R. linearis* of Europe is an example; *R. fusca* is common in North America, where it is called *needle-bug*.



Needle-bug (*Ranatra fusca*), two thirds natural size.

2. [*l. c.*] A bug of this genus; a needle-bug.

rance[1] (rans), *n.* [< OF. *ranche*, a stick, wooden pin, F. *ranche*, a round (of a ladder), rack, prop, or brace; cf. OF. *ranchier*, *rancher*, F. *rancher*, a rack, ladder, a crosspiece of wood placed in front of or behind a cart; < L. *ramex* (*ramic-*), a staff, < *ramus*, a branch, bough, twig, club: see *ramus*.] 1. A shore or prop acting as a strut for the support of something, as of a Congreve rocket.—2. One of the cross-bars between the legs of a chair.

rance[1] (rans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ranced*, ppr. *rancing*. [< OF. *rancer*, prop, < *rance*, a prop: see *rance*[1].] To shore or prop. [Scotch.]

Rance[2]† (rans), *a.* An obsolete form of *Rhenish*.

Ane great pels of *Rance* wyne.
Aberdeen Reg., 16th cent. (*Jamieson.*)

rance[3]†, **raunce**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *rance*, *raunce* (?), a kind of fine stone; < F. *rance*, *rance marbre*, defined by Larousse as a white and red-brown marble veined with ashen-white and blue; prob. lit. 'Rhenish' (< *Rance*[2]), belonging to the Rhine, as it were a sort of 'Rhine-stone.'] An unknown hard mineral or fine stone, supposed to be some sort of marble.

What Iluing *Rance*, what rapting Ivory,
Swims in these streams?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

She 's empty; hark! she sounds; there 's nothing in 't;
The spark-engendering flint
Shall sooner melt, and hardest *raunce* shall first
Dissolve and quench thy thirst.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 10.

rancescent (ran-ses'ent), *a.* [< LL. *rancescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *rancescere*, inceptive of L. (ML.) *rancere*, stink: see *rancid* and *rancor*.] Becoming rancid or sour. *Imp. Dict.*

ranch[1] (ranch), *v. t.* [Also *raunch;* prob. a var. form of **rench* for *wrench*.] To wrench; tear; wound. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Hasting to *raunch* the arrow out.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., August.

Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds, . . .
And *ranched* his hips with one continued wound.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i.

ranch[1] (ranch), *n.* [< *ranch*[1], *v.*] A deep scratch or wound. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Grifade [F.], a *ranche* or clinch with a beast's claw.
Cotgrave.

ranch[2] (ranch), *n.* [Also *rancho;* < Sp. *rancho:* see *rancho*.] 1. In the western part of the United States, especially in the parts formerly Mexican, on the great plains, etc., a herding establishment and estate; a stock-farm; by extension, in the same regions, any farm or farming establishment. The tract of land over which the animals of a ranch or of several ranches roam for pasturage is called a *range*. See *range*, 7 (*a*).

2. In a restricted sense, a company of ranchers or rancheros; the body of persons employed on a ranch.

The Spanish rancho means a mess, and so the American herder speaks of his companions collectively as the *ranch* or the "outfit." *L. Swinburne*, Scribner's Mag., II. 509.

ranch[2] (ranch), *v. i.* [< *ranch*[2], *n.*] To conduct or work upon a ranch; engage in herding. [Western U. S.]

Ranching is an occupation like those of vigorous, primitive pastoral peoples, having little in common with the humdrum, workaday business world of the nineteenth century. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 500.

Patients who have exchanged the invalid's room at home for cattle *ranching* in Colorado.
Lancet, No. 3481, p. 1079.

rancher (ran'chėr), *n.* [< *ranch*[2] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *ranchero*.] A person engaged in ranching; one who carries on or works upon a ranch; a ranchman. [Western U. S.]

To misdirect persons was a common enough trick among *ranchers*. *W. Shepherd*, Prairie Experiences, p. 97.

rancheria (ran-che-rē'a), *n.* [Mex. Sp., < *rancho*, a ranch: see *ranch*[2].] In Mexico, the dwelling-place of a ranchero or of rancheros; a herdsman's hut, or a village of herders; hence, a settlement, more or less permanent, of Indians.

Prior to the occupation of California by the Europeans the Indians dwelt, more or less, in temporary villages, later called *rancherias*, where they had an imperfect government, controlled by chiefs, councils, and priests.
Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, 8th ser., IV. 35.

By evening all the Indians had betaken themselves to their own *rancherias*, and the agency was comparatively deserted for another week. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 308.

ranchero (ran-chā'rō), *n.* [< Mex. Sp. *ranchero*, steward of a rancho or mess, ranchman, herdsman, also owner of a rancho or small farm, < *rancho*, a ranch: see *rancho*.] In Mexico, a herdsman; a person employed on a rancho; specifically, one who has the oversight of a rancho, or the care of providing for its people; by extension, same as *ranchman*.

Ranchero

A fancy serape hanging on a hook, with a *ranchero's* bit and lariat. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 85.

ranch-house (ranch'hous), *n.* The principal dwelling-house on a ranch; the abode of a ranchman. [Western U. S.]

Meanwhile the primitive *ranch-house*, outbuildings, and corrals are built. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 499.

ranching (ran'ching), *n.* [Native name.] A slender dagger used in the Malay Islands.

ranchman (ranch'man), *n.*; pl. *ranchmen* (-men). A man who is employed on a ranch; one of the herdsmen of a ranch; specifically, one who owns or who has the charge or control of a ranch; a rancher.

At the main ranch there will be a cluster of log buildings, including a separate cabin for the foreman or *ranchman*. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 499.

rancho (ran'chō), *n.* [< Sp. *rancho*, a mess, small farm, clan, hamlet, a clear passage, = Pg. *rancho*, mess on a ship, soldiers' quarters; cf. *ranchar*, divide seamen into messes, Sp. *arranchar*se, dwell together; origin doubtful.] In Spanish America, a rude hut or cluster of huts where herdsmen or stockmen live or only lodge; hence, an establishment for breeding cattle and horses; a stock-farm. It is thus distinguished from a *hacienda*, which is a cultivated farm or plantation. See *ranch*[2], *n.*

rancid (ran'sid), *a.* [= OF. *rancide*, F. *ranci*, *rance* (> MD. *ranst*, *ranstigh*, D. *rans*, *ransig* = G. *ranzig*) = Pr. *ranc* = Sp. *rancio* = Pg. It. *rancido*, < L. *rancidus*, stinking, rank, rancid, offensive, < *rancere* (ML.), stink, in L. used only in ppr. *rancen(t-)s*, stinking; cf. *rancor*, from the same verb. The adj. *rank*[1] is not related.] 1. Rankly offensive to the senses; having a tainted smell or taste; fetid or soured from chemical change.

The oil with which fishes abound often turns *rancid*, and lies heavy on the stomach, and affects the very sweat with a *rancid* smell. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, p. 79.

2. Repulsive to the moral sense; disgusting; loathsome. [Rare.]

One of the most *rancid* and obnoxious pieces that have ever disgraced the stage.
New York Tribune, May 16, 1890.

rancidify (ran-sid'i-fī), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *rancidified*, ppr. *rancidifying*. [< *rancid* + *-i-fy*.] To become or make rancid. [Rare.]

The oxidation or *rancidifying* of the cacao butter.
Therapeutic Gazette, XI. 314.

rancidity (ran-sid'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *rancidité* (cf. Sp. *rancidez*, It. *rancidezza*), < L. as if **rancidita(t-)s*, < *rancidus*, rancid: see *rancid*.] The quality of being rancid; a rankly sour or tainted smell and taste, as of old oil.

rancidly (ran'sid-li), *adv.* With a rancid odor; mustily.

rancidness (ran'sid-nes), *n.* The quality of being rancid; rancidity.

rancket†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *rank*[1].

rancor, rancour (rang'kor), *n.* [Formerly also *rankor;* < ME. *rancor*, *rancour*, *rankowre*, < OF. *rancor*, *rancuer*, *rancoeur*, dial. *rancœur*, disgust, rancor, hatred, = Pr. *rancor* = OSp. *rancor*, Sp. *rencor* = Pg. *rancor* = It. *rancore*, < LL. *rancor*, a stinking smell or flavor, rancidness, also bitterness, grudge, < L. (ML.) *rancere*, stink, be rancid: see *rancid*. Cf. the var. form OF. **rancure*, *rancune*, F. *rancune* = OPg. *rancura* = It. *rancura*, < ML. *rancura*, *rancuna*, rancor.] 1†. Sourness; bitterness.

For Banquo's issue . . . Duncan have I murder'd;
Put *rancours* in the vessel of my peace
Only for them. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 67.

2. Rankling malice or spitefulness; bitter animosity; in general, a soured or cankered disposition, inciting to vindictive action or speech; a nourished hatred or grudge.

In her corage no *rancour* dooth abide.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

Some whom emulation did enrage
To spit the venom of their *rancour's* gall.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

The *rancor* of an evill tongue.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

=Syn. 2. *Asperity*, *Harshness*, etc. (see *acrimony*), *Ill-will*, *Enmity*, etc. (see *animosity*), gall, spleen, spite, spitefulness, rankling, hate, hatred, malevolence, bad blood.

rancorous, rancourous (rang'kor-us), *a.* [< OF. *rancuros*, *rancorus*, *rancurus* = Sp. *rencoroso*, < ML. *rancorosus*, rancorous, full of hate or spite, < L. *rancor*, rancor: see *rancor*.] Full of rancor; implacably spiteful or malicious; intensely virulent.

Can you in words make show of amity,
And in your shields display such *rancorous* minds?
Marlowe, Edward II., ii. 2.

He [Warren Hastings] was beset by *rancorous* and unprincipled enemies. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

=Syn. See *rancor*.

rancorously, rancourously (rang'kor-us-li), *adv.* In a rancorous manner; with spiteful malice or vindictiveness.

rand[1] (rand), *n.* [< ME. *rand*, border, margin, edge, strip, slice, < AS. *rand*, *rond*, border, edge, brink, margin, shore, the rim or boss of a shield, a shield, buckler, = D. *rand* = MLG. *rant*, edge, border, etc., = OHG. *rant*, MHG. *rant*, border, rim or boss of a shield, a shield, G. *rand*, border, brim, rim, edge, etc., = Icel. *rönd*, a stripe, a shield, = Sw. Dan. *rand*, a stripe, = Goth. **randa* (prob. found in the derived Sp. *randa*, lace or edging on garments); cf. Lith. *rumbas*, OBulg. *rebu*, border, edge, rind, seam; akin to *rim*[1], q. v. Hence ult., through OF., E. *random*.] 1†. A margin, border, or edge, as the bank of a stream.—2†. A strip or slice of flesh cut from the margin of a part or from between two parts.

A great bolle-full of benen were betere in his wombe,
And with the *randes* of bakun his baly for to fillen,
Than pertriches or plouers or pekokes y-rosted.
Piers Ploweman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 763.

Giste de bœuf [F.], a *rand* of beef; a long and fleshie piece cut out from between the flank and buttock. *Cotgrave.*

They came with chopping knives
To cut me into *rands*, and sirloins, and so powder me.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, v. 2.

3. A hank of line or twine; a strip of leather. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]—4. Rushes on the borders and edges of land near a river. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—5. In *shoemaking:* (*a*†) The edge of the upper-leather; a seam of a shoe. *Bailey.* (*b*†) A thin inner shoe-sole, as of cork. *Simmonds.* (*c*) One of the slips beneath the heel of a sole to bring the rounding surface to a level ready to receive the lifts of the heel: distinctively called *heel-rand*. See cut under *boot*.

rand[2]† (rand), *v. i.* [A var. of *rant*.] To storm; rant.

He was born to fill thy mouth, . . . he will teach thee to tear and *rand*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

randall-grass (ran'dal-gras), *n.* The meadow-fescue. See *Festuca*. [Virginia.]

Randallite (ran'dal-īt), *n.* [After Benjamin *Randall* (1749–1808), founder of the body of Freewill Baptists at New Durham, New Hampshire, in 1780.] A Freewill Baptist. [Rare.]

randan (ran'dan), *n.* [Cf. *rand*[2]; perhaps in part due to *random*, random: see *random*. In the 3d and 4th senses uncertain; perhaps with ref. to quick movement; but in def. 3 possibly a corrupt form, connected with *range*, *v.*, 6.] 1. A noise or uproar. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A spree: used only in the phrase *on the randan* (also *on the randy*), on a spree. [Prov. Eng.]—3. The finest part of the bran of wheat; the product of the second sifting of meal. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A boat impelled by three rowers, the one amidships using a pair of sculls, and the bowman and stroke-man one oar each. Also called *randan-gig*. [Eng.]

randan-gig (ran'dan-gig), *n.* Same as *randan*, 4.

A sort of boat, . . . a *randan-gig* built for us by Searle of Putney, where . . . we used to keep her.
Yates, Fifty Years of London Life.

randanite (ran'dan-īt), *n.* [< *Randan*, Puy de Dôme, Auvergne, France, where it is found, + *-ite*[2].] The name given in France to infusorial silica, or kieselguhr, found under the soil in peat-bogs in the department of Puy de Dôme, at Randan and in other localities in the neighborhood of Clermont.

Randia (ran'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (A. A. Houston, 1737, in Linnæus's "Genera Plantarum"), named after Isaac *Rand*, a London botanist of the 18th century.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Rubiaceæ* and tribe *Gardenieæ*. It is characterized by hermaphrodite and axillary flowers, united style-branches bearing a club-shaped or fusiform stigma, a two-celled ovary with many ovules, seeds with membranaceous coats, and short intrapetiolar stipules which are almost connate. There are about 100 species, natives of tropical regions, especially in Asia and Africa. They are trees and shrubs, erect or climbing, with or without thorns, and bearing opposite leaves which are obovate or narrower, and either small or large flowers, which are solitary or in clusters, and white or yellow, rarely red. The fruit is a many-seeded, two-celled roundish berry, yielding a blue dye in the West Indian species, as *R. aculeata*, known as *indigo-berry* and *inkberry*. These species also furnish a valuable wood, used for cask-staves, ladders, etc. *R. dumetorum*, a small thorny tree, widely distributed from Africa to Java, is used as a hedge-plant in India, while its fruit, called *emetic nut*, is there a current drug, said also, like *Cocculus Indicus*, to have the property of stupefying fish.

randie, *a.* and *n.* See *randy*.

randing-machine (ran'ding-ma-shēn′), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine for fitting rands to heel-blanks for shoes, after the rands have been formed from rand-strips in a rand-forming machine.

randing-tool (ran'ding-tōl), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a hand-tool for cutting out strips of leather for rands.

randle-balk (ran'dl-bâk), *n.* Same as *randle-bar*.

randle-bar (ran'dl-bär), *n.* The horizontal bar built into the walls of an open chimney, from which to hang hooks for supporting cooking-vessels. See *back-bar*.

randle-tree, *n.* See *rantle-tree*.

random (ran'dum), *n.*[1] [An altered form (assimilated to *whilom*, *seldom*, *ransom*, the latter also with orig. *n*) of the early mod. E. *randon*, < ME. *randon*, *randun*, *randoun*, force, impetuosity, < OF. *randon*, force, impetuosity, impetuous course, as of a torrent (*grands randons de pluie*, great torrents of rain); esp. in the phrases *à randon*, *à grand randon*, with force or fury, very fast, with great force (*courir du grant randon*, run with great fury); cf. It. dim. *randello*, *a randello*, at random; *a randa*, near, with difficulty, exactly; cf. Sp. *de rondon*, *de rondon*, rashly, intrepidly, abruptly (nearly like E. *at random*); perhaps < OHG. MHG. *rant*, G. *rand*, edge, brim, rim, margin: see *rand*[1].]

1†. A rushing, as of a torrent; an impetuous course; impetuosity; violence; force: especially with *great*, as in the phrase *a great random*, with great speed or force.

And thei rennen to gidre *a gret randoun*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 238.

The two kynges were derce and hardy, and mette with so *grete raundon* with speres that were grete and shorte.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 628.

But of hym thought he to falli in no wise,
With *gret raundon* cam to hym in his gise.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5866.

Coragiously the two kynges newely fought with *great random* and force. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 12.

2†. A rush; spurt; gush.

Whan thei saugh come the dragon that Merlin bar, that caste oute of his throte so grete *raundon* of fiere in to the aire, that was full of duste and powder, so that it semed all reade . . . *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 219.

3†. A continuous flow of words; a harangue.

Randone, or longe renge of wurdys, or other thyngys, haringga, etc. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 423.

4. An indeterminate course or proceeding; hence, lack of direction, rule, or method; haphazard; chance: used only in the phrase *at random*—that is, in a haphazard, aimless, and purely fortuitous manner.

You flee with winges of often change *at random* where you please. *Turberville*, The Lover to a Gentlewoman.

Sith late mischaunce had her compeld to chaunge
The land for sea, *at randon* there to raunge.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 20.

Come not too neere me, I *at random* strike,
For gods and men I now hate both alike.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 178).

Like orient pearls *at random* strung.
Sir W. Jones, Song of Hafiz.

5. The distance traversed by a missile; range; reach.

The angle which the missive is to mount by, if we will have it go to its furthest *random*, must be the half of a right one. *Sir K. Digby.*

random (ran'dum), *a.* and *n.*[2] [By ellipsis from *at random*.] I. *a.* Proceeding, taken, done, or existing at random; aimless; fortuitous; haphazard; casual.

In common things that round us lie
Some *random* truths he can impart.
Wordsworth, A Poet's Epitaph.

I would shoot, howe'er in vain,
A *random* arrow from the brain.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

You feel that the whole of him [Dryden] was better than any *random* specimen, though of his best, seems to prove.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 8.

Random choice, the selection of objects, subject to the condition that they shall belong to a given class or collection, but not voluntarily subject to any other condition. The assumption is that objects so selected will in the long run occur as objects of the same kind occur in general experience. This assumption is natural, it leads to no difficulty, and no serious doubt has ever been thrown upon it. It is the fundamental postulate of the theory of probability. See *probability*.—**Random courses,** in *masonry* and *paving*, courses of stones in horizontal beds, the stones being of unequal thickness, but exactly fitted together.—**Random line.** (*a*) In local probability, an infinite straight line supposed to be chosen in such a manner that the infinitesimal probability of its cutting any limited straight line is proportional to the length of the latter. (*b*) In United States public land-surveying, a trial line on which temporary mile and half-mile stakes are set, for the purpose of getting the data for rerunning the same line and setting permanent stakes at the corners.—**Random point,** in local probability, a point supposed to be so chosen that the infinitesimal probability of its lying within any closed surface is proportional to the solid contents of that surface.—**Random-range ashlar, random-tooled ashlar.** See *ashlar*, 3.—**Random shot,** a shot not intentionally directed to any point; also, a shot with the muzzle of the gun elevated above the horizontal line.—**Random stonework,** in *masonry*, a construction formed of squared stones varying in thickness and not laid in courses. See cut under *ashlar*.—**Random tooling,** the act of bringing the face of a stone to a nearly smooth surface by hewing it over with a broad-pointed chisel, which produces a series of minute waves at right angles to its path. It is called *droving* in Scotland.—**Random work,** random stonework.—**Random yarn,** in *dyeing*, yarn dipped into a bath of water with a layer of color at the top, so as to produce a clouded effect; clouded yarn.

On the large scale the *random yarns* are coloured in machines. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-Printing, p. 102.

II. *n.* Something done or produced without definite method, or with irregular or haphazard effect. (*a*) In *masonry*, one of a number of dressed stones of irregular or unmatched sizes. See *random stonework*, under I.

50 tons squares, 250 tons dressed *randoms*, and 1000 tons 2 in. ringsmall. *Engineer*, LXVII. 117.

(*b*) In *dyeing*, clouded yarn. See *random yarn*, under I.

randomly (ran'dum-li), *adv.* [< *random* + *-ly*[2].] In a random manner; at random, or without aim, purpose, or guidance.

An infusorium swims *randomly* about.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 4.

randont, *n.* An obsolete form of *random*.

randont (ran'don), *v. i.* [< OF. *randonner*, run swiftly, < *randon*, a swift course: see *random*.] To stray in a wild manner or at random.

Shall leave them free to *randon* of their will.
Norton and Sackville, Ferrex and Porrex, i. 2.

randy (ran'di), *a.* and *n.* [Also *randie*, *ranty*; < *rand*[2], *rant*, + *-y*[1]. Cf. *randan*.] I. *a.* Disorderly; boisterous; obstreperous; riotous; also, noisily wanton. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

A merry core
O' *randie*, gangrel bodies.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

II. *n.*; pl. *randies* (-diz). 1. A sturdy beggar or vagrant; one who exacts alms by threatenings and abusive language. Also called *randy-beggar*. [Scotch.]—2. A romping girl; a noisy hoyden; a scold; a violent and vulgar quarrelsome woman. *Jamieson.* [Scotch and North. Eng.]

That scandalous *randy* of a girl.
Carlyle, in Froude (Life in London, xviii.).

3. A spree: as, to be on the *randy*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ranedeert, *n.* An obsolete form of *reindeer*.

ranee, *n.* See *rani*.

Ranelagh mobt, Ranelagh capt. A cap worn by women in the eighteenth century, apparently a form of the mob-cap: the name is taken from Ranelagh, a place of fashionable resort near Dublin.

ranforcet, *v. t.* Same as *reinforce*. *Bailey.*

rang[1] (rang). Preterit of *ring*[2].

rang[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An old form of *rank*[2].

range (rānj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ranged*, ppr. *ranging*. [Early mod. E. also *raunge*; < ME. *rengen*, < OF. *renger*, F. *ranger* (= Pr. *rengar*), range, rank, order, array, < *rang*, a rank, row: see *rank*[2]. Cf. *arrange*, *derange*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make a row or rows of; place in a line or lines; hence, to fix or set in any definite order; dispose with regularity; array; arrange.

Than two of hem *renged* hem, and priked after the messagers as faste as the horse myght hem bere.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 127.

They had *raunged* their ships broad in a front ranke.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 957.

For all the Etruscan armies
Were *ranged* beneath his eye.
Macaulay, Horatius.

2. To rank or class; place or reckon as being of or belonging to some class, category, party, etc.; fix the relative place or standing of; classify; collocate.

The late Emperour Augustus all the world *raungeth* in this ranke of men fortunate. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, vii. 45.

So they *ranged* all their youth under some family, and set upon such a course, which had good success, for it made all hands very industrious.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 93.

The great majority of the Indians, if they took part in the war, *ranged* themselves on the side of the Crown.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

Among those inhabitants of the Roman dominion who were personally free, there were four classes, *ranged* in an ascending scale—provincials, Italians, Latins, Romans.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 320.

3†. To rank or reckon; consider; count.

The Æthiops were as fair
As other dames; now black with black despair:
And in respect of their complexions changed,
Are eachwhere since for luckless creatures *ranged*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

4†. To engage; occupy.

That, of all other, was the most fatal and dangerous exploit that ever I was *ranged* in.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

5. To pass over or through the line, course, or extent of; go along or about, especially for some definite purpose; rove over or along: as, to *range* the forest for game or for poachers; to *range* a river or the coast in a boat.

I found this credit,
That he did *range* the town to seek me out.
Shak., T. N., iv. 3. 7.

As they *ranged* the coast at a place they named Whitson Bay, they were kindly vsed by the Natiues.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 108.

To *range* the woods, to roam the park.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

6. To sift; pass through a range or bolting-sieve. [Obsolete or local.]

They made a decree, and tooke order that no corne maisters that bought and sold grain should beat this mule away from their *raunging* sives.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 44.

II. *intrans.* 1. To constitute or be parallel to a line or row; have linear course or direction; be in or form a line: as, a boundary *ranging* east and west; houses *ranging* evenly with the street.

Than thei rode forth and *renged* close that wey where as the childeren foughten full sore, ffor the Saisnes were mo than vijmi in a flote. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 198.

Direct my course so right as with thy hand to show
Which way thy forests *range*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 14.

The stones are of the same thickness as the walls, and the pilasters have no capitals; there is a cornish below that *ranges* round, which might belong to a basement.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 135.

2. To be on a level; agree in class or position; have equal rank or place; rank correspondingly.

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And *range* with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a glistering grief,
And wear a golden sorrow.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 20.

This was cast upon the board,
When all the full-faced presence of the Gods
Ranged in the halls of Peleus. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

3. To go in a line or course; hence, to rove freely; pass from point to point; make a course or tour; roam; wander.

Let reason *range* beyonde his creede.
Puttenham, Partheniades, xiii.

The Gaules from the Albane Glinnes . . . *ranged* all over the champion and the sea coaste, and wasted the countrie. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 265.

How wild his [man's] thoughts! how apt to *range*!
How apt to vary! apt to change!
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 5.

Watch him, for he *ranges* swift and far.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

4. To move in a definite manner, as for starting game; beat about; of dogs, to run within the proper range.

All shrank — like boys who, unaware,
Ranging the woods to start a hare,
Come to the mouth of the dark lair
Where, growling low, a fierce old bear
Lies amidst bones and blood.
Macaulay, Horatius.

Next comes the teaching to *range*, which is about the most difficult part of breaking.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 226.

Down goes old Sport, *ranging* a bit wildly.
The Field (London), March 27, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

5. To have course or direction; extend in movement or location; pass; vary; stretch; spread: as, prices *range* between wide limits; the plant *ranges* from Canada to Mexico.

Man *ranges* over the whole earth, and exists under the most varied conditions.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 226.

In temperate climates, toward the higher latitudes, the quicksilver *ranges*, or rises and falls, nearly three inches.
Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 13.

The Cyprinoids also afford an instance of an Indian species *ranging* into Africa. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 673.

6. In *gun.*, to have range: said of a missile, and denoting length of range and also direction: as, that shot *ranged* too far, or too much to the right: rarely, of the gun itself.—**To range by**, to sail by; pass ahead of, as a vessel.—**Syn. 3.** *Roam*, *Rove*, etc. See *ramble*, *v.*

range (rānj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *raunge*; < late ME. *range*, *reenge*, order, range, row (cf. OF. *rangie*, F. *rangée*, range, row, etc.); < *range*, *v.* The noun prob. in part involves ME. *reng*, pl. *renges*, *ringes*, rank, series, row: see *rank*[2]. Cf. also (in def. 10) *rung*[2].] **1.** A line or row (usually straight or nearly straight); a linear series; a regular sequence; a rank; a chain: used especially of large objects permanently fixed or lying in direct succession to one another, as mountains, trees, buildings, columns, etc.

Ther be iiij rowes or *Ranges* of pylers thorow the Chirche.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 47.

There is a long row or *range* of buildings.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 192.

Altogether this arcade only makes us wish for more, for a longer *range* from the same hand.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 247.

A row of Corinthian columns, standing on brackets, once supported the archivolts of a *range* of niches.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 367.

Specifically — (*a*) A line or chain of mountains; a cordillera: as, to skirt the *range*; to cross the *ranges*. [In mountainous regions, as parts of Australia and America, this specific use is common.] (*b*) In United States surveys of public land, one of a series of divisions numbered east or west from the prime meridian of the survey, consisting of townships which are numbered north or south in every division from a base-line. See *township*. (*c*) In *geom.*, a series of points lying in one straight line.

2. A rank, class, or order; a series of beings or things belonging to the same grade or having like characteristics. [Rare.]

The next *range* of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. The extent of any aggregate, congeries, or complex, material or immaterial; array of things or sequences of a specific kind; scope; compass: as, the *range* of industries in a country; the whole *range* of events or of history; the *range* of prices or of operations; the *range* of one's thoughts or learning.

The *range* and compass of his [Hammond's] knowledge filled the whole circle of the arts.
Bp. Fell, Hammond, p. 99.

A man has not enough *range* of thought to look out for any good which does not relate to his own interest.
Addison.

When I briefly speak of the Greek school of art with reference to questions of delineation, I mean the entire *range* of the schools from Homer's days to our own.
Ruskin, Aratra Pentelici, p. 157.

In the *range* of historical geography, the most curious feature is the way in which certain political names have kept on an abiding life in this region, though with singular changes of meaning. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 4.

4. Extent of operating force or activity; scope or compass of efficient action; space or distance over or through which energy can be exerted; limit of effect or of capability; extent of reach: as, the *range* of a gun or a shot; the *range* of a thermometer or a barometer (the extent of its variation in any period, or of its capacity for marking degrees of change); the *range* of a singer or of a musical instrument. **Range** in shooting is the horizontal distance to which a projectile is or may be thrown by a gun or other arm under existing conditions: distinguished from *trajectory*, or the curvilinear distance traversed by the projectile when the arm is elevated out of a horizontal line. The effective range depends upon the amount or the absence of elevation and the consequent trajectory. (Compare *point-blank*.) To get the range of a point to be fired at is to ascertain, either by calculation or by experiment, or by both, the degree of elevation for the muzzle of the piece necessary to bring the shot to bear upon it.

Far as creation's ample *range* extends,
The scale of sensual, mental powers ascends.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 207.

Her warbling voice, a lyre of widest *range*,
Struck by all passion, did fall down and glance
From tone to tone. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

No obstacle was encountered until the gunboats and transports were within *range* of the fort.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 439.

The proposal [advocating cremation] was not to be regarded as coming within the *range* of a practical policy.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 2.

5. Unobstructed distance or interval from one point or object to another; length of course for free direct ranging through the air, as of a missile or of sight; a right line of aim or of observation, absolute or relative: as, the *range* is too great for effective firing; the *range* of vision.— **6.** The act of ranging; a wandering or roving; movement from point to point in space.

He may take a *range* all the world over. *South.*

7. An area or course of ranging, either in space or in time; an expanse for movement or existence; the region, sphere, or space over which any being or thing ranges or is distributed: as, the *range* of an animal or a plant within geographical limits or during geological time, or of a marine animal in depth; the *range* of Gothic architecture; the *range* of a man's influence.

The free bison's amplitude of *range*.
Whittier, The Panorama.

Specifically — (*a*) A tract or district of land within which domestic animals in large numbers range for subsistence; an extensive grazing-ground: used on the great plains of the United States for a tract commonly of many square miles, occupied by one or by different proprietors, and distinctively called a *cattle-*, *stock-*, or *sheep-range*. The animals on a range are usually left to take care of themselves during the whole year without shelter, excepting when periodically gathered in a "round-up" for counting and selection, and for branding when the herds of several proprietors run together. In severe winters many are lost by such exposure.

Cowboys from neighboring ranches will ride over, looking for lost horses, or seeing if their cattle have strayed off the *range*. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 500.

(*b*) A course for shooting at marks or targets; a space of ground appropriated or laid out for practice in the use of firearms: distinctively called a *rifle-range* or *shooting-range*.

8. A fire-grate.

He was bid at his first coming to take off the *range*, and let down the cinders. *Sir R. L'Estrange.* (*Latham.*)

9. A cooking-stove built into a fireplace, or sometimes portable but of a similar shape, having a row or rows of openings on the top for carrying on several operations at once. Fixed ranges usually have two ovens, either on each side of the fire-chamber or above it at the back, and in houses supplied with running water a hot-water reservoir or permanent boiler. The origin of the modern cooking-range may be sought in the furnaces of masonry of the ancient Romans, arranged to receive cooking-utensils on the top. Throughout the middle ages only open-chimney fires were used, until in France, in the course of the fourteenth century, built furnaces with openings above for pots began to be added in great kitchens, for convenience in preparing the soups and sauces then in greater favor than before. The range in the modern sense, involving the application of heat conducted by and reflected from iron plates, was first advanced and practically improved by Count Rumford.

It [the kitchen] was a vaut ybuilt for great dispence,
With many *raunges* reard along the wall,
And one great chimney, whose long tonnell thence
The smoke forth threw. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 29.

Every thing whereupon any part of their carcase falleth shall be unclean; whether it be oven, or *ranges* for pots, they shall be broken down. Lev. xi. 35.

And so home, where I found all clean, and the hearth and *range*, as it is now enlarged, both up.
Pepys, Diary, May 25, 1661.

10. A step of a ladder; a round; a rung. [Obsolete or local.]

The first *range* of that ladder which should serve to mount over all their customs. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

11. *Naut.*: (*a*†) A large cleat with two arms or branches, bolted in the waist of ships to belay the tacks and sheets to. (*b*) A certain quantity of cable hauled up on deck from the chain-locker, of a length slightly greater than the depth of water, in order that the anchor, when let go, may reach the bottom without being checked. — **12.** In *shoemaking*, a strip cut from a butt or side of sole-leather. The butt is first cut into long strips known as *ranges*, of varying width according to the purposes for which required. *Ure*, Dict. IV. 110.

13. A bolting-sieve for meal. *Cotgrave*; *Halliwell.* [Old and prov. Eng.]—**Battle-range.** See *battle*[1].—**Broken-range stonework**, range stonework in which thicker or thinner stones are occasionally inserted, thus breaking the uniformity. Compare *random stonework*, under *random*.—**Constituent of a range.** See *constituent*.—**Double-oven range**, a range which has two ovens, one on each side of the fire-pot.—**Point-blank range.** See *point-blank*.—**Random-range ashlar.** See *ashlar*[3].—**Range curve.** See *curve*.—**Range stonework**, masonry laid in courses. The courses may vary in height, but in each a level joint is preserved.—**Single-oven range**, a range having but one oven, usually at one side of the fire-pot: in contradistinction to *double-oven range*.—**To get the range** of anything, to find by experiment and calculation the exact angle of elevation of the gun, the amount of charge, etc., necessary to throw projectiles so as to strike the object aimed at.—**Syn. 1.** Line, tier, file.—**4.** Sweep, reach.

rangé (roṅ-zhā′), *n.* [F., pp. of *ranger*, range, order: see *range*, *v.*] In *her.*, arranged in order: said of small bearings set in a row fesse-wise, or the like. The epithet is not often needed: thus, "six mullets in bend or bendwise" is sufficient without the use of the expression "*rangé* in bend."

range-finder (rānj′fīn′dėr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the range or distance of an object. The range-finder used in the United States navy is the invention of Lieutenant Fiske, U. S. N. Two telescopes, at the ends of the ship, are fitted with contacts, which move along arcs of resistance wire as the telescopes are directed at any object. The wires are connected as a Wheatstone bridge, the galvanometer of which is placed in a secure place below the water-line of the ship. The act of directing the telescopes toward any object disturbs the "balance of the bridge," and makes the galvanometer needle deflect by an amount proportional to the conveyance of the telescopes and inversely proportional to the distance. The scale of the galvanometer is divided into yards; so that the needle automatically points to the graduation representing the distance of the object.

range-heads (rānj′hedz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, the windlass-bitts.

range-lights (rānj′līts), *n. pl.* **1.** Two or more lights, generally in lighthouses, so placed that when kept in line a fair course can be made through a channel: where two channels meet, the bringing of two range-lights into line serves to mark the turning-point into the new channel. —**2.** Lights placed aboard ship at a considerable horizontal distance from each other, and in the same vertical plane with the keel. They are used to give a better indication of changes of course to approaching vessels than is afforded by the ordinary side and steaming lights.

rangement† (rānj′ment), *n.* [< OF. *rangement*, < *renger*, *ranger*, range: see *range*, *v.*] The act of ranging; arrangement.

Lodgement, *rangement*, and adjustment of our other ideas. *Waterland*, Works, IV. 468.

ranger (rān′jėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *raunger*; < *range* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *rangeur*, one who arranges.] **1.** One who ranges, or roams, or roves about; especially, one engaged in ranging or going about for some specific purpose, as search or ward.

O where are all my *rangers* bold,
That I pay meat and fee
To search the forest far an' wide?
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 186).

Specifically — **2.** In England, formerly, a sworn officer of a forest, appointed by the king's letters patent, whose business it was to walk through the forest, watch the deer, prevent trespasses, etc.; now, merely a government official connected with a royal forest or park.

They [wolves] walke not widely as they were wont,
For feare of *raungers* and the great hunt.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

3. One of a body of regular or irregular troops, or other armed men, employed in ranging over a region, either for its protection or as marauders: as, the Texan *rangers*. Military rangers are generally mounted, but may fight on foot if occasion requires. The name is sometimes used in the plural for a permanent body of troops, as the Connaught *Rangers* in the British army.

"Do you know, friend," said the scout gravely, . . . "that this is a band of *rangers* chosen for the most desperate service?" *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxxii.

4. One who roves for plunder; a robber. [Rare.] —**5.** A dog that beats the ground.—**6**†. A sieve. *Holland.*—**7.** A kind of fish. See the quotation.

[At Gibraltar] the Sp. besugo, a kind of seabream, is called in English *ranger*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 278.

8. A kind of seal, probably the young bay-seal. [Newfoundland.]—**Partisan ranger.** See *partizan*[1].

rangerine (ran′jėr-in), *a.* Same as *rangiferine*.

Rangifer tarandus (Gray), the name usually given to the Old World species of *rangerine* deer, of which the American woodland and barren ground caribou are believed to be mere varieties. *Amer. Cyc.*, XIV. 255.

rangership (rān'jėr-ship), *n.* [< *ranger* + *-ship*.] The office of ranger or keeper of a forest or park. *Todd.*

range-stove (rānj'stōv), *n.* A cooking-stove made like a range; a portable range.

range-table (rānj'tā'bl), *n.* A table for a particular firearm containing the range and the time of flight for every elevation, charge of powder, and kind of projectile.

Rangia (ran'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after *Rang*, a French conchologist.] 1. In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Rangiidæ*. The *R. cyrenoides* is common in the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. Also called *Gnathodon*. *Des Moulins*, 1832.

2. In *Actinozoa*, a genus of ctenophorous acalephs, ranking as the type of a family. *Agassiz*, 1860.

Rangifer (ran'ji-fėr), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith), perhaps accom. < OF. *rangier*, *ranger*, *rancher*, *ranglier*, a reindeer (appar. < Icel. *hreinn* = OSw. *ren*, reindeer), + L. *fera*, a wild beast.] A genus of *Cervidæ*, containing arctic and subarctic species with large irregularly branching horns in both sexes, the brow-antler of which is highly developed, usually unsymmetrical, and more or less palmate, and very broad spreading hoofs; the reindeer. See cuts under *reindeer* and *caribou*.

rangiferine (ran-jif'ẹ-rin), *a.* [< *Rangifer* + *-ine*¹.] Belonging or relating to the genus *Rangifer*; resembling a reindeer. Also *rangerine*.

Rangiidæ (ran-ji'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rangia* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Rangia*. The animal has short siphons connected at the base, a large linguiform foot, long palpi, and two pairs of gills, of which the outer is narrow and appendiculate. The shell is equivalve with salient umbones, and the hinge has two cardinal teeth and anterior and posterior lateral teeth in each valve, as well as an internal median fossa and cartilage.

2. A family of eurystomatous ctenophorans, represented by the genus *Rangia*. It was based on an African species, and characterized by the deep indentation between the rows of locomotive flappers and a tentacle projecting from the angle of each indentation.

ranging-rod (rān'jing-rod), *n.* A surveyors' rod or pole.

Rangoon creeper. See *Quisqualis*.

Rangoon tar. See *tar*.

rangy (rān'ji), *a.* [< *range* + *-y*¹.] 1. In *stock-breeding*, adapted for ranging or running about, or indicating such adaptation; quick or easy in movement; of roving character or capability: as, a *rangy* yoke of oxen (that is, good travelers, capable of making good speed, as in plowing); *rangy* steers (that is, steers disposed to wander away to a distance, as on a stock-range). The word is also sometimes applied to a roving person, as a lad who wanders from home, or who has a predilection for a roving life, as that of a sailor. [U. S.]

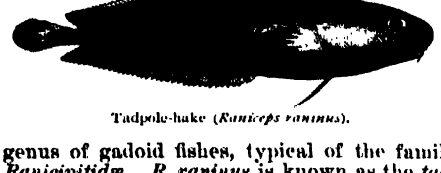
> The ponies . . . used for the circle-riding in the morning have need rather to be strong and *rangey*.
> *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, i.

2. Having or permitting range or scope; roomy; commodious. [U. S.]

> A large *rangy* shed for the horses.
> *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 452.

rani, ranee (ran'ē), *n.* [Also *rany*, *rannee*, *ranny*; < Hind. *rānī*, < Skt. *rājñī*, queen, fem. of *rājan*: see *raja*.] In India, the wife of a raja, or a reigning princess; a queen.

Raniceps (ran'i-seps), *n.* [NL., < L. *rana*, a frog, + *caput*, head.] 1. In *ichth.*, a Cuvierian



Tadpole-hake (*Raniceps raninus*).

genus of gadoid fishes, typical of the family *Ranicipitidæ*. *R. raninus* is known as the *tadpole-hake*.—2. In *herpet.*, a genus of fossil labyrinthodont amphibians of the Carboniferous.

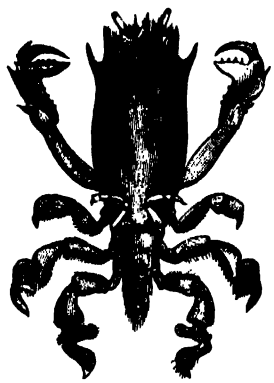
Ranicipitidæ (ran'i-si-pit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Raniceps* (*Ranicipit-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of gadoid fishes, represented by the genus *Raniceps*. Their characters are mostly shared with the *Gadidæ*, but the suborbital chain is enlarged and continued backward over the operculum, the suspensorium of the lower jaw is very oblique, and the pyloric cæca are rudimentary or reduced to two.

Ranidæ (ran'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rana*¹ + *-idæ*.] A family of firmisternal salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Rana*, with premaxillary and maxillary teeth, subcylindrical sacral diapophyses and precoracoids, and with omosternum; the frog family. It is the most extensive family of batrachians, about 250 species, of several genera, being known. See *frog*¹, and cuts under *omosternum* and *Rana*¹.

raniform (ran'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *raniformis*, < L. *rana*, a frog, + *forma*, form.] Frog-like; resembling or related to a frog; belonging to the *Raniformes*; ranine: distinguished from *bufoniform*.

Raniformes (ran-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *raniformis*: see *raniform*.] A division of batrachians, including the true frogs: distinguished from *Bufoniformes*.

Ranina¹ (rā-nī'nạ), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), fem. sing. of *raninus*: see *ranine*.] In *Crustacea*, the typical genus of *Raninidæ*, containing such frog-crabs as *R. dorsipeda*.



Frog-crab (*Ranina dorsipeda*), natural size.

Ranina² (rā-nī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rana*¹ + *-ina*².] In Günther's classification, a division of oxydactyl opisthoglossate batrachians, containing 6 families of frogs.

Raninæ (rā-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rana*¹ + *-inæ*.] The true frogs as a subfamily of batrachians, corresponding to the family *Ranidæ*.

ranine (rā'nin), *a.* [< F. *ranin*, < NL. *raninus*, < L. *rana*, a frog: see *Rana*¹.] 1. In *herpet.*, pertaining to frogs; related or belonging to the *Ranidæ*; raniform.—2. In *anat.*, pertaining to the under side of the tip of the tongue, where a tumor called a *ranula* is sometimes formed. The ranine artery is the termination of the lingual artery, running to the tip of the tongue; it is accompanied by the ranine vein.

raninian (rā-nin'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *ranine* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Raninidæ*.

II. *n.* A crab of the family *Raninidæ*.

Raninidæ (rā-nin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ranina*¹ + *-idæ*.] A family of anomurous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Ranina*. They have a smooth ovate-oblong carapace, the last pair of legs reduced and subdorsal, and the abdomen short, partially extended, and not folded under the thorax. The species are almost entirely confined to the tropics. See cut under *Ranina*¹.

raninoid (ran'i-noid), *a.* Pertaining to the *Raninoidea*; raninian.

Raninoidea (ran-i-noi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ranina*¹ + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of anomurous crustaceans, represented by the raninians.

ranite (ran'īt), *n.* [< Icel. *Rān*, a giant goddess, queen of the sea, + *-ite*².] A hydrated silicate of aluminium and sodium, derived from the alteration of elæolite: it occurs in southern Norway, and is essentially the same as hydronephelite.

ranivorous (rā-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *rana*, a frog, + *vorare*, devour.] Frog-eating; subsisting habitually or chiefly upon frogs: as, the marsh-hawk is *ranivorous*.

rank¹ (rangk), *a.* [< ME. *rank*, *ranc*, *ronk*, *raunk*, *renk*, strong, proud, also rancid (influenced by OF. *rance*, *ranci*, rancid: see *rancid*); < AS. *ranc*, proud, forward, arrogant, showy, bold, valiant, = D. MLG. LG. G. *rank*, slender, projecting, lank, = Icel. *rakkr* (for **rankr*), straight, slender, bold, valiant, = Sw. *rank*, long and thin, = Dan. *rank*, straight, erect, slender.]

1†. Strong; powerful; capable of acting or of being used with great effect; energetic; vigorous; headstrong.

> There arof all the rowte with there *Ranke* shippes,
> Cast ancres with cables that kene were of byt.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4701.

> Soch a *rancke* and full writer must vse, if he will do wiselie, the exercise of a verie good kinde of Epitome.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 112.

> When folke bene fat, and riches *rancke*,
> It is a signe of helth. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.

> Her *rank* teeth the glittering poisons chaw.
> *Middleton*, Entertainment to King James.

2. Strong of its kind or in character; unmitigated; virulent; thorough; utter: as, *rank* poison; *rank* treason; *rank* nonsense.

> The *renke* rebelle has been un-to my rounde table,
> Redy aye with Romaynes!
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2402.

> Whose sacred filletes all besprinkled were
> With filth of gory blod, and venim *rank*.
> *Surrey*, Æneid, ii.

> Willie mourns o'er her in vain,
> And to his mother he has gane,
> That vile *rank* witch, o' vilest kind!
> *Willie's Ladye* (Child's Ballads, I. 168).

> *Rank* corruption, mining all within,
> Infects unseen. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 148.

> Run, run, ye rogues, ye precious rogues, ye *rank* rogues!
> *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 2.

> What are these but *rank* pedants?
> *Addison*, The Man of the Town.

3. Strong in growth; growing with vigor or rapidity; hence, coarse or gross: said of plants.

> Seven ears of corn came up upon one stalk, *rank* and good. Gen. xli. 5.

> *Rank* weeds, that every art and care defy,
> Reign o'er the land, and rob the blighted rye.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 5.

> As o'er the verdant waste I guide my steed,
> Among the high *rank* grass that sweeps his sides.
> *Bryant*, The Prairies.

4. Suffering from overgrowth or hypertrophy; plethoric. [Rare.]

> I know not, gentlemen, what you intend,
> Who else must be let blood, who else is *rank*.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 152.

5. Causing strong growth; producing luxuriantly; rich and fertile.

> Where land is *rank*, 'tis not good to sow wheat after a fallow. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

6. Strong to the senses; offensive; noisome; rancid: as, a *rank* taste or odor.

> To thy fair flower add the *rank* smell of weeds.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, lxix.

> And because they [the Caphrarians] always annoint themselves with grease and fat, they yeeld a *ranke* smell.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 698.

> Whence arise
> But weeds of dark luxuriance, tares of haste,
> *Rank* at the core, though tempting to the eyes.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 120.

> A number held pipes between their teeth, filling the room with the *rank* smoke of the strongest and blackest tobacco. *C. J. Bellamy*, Breton Mills, ii.

Hence—**7.** Coarse or gross morally; offensive to the mind; obscene; indecent; foul.

> My wife 's a hobby-horse, deserves a name
> As *rank* as any flax-wench. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 277.

> The London Cuckolds, the most *rank* play that ever succeeded, was then [in the time of King Charles II.] in the highest court favour. *Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p. 14.

> The euphemisms suggested by the American Revisers were certainly desirable, instead of the *rank* words which offend American sensibilities.
> *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 557.

8†. Ruttish; in heat.

> The ewes, being *rank*,
> In the end of autumn turned to the rams.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 81.

9. In *law*, excessive; exceeding the actual value: as, a *rank* modus.—**10.** In *mech.*, cutting strongly or deeply, as the iron of a plane set so as to project more than usual.

> A roughing tool with *rank* feed or a finish tool with fine feed. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LI. 32.

11. Eager; anxious; impatient: as, he was *rank* to do it. [Slang, U. S.]—**12.** Very angry; in a passion. [Prov. Eng.]

rank¹† (rangk), *adv.* [< *rank*¹, *a.*] Rankly; strongly; furiously.

> The seely man, seeing him ryde so *ranck*,
> And ayme at him, fell flatt to ground for feare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iii. 6.

> He 's irrecoverable; mad, *ranke* mad.
> *Marston*, What you Will, i. 1.

rank¹† (rangk), *v. i.* [ME. **ranken*, *ronken*; < *rank*¹, *a.*] To become rank.

> Er hit *ronke* on rote. *Anglia*, iv. 19.

rank² (rangk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ranck*, *ranke*; < ME. *renk*, usually *reng*, pl. *renges*, *ringes*, a row or line of soldiers, class, order, grade, station, < OF. *renc*, *reng*, later *rang*, F. *rang* (> D. G. Dan. Sw. *rang*), F. dial. *ringue*, *raing* = Pr. *renc* = OCat. *renc*, a rank, row, range; < OHG. *hring*, *hrinc*, MHG. *rinc*, G. *ring*, a ring, = E. *ring*: see *ring*¹, *n.* Cf. *harangue*, from the same ult. (OHG.) source. The Bret. *renk* is < F.; Ir. *ranc* < E.] **1.** A line, row, or range. [Obsolete or archaic except in specific uses. See *range*, 1.]

> And all the fruitfull spawne of fishes hew
> In endlesse *rancks* along enranged were.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vi. 35.

> If therefore we look upon the *rank* or chain of things voluntarily derived from the positive will of God, we behold the riches of his glory proposed as the end of all.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

> The *rank* of osiers by the murmuring stream.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3. 80.

> Two equall *ranks* of Orient Pearls impale
> The open throat.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

In my juvenile days, and even long since, there was, hereabouts, a hackney-coach *rank* that had endured time out of mind, but was in latter years called a cab-stand.
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 398.

Specifically—(*a*) One of the rows of a body of troops, or of any persons similarly ranged in a right-and-left line; a line of soldiers or other persons standing abreast in a formation: distinguished from *file*[3], 5. See *rank and file*, under *file*[3].

And Merlin that rode fro oo *renge* to a-nother ascride hem often "ore auaunt." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 588.

Olotocara, which had not learned to keepe his *ranks*, or rather moued with rage, lept on the platforme, and thrust him through the bodie with his pike and slew him.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 358.

Meanwhile the Tuscan army,
Right glorious to behold,
Came flashing back the noonday light,
Rank behind *rank*, like surges bright
Of a broad sea of gold. *Macaulay*, Horatius.

Hence—(*b*) *pl.* The lines or divisions of an army or any armed force; organized soldiery; the body or class of common soldiers: as, the *ranks* are full; to rise from the *ranks*; to reduce an officer to the *ranks*.

The Knight of Rokeby led his *ranks*
To aid the valiant northern Earls
Who drew the sword for royal Charles.
Scott, Rokeby, i. 28.

In 1887 the number was fifty-one; and in 1888, up to the 1st September, forty-five commissions were given to men from the *ranks*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 340.

(*c*) In *organ-building*, a row or set of pipes, one for each digital of the keyboard. A mixture-stop is said to be of two, three, four, or five ranks, according to the numbers of pipes sounded at once by a single digital. (*d*) One of the lines of squares on a chess-board running from side to side, in distinction from the files, which run from player to player. (*e*) A row, as of leaves on a stem.

2†. A continuous line or course; a stretch.

Presently after he was baptized, hee went to fast in the desert, xl. dayes & xl. nights on a *ranck*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 360.

3. A class, order, or grade of persons; any aggregate of individuals classed together for some common reason, as social station, occupation, character, or creed: as, the Prohibition *ranks*; the *ranks* of the Anarchists.

Thou wert honest,
Ever among the *rank* of good men counted.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 1.

All *ranks* and orders of men, being equally concerned in public blessings, equally join in spreading the infection. *Bp. Atterbury.*

Then from his Lordship I shall learn
Henceforth to meet with unconcern
One *rank* as weel 's another.
Burns, On Meeting Basil, Lord Daer.

The nearest practical approach to the theological estimate of a sin may be found in the *ranks* of the ascetics.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 117.

4. Grade in a scale of comparison; class or classification; natural or acquired status; relative position; standing.

Not i' the worst *rank* of manhood.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 103.

These are all virtues of a meaner *rank*. *Addison.*

Specifically, of persons—(*a*) Titular distinction or dignity; gradation by hereditary, official, or other title: as, civil, judicial, or military *rank*; the *rank* of baron or marquis; the *rank* of general or admiral; the *rank* of ambassador or governor. The relative rank of officers of the United States army and navy is as follows: General ranks with admiral; lieutenant-general with vice-admiral; major general with rear-admiral; brigadier-general with commodore; colonel with captain; lieutenant-colonel with commander; major with lieutenant-commander; captain with lieutenant (senior grade); first lieutenant with lieutenant (junior grade); second lieutenant with ensign.

The *rank* of an ambassador has nothing to do with the transaction of affairs.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 94.

(*b*) Eminent standing or dignity; especially, aristocratic station or hereditary distinction, as in European monarchies; inherited or conferred social eminence.

Respect for *Rank*, fifty years ago universal and profound, is rapidly decaying. There are still many left who believe in some kind of superiority by Divine Right and the Sovereign's gift of *Rank*, even though that *Rank* be but ten years old, and the grandfather's shop is still remembered.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 118.

5†. A ranging or roving; hence, discursive wandering; divagation; aberration.

Instead of a manly and sober form of devotion, all the extravagant *ranks* and silly freaks of enthusiasm!
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ii.

6. In *geom.*, the degree of a locus of lines. (*a*) The number of lines of a singly infinite system which cut any given line in tridimensional space. (*b*) The number of lines of a triply infinite system which lie in one plane and pass through one point in that plane.—**A split in the ranks**, dissension and division in a party, sect, society, or the like. [Colloq.]

They must submit to the humiliation of acknowledging a *split in* their own *ranks*.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 749.

Rank and file. See *file*[3].—**Rank of a complex**, the number of its rays lying in an arbitrary plane and passing through an arbitrary point in that plane.—**Rank of a curve**, the rank of the system of its tangents, or the number of tangents which cut any arbitrarily taken line in space.—**Rank of a surface**, the number of tangent lines to the surface which lie in a given plane and pass through a given point in that plane.—**To break ranks.** See *break*.—**To fill the ranks**, to make up the whole number, or a competent number.—**To keep rank**†, to be in keeping; be consistent.

Some strange effect which will not well *keep rank*
With the rare temperance which is admired
In his life hitherto.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 3.

To take rank, to have rank or consideration; be classed or esteemed, with reference to position or merit: as, he *takes rank* as a very original poet.—**To take rank of**, to have the right of taking a higher place than; outrank: as, in Great Britain the sovereign's sons *take rank of* all other nobles. Compare *rank*[2], *v. t.*, 3.—**To take rank with**, to have the same or coordinate rank with; be entitled to like official or social consideration: as, a captain in the navy *takes rank with* a colonel in the army.

rank[2] (rangk), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *ranck*; < *rank*[2], *n.*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To arrange in a rank or ranks; place in a rank or line.

And every sort is in a sondry bed
Sett by it selfe, and *ranckt* in comely rew.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 35.

A many thousand warlike French
That were embattailed and *rank'd* in Kent.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 200.

These as enemies tooke their stands a musket shot one from another; *ranked* themselues 15 a breast, and each ranke from another 4 or 5 yards.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 135.

Horse and chariots *rank'd* in loose array.
Milton, P. L., ii. 887.

2. To assign to a particular class, order, or division; fix the rank of; class.

Thou bor'st the face once of a noble gentleman,
Rank'd in the first file of the virtuous.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 2.

I will not *rank* myself in the number of the first.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 40.

How shall we *rank* thee upon glory's page?
Thou more than soldier and just less than sage!
Moore, To Thomas Hume.

3. To take rank of or over; outrank: as, in the United States army, an officer commissioned simply as general *ranks* all other generals. [U. S.]—**4.** To dispose in suitable order; arrange; classify.

Antiently the people [of Magnesia] were *ranked* according to their different tribes.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 55.

By *ranking* all things under general and special heads, it [Logic] renders the nature or any of the properties, powers, and uses of a thing more easy to be found out when we seek in what rank of beings it lies.
Watts, Logic, I. vi. § 13.

5†. To fix as to state or estimation; settle; establish.

We cannot *rank* you in a nobler friendship
Than your great service to the state deserves.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.

I, that before was *ranked* in such content.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 3.

6†. To range; give the range to, as a gun in firing.

Their shot replies, but they were *rank'd* too high
To touch the pinnace.
Legend of Captain Jones (1659). (*Halliwell*, under *range*.)

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move in ranks or rows. [Rare.]

Your cattle, too; Allah made them; serviceable dumb creatures; . . . they come *ranking* home at evening time.
Carlyle.

2. To be ranged or disposed, as in a particular order, class, or division; hold rank or station; occupy a certain position as compared with others: as, to *rank* above, below, or with some other man.

There is reason to believe that he [William of Orange] was by no means equal as a general in the field to some who *ranked* far below him in intellectual powers.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Gorizia *ranks* as an ecclesiastical metropolis.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 50.

3†. To range; go or move about; hence, to bear one's self; behave.

His men were a' clad in the grene;
The knight was armed capaple,
With a bended bow, on a milk-white steed;
And I wot they *rank'd* right bonnilie.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 25).

Harke! they are at hande; *rankr* handsomly.
Marston, Dutch Courtezan, iv. 1.

4. In *British law*: (*a*) To have rank or standing as a claim in bankruptcy or probate proceedings.

£19,584 is expected to *rank* against assets estimated at £18,120 15*s.* 2*d.*
Daily Telegraph, April 8, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

(*b*) To put in a claim against the property of a bankrupt person or a deceased debtor: as, he *ranked* upon the estate.

rank-axis (rangk'ak'sis), *n.* A line considered as the envelop of planes.

rank-brained† (rangk'brānd), *a.* Wrong-headed; crack-brained.

rank-curve (rangk'kėrv), *n.* A curve considered as the envelop of its tangents.

ranker (rang'kėr), *n.* [< *rank*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who ranks or arranges; one who disposes in ranks.—**2.** A military officer who has risen or been promoted from the ranks. [Colloq., Eng.]

The new coast battalion, most of whose officers are *rankers*.
St. James's Gazette, June 2, 1886, p. 12. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

ranking (rang'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rank*[2], *v.*] The act of one who ranks.—**Ranking and sale**, or **ranking of creditors**, in *Scots law*, the process whereby the heritable property of an insolvent person is judicially sold and the price divided among his creditors according to their several rights and preferences. This is the most complex and comprehensive process known in the law of Scotland, but is now practically obsolete. It corresponds to the English process of marshaling securities in an action for redemption or foreclosure.

rankle (rang'kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rankled*, ppr. *rankling*. [Early mod. E. also *rankill*, *rankyll*; < ME. *ranclen*, freq. of *rank*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To operate rankly or with painful effect; cause inflammation or irritation; produce a festering wound: used of either physical or mental influences.

Look, when he fawns, he bites; and when he bites,
His venom tooth will *rankle* to the death.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 291.

[He] looked the rage that *rankled* in his heart.
Crabbe, Works, I. 76.

Or jealousy, with *rankling* tooth,
That inly gnaws the secret heart.
Gray, On a Distant Prospect of Eton College.

Say, shall I wound with satire's *rankling* spear
The pure warm hearts that bid me welcome here?
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

Resentment long *rankled* in the minds of some whom Endicott had perhaps too passionately punished.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 322.

2. To continue or grow rank or strong; continue to be painful or irritating; remain in an inflamed or ulcerous condition; fester, as a physical or mental wound or sore.

My words might cast rank poison to his pores,
And make his swoln and *rankling* sinews crack.
Peele, David and Bethsabe.

A leper shut up in a pesthouse *rankleth* to himself, infects not others. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 19.

A wound i' the flesh, no doubt, wants prompt redress; . . . But a wound to the soul? That *rankles* worse and worse.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 197.

II. *trans.* **1.** To irritate; inflame; cause to fester.

Then shall the Britons, late dismayd and weake,
From their long vassalage gin to respire,
And on their Paynim foes avenge their *ranckled* ire.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 36.

2†. To corrode.

Here, because his mouth waters at the money, his [Judas's] teeth *rankle* the woman's credit, for so I find malignant reprovers styled: corrodunt, non corrigunt; correptores, immo corruptores . . . they do not mend, but make worse; they bite, they gnaw.
Rev. T. Adams, Works (Sermon on John xii. 6), II. 224.

rankly (rangk'li), *adv.* [< ME. *rankly*, *ronkly*; < *rank*[1] + *-ly*[2].] **1†.** With great strength or force; fiercely; rampantly.

Herk renk! is this ryȝt, so *ronkly* to wrath
For any dede that I haf don other demed the ȝet?
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 431.

2. In an excessive manner or degree; inordinately; intensely; profusely; exuberantly: as, *rankly* poisonous; *rankly* treasonable; weeds that grow *rankly*.—**3.** Offensively; noisomely; fetidly.

The smoking of incense or perfumes, and the like, smells *rankly* enough, in all conscience, of idolatry.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, viii. (*Latham.*)

4. Grossly; foully.

The whole car of Denmark
Is by a forged process of my death
Rankly abused. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 38.

rankness (rangk'nes), *n.* [< ME. *rankenesse*; < *rank*[1] + *-ness*.] **1†.** Physical strength; effective force; potency.

The crane's pride is in the *rankness* of her wing.
Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.

2. Strength of kind, quality, or degree, in a disparaging sense; hence, extravagance; excess; grossness; repulsiveness: as, *rankness* of growth; the *rankness* of a poison, or of one's pride or pretensions.—**3†.** Insolence; presumption.

I will physic your *rankness*, and yet give no thousand crowns neither. *Shak.*, As you Like It, i. 1. 91.

4. Strength of growth; rapid or excessive increase; exuberance; extravagance; excess, as of plants, or of the wood of trees. Rankness is a condition often incident to fruit-trees in gardens and orchards, in consequence of which great shoots or feeders are given out with little or no bearing wood. Excessive richness of soil and a too copious supply of manure are generally the inducing causes.

I am stifled
With the mere *rankness* of their joy.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 59.

5. Excessive fertility; exuberant productiveness, as of soil.

By reason of the *rankenesse* and frutefulnesse of the grounde, kyne, swyne, and horses doo marueilously increase in those regions.
Peter Martyr (tr. of Eden's First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 164).

Bred by the *rankness* of the plenteous land.
Drayton, Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

6. Offensive or noisome smell or taste; repulsiveness to the senses.

The native *rankness* or offensiveness which some persons are subject to, both in their breath and constitution.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artificial Handsomeness, p. 46.

rank-plane (rangk'plān), *n.* The plane of a plane pencil.

rank-point (rangk'point), *n.* The focus of a plane pencil.

rank-radiant (rangk'rā″di-ant), *n.* A point considered as the envelop of lines lying in a plane.

rank-riding† (rangk'rī″ding), *a.* Riding furiously; hard-riding.

And on his match as much the Western horseman lays
As the *rank-riding* Scots upon their Galloways.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 28.

rank-scented (rangk'sen″ted), *a.* Strong-scented; having a coarse or offensive odor.

The mutable, *rank-scented* many. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 66.

rank-surface (rangk'sėr″fās), *n.* A surface considered as the envelop of its tangents.

rann, *n.* See *ran*[3].

rannee, *n.* See *rani.*

rannel† (ran'el), *n.* [< F. *ranelle*, toad, dim. of L. *rana*, frog.] A strumpet; a prostitute.

Such a rohish *rannel*, such a dissolute Gillian-flirt.
G. Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation (1600).

rannel-balk (ran'el-bâk), *n.* Same as *randle-bar.*

rannen†. A Middle English preterit plural of *run. Chaucer.*

ranny† (ran'i), *n.* [Also *ranney;* supposed to be ult. a corruption (through OF.) of L. *araneus*, sc. *mus*, a kind of mouse: see *shrew* and *araneous.*] The shrew or shrew-mouse, *Sorex araneus.*

Sammonicus and Nicander do call the mus araneus, the shrew or *ranney*, blind. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 18.

ranoid (rā'noid), *a.* [< L. *rana*, a frog, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] In *herpet.*, same as *ranine:* distinguished from *bufonoid.*

ranpick†, **ranpike**†, *n.* Same as *rampick.*

ransack (ran'sak), *v.* [Prop. *ransake*, the form *ransack* being due in part to association with *sack*[2], pillage (see def. 2); < ME. *ransaken, ransakyn, raunsaken,* < Icel. *rannsaka* (= Sw. Norw. *ransaka* = Dan. *ransage*), search a house, ransack, < *rann* (for **rasn*), a house, abode (= AS. *ræsn*, a plank, ceiling, = Goth. *razn*, a house), + *saka*, fight, hurt, harm, appar. taken in this compound with the sense of the related *sækja*, seek, = AS. *sēcan*, seek: see *seek* and *sake.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To search thoroughly; seek carefully in all parts of; explore, point by point, for what is desired; overhaul in detail.

In a morwenyng
When Phebus, with his firy torches rede,
Ransaked hath every lover in hys drede.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 28.

All the articlis there in conteynid they shall *ransakyn* besyly, and diseussyn soo discretly in here remembraunce that both in will . . . shal not omyttyn for to complishe the seyd articles. *Paston Letters*, I. 458.

In the third Year of his Reign, he *ransacked* all Monasteries, and all the Gold and Silver of either Chalices or Shrines he took to his own use. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 26.

Cicero . . . *ransacks* all nature, and pours forth a redundancy of figures even with a lavish hand.
Goldsmith, Metaphors.

2†. To sack; pillage completely; strip by plundering.

Their vow is made
To *ransack* Troy.
Shak., T. and C., Prol., l., l. 8.

I observed only these two things, a village exceedingly *ransacked* and ruinated by meanes of the civil warres.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 23.

3†. To obtain by ransacking or pillage; seize upon; carry off; ravish.—**4**†. To violate; deflower: as, "*ransackt* chastity," *Spenser.*

II. *intrans.* To make penetrating search or inquisition; pry; rummage. [Obsolete or rare.]

With sacrilegious Tools we rudely rend her,
And *ransack* deeply in her bosom tender.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 5.

Such words he gaue, but deepe with dynt the sword enforced furst
Had *ransakt* through his ribs and sweete white brest at once had burst. *Phaer*, Æneid, ix.

ransack (ran'sak), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *rannsak, rannsökn*, a ransacking; from the verb.] 1. Detailed search or inquisition; careful investigation. [Rare.]

What secret corner, what unwonted way,
Has scap'd the *ransack* of my rambling thought?
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 12.

To compile, however, a real account of her [Madame Récamier] would necessitate the *ransack* of all the memoirs, correspondence, and anecdotage concerning French political and literary life for the first half of this century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 309.

2†. A ransacking; search for plunder; pillage; sack.

Your Highness undertook the Protection of the English Vessels putting into the Port of Leghorn for shelter, against the Dutch Men of War threatning 'em with nothing but *Ransack* and Destruction.
Milton, Letters of State, Sept., 1652.

Even your father's house
Shall not be free from *ransack*. *J. Webster.*

ransacker† (ran'sak-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *raunsaker;* < *ransack* + *-er*[1].] One who ransacks; a careful searcher; a pillager.

That es to say, *Raunsaker* of the myghte of Godd and of His Maieste with-owttene gret clennes and meknes sall be ouerlayde and oppressilde of Hym-selfe.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

ransake†, *v.* An obsolete form of *ransack.*

ranshackle† (ran'shak-l), *v. t.* A variant of *ransack*, simulating *ramshackle*[1].

They loosed the kye out, ane and a',
And *ranshackled* the house right wel.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 106).

ransom (ran'sum), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ransome, raunsom;* < ME. *ransome, raunsom, rawnsome, ranson, ransoun, raunson, raunsun, rawnison* (for the change of *n* to *m*, cf. *random*) = D. *rantsoen* = MLG. LG. *ranzūn, ransūn* = G. *ranzion* = Dan. *ranson* = Sw. *ranson,* < OF. *rançon, rençon, raenson, raenchon,* F. *rançon* = Pr. *reemsos, rezempto,* mod. *rançoun,* < L. *redemptio(n-),* ransom, redemption: see *redemption,* of which *ransom* is a much shrunken form.] 1. Redemption for a price; a holding for redemption; also, release from captivity, bondage, or the possession of an enemy for a consideration; liberation on payment or satisfaction of the price demanded.

And Galashin seide than sholde he dye with-oute *raunsom*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 571.

You besecho and pray,
Fair sir, saue my life, lete me on-liff go,
Taking this peple to *ranson* also!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4205.

Then he shall give for the *ransom* of his life whatsoever is laid upon him. Ex. xxi. 30.

The Money raised for his *Ransom* was not so properly a Taxation as a Contribution. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 66.

2. The money or price awarded or paid for the redemption of a prisoner, captive, or slave, or for goods captured by an enemy; payment for liberation from restraint, penalty, or punishment.

Vpon a crosse naylyd I was for the,
Soffred deth to pay the *rawnison*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 111.

Even the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a *ransom* for many. Mark x. 45.

3†. Atonement; expiation.

If hearty sorrow
Be a sufficient *ransom* for offence,
I tender't here. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 4. 75.

ransom (ran'sum), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *raunsome;* < ME. **raunsonen, raunsoonen,* < OF. *rançonner*, ransom; from the noun.] 1. To redeem from captivity, bondage, forfeit, or punishment by paying or giving in return that which is demanded; buy out of servitude; buy off from penalty.

A robbere was *yraunsoouned* rather than thei alle,
With-outen any penaunce of purgatorie, to perpetuel blisse. *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 420.

This was hard fortune; but, if alive and taken,
They shall be *ransom'd*, let it be at millions.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.

Walk your dim cloister, and distribute dole
To poor sick people, richer in His eyes
Who *ransom'd* us, and haler too, than I.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2†. To redeem; rescue; deliver.

I will *ransom* them from the power of the grave; I will redeem them from death. Hos. xiii. 14.

3†. To hold at ransom; demand or accept a ransom for; exact payment on.

And he and hys company . . . dyde great domage to the countre, as well by *raunsomynge* of the townes as by pillage ouer all the countrey.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. (*Richardson.*)

4†. To set free for a price; give up the custody of on receipt of a consideration.

I would . . . *ransom* him to any French courtier for a new-devised courtesy. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2. 65.

5†. To atone for; expiate.

Those tears are pearl which thy love sheds,
And they are rich and *ransom* all ill deeds.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxiv.

ransomable (ran'sum-a-bl), *a.* [< *ransom* + *-able.*] Capable of being ransomed or redeemed for a price.

I passed my life in that bath with many other gentlemen and persons of condition, distinguished and accounted as *ransomable.*
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iv. 13. (*Davies.*)

ransom-bill (ran'sum-bil), *n.* A war contract by which it is agreed to pay money for the ransom of property captured at sea and for its safe-conduct into port.

ransomer (ran'sum-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *raunsomer,* < OF. *rançonneur,* < *rançonner*, ransom: see *ransom, v.*] One who ransoms or redeems.

The onlie sautor, redeemer, and *raunsomer* of them which were lost in Adam our forefather.
Foxe, Martyrs, an. 1555.

ransom-free (ran'sum-frē), *a.* Free from ransom; ransomless.

Till the fair slave be render'd to her sire,
And *ransom-free* restor'd to his abode.
Dryden, Iliad, i. 147.

ransomless (ran'sum-les), *a.* [< *ransom* + *-less.*] Free from ransom; without the payment of ransom.

Cosroe, Cassana, and the rest, be free,
And *ransomless* return!
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, iv. 5.

For this brave stranger, so indear'd to thee,
Passe to thy country, *ransomless* and free.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. Pearson, [1874, II. 423).

ranstead (ran'sted), *n.* [Also *ransted;* frequently also *ramstead, ramsted;* said to have been introduced at Philadelphia as a garden flower by a Welsh gentleman named *Ranstead.*] The common toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris*, a weed with herbage of rank odor, erect stem, narrow leaves, and a raceme of spurred flowers, colored light-yellow, part of the lower lip bright orange.

rant (rant), *v. i.* [< OD. *ranten*, also *randen*, dote, be enraged, = LG. *randen*, attack any one, call out to any one, = G. *ranzen*, toss about, make a noise; cf. G. dial. *rant*, noise, uproar; root uncertain.] 1. To speak or declaim violently and with little sense; rave: used of both the matter and the manner of utterance, or of either alone: as, a *ranting* preacher or actor.

Nay, an thou'lt mouth,
I'll *rant* as well as thou.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 307.

They say you're angry, and *rant* mightily,
Because I love the same as you.
Cowley, The Mistress, Rich Rival.

Make not your Hecuba with fury rage,
And show a *ranting* grief upon the stage.
Dryden and Soames, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, iii. 363.

2. To be jovial or jolly in a noisy way; make noisy mirth. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Wi' quaffing and laughing,
They *ranted* and they sang.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

rant (rant), *n.* [< *rant, v.*] 1. Boisterous, empty declamation; fierce or high-sounding language without much meaning or dignity of thought; bombast.

This is stoical *rant*, without any foundation in the nature of man or reason of things. *Atterbury.*

2. A ranting speech; a bombastic or boisterous utterance.

After all their *rants* about their wise man being happy in the bull of Phalaris, &c., they yet allow'd him to dispatch himself if he saw cause. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. v.

He sometimes, indeed, in his *rants*, talked with Norman haughtiness of the Celtic barbarians; but all his sympathies were really with the natives.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. The act of frolicking; a frolic; a boisterous merrymaking, generally accompanied with dancing. [Scotch.]

Thou art the life o' public haunts;
But [without] thee, what were our fairs and *rants*?
Burns, Scotch Drink.

I has a good conscience, . . . unless it be about a *rant* among the lasses, or a splore at a fair.
Scott, Black Dwarf, ii.

4. A kind of dance, or the music to which it was danced. =Syn. 1. *Fustian, Turgidness*, etc. See *bombast*.

ran-tan (ran'tan), *n.* [Prob. an imitative var. of *randan*.] Same as *randan*.

ranter[1] (ran'tėr), *n.* [< *rant* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who rants; a noisy talker; a boisterous preacher, actor, or the like.—2. [*cap.*] A name applied—(*a*) By way of reproach, to the members of an English Antinomian sect of the Commonwealth period, variously associated with the Familists, etc. (*b*) Also, opprobriously, to the Primitive Methodists, who formed themselves into a society in 1810, although the founders had separated from the old Methodist society some years before, the ground of disagreement being that the new body favored street preaching, camp-meetings, etc.—3. A merry, roving fellow; a jolly drinker. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Mistake me not, custom, I mean not tho,
Of excessive drinking, as great *ranters* do.
Praise of Yorkshire Ale (1697), p. 5. (*Halliwell.*)

Yours, saint or sinner, Rob the *Ranter*.
Burns, To James Tennant.

ranter[2] (ran'tėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A large beer-jug.

ranter[3] (ran'tėr), *v. t.* Same as *renter*[2].

ranterism (ran'tėr-izm), *n.* [< *ranter*[1] + *-ism*.] The practice or tenets of the Ranters; rantism.

rantersh (ran'tėrz), *n. pl.* A woolen stuff made in England in the eighteenth century. *Draper's Dict.*

rantingly (ran'ting-li), *adv.* In a ranting manner. (*a*) With sounding empty speech; bombastically. (*b*) In boisterous jollity; frolicsomely.

Sae *rantingly*, sae wantonly,
Sae dauntingly gaed he;
He play'd a spring, and danc'd it round,
Below the gallows-tree.
Burns, Macpherson's Farewell.

rantipole (ran'ti-pōl), *a.* and *n.* [Appar. < *ranty* + *pole* = *poll*[1], head: see *poll*[1]. Cf. *dodipoll*.] I. *a.* Wild; roving; rakish.

Out upon 't, at years of discretion, and comport yourself at this *rantipole* rate!
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 10.

This *rantipole* hero had for some time singled out the blooming Katrina for the object of his uncouth gallantries.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 431.

II. *n.* A rude, romping boy or girl; a wild, reckless fellow.

What strange, awkward *rantipole* was that I saw thee speaking to? *J. Baillie.*

I was always considered as a *rantipole*, for whom anything was good enough.
Marryat, Frank Mildmay, xv. (*Davies.*)

rantipole (ran'ti-pōl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rantipoled*, ppr. *rantipoling*. [< *rantipole*, *n.*] To run about wildly.

The elder was a termagant, imperious wench; she used to *rantipole* about the house, pinch the children, kick the servants, and torture the cats and dogs. *Arbuthnot.*

rantism[1]† (ran'tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥαντισμός*, a sprinkling, < *ῥαντίζειν*, sprinkle, besprinkle.] A sprinkling; hence, a small number; a handful. [Rare.]

We, but a handful to their heap, a *rantism* to their baptism. *Bp. Andrewes.*

rantism[2] (ran'tizm), *n.* [< *rant* + *-ism*.] The practice or tenets of the Ranters; ranterism. *Johnson.*

rantle-tree, randle-tree (ran'tl-trē, -dl-trē), *n.* [Cf. *ran-tree*, a dial. form of *roan-tree*; cf. also *ranpick*, *rampōk*.] 1. A tree chosen with two branches, which are cut short, and left somewhat in the form of the letter Y, set close to or built into the gable of a cottage to support one end of the rooftree.—2. A beam which runs from back to front of a chimney, and from which the crook is suspended.—3. Figuratively, a tall, raw-boned person.

If ever I see that auld *randle-tree* of a wife again, I'll gie her something to buy tobacco.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvi.

[Scotch in all uses.]

rantock (ran'tok), *n.* The goosander, *Mergus merganser*. [Orkneys.]

ran-tree (ran'trē), *n.* A dialectal variant of *roan-tree*. Also *rantry*.

ranty (ran'ti), *a.* and *n.* [< *rant* + *-y*[1].] Same as *randy*. [Prov. Eng.]

ranula (ran'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *ranulæ* (-lē). [= F. *ranule*, < L. *ranula*, a little frog, also a small swelling on the tongue of cattle, dim. of *rana*, a frog: see *Rana*[1].] A cystic tumor caused by the obstruction of the duct of a small mucous gland on the under surface of the tongue, the so-called Blandin-Nuhn gland. The term has been applied, however, with considerable looseness, to other tumors in or near this place presenting some resemblance to true ranula.

ranular (ran'ū-lăr), *a.* [= F. *ranulaire*; as *ranula* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a ranula; of the character of a ranula.

Ranunculaceæ (rą-nung-kū-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), < *Ranunculus* + *-aceæ*.] An order of polypetalous plants of the cohort *Ranales*, characterized by the numerous stamens inserted on the receptacle, five deciduous and commonly colored sepals, not more than one complete circle of petals, and seeds with a minute embryo in fleshy albumen, and without an aril. They have usually many separate pistils which mature into distinct dry fruits, either achenes or follicles, or coalesce into berries. The species, estimated by some at 1,200, by Durand at 680, are included in 5 tribes and 30 genera. They occur throughout the world, but in the tropics more rarely and chiefly on mountains, elsewhere forming a conspicuous part of the flora of almost every region, especially in Europe, which contains one fifth, and in North America, which has one seventeenth, of all the species. Their wide distribution is aided by the long-continued vitality of the seeds, many of which are also remarkably slow to germinate after planting, those of several species requiring two years. They are annual or perennial herbs—rarely undershrubs, as *Xanthorhiza*. Many have dissected alternate or radical leaves, the petiole with an expanded sheathing base, but without stipules; *Clematis* is exceptional in its opposite leaves and climbing stem. The order is often known as the buttercup or crowfoot family, from the type, and contains an unusually large proportion of other characteristic plants, as the hepatica of America, the Christmas rose of Germany, and the lesser celandine of England. It includes also many of the most beautiful flowers of garden cultivation. Most of the species contain in their colorless juice an acrid and caustic principle, which sometimes becomes a dangerous narcotic poison, is often of great medicinal value (see *hellebore, aconite, Hydrastis, Actæa, Cimicifuga*), is usually most concentrated in the roots, but very volatile in the foliage and stems, and is dissipated by drying or in water, but intensified by the action of acids, alcohol, etc. The order was one of the earliest to be defined by botanists with substantially its present limits (as *Multisiliquæ* by Linnæus, 1751), and has long been placed at the head of the polypetalous families of dicotyledons, standing as the first order of plants in the most widely accepted classifications, from De Candolle in 1819 to Durand in 1888.

ranunculaceous (rą-nung-kū-lā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *ranunculaceus*, < *Ranunculus*, q. v. Cf. *Ranunculaceæ*.] Of or pertaining to the *Ranunculaceæ*; resembling the ranunculus.

Ranunculeæ (rą-nung-kū'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1818), < *Ranunculus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ*. It is characterized by carpels with one ascending ovule, becoming achenes in fruit, by numerous radical leaves, and (excepting in the two species of *Oxygraphis*) by the additional presence of alternate stem-leaves. It includes the type genus *Ranunculus*, and 3 other genera embracing 8 species.

Ranunculus (rą-nung'kū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Kaspard Bauhin, 1623), < L. *ranunculus*, a medicinal plant, also called *batrachion*, perhaps crowfoot (> It. *ranuncolo*, Sp. *ranúnculo*, Pg. *ranunculo*, D. *ranonkel*, G. Dan. Sw. *ranunkel*, crowfoot), dim. of *rana*, a frog: see *Rana*[1].] 1. A large genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order *Ranunculaceæ* and of the tribe *Ranunculeæ*. It is characterized by the perfect flowers with from three to five caducous sepals, three to five or even fifteen conspicuous petals, each marked at the base by a nectar-bearing scale or pit, and by the many achenes in a head or spike, each beaked with a short persistent style. There are about 200 species, scattered throughout the world, abundant in temperate and cold regions, with a few on mountain-tops in the tropics; 15 species are British, and about 47 occur in the United States, besides at least 9 others in Alaska; 23 are found in the Atlantic States. The genus is remarkable for its development northward, extending to the Aleutian Islands and Point Barrow, and even to Fort Conger, 81° 44′ north. Others extend well to the south, as the Fuegian *R. biternatus*. The species have usually a perennial base or rootstock, and bear deeply divided leaves, entire in a few species, and yellow or white terminal flowers (pink in *R. Andersoni* of Nevada), which are generally bright and showy, and have numerous and conspicuous short yellow stamens and a smaller central mass of yellow or greenish pistils. The more common species, with bright-yellow flowers and palmately divided leaves, are known as *buttercup* and *crowfoot*, especially *R. acris* and *R. bulbosus*, which have also the old local names of *butter-flower, butter-daisy, blister-plant, crow-flower*, and in Scotland *yellow gowan*. (See also *goldcup*, and cut under *ovary*[1].) A number of yellow species are cultivated under the name *garden ranunculus*, as *R. speciosus*, a favorite source of cut flowers, and especially the Persian *R. Asiaticus*, with three-parted leaves, parent of a hundred varieties, mostly double, and including scarlet and other colors. *R. aconitifolius*, a tall European species with five-parted leaves, is cultivated in white double-flowered varieties under the names *bachelor's-buttons* and *fair-maids-of-France* or *-of-Kent*. The bright-yellow flowers of *R. insignis*, a densely woolly New Zealand species, are nearly 2 inches across. Several white-flowered species are remarkable for their growth in rock-crevices amid perpetual snow, especially *R. glacialis* of the Alps, and also the yellow-flowered *R. Thora*, the mountain wolf's-bane. A few weedy species have prickly fruit, as *R. arvensis* of England (for which see *hungerweed, hedgehog*, 3, and *joy*, 4). Many species are so acrid as to raise blisters when freshly gathered, but are sometimes eaten, when dried, by cattle. *R. sceleratus*, said to be the most acrid species, is eaten boiled as a salad in Wallachia, as are also the roots of *R. bulbosus*, the acridity disappearing on boiling. *R. auricomus* (see *goldilocks*) is exceptional in the absence of this acrid principle, as also *R. aquatilis*, which sometimes forms almost the entire food of cattle. This and several other species, the water-crowfoots, are immersed aquatics with finely dissected foliage, forming deep-green feathery masses which bear white emersed flowers; among them is *R. Lyallii* of New Zealand, one of the most ornamental species, there known as *water-lily*. The yellow water-crowfoot, *R. multifidus*, found from North Carolina to Point Barrow, has kidney-shaped and cut floating leaves. Several species with long and mainly undivided leaves are known as *spearwort*. For *R. Ficaria*, celebrated as one of the earliest English flowers, and as *Wordsworth's flower*, see *celandine*, 2, *pilewort*, and *figwort*, 2. See also cut under *achenium*.

Flowering Plant of *Ranunculus bulbosus* (buttercup).

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *ranunculi* (-li).] A plant of the genus *Ranunculus*.

ranverset†, *v. t.* See *renverse*.

Ranvier's nodes. See *nodes of Ranvier*, under *node*.

Ranzania (ran-zā'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., named (in def. 1 by Nardo, 1840) after C. *Ranzani*, an Italian naturalist.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of gymnodont fishes of the family *Molidæ*.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

ranz des vaches (roṅs dā vásh). [Swiss F. (see def.), explained as lit. (*a*) 'the lowing of the cows': Swiss dial. *ranz*, connected, in this view, with G. *ranzen*, make a noise, drum with the fingers (cf. *ranken*, bray as an ass); *des*, comp. of *de*, of, and *les*, pl. of def. art.; *vaches*, pl. of *vache*, < L. *vacca*, a cow (see *vaccine*); (*b*) in another view, 'the line of cows,' *ranz* being taken as a var. of *rangs*, pl. of *rang*, row, line (because the cows fall into line when they hear the alpenhorn): see *rank*[2].] One of the melodies or signals of the Swiss herdsmen, commonly played on the alpenhorn. It consists of irregular phrases made up of the harmonic tones of the horn, which are singularly effective in the open air and combined with mountain echoes. The melodies vary in the different cantons. They are sometimes sung.

Raoulia (rą-ō'li-ą), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. D. Hooker, 1867), named after E. *Raoul*, a French naval surgeon, who wrote on New Zealand plants in 1846.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Inuloideæ* and subtribe *Gnaphalieæ*. It is characterized by the solitary, sessile, and terminal heads of many flowers, which are mostly perfect and fertile, the outer circles of pistillate flowers being only one or two, or less than in the related genus *Gnaphalium* (the everlasting), but more than in the other next-allied genus, *Helichrysum*. All the flowers bear a bifid style and a pappus which is not plumose. The 14 species are mostly natives of New Zealand, and are small densely tufted plants of rocky mountainous places, resembling mosses, with numerous branches thickly clothed with minute leaves. They bear white starry flower-heads, one at the end of each short twig, closely surrounded with leaves, and in *R. grandiflora* and others ornamented by an involucre with white bracts. *R. eximia* and *R. mammillaris* are known in New Zealand as *sheep-plants*, from their growth in sheep-pastures in large white woolly tufts, readily mistaken for sheep even at a short distance.

rap[1] (rap), *v.*; prot. and pp. *rapped* or *rapt*, ppr. *rapping*. [< ME. *rappen*, < Sw. *rappa*, strike, beat, rap; cf. *rap*[1], *n.* Cf. MHG. freq. *raffeln*, G. *rappeln*, intr., rattle. Perhaps connected with *rap*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To beat upon; strike heavily or smartly; give a quick, sharp blow to, as with the fist, a door-knocker, a stick, or the like; knock upon.

His hote newe chosen love he chaunged into hate,
And sodainly with mighty mace gan *rap* hir on the pate.
Gascoigne, In Praise of Lady Sandes.

With one great Peal they *rap* the Door,
Like Footmen on a Visiting Day.
Prior, The Dove, st. 9.

2. To use in striking; make a blow or blows with. [Rare.]

Dunstan, as he went along through the gathering mist, was always *rapping* his whip somewhere.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, iv.

3. To utter sharply; speak out: usually with *out* (see phrase below).

One *raps* an oath, another deals a curse;
He never better bowl'd; this never worse.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 10.

To rap out. (*a*) To throw out violently or suddenly in speech; utter in a forcible or striking manner: as, to *rap out* an oath or a lie.

He could roundlie *rap out* so manie vgle othes.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 57.

The first was a judge, who *rapped out* a great oath at his footman. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 44.

(*b*) To produce or indicate by rapping sounds; impart by a series of significant raps: as, to *rap out* a communication or a signal: used specifically of the supposed transmission of spiritual intelligence in this way through the instrumentality of mediums. =**Syn.** 1. To thump, whack.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To deal a heavy blow or heavy blows; beat.

The clementes gonne to rusche & *rappe*,
And smet downe chirches & templis with crak.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 206.

2†. To fall with a stroke or blow; drop so as to strike.

Now, by this time the tears were *rapping* down
Upon her milk-white breast, aneth her gown.
Ross, Helenore, p. 70. (*Jamieson.*)

3. To strike a quick, sharp blow; make a sound by knocking, as on a door: as, to *rap* for admittance.

Villain, I say, knock me at this gate,
And *rap* me well. *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2. 12.

Whan she cam to the king's court,
She *rappit* wi' a ring.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 397).

Comes a dun in the morning and *raps* at my door.
Shenstone, Poet and Dun.

4. To take an oath; swear; especially, to swear falsely: compare *to rap out* (*a*), above. [Thieves' cant.]

It was his constant maxim that he was a pitiful fellow who would stick at a little *rapping* for his friend.
Fielding, Jonathan Wild, i. 13. (*Davies.*)

rap[1] (rap), *n.* [< ME. *rap*, *rappe* = Sw. Norw. *rapp* = Dan. *rap*, a rap, tap, smart blow; cf. *rap*[1], *v.*] 1. A heavy or quick, smart blow; a sharp or resounding knock; concussion from striking.

The right arme with a *rappe* reft fro the shuldurs.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7680.

And therewith (as in great anger) he clapped his fyste on the borde a great *rappe*. *Hall*, Edw. V.

Bolus arriv'd, and gave a doubtful tap,
Between a single and a double *rap*.
Colman the Younger, Broad Grins, The Newcastle Apothecary.

2. A sound produced by knocking, as at a door, or by any sharp concussion; specifically, in modern spiritualism, a ticking or knocking noise produced by no apparent physical means, and ascribed to the agency of disembodied spirits.

We may first take the *raps* and the "astral bells," which Mr. Sinnett seems to regard as constituting important test phenomena.
R. Hodgson, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 261.

rap[2] (rap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rapped* or *rapt*, ppr. *rapping*. [<ME. *rappen*, <Sw. *rappa*, snatch, seize, carry off, = MHG. G. *raffen*, snatch; dial. (LG.) *rappen*, snatch up, take up (> ult. E. *raff*). Cf. *rape*[1] and *rape*[2]. The pp. *rapped*, *rapt*, became confused with *rapt*, < L. *raptus*, pp. of *rapere*, snatch, which is not connected with the Teut. word: see *rapt*[1], *rapt*[2].] 1†. To snatch or hurry away; seize by violence; carry off; transport; ravish.

Some shall be *rapt* and taken alive, as St. Paul saith.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Think ye that . . . they will not pluck from you whatsoever they can *rap* or reave?
Apostolic Benediction of Adrian VI., Nov. 25, 1522 (Foxe's Martyrs, II. 59).

He ever hastens to the end, and so
(As if he knew it) *raps* his hearer to
The middle of his matter.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

But when these people grew niggardly in their offerings, it [the room] was *rapt* from thence.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 160.

Rapt in a chariot drawn by fiery steeds.
Milton, P. L., iii. 522.

2. To transport out of one's self; affect with ecstasy or rapture; carry away; absorb; engross.

What, dear sir,
Thus *raps* you? Are you well?
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 51.

I found thee weeping, and . . .
Am *rapt* with joy to see my Marcia's tears.
Addison, Cato, iv. 3.

Rapt into future times, the bard begun.
Pope, Messiah, l. 7.

To rap and rend (originally *to raps and rens*: see *raps*[2]), to seize and strip; fall on and plunder; snatch by violence.

All they could *rap, and rend*, and pilfer,
To scraps and ends of gold and silver.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 789.

From foe and from friend
He'd *rap and* he'd *rend*, . . .
That Holy Church might have more to spend.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 206.

rap[3] (rap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rapped*, ppr. *rapping*. [Also *rape*; prob. due in part to *rap*[1], but in part representing ME. *repen*, < AS. *hrepian*, touch, treat, = OFries. *reppa*, touch, move, = MD. *reppen*, move, = LG. *reppen*, touch, move, > G. *rappen*, scrape, = Icel. *hreppa*, catch, obtain, = Sw. *repa*, scratch. Cf. *rape*[6].] To scratch. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rap[4] (rap), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *rap*[1]. There is nothing to connect the word with MHG. G. *rappe*, a coin so called: see *rappe*[2].] A counterfeit coin of bad metal which passed current in Ireland for a halfpenny in the reign of George I., before the issue of Wood's halfpence. Its intrinsic value was half a farthing. Hence the phrases *not worth a rap*, *to care not a rap*, implying something of no value.

It having been many years since copper halfpence or farthings were last coined in this Kingdom, they have been for some time very scarce, and many counterfeits passed about under the name of *raps*.
Swift, Drapier's Letters, letter i.

They [his pockets] was turned out afore, and the devil a *rap* 's left. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 76.

I don't care a *rap* where I go.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 201.

Rap halfpenny, a rap.

It is not of very great moment to me that I am now and then imposed on by a *rap halfpenny*.
Blackwood's Mag., XCVI. 392.

rap[5]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rope*.

rap[6]†. A Middle English preterit of *reap*. *Wyclif.*

rap[7] (rap), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A lay or skein of yarn containing 120 yards. *E. H. Knight.*

Rapaces (rā-pā'sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *rapax*, rapacious: see *rapacious*.] 1. In *mammal.*, the beasts of prey; carnivorous quadrupeds; the *Carnivora*, now called *Feræ*. Also *Rapacia*.—2. In *ornith.*, the birds of prey; rapacious birds; the *Accipitres* or *Raptores*.

Rapacia (rā-pā'shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *rapax*: see *Rapaces*.] Rapacious mammals; beasts of prey: synonymous with *Rapaces*, 1.

rapacious (rā-pā'shus), *a.* [= F. *rapace* = Pr. *rapatz* = Sp. *rapaz* = It. *rapace*, < L. *rapax* (*rapac-*), rapacious, < *rapere*, seize: see *rape*[2].] 1. Of a grasping habit or disposition; given to seizing for plunder or the satisfaction of greed, or obtaining wrongfully or by extortion; predatory; extortionate: as, a *rapacious* usurer; specifically, of animals, subsisting by capture of living prey; raptorial; predaceous: as, *rapacious* birds or fishes.

What trench can intercept, what fort withstand
The brutal soldier's rude *rapacious* hand.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, vii.

A *rapacious* man he [Warren Hastings] certainly was not. Had he been so, he would infallibly have returned to his country the richest subject in Europe.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

2. Of a grasping nature or character; characterized by rapacity; immoderately exacting; extortionate: as, a *rapacious* disposition; *rapacious* demands.

Well may then thy Lord, appeased,
Redeem thee quite from Death's *rapacious* claim.
Milton, P. L., xi. 258.

There are two sorts of avarice; the one is but of a bastard kind, and that is the *rapacious* appetite of gain.
Cowley, Avarice.

=**Syn.** 1. *Rapacious*, *Ravenous*, *Voracious*. *Rapacious*, literally disposed to seize, may note, as the others do not, a distinctive characteristic of certain classes of animals; the tiger is a *rapacious* animal, but often not *ravenous* or *voracious*. *Ravenous* implies hunger of an extreme sort, shown in eagerness to eat. *Voracious* means that one eats or is disposed to eat a great deal, without reference to the degree of hunger: a glutton is *voracious*. Samuel Johnson tended to be a *voracious* eater, because in his early life he had often gone hungry till he was *ravenous*.

rapaciously (rā-pā'shus-li), *adv.* In a rapacious manner; by rapine; by violent seizure.

rapaciousness (rā-pā'shus-nes), *n.* The character of being rapacious; inclination to seize violently or unjustly.

rapacity (rā-pas'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *rapacité* = Pr. *rapacitat* = Sp. *rapacidad* = Pg. *rapacidade* = It. *rapacità*, < L. *rapacita(t-)s*, rapacity, < *rapax* (*rapac-*), rapacious: see *rapacious*.] The character of being rapacious; the exercise of a rapacious or predaceous disposition; the act or practice of seizing by force, as plunder or prey, or of obtaining by extortion or chicanery, as unjust gains: as, the *rapacity* of pirates, of usurers, or of wild beasts.

Our wild profusion, the source of insatiable *rapacity*.
Bolingbroke, To Pope.

In the East the *rapacity* of monarchs has sometimes gone to the extent of taking from cultivators so much of their produce as to have afterwards to return part for seed.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 443.

rapadura (rap-a-dö'rą), *n.* [Also *rappadura*; < Sp. Pg. *rapadura*, shavings or scrapings, < *rapar*, shave, scrape, = F. *râper*, OF. *rasper*, scrape: see *rasp*[1], *v.*] A coarse unclarified sugar, made in Mexico and some parts of South America, and cast in molds.

raparee, *n.* See *rapparee*.

Rapatea (rą-pā'tē-ą), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from a native name in Guiana.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, the type of the order *Rapateaceæ*. It is characterized by an ovary with three cells and three ovules, six anthers each with a spiral appendage, and numerous flowers in a globose head with an involucre of two long leaf-like bracts dilated at the base, and each flower provided with many closely imbricated obtuse appressed bractlets. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of Guiana and northern Brazil. They bear long and narrow radical leaves from a low or robust rootstock, and flowers on a leafless scape, each with three rigid and chaff-like erect sepals, and three broad and spreading petals united below into a hyaline tube.

Rapateaceæ (rą-pā-tē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Koernicke, 1871), < *Rapatea* + *-aceæ*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants of the series *Coronariæ*, typified by the genus *Rapatea*. It is characterized by regular flowers with three greenish sepals and three petals, six stamens with long anthers opening by a pore, a three-celled ovary with few or solitary anatropous ovules, and a lenticular embryo in farinaceous albumen. It includes about 22 species, of 6 genera, once classed among the rushes, and now placed between them and the spiderworts. They are perennial herbs, natives of Brazil, Guiana, and Venezuela, and are mostly robust marsh-plants, with long radical tapering leaves, sessile or petioled, and flowers on a naked scape, commonly in dense involucrate heads resembling those of the *Compositæ*.

rape[1]† (rāp), *v. i.* [< ME. *rapen*, < Icel. *hrapa*, fall, rush headlong, hurry, hasten, = Norw. *rapa*, slip, fall, = Dan. *rappe*, make haste; cf. MLG. *reppen*, hasten, hurry, G. refl. *rappeln*, hasten, hurry. Cf. *rape*[1], *a.* and *n.*, also *rape*[2], *rap*[2], of which *rape*[1] is in part a doublet.] To make haste; hasten; hurry: often used reflexively.

Pas fro my presens on payne of thi lyffe,
And *rape* of [from] my rewme in a rad haste,
Or thou shall lelly be lost and thou leng oghter.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1898.

"For I may nouȝt lette," quod that leode, and lyarde he bistrydeth,
And *raped hym* to-Ierusalem-ward the riȝte waye to ryde.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 79.

rape[1]† (rāp), *n.* [ME., < *rape*[1], *v.*] Haste; precipitancy; a precipitate course.

Row forthe in a *rape* right to the banke,
Tit vnto Troy, tary no lengur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5633.

So oft a day I mote thy werke renewe,
It to correct and eke to rubbe and scrape;
And al is thorgh thy negligence and *rape*.
Chaucer, Scrivener, l. 7.

rape[1]† (rāp), *a.* [< ME. *rape* = D. *rap*, < Sw. Norw. *rapp* = Dan. *rap*, quick, brisk: see *rape*[1], *v.*] Quick; hasty.

Than byspak his brother, that *rape* was of rees.
Tale of Gamelyn, l. 101.

rape[1]† (rāp), *adv.* [ME., < *rape*[1], *a.*] Quickly; hastily.

I sey and swere hym ful *rape*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6516.

rape[2] (rāp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raped*, ppr. *raping*. [< ME. *rapen* (= MD. *rapen*, *raepen*, D. *rapen*, gather, = MLG. LG. *rapen*, snatch, seize, = Norw. *rapa*, tear off), a var. of *rappen*, seize: see *rap*[2]. This verb has been partly confused with L. *rapere*, seize, whence ult. E. *rapid*, *rapine*, *rapacious*, *rapt*[2], etc.: see *rap*[2], *rapt*[1], *rapt*[2], etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To seize and carry off; snatch up; seize; steal.

Ravenows fiches han sum measure; whanne thei hungren thei *rapyn*; whanne thei ben ful they sparyn.
Wimbelton's Sermon, 1388, MS. Hatton 57, p. 16. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To commit the crime of rape.

There 's nothing new, Menippus; as before,
They *rape*, extort, forswear.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels (1635), p. 349. (*Latham.*)

II. *trans.* 1. To carry off violently; hence, figuratively, to enrapture; ravish.

To *rape* the fields with touches of her string.
Drayton, Eclogues, v.

My son, I hope, hath met within my threshold
None of these household precedents, which are strong,
And swift to *rape* youth to their precipice.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 3.

2. To commit rape upon; ravish.—**To rape and rent**, to seize and plunder. Compare *to rap and rend*, under *rap*[2].

For, though ye loke never so brode and stare,
Ye shul nat winne a myte in that chaffare,
But wasten al that ye may *rape and renne*.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 411.

rape[2] (rāp), *n.* [< *rape*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of snatching by force; a seizing and carrying away by force or violence, whether of persons or things; violent seizure and carrying away: as, the *rape* of Proserpine; the *rape* of the Sabine women; Pope's "*Rape* of the Lock."

Death is cruell, suffering none escape;
Olde, young, rich, poore, of all he makes his *rape*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

Pear grew after pear,
Fig after fig came; time made never *rape*
Of any dainty there. *Chapman*, Odyssey.

2. In *law*, the violation or carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will. *Forcibly* is usually understood not necessarily to mean violence, but to include negative consent. Statutes in various jurisdictions modify the definition, some by extending it to include carnal knowledge of a girl under 10 either with or without her consent. Rape is regarded as one of the worst felonies. The penalty for it was formerly death, as it is still in some jurisdictions, but is now generally imprisonment for life or for a long term of years. It is now often called *criminal assault*.

3. Something taken or seized and carried away; a captured person or thing. [Rare.]

Where now are all my hopes? oh, never more
Shall they revive, nor Death her *rapes* restore!
Sandys.

Rape of the forest, in *Eng. law*, trespass committed in the forest by violence.

rape[3] (rāp), *n.* [< Icel. *hreppr*, a district, prob. orig. 'share' or 'allotment,' < Icel. *hreppa*, catch, obtain, = AS. *hrepian*, *hreppan*, touch: see *rap*[3].] A division of the county of Sussex, in England, intermediate between a hundred and the shire. The county is divided into six rapes.

The *Rape* . . . is . . . a more geographical expression, the judicial organisation remaining in the hundred.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 45.

rape[4] (rāp), *n.* [< ME. *rape*, also *rave*, < OF. **rape*, also *rabe*, later *rave*, F. dial. *reuve*, *reve*, *rabe*, *rova* = Pr. Sp. *raba*, rape, turnip (cf. Pg. *rabão*, horse-radish), = D. *raap* = OHG. *raba*, MHG. *rabe*, *rape*, *rappe*, rape, turnip, G. *rapps*, rape-seed, = LG. *raap*, rapo; akin to OHG. *ruoba*, *ruoppa*, MHG. *ruobe*, *rüebe*, G. *rübe*, rapo, turnip, etc., = LG. *rove*, *rowe* = Dan. *roe* = Sw. *rofva*, turnip; cf. OBulg. *repa* = Serv. *repa* = Bohem. *rzhepa* = Pol. *rzepa* = Russ. *riepa* = Lith. *rope*, *rape* = Albanian *repe*, a turnip, < L. *rapa*, also *rapum*, a turnip, rape, = Gr. *ῥάπυς*, *ῥάφυς*, turnip; cf. Gr. *ῥαφανίς*, *ῥαφανη*, a radish; *ῥάφανος*, a cabbage; root unknown.] 1†. A turnip. *Halliwell.*—2. The colza, coleseed, or rape-seed, a cruciferous plant including the *Brassica campestris* and *B. Napus* of Linnæus, the latter form now considered to be a variety, together with the common turnip, of *B. campestris*, which occurs in a wild state as a weed throughout Europe and Asiatic Russia. Of the two forms named, the former, sometimes called *summer rape*, has rough leaves, and the latter, called *winter rape*, smooth leaves. Rape is extensively grown in Europe and in India for its oleaginous seeds, the source of rape-oil. It is also sown for its leaves, which are used as food for sheep, and are produced in gardens for use as a salad.

rape[5] (rāp), *n.* [< ME. *rape* = MHG. *rappe*, *rape*, G. *rapp*, a stalk of grapes, < OF. *rape*, F. *râpe* = Pr. *raspa* = It. *raspo*, a stem or stalk of grapes.] 1. The stem or stalk of grapes.

Til grapes to the presse beo set
Ther renneth no red wyn in *rape*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

2. *pl.* The stalks and skins of grapes from which the must has been expressed. *E. H. Knight.*—3. Loose or refuse grapes used in wine-making.

The juice of grapes is drawn as well from the *rape*, or whole grapes plucked from the cluster, and wine poured upon them in a vessel, as from a vat, where they are bruised. *Ray.*

4. A filter used in a vinegar-manufactory to separate the mucilaginous matter from the vinegar. It derives its name from being charged with rapes. *E. H. Knight.*

rape[6] (rāp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *raped*, ppr. *raping*. [Prob. a var. of *rap*[3], perhaps affected by F. *râper* (= Sp. Pg. *rapar*), rasp: see *rasp*[1].] To scratch; abrade; scarify. [Prov. Eng.]

Interesting reading: wasn't it? I wish they'd *rape* the character of some other innocent—ha!
The Money-makers, p. 78.

rape[7] (rāp), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rope*.

rape-butterfly (rāp'but'ėr-fli), *n.* A pierian, *Pieris rapæ*, known in the United States as the *imported cabbage-butterfly*, to distinguish it from several similar native species. See cut under *cabbage-butterfly*, and compare figures under *Pieris*. [Eng.]

rape-cake (rāp'kāk), *n.* A hard cake formed of the residue of the seed and husks of rape (see *rape*[4]) after the oil has been expressed. It is used for feeding oxen and sheep, but is inferior to linseed-cake and some other kinds of oil-cakes; it is also used in considerable quantity as a rich manure.

rapeful† (rāp'fûl), *a.* [< *rape*[2] + *-ful*.] Given to rape or violence. [Rare.]

To teach the *rapeful* Hyeans marriage.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1. (*Nares.*)

rapely† (rāp'li), *adv.* [ME., also *raply*, *rapliche*, etc.; < *rape*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] Hastily; hurriedly; quickly; rapidly.

Then seih we a Samaritan cam syttynge on a mule,
Rydynge full *raply* the way that we wente.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 48.

Upsterte the champioun *rapely* anon.
Tale of Gamelyn, l. 210.

rape-oil (rāp'oil), *n.* A thick brownish-yellow oil expressed from rape-seed. It was formerly, as in India still, applied chiefly to illumination, but is now largely consumed for lubricating and in India-rubber manufacturing. Also called *cabbage-oil*, *colza-oil*, *rape-seed oil*.

rape-seed (rāp'sēd), *n.* The seed of the rape, or the plant itself; cole-seed. **Rape-seed oil.** Same as *rape-oil*.

rape-wine (rāp'win), *n.* A poor thin wine prepared from the murk or stalks, skins, and other refuse of grapes which have been pressed.

rap-full (rap'fûl), *a.* and *n.* [< *rap*[1] + *full*[1].]
I. *a.* Full of wind: applied to sails when on a wind every sail stands full without lifting.
II. *n.* A sail full of wind: also called a *smooth full*.

rapfully† (rap'fûl-i), *adv.* With beating or striking; with resounding blows; batteringly. [Rare.]

Then far of vplandish we doe view thee fird Stell Etna,
And a seabelch grounting on rough rocks *rapfulye* frapping. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii.

Raphaelesque (raf''ā-el-esk'), *a.* [Also *Raffaelesque*; < *Raphael* (It. *Raffaello*), a chief painter of the Italian Renaissance (see *Raphaelism*), + *-esque*.] Of or resembling the style, color, or art of the great Renaissance painter Raphael (Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino).

A strange opulence of splendour, characterisable as half-legitimate half-meretricious—a splendour hovering between the *raffaelesque* and the Japannish.
Carlyle, Sterling, i. 6.

Raphaelism (raf'ā-el-izm), *n.* [< *Raphael* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The principles of art introduced by Raphael, the famous Italian painter (1483–1520); the style or method of Raphael.

Raphaelite (raf'ā-el-īt), *n.* [< *Raphael* + *-ite*[2]: see *Raphaelism*.] One who adopts the principles or follows the style of the painter Raphael.

Raphaelitism (raf'ā-el-ī-tizm), *n.* [< *Raphaelite* + *-ism*.] The principles or methods of the Raphaelites; pursuit of or adherence to the style of the painter Raphael.

Raphaneæ (rā-fā'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1821), < *Raphanus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Cruciferæ*. It is characterized by an elongated unjointed indehiscent pod, which is a cylindrical or moniliform one-celled and many-seeded silique, or is divided into many small one-seeded cells (in one or two rows), which at length fall apart. It includes 9 genera, of which *Raphanus* is the type, all of them plants of the Old World, and chiefly Asiatic.

Raphanus (raf'ā-nus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *raphanus*, < Gr. *ῥάφανος*, cabbage, radish, *ῥαφανίς*, radish, akin to *ῥάπυς*, *ῥάφυς*, turnip, L. *rapa*, *rapum*, turnip: see *rape*[4].] A genus of cruciferous plants, including the radish, type of the tribe *Raphaneæ*. It is characterized by globose seeds, solitary in the single row of cells formed by constrictions of the pods, which are closed by a pithy substance or sometimes remain continuous throughout. The 6 species are natives of Europe and temperate parts of Asia, and are branching annuals or biennials, with fleshy roots, lyrate lower leaves, and elongated bractless racemes of slender-pedicelled white or yellow purplish-veined flowers, followed by erect spreading, thick, and corky or spongy pods. Some species (genus *Raphanistrum*, Tournefort, 1700) have a short seedless joint below, forming a stalk to the long inflated necklace-like cell which composes the rest of the pod, as *R. Landra*, a yellow-flowered Italian weed with large radical leaves, eaten as a salad, and *R. Raphanistrum*, a coarse weed, the wild or field radish. See *radish*.

raphe (rā'fē), *n.* [NL., prop. *rhaphe*; < Gr. *ῥαφή*, a seam, suture, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew: see *rhapsode*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) In an anatropous or amphitropous (hemitropous) ovule or seed, the adnate cord which connects the hilum with the chalaza, commonly appearing as a more or less salient ridge, sometimes completely embedded in a fleshy testa of the seed. See cuts under *anatropous* and *hemitropous*. (*b*) A longitudinal line or rib on the valves of many diatoms, connecting the three nodules when present. (See *nodule*.) The usual primary classification of genera depends upon its presence or absence.—2. In *anat.*, a seam-like union of two lateral halves, usually in the mesial plane, and constituting either a median septum of connective tissue or a longitudinal ridge or furrow; specifically, in the brain, the median lamina of decussating fibers which extends in the tegmental region from the oblongata up to the third ventricle.—**Raphe of the corpus callosum**, a longitudinal furrow on the median line of its dorsal surface, bounded by the mesial longitudinal striæ.—**Raphe of the medulla oblongata**, the median septum, composed of fibers which run in part dorsoventrally, in part longitudinally, and in part across the septum more or less obliquely, together with nerve-cells.—**Raphe of the palate**, a linear median ridge extending from a small papilla in front, corresponding with the inferior opening of the anterior palatine foramen, back to the uvula.—**Raphe of the penis**, the extension of the raphe of the scrotum forward on the under side of the penis.—**Raphe of the perineum**, the extension of the raphe of the scrotum backward on the perineum.—**Raphe of the pharynx**, the median seam on the posterior wall of the pharynx.—**Raphe of the scrotum**, a slight median ridge extending forward to the under side of the penis, and backward along the perineum to the margin of the anus.—**Raphe of the tongue**, a slight furrow along the middle of the dorsal surface, terminating posteriorly in the foramen cæcum.

Raphia (rā'fi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Palisot de Beauvois, 1804), < *raffia*, the native name of the Madagascar species.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Lepidocaryeæ*, type of the subtribe *Raphieæ* (which is distinguished from the true rattan-palms, *Calameæ*, by a completely three-celled ovary). It is characterized by pinnately divided leaves crowning an erect and robust trunk, and by a fruit which becomes one-celled, is beaked with the three terminal stigmas, and has a thick pericarp tessellated with overlapping scales, spongy within and containing a single oblong furrowed seed with very hard osseous albumen. There are 5 species, natives of tropical Africa and Madagascar, with one, *R. tædigera*, the jupati-palm (which see), native in America from the mouths of the Amazon to Nicaragua. All inhabit low swampy lands and banks near tide-water. Their trunks are unarmed and of little height, but their leaves are spiny and often over 50 feet in length, the entire tree becoming thus 60 or 70 feet in height to their erect tips. The large pendulous flower-spikes reach 6 feet in length, contain flowers of both sexes, and have their numerous branches set in two opposite rows, their flower-bearing branchlets resembling flattened catkins. In fruit the spike sometimes becomes 15 feet long, and weighs 200 or even 300 pounds, bearing numerous egg-like brown and hard fruits often used as ornaments. *R. Raffia*, which produces the largest spadices, is known as the *raffia-palm*. (See *raffia*.) *R. vinifera* supplies the toddy of western tropical Africa, and its leafstalks are used in various ways.

Raphia vinifera.

raphides, *n.* Plural of *raphis*.

Raphidia (rā-fid'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < Gr. *ῥαφίς* (*ῥαφιδ-*), a needle, a pin: see *raphis*.] A notable genus of neuropterous insects, of the family *Sialidæ* or giving name to the family *Raphidiidæ*. The prothorax is cylindrical, and the wings are furnished with a pterostigma. The larvæ differ from all other *Sialidæ* in not being aquatic; they live under bark. The genus is represented in North America only on the Pacific coast, although common in Europe.

raphidian (rā-fid'i-an), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, of the nature of or containing raphides: as, *raphidian* cells in a plant.—2. In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Raphidia*.

raphidiferous (raf-i-dif'ė-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥαφίς* (*ῥαφιδ-*), a needle, pin, + L. *ferre*, bear, carry.] In *bot.*, containing raphides.

Raphidiidæ (raf-i-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1824), < *Raphidia* + *-idæ*.] A family of neuropterous insects: now merged in the *Sialidæ*.

raphigraph (raf'i-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥαφίς*, a needle, pin, + *γράφειν*, write.] A machine intended to provide a means of communication with the blind, by the use of characters made by pricking paper with ten needle-pointed pegs,

actuated by a keyboard, and operating in conjunction with mechanism for shifting the paper. The machine has proved practically valueless from its complication and its extreme slowness of operation, resulting from the requisite number of motions.

raphis (rā'fis), *n.*; pl. *raphides* (raf'i-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *ῥαφίς, ῥαπίς*, a needle, pin, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew, stitch. Cf. *raphe*.] In *bot.*, one of the acicular crystals, most often composed of oxalate of lime, which occur in bundles in the cells of many plants. The term has less properly been used to include crystals of other forms found in the same situations. Also *rhaphis*.

rapid (rap'id), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* F. *rapide* (OF. vernacularly *rade, ra*) = Sp. *rápido* = Pg. It. *rapido*, swift, < L. *rapidus*, snatching, tearing, usually hasty, swift, lit. 'quick,' < *rapere*, snatch, akin to Gr. *ἁρπάζειν*, seize (see *harpy*): see *rap*², *rape*². II. *n.* F. *rapide*, a swift current in a stream, pl. *rapides*, rapids; from the adj.] **I.** *a.* 1. Moving or doing swiftly or with celerity; acting or performing with speed; quick in motion or execution: as, a *rapid* horse; a *rapid* worker or speaker.

> Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goal
> With *rapid* wheels. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 532.
>
> Be fix'd, you *rapid* orbs, that bear
> The changing seasons of the year.
> *Carew*, Cœlum Britannicum, iv.
>
> Against his Will, you chain your frighted King
> On *rapid* Rhine's divided Bed.
> *Prior*, Imit. of Horace, iii. 2.

2. Swiftly advancing; going on or forward at a fast rate; making quick progress: as, *rapid* growth; *rapid* improvement; a *rapid* conflagration.

> The *rapid* decline which is now wasting my powers.
> *Farrar*, Julian Home, xiv.

3. Marked by swiftness of motion or action; proceeding or performed with velocity; executed speedily.

> My father's eloquence was too *rapid* to stay for any man; — away it went. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 3.
>
> Thus inconsiderately, but not the less maliciously, Oldmixon filled his *rapid* page.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 416.
>
> It pleased me to watch the curious effect of the *rapid* movement of near objects contrasted with the slow motion of distant ones. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 20.

4. Gay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] = **Syn. 1-3.** Fast, fleet, expeditious, hasty, hurried.

II. *n.* A swift current in a river, where the channel is descending; a part of a river where the current runs with more than its ordinary celerity; a sudden descent of the surface of a stream, more or less broken by obstructions, but without actual cataract or cascade: usually in the plural.

> No truer Time himself
> Can prove you, tho' he make you evermore
> Dearer and nearer, as the *rapid* of life
> Shoots to the fall. *Tennyson*, A Dedication.

The *rapids* above are a series of shelves, bristling with jutting rocks and lodged trunks of trees.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 310.

rapidamente (rä-pē-dä-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *rapido*, rapid: see *rapid*.] In *music*, rapidly; in a rapid manner.

rapidity (ra-pid'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *rapidité* (cf. Sp. Pg. *rapidez*) = It. *rapidità*, < L. *rapidita(t-)s*, rapidity, swiftness, < *rapidus*, rapid: see *rapid*.] The state or property of being rapid; celerity of motion or action; quickness of performance or execution; fast rate of progress or advance.

> Where the words are not monosyllables, we make them so by our *rapidity* of pronunciation. *Addison.*
>
> The undulations are present beyond the red and violet ends of the spectrum, for we have made them sensible through their actions on other reagents, and have measured their *rapidities*.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 208.

= **Syn.** *Speed, Swiftness*, etc. (see *quickness*), haste, expedition, despatch.

rapidly (rap'id-li), *adv.* In a rapid manner; swiftly; quickly; at a fast rate.

rapidness (rap'id-nes), *n.* The condition of being rapid, or of acting or proceeding rapidly; rapidity.

rapido (rä'pi-dō), *adv.* [It.: see *rapid*.] In *music*, with rapidity or agility: commonly applied to a running passage.

rapier (rā'pi̇er), *n.* [= D. *rapier, rappier* = LG. *rapier* = G. *rappier* = Sw. Dan. *rapier*, < OF. *rapiere, raspiere*, F. *rapière*, F. dial. *raipeire* (ML. *rapperia*), a rapier; prob., as the form *raspiere* and various allusions indicate, of Spanish origin, a name given orig. in contempt, as if 'a poker,' < Sp. *raspadera*, a raker, < *raspar, rapar* = Pg. *rapar* = OF. *rasper*, F. *râper*, scrape, scratch, rasp, < OHG. *raspōn*, rasp, etc.: see *rasp*¹.] 1. A long, narrow, pointed, two-edged sword, used, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, with a guard for the hand, adapted for both cutting and thrusting, but used chiefly for thrusting. Rapier practice was usually with a dagger or hand-buckler held in the left hand to parry the thrust. See cut under *sword*.

> And I will turn thy falsehood to thy heart,
> Where it was forged, with my *rapier's* point.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1. 40.
>
> Who had girt vnto them a *Rapyer* and Dagger, gilt, point pendante. *Greene*, Quip for an Upstart Courtier.
>
> Some . . . will not sticke to call Hercules himselfe a dastard, because forsooth he fought with a club and not at the *rapyer* and dagger.
> *Sir J. Harington*, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso.
>
> The offense . . . caused her Majesty [Queen Elizabeth] to . . . place selected grave citizens at every gate to cut the ruffes and break the *rapiers'* points of all passengers that exceeded a yard in length of their *rapiers*.
> *Stowe*, quoted in Encyc. Brit., IX. 70.

2. In later English usage, a fencing-sword used only for thrusting.

> By a *rapier* is now always meant a sword for the thrust, in contradistinction to one adapted for cutting.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 70.

rapier-dance† (rā'pi̇er-dans), *n.* A dance formerly practised in Yorkshire, England, by men in costume who represented ancient heroes and flourished rapiers, ending with a mock execution of one of their number by uniting their rapiers round his neck. See *sword-dance*. *Halliwell.*

rapier-fish (rā'pi̇er-fish), *n.* A sword-fish.

rapillo (ra-pil'ō), *n.* [< F. *rapille* (Cotgrave) = It. *rapillo*, dross and ashes from a volcano, a kind of sand used in making mortar.] Pulverized volcanic substances.

rapine (rap'in), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rapin;* < OF. *rapine*, F. *rapine* = Pr. *rapina* = Sp. *rapiña* = Pg. It. *rapina*, < L. *rapina*, rapine, plunder, robbery, < *rapere*, seize: see *rapid, rape*². Cf. *ravine*², *raven*², from the same source.] 1. The violent seizure and carrying off of property; open plunder by armed or superior force, as in war or by invasion or raid.

> They lived therefore mostly by *rapin*, pillaging their Neighbours, who were more addicted to traffick than fighting. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 107.
>
> Plunder and *rapine* completed the devastations which war had begun. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xiii.

2†. Violence; force; ravishment.

> Her graceful innocence, her every air
> Of gesture, or least action, overawed
> His malice, and with *rapine* sweet bereaved
> His fierceness of the fierce intent it brought.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 461.

= **Syn. 1.** Plunder, spoliation, robbery, depredation. See *pillage*.

rapine† (rap'in), *v. t.* [< F. *rapiner*, rapine, plunder; from the noun. Cf. *raven*², *v.*, from the same source.] To plunder violently or by superior force.

> A Tyrant doth not only *rapine* his Subjects, but spoils and robs Churches. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Richard III., v.

raping (rā'ping), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rape*², *v.*] 1. In *her.*, devouring or tearing its prey: said of any carnivorous beast used as a bearing. It is necessary to mention the position of the creature, as rampant, etc., and also the nature of the prey.

2. Ravishing.

> Or had the Syrens, on a neighbour shore,
> Heard in what *raping* notes she did deplore
> Her buried glory. *W. Browne*, Pastorals, i. 5.

rapinous† (rap'i-nus), *a.* [= It. *rapinoso*, < ML. **rapinosus*, < L. *rapina*, rapine: see *rapine*. Cf. *ravenous*, a doublet of *rapinous*.] Committing or characterized by rapine; rapacious.

> All the close shrouds too, for his *rapinous* deedes
> In all the cane, he knew.
> *Chapman*, Homeric Hymn to Hermes.

raplach (rap'laċh), *n.* Same as *raploch*.

raploch, raplock (rap'loċh, -lok), *n.* and *a.* [Also *raplach, raplack;* origin obscure.] **I.** *n.* Coarse woolen cloth, made from the worst kind of wool, homespun, and not dyed. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

II. *a.* Unkempt; rough; coarse. [Scotch.]

> My Muse, poor hizzie!
> Tho' rough an' *raploch* be her measure,
> She's seldom lazy.
> *Burns*, Second Epistle to Davie.

raply† (rap'li), *adv.* See *rapely*.

rapp†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *rap*².

rappadura, *n.* See *rapadura*.

rapparee, raparee (rap-a-rē'), *n.* [< Ir. *rapaire*, a noisy fellow, sloven, robber, thief, = Gael. *repair*, noisy fellow; cf. Ir. *rapal*, noise; *rapach*, noisy: see *rabble*¹.] An armed Irish plunderer; in general, a vagabond.

> The frequent robberies, murders, and other notorious felonies committed by robbers, *rapparees*, and tories, upon their keeping, hath greatly discouraged the replanting of this kingdom.
> *Laws of Will. III.* (1696), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 396.
>
> The Irish formed themselves into many bodies . . . called *rapparees*. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1690.
>
> The confiscations left behind them many "wood kerns," or, as they were afterwards called, *rapparees*, who were active in agrarian outrage, and a vagrant, homeless, half-savage population of beggars.
> *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., vi.

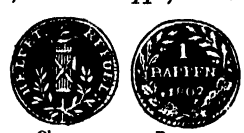
rappet, *v.* A Middle English form of *rap*¹, *rap*², etc.

rappee (ra-pē'), *n.* [= G. *rapee, rappeh* = Dan. *rapee*, < F. *râpé*, a kind of snuff, < *râpé*, pp. of *râper*, rasp, scrape, grate: see *rasp*¹.] A strong kind of snuff, coarser than maccouba, of either a black or a brown color, made from the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco-leaves.

> In early times the duly sauced and fermented leaves were made up into "carottes"—tightly tied up spindle-formed bundles, from the end of which the snuffer, by means of a "snuff rasp," rasped off his own supply, and hence the name "râpé," which we have still as *rappee*, to indicate a particular class of snuff. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 427.

rappel (ra-pel'), *n.* [< F. *rappel*, OF. *rapiel* (ML. *rapellum*), verbal n. of *rapeler*, F. *rappeler*, repeal, revoke: see *repeal*.] 1. The roll or beat of the drum to call soldiers to arms.— 2. An ancient musical instrument, still used in Egypt, consisting of a ring to which are attached small bells or metal plates, forming a sort of rattle.

rappen (rap'en), *n.*; pl. *rappen*. [Swiss G. *rappen*, a coin of Basel, of small value, bearing the impress of a raven, < MHG. *rappe*, a coin first struck at Freiburg in Baden, with the head of a bird on it representing the Freiburg coat of arms, < *rappe*, a collateral form of *rabe* = E. *raven:* see *raven*¹.] A Swiss coin and denomination of money. At the present day the rappen is equivalent to a centime: thus, 100 *rappen* (equal to 100 centimes) make 1 franc.



Obverse. Reverse.
Rappen of Billon, 18th; British Museum. (Size of original.)

rapper (rap'ėr), *n.* [< *rap*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who raps or knocks; specifically, a spirit-rapper.— 2. The knocker of a door. [Rare.]— 3. In *coal-mining*, a lever with a hammer attached at one end, placed at the mouth of a shaft or incline for giving signals to the banksman, by rapping on an iron plate.— 4. An extravagant oath or lie; a "whopper." See *to rap out* (*a*), under *rap*¹, *v. t.* [Prov. Eng.]

> Bravely sworn! though this is no flower of the sun, yet I am sure it is something that deserves to be called a *rapper*.
> *Bp. Parker*, Reproof of Rehearsal Transposed, p. 200.

rapping (rap'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rap*¹, *v.*] The production of sound by a rap; specifically, the sound of significant raps or knocks supposed to be produced by spirits through the instrumentality of mediums or spirit-rappers; spirit-rapping.

rapping (rap'ing), *a.* [Ppr. of *rap*¹, *v.*] Remarkably large; of striking or astonishing size; "whopping." [Prov. Eng.]

Rappist (rap'ist), *n.* [< *Rapp* (see *Rappist*) + *-ist*.] Same as *Harmonist*, 4.

Rappite (rap'īt), *n.* [< *Rapp* (see *Rappist*) + *-ite*².] Same as *Harmonist*, 4.

rapport (ra-pōrt'), *v. i.* [< F. *rapporter*, relate, refer: see *report, v.*] To have relation or reference; relate; refer. [Rare.]

> When God hath imprinted an authority upon a person, . . . others are to pay the duty which that impression demands; which duty, because it *rapports* to God, and touches not the man, . . . extinguishes all pretences of opinion and pride. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 142.

rapport (ra-pōr'), *n.* [F. *rapport*, OF. *raport*, account, also resemblance, correspondence, accord, agreement, = Pg. *raporte* = It. *rapporta*, report, relation: see *report, n.*] 1. Harmonious relation; correspondence; accord or agreement; affinity; analogy: used as a French word, often in the phrase *en rapport*, in or into close relation, accord, or harmony.

> It is obvious enough what *rapport* there is, and must ever be, between the thoughts and words, the conceptions and languages of every country.
> *Sir W. Temple*, Anc. and Mod. Learning.

2. In *French law*, a report on a case, or on a subject submitted; a return.

rapprochement (ra-prōsh'moṅ), *n.* [F., reunion, reconciliation, < *rapprocher*, approach again, <

re-, back, + *approcher*, approach: see *approach*.] A coming or bringing together or into accord; establishment of harmonious relations; reconciliation.

The present *rapprochement* between the Turk and the Muscovite. *The Academy*, Dec. 15, 1888, p. 379.

He [Lewes] here seeks to effect a *rapprochement* between metaphysic and science. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 491.

rapscallion (rap-skal'yon), *n.* [A modified form of *rascallion*.] A rascally, disorderly, or despicable person; a wretch or vagabond; a rascallion.

Well, *rapscallions!* and what now!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 87.

There isn't any low, friendless *rapscallion* in this town that hasn't got me for his friend.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xi.

rapscallionry (rap-skal'yon-ri), *n.* [< *rapscallion* + *-ry*.] Rascals collectively. [Rare.]

rapt[1] (rapt). A preterit and past participle of *rap*[1].

rapt[2] (rapt), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. spelling of *rapped*, pp. of *rap*[2], confused with L. *raptus*, pp. of *rapere*, seize: see *rap*[2], and cf. *rapt*[3].] Seized with ecstasy; transported; exalted; ecstatic; in a state of rapture.

More dances my *rapt* heart
Than when I first my wedded mistress saw
Bestride my threshold. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5. 122.

Looks commercing with the skies,
Thy *rapt* soul sitting in thine eyes.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 40.

Their faces wore a *rapt* expression, as if sweet music were in the air around them.
Hawthorne, Hall of Fantasy.

rapt[3]† (rapt), *v. t.* [< L. *raptare*, seize and carry off, freq. of *rapere*, pp. *raptus*, seize: see *rapt*[2], and cf. *rap*[2], *rape*[2].] 1. To seize or grasp; seize and carry off; ravish.

The Lybian lion, . . .
Out-rushing from his den, *rapts* all away.
Daniel, Civil Wars, viii. 97.

We are a man distinct . . .
From those whom custom *rapteth* in her press.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

2. To transport as with ecstasy; enrapture.

So those that dwell in me, and live by frugal toil,
When they in my defence are reasoning of my soil,
As *rapted* with my wealth and beauties, learned grow.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 411.

rapt[3]† (rapt), *n.* [< F. *rapt*, OF. *rat*, *rap* = Pr. *rap* = Sp. Pg. *rapto* = It. *ratto*, < L. *raptus*, a seizure, plundering, abduction, rape, ML. also forcible violation, < *rapere*, pp. *raptus*, seize, snatch: see *rapt*[2], *a.*, and cf. *rapture*.] 1. Transporting force or energy; resistless movement.

And therefore in this Encyclopedie and round of knowledge, like the great and exemplary wheels of heaven, we must observe two circles: that while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the swing and *rapt* of the one, we may maintain a natural proper course in the slow and sober wheel of the other. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., Pref.

2. An ecstasy; a trance.

Dissimulyng traunces and *raptes*.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 25.

He seemeth to lye as thoughe he were in great payne or in a *rapte*, wonderfully tormentynge hym selfe.
R. Eden, tr. of Gonzalus Oviedus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 215).

An extraordinary *rapt* and act of prophesying.
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imput. (1633), p. 174.

Raptatores (rap-ta-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *raptator*, < L. *raptare*, seize and carry off, waste, ravage, plunder: see *rapt*[2], *rapt*[3].] In *ornith.*, same as *Raptores*. *Illiger*, 1811.

Raptatoria (rap-ta-tō'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Raptatores*.] In *entom.*, same as *Raptoria*.

raptatorial (rap-ta-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *raptatory* + *-al*.] Same as *raptorial*.

raptatory (rap'ta-tō-ri), *a.* [< NL. **raptatorius*, < *raptator*, a robber, plunderer: see *Raptatores*.] In *entom.*, formed for seizing prey; raptorial.

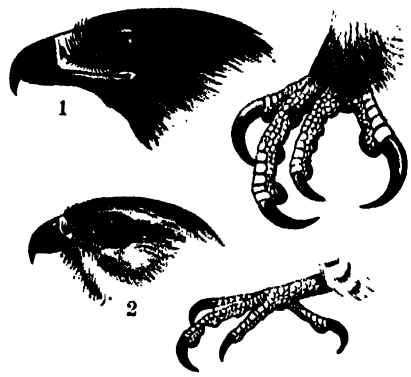
rapter† (rap'tėr), *n.* Same as *raptor*, 1.

raptor (rap'tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *raptor* = It. *rattore*, < L. *raptor*, robber, plunderer, abductor, < *rapere*, pp. *raptus*, seize, carry off: see *rapt*[2], *rapt*[3].] 1†. A ravisher; a plunderer.

To have her harmless life by the lewd *rapter* spilt.
Drayton, Polyolbion, x. 149.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of coleopterous insects.

Raptores (rap-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *raptor*, robber, plunderer: see *raptor*.] An order of *Aves*, the *Accipitres* of Linnæus, the *Raptatores*, *Rapaces*, or *Aëtomorphæ* of some authors; the raptorial or rapacious birds; the birds of prey. They have an epignathous cered beak, and talons generally fitted for grasping live prey. The bill is hooked and often also toothed. The toes are four, three in front and one behind, with large crooked claws; the outer toe is sometimes versatile. The plumage is aftershafted or not; the oil-gland is present and usually tufted. The carotids are two; the syrinx has not more than one pair of intrinsic muscles. Cæca are present (except in *Cathartidæ*). The maxillopalatines are united to an ossified septum; the angle of the mandible is not recurved. The *Raptores* are found in every part of the world. There are upward of 500 species, mostly belonging to the two families *Falconidæ* and *Strigidæ*. The *Raptores* are divided into 4 suborders or superfamilies: (1) the African *Gypogeranides*; (2) the American *Cathartides*; (3) the cosmopolitan diurnal birds of prey, *Accipitres*; and (4) the cosmopolitan nocturnal birds of prey, the owls, *Striges*.



Raptores.
1, head and foot of golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaëtos*); 2, head and foot of gerfalcon (*Falco gyrfalco*).

Raptoria (rap-tō'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *raptor*, robber: see *Raptores*.] In *entom.*, in Westwood's system (1839), a division of orthopterous insects; the *Mantidæ* (which see). Westwood's *Raptoria* were a part of Latreille's *Cursoria*, the rest of which Westwood called *Ambulatoria* and *Cursoria*. Also *Raptatoria*.

raptorial (rap-tō'ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *raptori-ous* + *-al*.] I. *a.* 1. Rapacious; predatory; preying upon animals; of or pertaining to the *Raptores* or *Raptoria*.—2. Fitted for seizing and holding; prehensile: as, the *raptorial* beak or claws of birds; the *raptorial* palps of insects.—**Raptorial legs**, in *entom.*, legs in which the tibiæ and tarsi turn back on the femur, often fitting into it like the blade of a pocket-knife into a handle; the tibiæ may also be armed with teeth or spines, thus forming very powerful seizing-organs. This type is found only in the front legs, and it is most fully developed in the *Mantidæ*. See cut under *Mantis*.

II. *n.* A bird of prey; a member of the *Raptores*.

raptorious (rap-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< NL. **raptorius*, < L. *raptor*, a robber, plunderer: see *raptor*.] In *entom.*, same as *raptorial*. *Kirby*. [Rare.]

rapture (rap'tūr), *n.* [< *rapt*[1] + *-ure*.] 1†. A violent taking and carrying away; seizure; forcible removal.

Spite of all the *rapture* of the sea,
This jewel holds his building on my arm.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1. 101.

When St. Paul had his *rapture* into heaven, he saw fine things. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 131.

2. Violent transporting movement; a rapid carrying or going along; moving energy.

Wave rolling after wave, where way they found;
If steep, with torrent *rapture*; if through plain,
Soft ebbing. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 299.

With the *rapture* of great winds to blow
About earth's shaken colgnes.
Lowell, Agassiz, vi. 1.

3. A state of mental transport or exaltation; ecstasy. (*a*) Ecstatic pleasure; rapt delight or enjoyment; extreme joy over or gladness on account of something.

I have never heard
Praise of love or wine
That panted forth a flood of *rapture* so divine.
Shelley, To a Skylark.

To exercise a devilish ingenuity in inventions of mutual torture became not only a duty but a *rapture*.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 426.

(*b*) Ecstatic elevation of thought or feeling; lofty or soaring enthusiasm; exalted or absorbing earnestness.

This man, beyond a Stoick apathy, sees truth as in a *rapture*, and cleaves to it. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus

You grow correct that once with *rapture* writ.
Pope, Epil. to the Satires, i. 3.

There is a *rapture* on the lonely shore . . .
By the deep sea, and music in its roar.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 178.

4. A manifestation of mental transport; an ecstatic utterance or action; an expression of exalted or passionate feeling of any kind; a rhapsody.

Her [Cassandra's] brain sick *raptures*
Cannot distaste the goodness of a quarrel
Which hath our several honours all engaged
To make it gracious. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 122.

Are not groans and tears
Harmonious *raptures* in th' Almighty's ears?
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 15.

5†. An ecstasy of passionate excitement; a paroxysm or fit from excessive emotion. [Rare.]

Your prattling nurse
Into a *rapture* lets her baby cry.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 223.

=**Syn.** 3. Transport, bliss, exaltation.

raptured (rap'tūrd), *a.* [< *rapture* + *-ed*[2].] In a state of rapture; characterized by rapture or ecstasy; enraptured.

Rapture'd I stood, and as this hour amaz'd,
With rev'rence at the lofty wonder gaz'd.
Pope, Odyssey, vi. 199.

The latent Damon drew
Such maddening draughts of beauty to his soul,
As for a while o'erwhelm'd his *raptured* thought
With luxury too-daring. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1333.

That favored strain was Surrey's *raptured* line.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 19.

rapturist (rap'tūr-ist), *n.* [< *rapture* + *-ist*.] One who habitually manifests rapture; an enthusiast. [Rare.]

Such swarms of prophets and *rapturists* have flown out of those hives in some ages.
J. Spencer, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies (1665), p. 43.

rapturous (rap'tūr-us), *a.* [< *rapture* + *-ous*.] Of the character of rapture; marked by rapture; exciting or manifesting rapture; ecstatically joyous or exalted: as, *rapturous* exultation; a *rapturous* look; a *rapturous* scene.

His welcome, before enthusiastic, was now *rapturous*.
Everett, Orations, I. 480.

rapturously (rap'tūr-us-li), *adv.* In a rapturous manner; with rapture; ecstatically.

raptus melancholicus (rap'tus mel-an-kol'i-kus). [NL.: L. *raptus*, a seizure; *melancholicus*, melancholic: see *rapt*[2], *n.*, and *melancholic*.] A motor crisis or outbreak of uncontrollable violence developed in a melancholic person from the intensity of his mental anguish.

raquet, *n.* See *racket*[2].

raquette (ra-ket'), *n.* [F.] A racket.—**Raquette head-dress**, a kind of head-dress in use toward the close of the sixteenth century, in which the hair is drawn back from the forehead and temples, and raised in a sort of crest; a kind of chignon was arranged at the back of the head and covered by a cap of fine linen, darned net embroidery, or some similar material.

rara (rä'ri), *n.* [S. Amer.; imitative of its cry.] A bird, the South American plant-cutter, *Phytotoma rara*. Also called *rarita*. See cut under *Phytotoma*.

rara avis (rā'rē ā'vis) pl. *raræ aves* (rā'rē ā'vēz). [L., in full *rara avis in terris*, 'a rare bird on earth'—a phrase applied by Horace (Sat. ii. 2, 26) to the peacock: *rara*, fem. of *rarus*, rare, uncommon; *avis*, bird: see *rare*[1] and *Aves*.] A rare bird; hence, a person or an object of a rare kind or character; a prodigy.

rare[1] (rār), *a.* [< ME. *rare* = D. *raar* = MLG. *rār*, LG. *raar* = G. Dan. Sw. *rar*, < OF. *rare*, *rere*, F. *rare*, dial. *raire*, *rale*, *rase* = Sp. Pg. It. *raro*, < L. *rarus*, thin, not dense, thinly scattered, few, rare, uncommon; root unknown.] 1. Thin; porous; not dense; of slight consistence; rarefied; having relatively little matter in a given volume: as, a *rare* substance; the *rare* atmosphere of high mountains.

The fiend
O'er bog or steep, through strait, rough, dense, or *rare*,
With head, hands, wings, or feet pursues his way.
Milton, P. L., ii. 948.

Water is nineteen times lighter, and by consequence nineteen times, *rarer* than gold. *Newton*, Opticks, II. iii. 8.

2. Thinly scattered; coming or occurring at wide intervals; sparse; dispersed.

Cucumber in this moone is sowen *rare*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

The cattle in the fields and meadows green:
Those *rare* and solitary, these in flocks
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upsprung.
Milton, P. L., vii. 461.

He left the barren-beaten thoroughfare,
Chose the green path that show'd the *rarer* foot.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. Very uncommon or infrequent; seldom occurring or to be found; hardly ever met with.

She calls me proud, and that she could not love me
Were man as *rare* as phœnix.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 17.

It is the *rarest* thing that ever I saw in any place, neyther do I thinke that any citie of Christendome hath the like. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 192.

When so many have written too much, we shall the more readily pardon the *rare* man who has written too little or just enough. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 161.

Hence—4. Remarkable from uncommonness; especially, uncommonly good, excellent, valuable, fine, or the like; of an excellence seldom met with.

Good discent, *rare* features, vertuous partes.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

I think my love as *rare*
As any she belied with false compare.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxx.

They write to me from England of *rare* News in France.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 37.

Ha! ha! ha! yes, yes, I think it a *rare* joke.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

She 's a *rare* hand at sausages; there 's noane like her in a' the three Ridings. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, viii.

= Syn. 3. *Rare*, *Scarce*, infrequent, unusual. *Rare* implies that only few of the kind exist: as, perfect diamonds are *rare*. *Scarce* properly implies a previous or usual condition of greater abundance. *Rare* means that there are much fewer of a kind to be found than may be found where *scarce* would apply.

A perfect union of wit and judgment is one of the *rarest* things in the world. *Burke.*

Where words are *scarce*, they are seldom spent in vain.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 7.

Then touch'd upon the game, how *scarce* it was
This season. *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

4. Singular, extraordinary, incomparable, choice.

rare[2] (rãr), *a.* [A dial. form of *rear*[2], q. v.] Not thoroughly cooked; partly cooked; underdone: applied to meat: as, *rare* beef; a *rare* chop. [In common use in the United States, but now only dialectal in Great Britain.]

New-laid eggs, which Baucis' busy care
Turned by a gentle fire, and roasted *rare*.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii. 98.

Scanty mutton scrags on Fridays, and rather more savoury, but grudging, portions of the same flesh, rotten-roasted or *rare*, on the Tuesdays. *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

The word *rare*, applied to meat not cooked enough, did sound really strange to me; but an eminent citizen of yours presently showed me that it had for it the authority of Dryden. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 69.

rare[3] (rãr), *adv.* [Also *rear;* prob. a reduction of *rather* (with sense of the positive *rath*): see *rather*, *rath*[1], *adv.* Cf. *rareripe* for *rathripe*.] Early. [Prov. Eng.]

rare[4] (rãr), *v.* A dialectal form of *rear*[1]. [U. S.]

rare[5]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *roar*.

rarebit (rãr'bit), *n.* [An altered form of *rabbit*[1] in the phrase *Welsh rabbit*, simulating an absurd derivation from *rare*[1] + *bit*, as if 'a rare delicacy.'] See *Welsh rabbit*, under *rabbit*[1].

raree-show (rar'ē-shō), *n.* [Appar. contracted from **rarity-show*, < *rarity* + *show*, *n.* (cf. G. *raritäten-kabinet*, a 'cabinet of curiosities or rarities,' *raritätenkasten*, peep-show, D. *rarekykkas*, a 'rare show,' show-box).] A peep-show; a show carried about in a box.

Thou didst look into it with as much innocency of heart as ever child look'd into a *raree-show* box.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, viii. 24.

rarefaction (rar-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [< F. *raréfaction* = Pr. *rarefaccio* = Sp. *rarefaccion* = Pg. *rarefacção* = It. *rarefazione*, < L. as if **rarefactio(n-)*, < *rarefacere*, pp. *rarefactus*, rarefy: see *rarefy*.] The act or process of rarefying or making rare, or of expanding or distending a body or mass of matter, whereby the bulk is increased, or a smaller number of its particles occupy the same space; also, the state or condition so produced: opposed to *condensation*. The term is used chiefly in speaking of gases, the terms *dilatation* and *expansion* being applied in speaking of solids and liquids. There was formerly a dispute as to whether rarefaction consisted merely of an increase in the mean distance of the particles (as it is now held to do), or in an enlargement of the particles themselves, or finally in an intrusion of foreign particles. In the strictest sense, the word was understood to signify the second action.

Either we must say . . . that the selfsame body does not only obtain a greater space in *rarefaction*, . . . but adequately and exactly filled it, and so when rarefied acquires larger dimensions without either leaving any vacuities betwixt its component corpuscles or admitting between them any new or extraneous substance whatsoever. Now it is to this last (and, as some call it, rigorous) way of *rarefaction* that our adversary has recourse.
Boyle, Spring of the Air, I. iii.

When the *rarefaction* of a gas is extreme (one-millionth) its matter becomes radiant.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 584.

rarefactive (rar-ē-fak'tiv), *a.* [= F. *raréfactif* = Pr. *rarefactiu* = Sp. Pg. *rarefactivo;* as *rarefact(ion)* + *-ive*.] Causing rarefaction; making rarer or less dense. [Rare.]

The condition of the bone was not a tumour, but a *rarefactive* disease of the whole bone accompanied by new growth. *Lancet*, No. 3423, p. 684.

rarefiable (rar'ē-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *rarefy* + *-able*.] Capable of being rarefied.

rarefy (rar'ē-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rarefied*, ppr. *rarefying*. [Also, incorrectly, *rarify;* < F. *raréfier* = Pr. *rarefiar* = Sp. *rarificar* = It. *rarificare*, < ML. as if **rareficare*, < L. *rarefacere* (> Pg. *rarefazer*), make thin or rare, < *rarus*, thin, rare, + *facere*, make.] **I.** *trans.* To make rare, thin, porous, or less dense; expand or enlarge without adding any new matter; figuratively, to spread or stretch out; distend: opposed to *condense*.

Presently the water, very much *rarified* like a mist, began to rise. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 113.

For plain truths lose much of their weight when they are *rarify'd* into subtillities. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iv.

A body is commonly said to be *rarefied* or dilated (for I take the word in a larger sense than I know many others do) . . . when it acquires greater dimensions than the same body had before. *Boyle*, Works, I. 144.

Rarefying osteitis, an osteitis in which the Haversian canals become enlarged and the bone rarefied. Also called *osteoporosis*.

II. *intrans.* To become rare; pass into a thinner or less dense condition.

Earth *rarefies* to dew; expanded more,
The subtil dew in air begins to soar. *Dryden.*

rarely[1] (rãr'li), *adv.* [< *rare*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] 1. Seldom; not often: as, things *rarely* seen.

His friend alwayes shall doe best, and you shall *rarely* heare good of his enemy.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Partiall Man.

The good we never miss we *rarely* prize.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 406.

2. Finely; excellently; remarkably well; with a rare excellence.

I could play Ercles *rarely*, or a part to tear a cat in, to make all split. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2. 31.

Argyll has raised an hundor men,
An hunder harness'd *rarely*.
Bonnie House of Airly (Child's Ballads, VI. 186).

You can write *rarely* now, after all your schooling, I should think. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 3.

3. In excellent health: in quasi-adjective use. Compare *purely* in like use. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

rarely[2] (rãr'li), *adv.* [< *rare*[2], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] So as to be underdone or only partially cooked: said of meats: as, a roast of beef *rarely* cooked.

rareness[1] (rãr'nes), *n.* [< *rare*[1], *a.*, + *-ness*.] 1. Thinness; tenuity; rarity: as, the *rareness* of air or vapor.—2. The state of being scarce, or of happening seldom; uncommonness; infrequency.

If that the follye of men hadde not sette it [gold] in higher estimation for the *rarenesse* sake.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 6.

Rareness and difficulty give estimation
To all things are i' th' world.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, v. 6.

3. Uncommon character or quality; especially, unusual excellence, fineness, or the like. [Rare.]

Roses set in the midst of a pool, being supported by some stay; which is matter of *rareness* and pleasure, though of small use. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 407.

His providences toward us are to be admired for the *rareness* and graciousness of them. *Sharp*, Sermons, II. i.

rareness[2] (rãr'nes), *n.* [< *rare*[2], *a.*, + *-ness*.] The state of being rare or underdone in cooking.

rareripe (rãr'rip), *a.* and *n.* [A reduction of *rathripe*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season: as, *rareripe* peaches.

II. *n.* An early fruit, particularly a kind of peach which ripens early.

rarify (rar'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rarified*, ppr. *rarifying*. A common but incorrect spelling of *rarefy*.

rarita (rä-rē'tä), *n.* [S. Amer.] Same as *rara*.

rarity (rar'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *raritics* (-tiz). [= OF. *rarité*, *rareté*, F. *rareté* = Pr. *raritat*, *raretat* = Sp. *raridad* = Pg. *raridade* = It. *rarità* = D. *rariteit* = G. *rarität* = Dan. Sw. *raritet*, < L. *rarita(t-)s*, the state of being thin or not dense, looseness of texture, tenuity, also fewness, rarity, a rare or curious thing, esp. in pl., < *rarus*, thin, rare: see *rare*[1].] 1. The condition of being rare, or not dense, or of occupying, as a corporeal substance, much space with little matter; thinness; tenuity: opposed to *density*: as, the *rarity* of a gas.

This I do . . . only that I may better demonstrate the great *rarity* and tenuity of their imaginary chaos.
Bentley, Sermons.

A few birds . . . seemed to swim in an atmosphere of more than usual *rarity*.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

2. The state of being uncommon or of infrequent occurrence; uncommonness; infrequency.

Alas, for the *rarity*
Of Christian charity
Under the sun!
Hood, Bridge of Sighs.

3. Something that is rare or uncommon; a thing valued for its scarcity or for its unusual excellence.

Gen. But the *rarity* of it is—which is indeed almost beyond credit.
Seb. As many vouched *rarities* are.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 1. 60.

How ignorant had we been of the beauty of Florence, of the monuments, urns, and *rarities* that yet remain.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 34.

In climates where wine is a *rarity* intemperance abounds. *Macaulay*, Milton.

ras[1] (ras), *n.* [< Ar. *ras*, head; cf. *rais*, *reis*, head, chief; see *reis*[2].] 1. A promontory; cape; peak: a term prefixed to the names of promontories or capes on the Arabian and African coasts, etc.—2. In Abyssinia, the title of the vizir or chief minister, and also of generals and governors. The ras of the empire was for a long period—down to the accession of the usurping King Theodore in 1855—the actual ruler, the nominal Negus being merely a puppet. The ras commonly owed his position to superior military strength as governor of some province.

ras[2] (rä), *n.* [F.: see *rash*[4].] A smooth material of wool, and also of silk: a French term used in English, especially in certain combinations.

rasamala (ras-a-mä'lä), *n.* [Native name.] A tree of Java and parts of India, *Altingia excelsa*, of the *Hamamelideæ*, closely related to the liquidambars. It has a tall straight trunk, ascending 90 or 100 feet before branching.

rasant (rā'zant), *a.* [< F. *rasant*, m., *rasante*, f., ppr. of *raser*, touch, graze, raze: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] In *fort.*, sweeping or grazing. A *rasant fire* is a flanking fire that impinges on or grazes the face which it defends, or a low fire that sweeps along near the ground. A *rasant line* is a direct line of fire of this kind. A *rasant flank* is the flank of a bastion the fire from which passes along the face of an adjoining bastion.

rasberry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *raspberry*.

Rasbora (ras-bō'rä), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton); from a native name.] The typical genus of *Rasborina*, containing numerous small cyprinoids of the Oriental and African waters. The lateral line runs along the lower half of the caudal part.

Rasborina (ras-bō-ri'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rasbora* + *-ina*[2].] A division of *Cyprinidæ*, represented by *Rasbora* and four other genera.

rascabilian† (ras-ka-bil'yan), *n.* [A perverted form of *rascallion*.] A rascal.

Their names are often recorded in a court of correction, where the register of rogues makes no little gaine of *rascabilians*. *Breton*, Strange News, p. 6. (*Davies.*)

rascaille†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rascal*.

rascal (ras'kal), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *rascall;* < ME. *rascall*, *raskalle*, *rascaile*, *rascaille*, *rascayle*, *raskaille*, *rasskayle*, *rascalie*, *rascalye*, < OF. (AF.) *rascaille*, *raskaylle*, *raskayle*, a rabble, mob, F. *racaille*, "the rascality or base and rascall sort, the scumme, dregs, offals, outcasts, of any company" (Cotgrave), lit. 'scrapings,' < OF. **rasquer*, scrape, = Sp. Pg. *rascar*, scratch, *rasgar*, tear, rend, scrape, = Olt. *rascare*, burnish, rub, furbish (see *rash*[5]), < LL. **rasicare*, freq. of L. *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1†. The commonalty of people; the vulgar herd; the general mass.

So rathely they rusche with roselde speris
That the *raskaille* was rade, and rane to the grefes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2882.

Lo! here the fyn and guerdon for travaille,
Of Jove, Apollo, of Mars and swich *rascaille*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1853.

The church is sometime taken for the common *rascal* of all that believe, whether with the mouth only, and carnally without spirit, neither loving the law in their hearts.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 114.

2. In *hunting*, a refuse or despicable beast or class of beasts; an animal, or animals collectively, unfit to chase or to kill, on account of ignoble quality or lean condition; especially, a lean deer.

I wondir not hyly thouz heed-dere thou ffallid;
ffor litill on goure lyf the list ffor to rewe
On *rascalle* that rorid with ribbis so lene,
ffor ffaute of her ffode that ffiatereris stelen.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 119.

Other bestys all,
Where so ye theym fynde, *rascall* ye shall them call.
Quoted in *Walton's* Complete Angler, p. 31.

Horns? Even so. Poor men alone? No, no; the noblest deer hath them as huge as the *rascal*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3. 58.

3†. A low or vulgar person; one of the rabble; a boor or churl.

'Tis true, I have been a *rascal*, as you are,
A fellow of no mention, nor no mark,
Just such another piece of dirt, so fashion'd.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, v. 2.

4. A low or mean fellow; a tricky, dishonest person; a rogue; a knave; a scamp: used in

objurgation with much latitude, and often, like *rogue*, with slight meaning. Compare *rascally*.

I have matter in my head . . . against your cony-catching *rascals*, Bardolph, Nym, and Pistol.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 128.

Shall a *rascal*, because he has read books, talk pertly to me? *Cibber.*

There were many men who wore green turbans, he said, that were very great *rascals;* but he was a Saint, which was better than a Sherriffe. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 76.

II. *a.* 1. Paltry; worthless; unworthy of consideration; in a special use, unfit for the chase, as a lean deer: used of things or animals. [Obsolescent.]

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,
To lock such *rascal* counters from his friends,
Be ready, gods, with all your thunderbolts!
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 80.

2. Low; mean; base; common; ignoble; vulgar; knavish: used of persons, formerly with reference to class or occupation, but now only with an implication of moral baseness or dishonesty. [Not now common as an adjective.]

Paul, being in prison in Rome, did write divers epistles, in which he expresseth the names of many which were in comparison of Peter but *rascal* personages; but of Peter he speaketh never a word.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 145.

Metaphore . . . as one should in reproch say to a poore man, thou *raskall* knaue, where *raskall* is properly the hunter's terme giuen to young deere, leane and out of season, and not to people.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 191.

Clodius shrieked for help. His *rascal* followers rushed in with lighted torches. *Froude*, Cæsar, xv.

rascaldom (ras'kal-dum), *n.* [< *rascal* + *-dom.*] 1. The sphere or domain of rascals; a class or body of rascally persons.

How has this turbulent Alexandrian *rascaldom* been behaving itself in my absence? *Kingsley*, Hypatia, ii.

View of the *rascaldom* of Paris, tragical at this time (for where is now that reiving and stealing, that squeaking and jabbering — of lies?), otherwise unprofitable.
Carlyle, in Froude (First Forty Years, II. xvii.).

2. Rascally character or action; the spirit or practice of rascals; rascalism. [Rare.]

The "three R's," if no industrial training has gone along with them, are apt, as Miss Nightingale observes, to produce a fourth R — of *rascaldom*.
Froude, at St. Andrews, March, 1869.

Falstaff . . . is a character of the broadest comedy, . . . enjoying the confusion betwixt reason and the negation of reason — in other words, the rank *rascaldom* he is calling by its name.
Emerson, Letters and Social Aims, The Comic.

rascaldry† (ras'kal-dri), *n.* [For **rascalry*, < *rascal* + *-ry.*] A body or the class of rascals; the common herd; the rabble. [Rare.]

So base a *rascaldry*
As is too farre from thought of chyualry.
Breton, Pasquil's Fooles-cappe, p. 21. (*Davies.*)

rascalism (ras'kal-izm), *n.* [< *rascal* + *-ism.*] The spirit or practice of a rascal or of rascals; rascally character or quality.

A tall handsome man with ex-military whiskers, with a look of troubled gaiety and *rascalism*.
Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, xiv. (*Davies.*)

rascality (ras-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *rascal* + *-ity.*] 1. Low or mean people collectively; rascals in general; rascaldom: now used chiefly in the moral sense. See *rascal*, *a.*, 2.

Your baboons, and your jackanapes, being the scum and *rascality* of all hedge-creepers, they go in jerkins and mandillions. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 69.

Pretended philosophers judge as ignorantly in their way as the *rascality* in theirs. *Glanville.*

A favorite remedy [expulsion] with the Scotch for the purpose of disembarrassing themselves of their superfluous *rascality*.
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 129.

2. The character or an action of a rascal; the quality of being a rascal; low or mean trickery; base or dishonest procedure; villainy; fraud.

Why, goodman Hobby-horse, if we out of our gentility offer'd you to begin, must you out of your *rascality* needs take it? *R. Taylor*, Hog hath Lost its Pearl, iii.

This letter (full of *rascallities* against King Ch. II. and his Court). *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. 629.

rascal-like (ras'kal-lik), *a.* Like a rascal, in any sense; in the quotation, like a lean deer.

If we be English deer, be then in blood;
Not *rascal-like*, to fall down with a pinch.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 49.

rascallion (ras-kal'yon), *n.* [< *rascal* + *-ion.* Hence var. *rapscallion.*] A low, mean wretch; a rapscallion.

Used him so like a base *rascallion*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 327.

rascally (ras'kal-i), *a.* [< *rascal* + *-ly*[1].] Like or characteristic of a rascal; base; mean; trickish; scampish: used of persons or things with much latitude, often with slight meaning.

These same abominable, vile, . . . *rascally* verses.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

Well, Mr. Sharper, would you think it? In all this time — as I hope for a Truncheon — this *rascally* Gazette-writer never so much as once mention'd me.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, ii. 2.

None of your *rascally* "dips" — but sound,
Round, ten-penny moulds of four to the pound.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 94.

rascle†, *v. i.* See *raxle.*

rase[1], **raze**[1] (rāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rased*, ppr. *rasing.* [Early mod. E. also *race* (confused with *race*[6]); < ME. *rasen*, *racen* (= D. *rasen* = G. *rasiren* = Sw. *rascra*), < OF. *raser*, F. *raser* = Sp. Pg. *rasar* = It. *rasare*, < ML. *rasare*, freq. of L. *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape, scratch, shave, rub, smooth, level, graze, touch, strip; akin to *rodere*, gnaw (see *rodent*). Hence ult. *erase*, *razor*, *razee*, *rascal*, *rash*[6], *abrade*, etc.] 1. To scrape or glance along the surface of; scratch; graze; shave.

A friendly checke killeth thee, when a rasor cannot *rase* thee. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 381.

Have you been stung by wasps, or angry bees,
Or *rased* with some rude bramble or rough briar?
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

His breast 's of such well tempered proofe
It may be *rac'd*, not peare't, by savage tooth
Of foaming malice.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., ii. 2.

Nor miss'd its aim, but where the plumage danc'd
Raz'd the smooth cone, and thence obliquely glanc'd.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 464.

This inside line is *rased* or scratched in.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 39.

2. To obliterate by scraping; erase; cancel; hence, to strike out of existence; annul; destroy: often with *out*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I have a licence and all; it is but *razing out* one name and putting in another.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 2.

I write, indite, I point, I *rase*, I quote,
I interline, I blot, correct, I note.
Drayton, Matilda to K. John.

And in derision sets
Upon their tongues a various spirit, to *rase*
Quite *out* their native language.
Milton, P. L., xii. 53.

He *raseth* all his foes with fire and sword.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, I., iv. 1.

3. To level with the ground or the supporting surface; tear down or demolish; reduce to ruins: in this sense now always spelled *raze*.

Bellona storms,
With all her battering engines bent to *rase*
Some capital city. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 923.

We touch'd with joy
The royal hand that *rased* unhappy Troy.
Dryden, Æneid, xi. 378.

Sacrilegious and rebellious hands had *razed* the church, even to the foundation thereof, and laid the honour of the crown low in the dust. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xvii.

The strangers . . . who found a fiendish pleasure in *razing* magnificent cities. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

=**Syn.** 3. *Raze*, *Demolish.* See *demolish.*

rase[1], **raze**[1] (rāz), *n.* [< *rase*[1], *v.*] A scratch; an abrasion; a slight wound.

They whose tenderness shrinketh at the least *rase* of a needle point. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity. (*Latham.*)

rase[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *race*[1].

rase[3]†, *v. t.* Same as *race*[6].

rased (rāzd), *a.* [< *rase*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, same as *raguly.*

rasée (ra-zā'), *a.* [< F. *rasé*, pp. of *raser*, rase: see *rase*[1].] In *her.*, same as *raguly.*

rasgado (ras-gä'dō), *n.* [Sp., a rent, break, laceration, < *rasgar*, rend, break: see *rascal.*] In guitar-playing, an effect produced by sweeping the strings with the thumb; a kind of arpeggio.

rash[1] (rash), *a.* [< ME. *rash*, *rasch*, hasty, headstrong; not found in AS. except in the rare verb *ræscan*, move quickly (of light), quiver, glitter, *ræscettan*, crackle, sparkle (= OHG. *raskezzan*, sparkle); = D. *rasch*, quick, swift, = MLG. *rasch* = OHG. *rasc*, also *rosch*, MHG. *rasch*, also *resch*, *risch*, G. *rasch*, quick, swift, = Dan. Sw. *rask*, brisk, quick, rash, = Icel. *röskr*, strong, vigorous (> *röskir*, quick); with adj. formative *-sk* (*-sh*), from the root of AS. *ræde*, quick (> *rædnes*, quickness), = MD. *rade*, *raede*, D. *rad* = MLG. *rat* (*rad-*), quick (see *rath*[1]), and of OFries. *reth*, *rad* = MD. D. *rad* = MLG. *rat*, LG. *rad* = OHG. *rad*, MHG. *rat*, G. *rad*, wheel, = Ir. *roth* = L. *rota* = Lith. *ratas*, wheel, = Skt. *ratha*, a wagon, chariot, war-chariot. Cf. *rash*[2].] 1†. Quick; sudden; hasty.

Quer merueilous meres so mad arayed,
Of raas [race, way, course] thaz I were *rasch* & ronk,
set rapely ther-inne I watz restayed.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1166.

As strong
As aconitum or *rash* gunpowder.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 48.

2. Hasty in council or action; precipitate; headstrong; impetuous; venturesome: as, a *rash* statesman or minister; a *rash* commander.

In her faire eyes two liuing lamps did flame, . . .
That quite bereav'd the *rash* beholders sight.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 23.

Be not *rash* with thy mouth. Eccl. v. 2.

For, though I am not splenitive and *rash*,
Yet have I something in me dangerous.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 284.

Her *rash* hand in evil hour
Forth reaching to the fruit, she pluck'd, she eat!
Milton, P. L., ix. 780.

Of the dead what hast thou heard
That maketh thee so *rash* and unafeared?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 240.

3. Marked by or manifesting inconsiderate haste in speech or action; resulting from temerity or recklessness: as, *rash* words; *rash* measures.

Of all my *rash* adventures past
This frantic feat must prove the last!
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 28.

The plan is *rash;* the project desperate.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 52.

4†. Requiring haste; urgent.

My lord, I scarce have leisure to salute you,
My matter is so *rash*. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2. 62.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Enterprising*, *Foolhardy*, etc. (see *adventurous*), precipitate, hasty, headlong, inconsiderate, careless, heedless. See list under *reckless.*

rash[1] (rash), *v. t.* [< *rash*[1], *a.* Cf. AS. *ræscan* = G. *raschen* = Sw. *raska*, move quickly, = Dan. *raske*, refl., rise; from the adj.] 1†. To put together hurriedly; prepare with haste.

In my former edition of Acts and Monuments, so hastily *rashed* [var. *raked*] vp at that present, in such shortnesse of time. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 645, an. 1439. (*Richardson.*)

2. To publish imprudently; blab. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.] — 3. To cook too rapidly; burn from haste: as, the beef has been *rashed* in the roasting. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rash[2] (rash), *a.* and *n.* [Prob. < Sw. Dan. *rask*, quick, = Icel. *röskr*, strong, vigorous; cf. Icel. *röskvask*, refl., ripen (said of persons): see *rash*[1].] **I.** *a.* So ripe or dry as to break or fall readily, as corn from dry straw in handling. [Local, Eng.]

II. *n.* Corn in the straw, so dry as to fall out with handling. [Local, Eng.]

rash[3]† (rash), *v. t.* [By apheresis from **arash*, var. of *arace*, < ME. *aracen*, *arasen*, also *arächen*, < AF. *aracer*, OF. *aracier*, *arachier*, mixed with *erachier*, *esrachier*, F. *arracher*, uproot, tear up, eradicate: see *arace*[1] and *eradicate*, and cf. *race*[5]. But the form and sense seem to be due in part to the verb *rash*[1]. Hence perhaps *rasher*[1].] To tear or slash violently; lacerate; rend; hack; hew; slice.

Like two mad mastiffes, each on other flew,
And shields did share, and mailes did *rash*, and helmes did hew. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 17.

He dreamt the boar had *rashed* off his helm.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2. 11. (*Nares.*)

He strikes Clarindo, and *rashes* off his garland.
Daniel, Hymen's Triumph, iv. 3. (*Nares.*)

I mist my purpose in his arm, *rashed* his doublet-sleeve, ran him close by the left cheek, and through his hair.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

rash[4] (rash), *n.* [(*a*) = D. LG. *ras* = G. *rasch*, woolen cloth, = Dan. *rask*, serge, = Sw. *rask*, a kind of cloth; prob. < OF. *ras*, a woolen stuff, F. *ras*, short-nap cloth, = Sp. It. *raso*, a smooth cloth material; cf. Sp. dim. *rasilla*, serge: perhaps < L. *rasus*, pp. of *radere*, scrape, rub: see *rase*[1]. (*b*) Cf. It. *rascia*, serge, 'rash,' said by Muratori to be < *Rascia*, a region in Bosnia where this stuff is said to have originated. (*c*) Cf. also *arras*, tapestry, = It. *arazzo* = MHG. *arraz*, *arras* (ML. *arrasium*, *arracium*), also, by apheresis, It. *razzo* = Pg. *raz*, arras, < F. *Arras*, also *Aras*, a town in northern France where arras was first made. Some confusion of these forms seems to have occurred.] A kind of inferior manufacture of silk or of silk and stuff.

Be it therefore enacted, for the maintenance of the same trade in velvets, satins, sylkes, *rashe*, and other stuffs, as fitt for tearing as fine for wearing . . .
Sixth Decree of Christmas Prince, p. 21. (*Nares.*)

Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet, but 'twas now (so much ground was seen)
Become tufftaffaty; and our children shall
See it plain *rash* awhile, then nought at all.
Donne, Satires, iv. 34.

I see it, mistress; 'tis good stuff indeed;
It is a silk *rash;* I can pattern it.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, iv. 3.

rash[5] (rash), *n.* [< OF. *rasche*, also *rasque*, rash, scurf, F. *rache*, an eruption on the head, scurf, = Pr. *rasca*, itch; < Pr. *rascar* = Sp. Pg. *rascar*, scratch, *rasgar*, tear, rend, scrape, etc., < LL. **rasicare*, scratch (cf. L. *rasitare*, shave often), freq. of L. *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape, shave: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1], and cf. *rascal*.] A more or less extensive eruption on the skin.

rash[6] (rash), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rush*[1].

They biggit a bower on yon burn brae,
And theekit it o'er wi' *rashes*.
Bessy Bell and Mary Gray, in Aitken's Scottish Song, p. 20.

rasher[1] (rash'ėr), *n.* [(*a*) < *rash*[1] + *-er*[1] (cf. "*rasher* on the coals, quasi *rashly* or hastily roasted"—Minsheu) (see *rash*[1], *v.*); or (*b*) < *rash*[3], slice, + *-er*[1]; the suffix *-er* being taken passively in either case.] In *cookery*, a slice of bacon, and formerly of any meat, for frying or broiling.

Carbonata, a carbonada, meat broiled vpon the coles, a *rasher*. *Florio*, 1598.

This making of Christians will raise the price of hogs; if we grow all to be pork-eaters, we shall not shortly have a *rasher* on the coals for money. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5. 28.

He that eats nothing but a red herring a-day shall ne'er be broiled for the devil's *rasher*.
Beau. and Fl., Love's Cure, ii. 1.

He had done justice to a copious breakfast of fried eggs and broiled *rashers*. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, I. 313.

rasher[2] (rash'ėr), *n.* [Perhaps < Sp. *rascacio* = Pg. *rascacio*, also *rascas*, names of the European *Scorpæna scrofa* and related fishes.] A scorpænoid fish of California, *Sebastichthys* or *Sebastodes miniatus*, of a red color variously marked. It is one of a large group of rock-fish or rock-cod, others of which no doubt have the same name.

rashful† (rash'fûl), *a.* [< *rash*[1] + *-ful*.] Rash; hasty; precipitate. [Rare.]

Then you with hastie doome and *rashfull* sentence straight
Will vaunt that women in that age were all with vertue fraught.
Turberville, Dispraise of Women that allure and love not.

rashling† (rash'ling), *n.* [< *rash*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A rash person. [Rare.]

What *rashlings* doth delight, that sober men despise.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

rashly (rash'li), *adv.* In a rash manner; hastily; with precipitation; inconsiderately; presumptuously; at a venture.

rashness (rash'nes), *n.* 1. The character of being rash; inconsiderate or presumptuous haste; headstrong precipitation in decision or action; temerity; unwarranted boldness.

Such bold asseverations as in him [the apostle Paul] were admirable should in your mouths but argue *rashness*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., vi.

And though he stumbles in a full career,
Yet *rashness* is a better fault than fear.
Dryden, Tyrannic Love, Prol., l. 21.

2. A rash act; a reckless or foolhardy deed.

Why not set forth, if I should do
This *rashness*, that which might ensue
With this old soul in organs new?
Tennyson, Two Voices.

=**Syn.** 1. *Rashness*, *Temerity*. *Rashness* has the vigor of the Anglo-Saxon, *temerity* the selectness and dignity of the Latin. *Temerity* implies personal danger, physical or other: as, the *temerity* of undertaking to contradict Samuel Johnson; *temerity* in going upon thin ice. *Rashness* is broader in this respect. *Rashness* goes by the feelings without the judgment; *temerity* rather disregards the judgment. *Temerity* refers rather to the disposition, *rashness* to the conduct. See *adventurous*.

For *rashness* is not courage. *Rashness* flings itself into danger without consideration or foresight. But courage counts the cost, and does not make any display of itself.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 336.

As the note of warlike preparation reached them [the Moors] in their fastnesses, they felt their *temerity* in thus bringing the whole weight of the Castilian monarchy on their heads. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

rasin†, *n.* An obsolete form of *resin*.

rasing (rā'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rase*[1], *v.*] In *ship-building*, the act of marking by the edges of molds any figure upon timber, etc., with a rasing-knife, or with the points of compasses.

rasing-iron (rā'zing-ī'ėrn), *n.* A kind of calking-iron for clearing the pitch and oakum out of a vessel's seams, preparatory to recalking.

rasing-knife (rā'zing-nīf), *n.* A small edged tool fixed in a handle, and hooked at its point, used for making particular marks on timber, lead, tin, etc.

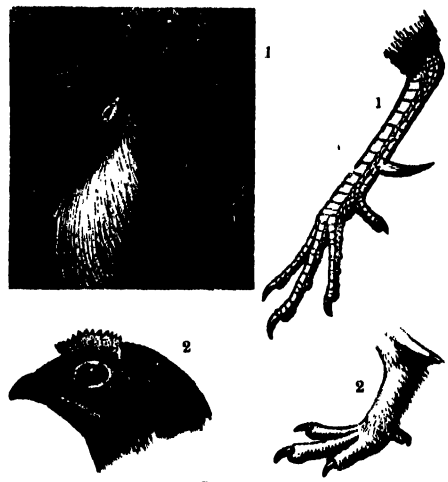
rasion (rā'zhọn), *n.* [< L. *rasio*(*n*-), a scraping, shaving, < *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape, shave: see *rase*[1].] 1†. A scraping or shaving; rasure. *Bailey*, 1731.—2. In *phar.*, the division of substances by the rasp or file. *Dunglison*.

raskaile†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rascal*.

Raskolnik (ras-kol'nik), *n.* [Russ.] In Russia, a schismatic; a dissenter. There are many sects of Raskolniks, most of them differing from the Orthodox Church by even greater conservatism in ritual, etc. Some sects retain the office of priest, while others are Presbyterian or Independent in polity; others, again, are of wildly fanatical and antinomian character.

rasoo (ra-sō'), *n.* [E. Ind.] A flying-squirrel of India, a species of *Pteromys*.

Rasores (rā-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *rasor*, a scraper (applied to a fiddler), < *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape, scratch: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] 1†. In Illiger's system (1811), the rasorial birds, or scratchers, an order of *Aves*, including the gallinaceous and columbaceous birds.—2. The



Rasores.
1, 1, head and foot of dunghill-cock; 2, 2, head and foot of moorfowl (*Lagopus scoticus*).

same excluding the pigeons: now usually called *Gallinæ* (which see).

rasorial (rā-sō'ri-al), *a.* [NL., < *Rasores* + *-ial*.] Given to scratching the ground for food, as poultry; belonging to the *Rasores*, especially in the second sense of that word; gallinaceous.

rasp[1] (rȧsp), *v.* [< ME. *raspen*, *rospen*, < OF. *rasper*, F. *râper*, scrape, grate, rasp, = Sp. Pg. *raspar* = It. *raspare*, scrape, rasp, < ML. *raspare*, scrape, rake, < OHG. *raspôn*, MHG. *raspen*, scrape together (cf. D. MLG. *raspen* = MHG. freq. *raspelen*, G. *raspeln*, rasp, = Dan. *raspe* = Sw. *raspa*, rasp, in part from the noun); cf. OHG. *hrespan*, MHG. *respen*, rake together, pluck; Icel. *rispa*, scratch (> Sc. *risp*); prob. from the root of OHG. **raffôn*, MHG. G. *raffen*, etc., seize: see *rap*[2]. Cf. *rasp*[1], *n.* Hence ult. (prob.) *rapier*.] I. *trans.* 1. To abrade by rubbing or grating with a coarsely rough instrument; grate, or grate away, with a rasp or something comparable to it.

Al that thise first vii [years of plenty] maken,
Sulen this othere vii [years of famine] *rospen* & raken.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2132.

That fellow . . . who insists that the shoe must fit him because it fitted his father and grandfather, and that, if his foot will not enter, he will pare and *rasp* it.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Solon and Pisistratus.

When the cane [in sugar-making] has been *rasped* to shreds [by a rasper], it is reduced to pulp by disintegrating apparatus. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, II. 1879.

2. Figuratively, to affect or perform harshly, as if by the use of a rasp; grate upon; utter with a rough and jarring effect: as, to *rasp* one's feelings; to *rasp* out a refusal.

Through all the weird September-eves
I heard the harsh, reiterant katydids
Rasp the mysterious silence.
J. G. Holland, Kathrina, l.

Grating songs a listening crowd endures,
Rasped from the throats of bellowing amateurs.
O. W. Holmes, An After-Dinner Poem.

II. *intrans.* To rub against something gratingly; produce a rasping effect: as, the vessel *rasped* against the quay: literally or figuratively.

Rasped harshly against his dainty nature.
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, i. 5.

rasp[1] (rȧsp), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *rasp* = G. *raspe*, < OF. *raspe*, F. *râpe* (> G. *rappe*) (= It. *raspa*), a rasp, grater, < *rasper*, F. *râper*, grate, rasp, file: see *rasp*[1], *v.*] 1. A coarse form of file, having its surface dotted with separate protruding teeth, formed by the indentations of a pointed punch. In cabinet-rasps, wood-rasps, and farriers' rasps the teeth are cut in lines sloping down from the left- to the right-hand side; in rasps for use in making boot- and shoe-lasts the teeth slope in the opposite way; and rasps for makers of gun-stocks and saddletrees are cut with teeth arrayed in circular lines or in crescent form: sometimes used figuratively.

The horses from the country were a goodly sight to see, with the *rasp* of winter bristles rising through and among the soft summer-coat.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxix.

2. A machine or large instrument for use in rasping; a rasper.

The juice [of beet-roots] from the *rasp* and the press is brought into a boiler and heated by steam.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 210.

3. The radula or odontophore of a mollusk; the lingual ribbon. See cut under *radula*.—4. A rasping surface. (*a*†) The steel of a tinder-box. [Prov. Eng.] (*b*) The rough surface of the tongue of some animals.

He dismounted when he came to the cattle, and walked among them, stroking their soft flanks, and feeling in the palm of his hand the *rasp* of their tongues.
The Century, XXXV. 947.

rasp[2] (rȧsp), *n.* [Formerly also *respe*, also *raspis*, *raspise*, *raspice*, *respass* (with occasional pl. *raspisses*), appar. orig. pl., prop. *raspes* (the berries), used as sing. (the bush, and later transferred to a single berry ?), prob. < *rasp*[1], *n.*, or abbr. of *raspberry*, < *rasp*[1] + *berry*[1], with ref. to its rough outside; cf. It. *raspo*, a raspberry (Florio): see *rasp*[1].] The fruit of the common (European) raspberry. See *raspberry*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The soyle of this playne bryngeth foorth ferne and bramble bushes bearynge blacke berries or wylde *raspes*, which two are tokens of coulde regions.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 172).

For kindes of fruites, they haue . . . *rasps*, strawberies, and hurtilberies. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 477.

Rosey had done eating up her pine-apple, artlessly confessing . . . that she preferred it to the *rasps* and hinny-blobs in her grandmamma's garden.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxiii.

rasp[3] (rȧsp), *v. i.* [Cf. G. *räuspern*, hawk or clear the throat; prob. imitative.] To belch; eject wind from the stomach. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Let them bind gold to their aching head, drink Cleopatra's draught (precious stones dissolved), to ease their *rasping* stomach. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 424.

This man of nice education hath a feeble stomacke, and (*rasping* since his last meale) doubts whether he should eat of his laste meale or nothing.
Bp. Hall, Heaven upon Earth, § 26.

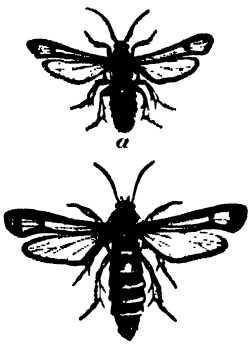
raspatory (ras'pą-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *raspatories* (-riz). [< ML. *raspatorium* (cf. Sp. Pg. *raspador*, a scraper), < *raspare*, rasp, scrape: see *rasp*[1], *v.*] A surgeons' rasp; an instrument for scraping or abrading bones in surgical or anatomical operations.

raspberry (rȧz'ber-i), *n.*; pl. *raspberries* (-iz). [Formerly also *rasberry* and *raspis-berry*; < *rasp*[1], or *rasp*[2] (see *rasp*[2]), + *berry*[1].] 1. The fruit of several plants of the genus *Rubus*, consisting of many small juicy grains or drupes, which, unlike those of the blackberry, separate from the convex receptacle together when ripe, thus giving the fruit the shape of a thimble. Besides its extensive use as a dessert fruit, the raspberry is used for jellies and jam, and its juice for flavoring, for cooling drinks, and in wines and brandies.

Herewith (at hand) taking her horne of plentie,
Fill'd with the choyse of every orchard's daintie,
As peares, plums, apples, the sweet *raspis-berry*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

2. The plant that produces this berry. The common garden raspberry, the first of the name, is *Rubus Idæus*, a native of Europe and Asiatic Russia—a shrub with perennial creeping rootstock, nearly erect, prickly, biennial stems, and a red pleasant fruit. It was cultivated by the Romans in the fourth century, and is the source of the best raspberries, affording many varieties, some of them yellow-fruited. The wild red raspberry, *R. strigosus*, of North America, is a very similar plant, but not quite so tall, the leaves being thinner, and the fruit not so firm, large, or well-flavored. It is common northward, especially on newly cleared grounds, and its fruit is much gathered; while under cultivation it has yielded several good varieties. The black raspberry, thimbleberry, or blackcap is the American *R. occidentalis*, a shrub with long recurved biennial stems, rooting at the tips, and a black fruit. It is very productive with little care, and affords good garden varieties.—**Dwarf raspberry**, an unimportant American species, *Rubus triflorus*, with herbaceous trailing or ascending stems, resembling a blackberry.—**Flowering raspberry**, a name of two American species, *Rubus odoratus*, the purple, and *R. Nutkanus*, the white flowering raspberry. The former is a rather ornamental shrub of the eastern United States, with ample three- to five-lobed leaves, and showy purple or pink flowers blooming all summer, the fruit of little worth. In England it is sometimes called *Virginian raspberry*. *R. Nuthanus* is a similar western species with white flowers; also, and better, called *salmon-berry*.—**Himalayan raspberry**, *Rubus roxaftii*, an East Indian species widely naturalized and cultivated in warm countries, and often grown as a greenhouse shrub, on account of its profusion of white, often double, flowers. The large fruit consists of many minute orange-red grains.—**Raspberry vinegar**, a drink made with sugar, vinegar, and the juice of raspberries.—**Virginian raspberry**. See *flowering raspberry*.

raspberry-borer (ràz'ber-i-bōr'ėr), *n.* The larva of one of the clear-winged sphinxes or hornet-moths, *Bembecia maculata*, common in the United States. It bores the roots of raspberries and blackberries. The larva of a beetle, *Oberea bimaculata*, which also bores into the same plants, is often called by this name.



Raspberry-borer (*Bembecia maculata*).
a, male; *b*, female. (Natural size.)

raspberry-bush (ràz'ber-i-bûsh), *n.* The shrub, bush, or bramble producing any of the kinds of raspberry.

raspberry-jam tree (ràz'ber-i-jam trē). One of the Australian wattle-trees, *Acacia acuminata*. Its wood is used in cabinet-work, and has the odor of jam made from raspberries.

rasped (ràspt), *a.* [Pp. of *rasp*[1], *v.*] 1. Affected as if by rasping; hoarse or raucous, as the voice; raspy; nervous or irritable, as from continued slight provocations.—2. In *bookbinding*, said of book-covers which have the sharp angles taken off, but are not beveled.

rasper (ràs'pėr), *n.* [< *rasp*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which rasps; a cutting scraper. Specifically—(*a*) A coarse file for removing the burnt crust from over-baked bread. (*b*) A rasping-machine; an instrument for rasping sugar-cane, beet-root, or the like to shreds; a large grater.

The typical representative of the internal system of grating is Champonnois' *rasper*.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., II. 1838.

2. In *hunting*, a difficult fence. [Colloq.]

Three fourths of our fences . . . average somewhat better than four feet in height, with an occasional *rasper* that will come well up to five. *The Century*, XXXII. 336.

3. A contrivance for taking fish, consisting of several bare hooks fastened back to back, to be jerked through the water with a line; a pull-devil. [Canada.]

rasp-house (ràsp'hous), *n.* A place where wood is dressed or reduced to powder by rasping, for use in dyeing, etc.

We went to see the *Rasp-house*, where the lusty knaves are compell'd to worke, and the rasping of Brasill and Logwood is very hard labour.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

raspice†, *n.* Same as *rasp*[2].

rasping (ràs'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rasp*[1], *v.*] A particle rasped off from a body or mass of matter. Compare *filing*[1], 2.

The wood itself, either reduced to shavings, *raspings*, or powder. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 337.

rasping (ràs'ping), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rasp*[1], *v.*] 1. Characterized by grating or scraping: as, a *rasping* sound; hence, irritating; exasperating.—2. In *hunting*, said of a fence difficult to take.

You cannot . . . make him keep his seat over a *rasping* fence. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 60.

raspingly (ràs'ping-li), *adv.* With a harsh, rasping sound or effect; in a coarse, harsh manner; gratingly; irritatingly; exasperatingly.

I told him to stay at home, quite *raspingly*, and he was very ready to admit that I had done him a good turn in doing so. *F. H. Burnett*, Pretty Polly Pemberton, vii.

rasping-machine (ràs'ping-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for rasping wood and bark for making dyes, tinctures, etc.; a bark-cutting machine.—2. A machine for grating beet-root, for making sugar. *E. H. Knight.*

rasping-mill (ràs'ping-mil), *n.* A saw-like machine for reducing a substance to shreds or fine particles, as a bark-cutter or a grinding-mill for beet-roots; a rasping-machine; a rasper.

raspist, *n.* Same as *rasp*[2].

The *raspis* is planted in gardens. *Gerard.*

Raspis are of the same vertue that common brier or bramble is of. It were good to keepe some of the juyce of *raspis*-berries in some wooden vessel, and to make it, as it were, *raspis* wine. *Langham*, Garden of Health, p. 522.

rasp-palm (ràsp'päm), *n.* A common palm of the Amazon region, *Iriartea exorhiza*, notable in that its stem is supported by a cone of aërial roots, of sufficient height for a man to pass beneath. These roots are covered with hard tubercles, and are used by the natives as graters, whence the name.

rasp-pod (ràsp'pod), *n.* An Australian tree, *Flindersia australis:* so named from its woody capsules, covered with tubercles and used as graters.

rasp-punch (ràsp'punch), *n.* A tool, rather more like a cold-chisel than a punch, used for forming the teeth of rasps by cutting into, and turning upward above the surface, parts of the metal before it has been hardened and tempered.

raspy (ràs'pi), *a.* [< *rasp*[1] + *-y*[1].] Grating; harsh; rough.

Such a *raspy*, untamed voice as that of his I have hardly heard. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 197. (*Davies.*)

rasse[1] (ras), *n.* [< Javanese *rasa*, smell, taste, < Skt. *rasa*, sap, taste, savor.] A kind of civet-cat; the lesser civet, a viverrine quadruped of the genus *Viverricula*, *V. malaccensis*, widely distributed in China, India, the Malay peninsula, Java, etc. It is about 20 inches long without the tail, and is sometimes called the *Malacca weasel*. Its perfume, called by the natives *dedes*, is secreted in a double pouch like that of the civet; it is much valued by the Javanese. For its sake the animal is often kept in captivity. It is savage and irritable, and can inflict a very severe bite.

rasse[2]†, *n.* [ME.] An eminence; a mound; a summit.

On a *rasse* of a rok hit reste at the laste,
On the mounte of Mararach of Armene hilles.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 446.

rastral (ras'trąl), *n.* [< *rastrum* + *-al*.] Same as *rastrum*.

rastrite (ras'trīt), *n.* A zoöphyte of the genus *Rastrites;* a graptolite.

Rastrites (ras-trī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *rastrum*, a rake, + *-ites*.] A genus of fossil Silurian zoöphytes: same as *Graptolithus*.

rastrum (ras'trum), *n.*; pl. *rastra* (-trą). [NL., < L. *rastrum*, a rake, hoe, mattock, < *radere*, scrape: see *rase*[1].] 1. A five-pointed pen for ruling staffs for music; a music-pen.—2. A herse.

rasure (rā'zūr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *razure;* < F. *rasure* = Sp. Pg. It. *rasura*, a shaving, a blotting off, also the priest's tonsure, < L. *rasura*, a shaving, scraping, < *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape: see *rase*[1]. Cf. *erasure*.] 1. The act of scraping or shaving; a rasing or erasing; a scratch. [Rare.]

With the tooth of a small beast like a rat they race some their faces, some their bodies, after diuers formes, as if it were with the scratch of a pin, the print of which *rasure* can neuer be done away againe during life.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 674.

A forted residence 'gainst the tooth of time
And *razure* of oblivion. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 13.

2†. Same as *erasure*.

There were many *razures* in the book of the treasury.
Bp. Burnet.

rat[1] (rat), *n.* [Formerly also *ratt;* < ME. *ratte*, *rotte*, pl. *rattes*, < AS. *ræt* (*rætt-*) = MD. *ratte*, D. *rat* = OLG. *ratta*, MLG. *ratte*, LG. *ratte*, also *rat*, *rot* = OHG. *ratto*, m., *ratta*, f., MHG. *rat*, *rate*, m., *ratte*, *rate*, f., MHG. also *ratz*, *ratze*, G. *ratze*, m., = Icel. *rotta* = Sw. *råtta* = Dan. *rotte*, a rat; cf. F. Pr. *rat* = Sp. Pg. *rato* = It. *ratto* = ML. *ratus*, *rattus;* cf. also Ir. Gael. *radan*, Bret. *raz*, a rat. The relations of the Teut., Rom., and Celtic groups to one another, and the ult. source of the word, are unknown. Some refer the word to the root seen in L. *radere*, scratch, scrape (see *rase*[1], *raze*[1]), *rodere*, gnaw (see *rodent*). The forms of the word *cat* are equally wide-spread.] 1. A rodent of some of the larger species of the genus *Mus*, as *M. rattus*, the black rat, and *M. decumanus*, the gray, brown, or Norway rat: distinguished from *mouse*. The distinction between *rat* and *mouse*, in the application of the names to animals everywhere parasitic with man, is obvious and familiar. But these are simply larger and smaller species of the same genus, very closely related zoölogically, and in the application of the two names to the many other species of the same genus all distinction between them is lost.

2. Any rodent of the family *Muridæ;* a murine; in the plural, the *Muridæ*. In this sense, *rat* includes *mouse*. American rats or mice are a particular section of the subfamily *Murinæ*, called *Sigmodontes*, confined to America, where no other *Murinæ* are indigenous. Field-rats, water-rats, meadow-mice, or voles are *Muridæ* of the subfamily *Arvicolinæ*. See cuts under *Arvicola*, *Muridæ*, *muskrat*, *Neotoma*, *Nesokia*, and *Nesomys*.

3. Any rodent of the suborder *Myomorpha*. Different animals of several families, as *Dipodidæ*, *Zapodidæ*, *Saccomyidæ*, *Geomyidæ*, *Spalacidæ*, are often known as *rats* of some kind distinguished by qualifying words or compound names. See cut under *mole-rat*.

4. Some other rodent, or some insectivore, marsupial, or other animal like or likened to a rat. Thus, among hystricomorphic rodents, many species of *Octodontidæ* are called *rats:* as, the *spiny rats* of the subfamily *Echinomyinæ*. Some large aquatic shrews are known as *muskrats*. (See *Myogale*.) Some rat-like marsupials are known as *kangaroo-rats*. (See *bettong*, and cuts under *kangaroo-rat* and *Echimys*.)

5. A person who is considered to act in some respect in a manner characteristic of rats: so called in opprobrium. Specifically—(*a*) A man who deserts a party or an association of any kind for one opposed to it in order to gain some personal advantage or benefit; a self-seeking turncoat; a renegade. [Colloq.]

He [Wentworth] was the first of the *Rats*, the first of those statesmen whose patriotism had been only the coquetry of a political prostitution, and whose profligacy has taught governments to adopt the old maxim of the slave-market, that it is cheaper to buy than to breed, to import defenders from an Opposition than to rear them in a Ministry. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

(*b*) A workman who accepts lower wages than those current at the time and place or required by an authorized scale, or one who takes a position vacated by a striker, or one who refuses to strike when others do. [Colloq.]

The men who agree to go into the strike are always the more united and determined class. The *rats* who refuse suffer accordingly. *The American*, III. 181.

(*c*†) A clergyman: so called in contempt. *Halliwell.*

6. Something suggesting the idea of a rat, as a curving roll of stuffed cloth or of crimped hair-work, with tapering ends, formerly (about 1860–70) and still occasionally used by women to puff out the hair, which was turned over it.

At one time even a small amount of natural hair easily served the purpose of covering the crescent-shaped pillows on which it was put up, the startling names of which were *rats* and mice. *The Century*, XXXVI. 769.

Alexandrian rat, a gray or rufous-backed and white-bellied variety of *Mus rattus*, to which the name *M. alexandrinus* has been applied, owing to its having been first discovered at Alexandria in Egypt, but which is not specifically distinct from the black rat.—**Bamboo-rat**, an Indian murine rodent mammal of the genus *Rhizomys*, as *R. sumatranus*. The bay bamboo-rat is *R. badius*. The species are also called *canets*. See cut under *Rhizomys*.—**Bandicoot rat**. (*a*) The Anglo-Indian name of the large murine rodents of India, of the family *Muridæ*, subfamily *Phlæomyinæ*, and genus *Nesokia*, of which there are several species, all Indian. *N. griffithi* is an example. See cut under *Nesokia*. (*b*) Same as *bandicoot*, 2.—**Black rat**, *Mus rattus*, one of the most anciently known rats, now almost cosmopolitan, and typically of a blackish color, but very variable in this respect. It is rather smaller than the Norway gray rat. In one of its varieties it is known as *roof-rat* (*Mus tectorum*) and *white-bellied rat*. See cut under *Muridæ*.—**Hare-tailed rat**. See *lemming*.—**Maori rat**, the black rat, *Mus rattus*, introduced and naturalized in New Zealand.—**Mountain rat**, the large bushy-tailed wood-rat of the Rocky Mountain region, *Neotoma cinerea;* the pack-rat. [U. S.]—**Norway rat**, the common rat, *Mus decumanus*.—**Pack-rat**, the mountain rat, *Neotoma cinerea:* so called on account of its curious and inveterate habit of dragging off to its hole any object it can move. [Western U. S.]—**Pharaonic rat, Pharaoh's rat**, the ichneumon: a phrase traceable back at least to Belon (about 1555). See *Herpestes*. Also called *Pharaoh's mouse*.—**Pouched rat**. See *pouched*.—**To have a rat in the garret**, to be slightly crack-brained: same as *to have a bee in one's bonnet* (which see, under *bee*).—**To smell a rat**, to be suspicious that all is not right; have an inkling of some mischief, plot, or underhand proceeding.

Quoth Hudibras, "I *smell a rat:*
Ralpho, thou dost prevaricate."
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 821.

rat[1] (rat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ratted*, ppr. *ratting*. [< *rat*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To catch or kill rats; follow the business of a ratter or rat-catcher.—2. To go over from one party or cause to another, especially from a party or cause that is losing or likely to lose, as rats run from a falling house; desert one's party or associates for advantage or gain; become a renegade. [Colloq.]

His ci-devant friends curse the hour that he *ratted*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 385.

I am fully resolved to oppose several of the clauses. But to declare my intention publicly, at a moment when the Government is in danger, would have the appearance of *ratting*. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 275.

3. To work for less than current wages, to refuse to strike with fellow-workmen, or to take the place of one who has struck: often with indefinite *it*. See *rat*[1], *n.*, 5 (*b*). [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* 1. To puff out (the hair) by means of a rat. See *rat*[1], *n.*, 6. [Rare.]

Next morning, at breakfast, Sin Saxon was as beautifully ruffled, *ratted*, and crimped—as gay, as bewitching, and defiant—as ever. *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, x.

2. To displace or supplant union workers in: as, to *rat* an office or a shop. [Colloq.]

rat[2]† (rat), *n.* [Usually in pl. *rats*, < ME. *ratten*, rags; either from the verb, ME. *ratten*, tear (see *rat*[2], *v.*), or < Icel. *hrat*, *hrati*, rubbish, trash, = Norw. *rat*, rubbish: cf. Sw. Norw. *rata*, reject, refuse (see *rate*[1]).] A rag; tatter. [Prov. Eng.]

I *rattes* and I clutes. *Old Eng. Homilies*, I. 227.

rat[2]† (rat), *v. t.* [< ME. *ratten* = MHG. *ratzen*, tear; cf. *rat*[2], *n.*] To tear.

How watz thou hardy this hous for thyn vnhap [to] neze,
In on so *ratted* a robe & rent at the sydes?
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 144.

rat[3] (rat), *v. t.* [Prob. a var. of *rot;* cf. *drat*[2], in similar use.] A term of objurgation, used in the imperative.

rat[4]†. A Middle English contracted form of *redeth*, the third person singular present indicative of *read*[1]. *Piers Plowman.*

rata (rä'tạ), *n.* [New Zealand.] A tree of New Zealand, *Metrosideros robusta*, growing from 60 to 80 feet high, the wood of which is used in cabinet-work, and in civil and naval architecture. The name belongs also to *M. florida*, a stout-trunked climber ascending the highest trees; it is also more or less extended by settlers to other species of the genus. Besides in several cases yielding valuable wood, these trees are notable for their profusion of brilliant flowers, which are generally, as in *M. robusta*, scarlet. See *fire-tree* and *Metrosideros*.

ratability (rā-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *ratable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being ratable. *Athenæum*, No. 3261, p. 535.

ratable (rā'ta-bl), *a.* [Also *rateable*; < *rate*[2] + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being rated, or set at a certain value.

I collect out of the abbay booke of Burton, that 20 Ores were *ratable* to two markes of silver.
Camden, Remains, Money.

2. Reckoned according to a certain rate; proportional.

In conscience and credit [poets were] bound, next after the diuine praises of the immortall gods, to yeeld a like *ratable* honour to all such amongst men as most resembled the gods by excellencie of function.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 28.

A *ratable* payment of all the debts of the deceased, in equal degree, is clearly the most equitable method.
Blackstone, Com., III. ii.

3. Liable or subjected by law to be rated or assessed for taxation.

ratableness (rā'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Ratability.

ratably (rā'ta-bli), *adv.* According to rating or valuation; at a proportionate rate; proportionally.

I will thus charge them all *ratablye*, according to theyr abilityes, towardes theyr maintenaunce.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

The shareholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible, equally and *ratably*.
National Bank Act, U. S. (ed. 1882), p. 14.

ratafia (rat-a-fē'ạ), *n.* [Formerly also *ratifia*, *ratifie*, *ratifee*, also *ratafiaz*; = D., etc., *ratafia*, < F. *ratafia*, formerly also *ratafiat* (cf. F. *tafia*, rum, arrack), = Sp. *ratafia* = Pg. *ratafia*, < Malay *araq*, a distilled spirit, arrack (< Ar. *'araq*, juice, distilled spirit: see *arrack*), + *tafia*, *taffia*, a spirit distilled from molasses.] 1. A sweet cordial flavored with fruits: sometimes limited to those the flavor of which is obtained from black currants, bitter almonds, or peach- and cherry-kernels.

It would make a Man smile to behold her Figure in a front Box, where her twinkling Eyes, by her Afternoon's Drams of *Ratifee* and cold Tea, sparkle more than her Pendants. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of [Queen Anne, I. 201.

2. A kind of fancy cake or biscuit.

Give him three *ratafias*, soaked in a dessert-spoonful of cream. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 1.

ratan, rattan[2] (ra-tan'), *n.* [Formerly also *rattoon*, *rotan*, *rotang*, *rottang*; = D. Sw. Dan. *rotting* (NL. *Rotang*), < F. *rotin*, *rotang* = Sp. *rota*, < Malay *rotan*, ratan. The E. accent, on the last syllable, is appar. in imitation of the F.; the Malay word is accented on the first syllable.] 1. A palm of one among numerous species, mostly of the genus *Calamus*, a few of the genus *Rhapis*; a ratan-palm. The species of *Calamus* are prevailingly climbing palms, attaining a length sometimes of 500 feet, with a thickness not exceeding an inch — ascending the tallest trees, falling in festoons, and again ascending. A few species are found in Africa and Australia, but they abound chiefly in the East Indies, on the mainland and islands. The species of *Rhapis* are erect slender canes growing in dense tufts, and are natives of China and Japan. Ratans of this habit are commercially distinguished from the climbing ones as *ground-ratans*.

2. The stems of the ratan collectively as an economic material. Among its chief commercial sources are *Calamus Rotang*, *C. rudentum*, *C. verus*, *C. erectus*, and *C. Royleanus*. The most valuable ratan is produced in Borneo. On account of its length and light, tough, flexible, and flexile character, ratan is applied to very numerous uses. In native regions the product of *C. rudentum* and other species is split and twisted in vast quantities into all sizes of cordage from cables to fishing-lines. Basket-making is another common use. In some places the stems of climbing ratans are used for the suspension of foot-bridges of great length. In China whole houses are made of ratan, there afforded chiefly by *Rhapis flabelliformis*. Matting made of split ratan is exported thence to all parts of the world. The same fiber serves also to make hats, the bottoms of rice-sieves, thread for sewing palm-leaves, etc. In recent times ratan has become an important article in western commerce. It is now not only used for walking-sticks, but extensively made into chairs and chair-bottoms, bodies for fancy carriages, fine and coarse basket-work, etc. It has almost superseded willow in making the large baskets required in manufacturing and other industries.

3. A switch or stick of ratan, especially a walking-stick.

Mr. Humley did give me a little black *rattoon*, painted and gilt. *Pepys*, Diary, an. 1660.

ratan, rattan[2] (ra-tan'), *v. t.* [< *ratan, rattan*[2], *n.*] 1. To use ratan in making; cover or form with interlaced lengths of ratan.

The second class coach is finished in native ash with Moorish designed ceilings, *rattaned* sofa seats, and closet and toilet rooms. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 3.

2. To use a ratan upon; beat with or as with a ratan-cane. [Colloq.]

ratan-cane (ra-tan'kān), *n.* Same as *ratan*, 3.

ratanhine (rat'an-in), *n.* [< Braz. Pg. *ratanhia* (see *ratany*) + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid ($C_{10}H_{18}NO_3$) occurring in small quantity in the extract of ratany-root.

ratany (rat'a-ni), *n.* [Also *rattany*, *ratanhy*, and *rhatany*; = F. *ratanhia*, < Braz. Pg. *ratanhia*, < Peruv. *ratana*, native name.] 1. A procumbent South American shrub, *Krameria triandra*, yielding a medicinal root. Its foliage is silver-gray with silky hairs, and it bears star-like lake-colored flowers singly in the upper axils. See *Krameria* and *ratany-root*.

Ratany (*Krameria triandra*).

2. A medicinal substance procured from this plant: same as *ratany-root*. — **Pará, Brazilian,** or **Ceara ratany**, a substitute for the true ratany, obtained from *Krameria argentea* of northeastern Brazil.

ratany-root (rat'a-ni-rōt), *n.* The root-substance of the ratany, used in medicine for its astringent, diuretic, and detergent properties, and in the adulteration of port-wine.

rataplan (rat-a-plon'), *n.* [F.; imitative. Cf. *rattan*[3], *rat-a-tat*.] The sound or music of the military drum; a tattoo or "rub-a-dub."

rat-a-tat (rat'a-tat'), *n.* [Imitative. Cf. *rat-tat*, *rat-tat-too*.] A rattling sound or effect, as from the beating of a drum.

rat-catcher (rat'kach''ėr), *n.* One whose business is the catching of rats; a ratter.

rat-catching (rat'kach''ing), *n.* The catching of rats, now pursued as a business by rat-catchers, and formerly to a large extent in Great Britain, with dogs or ferrets, as a popular amusement.

ratch[1] (rach), *v.* [An assibilated form of *rack*[1], or in part a var. of *retch*[1] or *reach*[1]: see *rack*[1], *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To stretch or pull asunder.—2. To spot or streak. *Halliwell.*

[Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

II. *intrans. Naut.*, to make a stretch or varying stretches in sailing; sail by the wind or by tacks; stand off and on.

There was a fleet of smacks *ratching* to the eastward on our port bow. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxiii.

ratch[1] (rach), *n.* [An assibilated form of *rack*[1]: see *rack*[1], *n.* In defs. 3 and 4, directly from the verb. Cf. dim. *ratchet*.] 1. In a machine, a bar having angular teeth, into which a pawl drops, to prevent the machine from being reversed in motion. A circular ratch is a *ratchet-wheel*.—2. In *clockwork*, a sort of wheel having fangs, which serve to lift the detents and thereby cause the clock to strike.—3. A straight line. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A white mark on the face of a horse. [Eng.]

ratch[2]† (rach), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rach*, *rache*; < ME. *racche*, *rache*, < AS. *ræcc*, a dog, = Icel. *rakki*, a dog.] A dog that hunts by scent.

As they ryde talkynge,
A *rach* ther come flyngynge
Overtwert the way.
Thanne seyde old and yonge,
From her first gynnynge,
They ne sawe honde never so gay.
Lybeaus Disconus (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II.).

There are in England and Scotland two kinds of hunting dogs: the first is called a *rache;* and this is a foot-scenting creature, both of wild beasts, birds, and fishes also which lie hid among the rocks; the female hereof is called in England a brache. *Gentleman's Recreation*, p. 28.

ratch[3] (rach), *v. t.* Same as *rash*[3]. [Scotch.]

ratch[4] (rach), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *ratchel*.] A subsoil of stone and gravel mixed with clay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ratched (racht), *p. a.* [Pp. of *ratch*[3], *v.*] Ragged; in a ruinous state. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

ratchel (rach'el), *n.* [Also *ratchell*, *ratchil*; cf. *ratch*[4], *ratcher*. Perhaps < G. *rutschel*, the fragments from two masses of rock sliding one on the other, < *rutschen*, slide, slip.] Fragments of stone; gravelly stone; also, a hard, rocky crust below the soil. *Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

ratcher (rach'ėr), *n.* [Cf. *ratch*[4], *ratchel*.] A rock. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ratchet (rach'et), *n.* [< *ratch*[1] + *-et*.] A detent or pivoted piece designed to fit into the teeth of a ratchet-wheel, permitting the wheel to rotate in one direction, but not in the other. A similar device so arranged as to move the wheel is termed a *pallet*. (See *ratchet-wheel*, *click*[1], 3, *pawl*, and *detent*.) Combined with the ratchet-wheel as a means of converting a reciprocating into a rotary motion, the ratchet appears in a number of tools and gives its name to each: as, the *ratchet* bed-key, etc.

ratchet-brace (rach'et-brās), *n.* See *brace*[1].

ratchet-burner (rach'et-bėr''nėr), *n.* A burner for a lamp in which the wick is moved up and down by means of a wheel with notched points.

ratchet-coupling (rach'et-kup''ling), *n.* A device for uncoupling machinery in the event of a sudden stoppage of the motion of a driving-wheel, as by an obstruction. It consists of a ratchet-wheel inserted in a sleeve on the exterior shaft of a driving-wheel. The ratchet is efficient as long as it transmits the initial motion; but if the revolution of the driver is checked, the sleeve slips over the ratchet until the machinery loses its momentum, thus avoiding a shock.

ratchet-drill (rach'et-dril), *n.* A tool for drilling holes by means of a ratchet in a narrow plane where there is no room for the common brace.

ratchet-jack (rach'et-jak), *n.* A form of screw-jack in which the lever-socket is fitted with a pallet engaging a ratchet-wheel, so that the jack may be operated by oscillation of the lever.

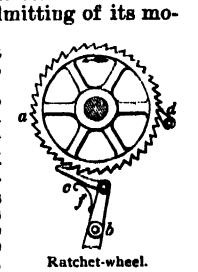
ratchet-lever (rach'et-lev''ėr), *n.* A lever with a collar fitted around a ratchet-wheel which engages a pallet on the lever, used for operating a drill or screw by oscillation of the lever.

ratchet-pedal (rach'et-ped''al), *n.* See *pedal*.

ratchet-post (rach'et-pōst), *n.* *Milit.*, a metallic post fastened to the rear transom of the top-carriage of a heavy gun, to serve as a support or fulcrum for the elevating-bar.

ratchet-punch (rach'et-punch), *n.* A punch worked by a screw which is revolved by means of a ratchet-lever.

ratchet-wheel (rach'et-hwēl), *n.* A wheel with pointed and angular teeth, against which a ratchet abuts, used either for converting a reciprocating into a rotatory motion on the shaft to which it is fixed, or for admitting of its motion in one direction only. For both purposes an arrangement similar to that shown in the cut is employed. *a* is the ratchet-wheel, and *b* the reciprocating lever, to the end of which is jointed a small ratchet or pawl *c*, furnished with a catch of the same form as the teeth of the wheel, which, when the lever is moved in one direction, slides over the teeth, but in returning draws the wheel with it. The pawl *c* is forced into engagement with the teeth of the ratchet-wheel by the spring *f*. The other ratchet, *d*, which may be used either separately or in combination with the first, permits of the motion of the wheel in the direction of the arrow, but opposes its return in the opposite direction. Also called *click-wheel*. See also cut under *pawl*.



Ratchet-wheel.

ratchet-wrench (rach'et-rench), *n.* A ratchet bed-key wrench.

ratchety (rach'e-ti), *a.* [< *ratchet* + *-y*[1].] Like the movement of a ratchet; jerky; clicking.

Raikes . . . poured out a *ratchety* but vehement panegyric. *The Money-Makers*, p. 128.

ratchil, *n.* See *ratchel*.

ratchment (rach'mẹnt), *n.* [< *ratch*[1] + *-ment*.] In *arch.*, a flying-buttress which springs from the principals of a herse and abuts against the central or chief principal. *Oxford Glossary.*

rate[1] (rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rated*, ppr. *rating*. [< ME. *raten*, chide, scold, in comp., < Sw. *rata*, reject, refuse, slight, find fault with (cf. *ratgods*, refuse goods), = Norw. *rata*, reject, cast aside as rubbish; akin to Norw. *rat*, refuse, rubbish, trash, = Icel. *hrat*, *hrati*, rubbish, trash, skins, stones, etc., of berries; Norw. *rata*, bad, worthless: see *rat*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To chide with vehemence; reprove; scold; censure violently.

He shal be *rated* of his studying.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 377.

Go, *rate* thy minions, proud insulting boy!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 34.

His mother is angry, *rates* him.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Arg.

2†. To affect by chiding or reproving; restrain by vehement censure.

No words may *rate*, nor rigour him remove
From greedy hold of that his blouddy feast.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 31.

II. *intrans.* To utter vehement censure or reproof; inveigh scoldingly: with *at*.

Yea, the Moores, meeting with this beast, doe *rate* and braule *at* him. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 42.

Such a one
As all day long hath *rated at* her child,
And vext his day.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

rate[2] (rāt), *n.* [< OF. *rate*, price, value, = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *rata* = G. *rate*, < ML. *rata*, rate, proportion (L. *pro rata parte*, or *pro rata portione*, or simply *pro rata*, according to a certain part or portion (see *pro rata*, *pro-rate*)); fem. of L. *ratus*, determined, fixed, settled, pp. of *reri* (ind. *reor*), think, deem, judge, orig. reckon, calculate. From the same L. verb are ult. derived E. *rate*[3], *ratio*, *ration*, *reason*, *arcasen*, *arraign*[1], etc., *ratify*, etc.] 1. A reckoning by comparative values or relations; proportional estimation according to some standard; relative amount, quantity, range, or degree: as, the *rate* of interest is 6 per cent. (that is, $6 for every $100 for every year); the *rate* per mile of railroad charges, expenses, or speed; a rapid *rate* of growth or of progress.

He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The *rate* of usance here with us in Venice.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 46.

One of the necessary properties of pure Motion is Velocity. It is not possible to think of Motion without thinking of a corresponding *Rate* of motion.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 52.

As regards travelling, the fastest *rate* along the high roads was ten miles an hour.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 5.

It was no longer practicable to levy the duties on the old plan of one *rate* for unrefined and another *rate* for refined sugars. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 31.

2. Charge or valuation according to a scale or standard; comparative price or amount of demand; a fixed measure of estimation.

A jewel that I have purchased at an infinite *rate*.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 218.

I am not . . . content to part with my commodities at a cheaper *rate* than I accustomed; look not for it.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

They have no Goods but what are brought from Manilo at an extraordinary dear *rate*. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 308.

Servants could be hired of their nominal owners at a barley-corn *rate*. *The Century*, XXXIX. 139.

3. A fixed public tax or imposition assessed on property for some local purpose, usually according to income or value: as, poor-*rates* or church-*rates* in Great Britain.

They paid the Church and Parish *Rate*,
And took, but read not the Receit.
Prior, An Epitaph.

The empowering of certain boards to borrow money repayable from the local *rates*, to employ and pay those out of work. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 9.

A sewers *rate*, however, was known as early as the sixth year of Henry VI. (1427).
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 477.

4†. A proportion allotted or permitted; an allotment or provision; a regulated amount or supply.

The one right feeble through the evill *rate*
Of food which in her duresse she had found.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 19.

The people shall go out and gather a certain *rate* every day. Ex. xvi. 4.

5. A relative scale of being, action, or conduct; comparative degree or extent of any mode of existence or procedure; proportion in manner or method: as, an extravagant *rate* of living or of expenditure. See *at any rate*, *at no rate*, below.

With wyse men there is rest & peace, after a blessed *rate*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

With might and delight they spent all the night,
And liv'd at a plentiful *rate*.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 210).

Tom hinting his dislike of some trifle his mistress had said, she asked him how he would talk to her after marriage, if he talked at this *rate* before. *Addison*.

Hence—6†. Mode or manner of arrangement; order; state.

Thus sate they all around in seemely *rate*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 52.

7†. Degree, rank, or estimation; rating; appraisement: used of persons and their qualities.

I am a spirit of no common *rate*.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1. 157.

With the common *rate* of men there is nothing commendable but what they themselves may hope to be partakers of. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 188.

8. The order or class of a vessel, formerly regulated in the United States navy by the number of guns carried, but now by the tonnage displacement. Vessels of 5,000 tons displacement and over are of the first rate, of 3,000 and above but below 5,000 tons of the second rate, of 1,000 and above but below 3,000 tons of the third rate, of less than 1,000 tons of the fourth rate. In classifying the navies of England, France, and the other principal European powers the term *class* is used instead of *rate*, and relates not so much to the actual weight or power of the ships as to arbitrary divisions of types of vessels, and to their relative importance as battle-ships, cruisers, etc.

9. In the United States navy, the grade or position of any one of the crew: same as *rating*[2], 2.—10. In *horology*, the daily gain or loss of a chronometer or other timepiece. A losing rate is called by astronomers a positive rate, because it entails a positive correction to the difference of readings of the clock-face.—**At any rate**, in any manner, or by any means; in any case; at all events; positively; assuredly: as, I shall stay *at any rate*; *at any rate* the claim is a valid one.

I have no friend,
Project, design, or country but your favour,
Which I'll preserve *at any rate*.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, i. 1.

At no rate†, in no manner; by no means; not at all. [Rare.]

This day *at no rate*
Shalt thou performe thy worke, least thou doe draw
My heavy wrath vpon thee.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

County rates, landing-rates, police rate, etc. See *county*[1], *landing*, etc.—**Rate of change**, in *math.*, the ratio of an infinitesimal increment of any function to that of the independent variable. Thus, the *rate of change* of x^2 relatively to x is $2x$.—**Rate of exchange**. Same as *course of exchange* (which see, under *exchange*).—**Rate of profit**. See *profit*. (See also *church-rate*, *poor-rate*.)=**Syn. 3.** *Assessment*, *Impost*, etc. See *tax*.

rate[2] (rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rated*, ppr. *rating*. [< *rate*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To reckon by comparative estimation; regard as of such a value, rank, or degree; hold at a certain valuation or estimate; appraise; fix the value or price of.

If thou be'st *rated* by thy estimation.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 7. 26.

The frigid productions of a later age are *rated* at no more than their proper value. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

2. To assess as to payment or contribution; fix the comparative liability of, for taxation or the like; reckon at so much in obligation or capability; set a rate upon.

Tell us (I pray you) how ye would have the sayd landes *rated*, that both a rente may rise thereout unto the Queene, and also the souldiours paye.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Look on my George; I am a gentleman;
Rate me at what thou will, thou shalt be paid.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 30.

Charles S. What do you *rate* him at, Moses?
Moses. Four guineas. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

3. To fix the relative scale, rank, or position of: as, to *rate* a ship; to *rate* a seaman.—4. To determine the rate of, or rate-error of, as a chronometer or other timepiece. See *rate*[1], *n.*, 10.

Our chronometers, *rated* but two weeks ago at Upernavik. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 68.

Rating-instrument, a rude transit-instrument for determining time accurately to half a second, in order to rate watches.

II. *intrans.* To have value, rank, standing, or estimation: as, the vessel *rates* as a ship of the line.

When he began milling in a small way at the Falls of St. Anthony, Minneapolis flour *rated* very low.
The Century, XXXII. 46.

rate[3]† (rāt), *n.* [< ML. *rata*, f., a stipulation, contract, *ratum*, neut., a decision, fem. or neut. of L. *ratus*, pp. of *reri*, think, deem, judge: see *rate*[2].] A ratification.

Never without the *rates*
Of all powers else. *Chapman*, Iliad, i. 508.

rate[3]†, *v. t.* [< *rate*[3], *n.* Cf. *ratify*.] To ratify.

To *rate* the truce they swore. *Chapman*.

rateable, *a.* See *ratable*.

rate-book (rāt'bůk), *n.* A book in which a record of rates is kept; a book of valuations.

Horses by papists are not to be ridden;
But sure the Muses' horse was ne'er forbidden;
For in no *rate-book* was it ever found
That Pegasus was valued at five pound.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, Prol., l. 43.

rateen, *n.* See *ratteen*.

ratel (rā'tel), *n.* [< F. *ratel*, dim. of *rat*, a rat: see *rat*[1].] A carnivorous quadruped of the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Mellivorinæ*, as *Mellivora capensis* or *M. ratellus*, the honey-ratel of the Cape of Good Hope, and *M. indica*, that of India; a honey-badger. See *Mellivora*, and cut in next column.

ratepayer (rāt'pā'ėr), *n.* One who is assessed and pays a rate or local tax. [Great Britain.]

In the vestry-meeting the freemen of the township, the *ratepayers*, still assemble for purposes of local interest, not involved in the manorial jurisdiction.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 43.

Ratel (*Mellivora capensis*).

They have already in many towns supplied us, at the expense of the *ratepayers*, with hospitals, museums, free libraries, art galleries, baths, and parks.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 17.

ratepaying (rāt'pā'ing), *a.* Paying a local tax; relating to taxation by assessment.

In addition to the . . . eccentricity from an Australian point of view of a *ratepaying* or property basis for the parliamentary franchise, Tasmania has another legislative peculiarity which she copied from Victoria, and shares only with that colony and with New Zealand.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, ii. 4.

rater (rā'tėr), *n.* [< *rate*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who rates or sets a value; one who makes an estimate.

rate-tithe (rāt'tīŦн), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, a tithe paid for sheep or cattle which are kept in a parish for less than a year, in which case the owner must pay tithe for them pro rata, according to the custom of the place. *Sir A. Fitzherbert*, Natura Brevium (1534 and later).

rat-fish (rat'fish), *n.* A selachian fish, the *Chimæra colliei*. [Pacific coast, U. S.]

rat-goose (rat'gōs), *n.* [< *rat-*, said to be imitative, + *goose*. Cf. *clack-goose*, another name of the same bird.] The brent- or brant-goose, *Bernicla brenta*: so called from its cry.

rath[1] (rāŦн), *a.* [Also improp. *rathe*; < ME. *rath*, *rad*, *ræd*, quick, early, < AS. *hræth*, *hreth*, also *hræd* (pl. *hrade*), quick, swift, fleet, sudden, active, = D. *rad* = MLG. *rat* (*rad-*) = OHG. *hrad*, *hrat*, *rat*, MHG. *rad*, *rat* = Icel. *hraðr*, quick, swift, fleet; root uncertain; the forms without the aspirate merge with similar forms mentioned under *rush*[1], q. v. Hence *rath*[1], *adv.*, and *rather*.] 1†. Quick; swift; speedy.—2. Early; coming before others, or before the usual time; youthful. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Last of all, vnto quhose actionis, in speciall, suld Kyngis gene *rathest* actendence.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), To the Redar.

The *rather* lambes bene starved with cold.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Februarie.

Bring the *rathe* primrose that forsaken dies.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 142.

Thy converse drew us with delight,
The men of *rathe* and riper years.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cx.

3†. Near; proximate.

rath[1] (rāŦн), *adv.* [Also *rathe*; < ME. *rathe*, < AS. *hræthe*, quickly, < *hræth*, quick: see *rath*[1], *a.*] 1†. Quickly; swiftly; speedily.

With hise salte teris gan he bathe
The ruby in his signet, and it sette
Upon the wex deliverliche and *rathe*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1088.

Thane this ryche mane *rathe* arayes his byernez,
Rowlede his Romaynez, and realle knyghtez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2022.

2. Early; soon. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Dobet is hir damoisele sire Doweles dougter,
To serue this lady lelly bothe late and *rathe*.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 13.

What eyleth yow so *rathe* for to ryse?
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 99.

But Iesynges with her false flaterye . . .
Accepte ben now *rathest* unto grace.
Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 427.

Rathe she rose, half cheated in the thought
She needs must bid farewell to sweet Lavaine.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Rath ripe, early ripe. See *rathripe*.

rath[2] (rath), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rathe*; < Ir. *rath*, an earthen fort or fortified dwelling.] A fortified dwelling of an ancient Irish chief. The word occurs as the initial element in many Irish place-names, as *Rathkeale*, *Rathlin*, etc.

There is a great use amongst the Irish to make great assemblyes togither upon a *rath* or hill, there to parley (they say) about matters of wronge betwene towneship and towneship, or one private person and another.
Spenser, State of Ireland, p. 642.

The *Rath* was a simple circular wall or enclosure of raised earth, enclosing a space of more or less extent, in which stood the residence of the chief and sometimes the dwellings of one or more of the officers or chief men of

the tribe or court. Sometimes also the *Rath* consisted of two or three concentric walls or circumvallations; but it does not appear that the erection so called was ever intended to be surrounded with water.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xix.

rath[3] (rät), *n.* [E. Ind.] A name given to certain rock-cut Buddhist temples in India.

The oldest and most interesting group of monuments at Mahavellipore are the so-called five *raths* or monolithic temples standing on the sea-shore.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 328.

rath[4] (rät), *n.* [Hind. *rath*, a carriage, < Skt. *ratha*, chariot.] A Burmese state carriage.

Every day the State *rath*, or chariot, of the Bhavnagar Dunbar is drawn by two oxen about the Upper Gardens.
Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886, p. 90.

rat-hare (rat'hâr), *n.* Same as *pika*.

rathe, *a.* and *adv.* See *rath*[1].

rathe†, *v. t.* [ME. *rathelen;* origin obscure.] To fix; root.

Gawayn graythely hit hydez & glent with no membre,
Bot stode stylle as the ston, other a stubbe auther,
That *ratheled* is in roche grounde, with rotez a hundreth.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2292.

rathely†, *adv.* See *rathly*.

rather (ra*th*'ėr), *adv.* [< ME. *rather, rether*, < AS. *hrathor*, more quickly, sooner, earlier, compar. of *hrathe*, quick, soon, early: see *rath*[1], *adv.* Cf. superl. *rathest* (obs.), < ME. *rathest, rathoste*, soonest, earliest, < AS. *hrathost:* see *rath*[1].] 1†. More quickly; quicker. See *rath*[1], *adv.*, 1.—2†. Earlier; sooner.

Thilke sterres that ben cleped sterres of the north arisen *rather* than the degree of hire longitude, and alle the sterres of the south arisen after the degree of hire longitude. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, I. 21.

And 3it schal erthe vn-to erthe *rather* than he wolde.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

3. More readily or willingly; with better liking; with preference or choice; in preference, as compared with something else.

Men loved darkness *rather* than light, because their deeds were evil. John iii. 19.

4. In preference; preferably; with better reason; better.

Give us of your oil. . . . Not so; . . . but go ye *rather* to them that sell, and buy for yourselves. Mat. xxv. 9.

Dye *rather*, dye, then ever from her service swerve.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 46.

Had he who drew such gladness ever wept?
Ask *rather* could he else have seen at all,
Or grown in Nature's mysteries an adept?
Lowell, To a Friend.

5. More properly; more correctly speaking; more.

The Doctor by this oversight (or cunningness, *rather*) got a supply of money. *Howell*, Letters, IV. 2.

A certain woman . . . had spent all that she had, and was nothing bettered, but *rather* grew worse. Mark v. 26.

This is an art
Which does mend nature, change it *rather*, but
The art itself is nature. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 96.

Covered with dust and blood and wounds, and haggard with fatigue and horror, they looked like victims *rather* than like warriors. *Irving*, Granada, p. 92.

6. On the contrary; to the contrary of what has been just stated.—7. In a greater degree; much; considerably; also, in colloquial use, in some degree; somewhat: qualifying a verb.

He sought her through the world, but sought in vain,
And, no-where finding, *rather* fear'd her slain.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., I. 799.

Wal, of course he made his court to Ruth; and the General, he *rather* backed him up in it.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 37.

8. In some degree or measure; somewhat; moderately: usually qualifying an adverb or an adjective: as, she is *rather* pretty. [Chiefly colloq.]

An Indian camp is a *rather* interesting, though very dirty, place to visit. *The Century*, XXXVI. 39.

[In this sense often used ironically, in answering a question, as an emphatic affirmative.

"Do you know the mayor's house?" "*Rather*," replied the boots significantly, as if he had some good reason to remember it. *Dickens.*]

Had rather. See *to have rather*, under *have*.—**Leet rather.** See *leet*[4].—**Rather better than**, somewhat in excess of; rather more than.

Five hundred and fifty musketeers, *rather better than* three to one. *G. P. R. James*, Arrah Neil, p. 60.

Rather . . . than otherwise. See *otherwise*.—**The rather**, by so much the more; especially; for better reason; for particular cause.

You are come to me in happy time;
The rather for I have some sport in hand.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 91.

This I *the rather* write, that we may know there are other Parts of the World than those which to us are known.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 50.

ratherish (ra*th*'ėr-ish), *adv.* [< *rather* + *-ish*[1].] Slightly; to a small extent; in some degree. [Colloq.]

Lavalette is *ratherish* against Popish temporality; Gen. Guyon is rather favorable to it.
New York Tribune, April 22, 1862.

Rathke's duct. The Müllerian duct when it is persistent in the male.

Rathke's trabeculæ. See *trabecula*.

rathly†, *adv.* [ME., also *rathely, radly, radliche*, < AS. *hræ̂dlice*, quickly, hastily, speedily, < *hræth*, quick: see *rath*[1].] In a rath manner; quickly; suddenly.

Thomas *rathely* vpe he rase.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 100).

Ryse we now full *radly*, rest here no longer,
And I shall tell you full tyte, and tary no thing.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 772.

rat-hole (rat'hōl), *n.* 1. A hole gnawed in woodwork, etc., by a rat or rats.—2. In *printing*, same as *pigeonhole*, 6.

ratholite (rath'ō-līt), *n.* Same as *pectolite*.

rathripe (ra*th*'rīp), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **rathripe*, < AS. *rædrīpe, hrædrīpe*, early ripe, < *hræth*, quick, + *ripe*, ripe: see *rath*[1] and *ripe*. Cf. *rareripe*.]
I. *a.* Early ripe; ripe before the season; rareripe. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Such as delight in *rathripe* fruits. *Fuller.*

Rathripe barley, barley derived from a long succession of crops on warm gravelly soil, so that it ripens earlier than common barley under different circumstances.

II. *n.* A rareripe. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

ratifiat, ratifiet, *n.* Obsolete forms of *ratafia*.

ratification (rat″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ratificacion*, < OF. *ratification, ratificacion*, F. *ratification* = Pr. *ratification* = Sp. *ratificacion* = Pg. *ratificação* = It. *ratificazione*, < ML. *ratificatio(n-)*, < *ratificare*, ratify: see *ratify*.] 1. The act of ratifying; the act by which a competent authority gives sanction and validity to something done by another; also, the state of being ratified; confirmation: as, the *ratification* of a treaty, or of a contract or promise.

The kyng of England sent Sir Nicholas Carew, knight, master of his horses, and Doctor Sampson, to Bononie, for the *ratificacion* of the league concluded at Cambray.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 21.

It was argued by Monroe, Gerry, Howel, Ellery, and myself that by the modern usage of Europe the *ratification* was considered as the act which gave validity to a treaty, until which it was not obligatory.
Jefferson, Autobiography, p. 46.

2. In *law*, the adoption by a person, as binding upon himself, of an act previously done in his name or on his behalf, or in such relation that he may claim it as done for his benefit, although done under such circumstances as would not bind him except by his subsequent consent, as in the case of an act done by a stranger having at the same time no authority to act as his agent, or by an agent not having adequate authority to do the act. Intention to ratify is not necessary in order to constitute a ratification, for an acceptance of the results of the act may itself be conclusive upon the party. But a knowledge of all the material circumstances is usually necessary in order to make a ratification binding.—**Ratification by a wife**, in *Scots law*, a declaration on oath made by a wife in presence of a justice of the peace (her husband being absent) that a deed she has executed has been made freely, and that she has not been induced to make it by her husband through force or fear.—**Ratification meeting**, in the United States, a political meeting called for the purpose of expressing approval of the nominations made by a political party, and of creating enthusiasm for their support.

ratifier (rat'i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which ratifies or sanctions.

Antiquity forgot, custom not known,
The *ratifiers* and props of every word.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 105.

ratify (rat'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ratified*, ppr. *ratifying*. [< OF. *ratefier*, F. *ratifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *ratificar* = It. *ratificare*, < ML. *ratificare*, confirm, ratify, < L. *ratus*, fixed, settled, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *rate*[2] and *-fy*.] 1. To confirm; establish; settle conclusively or authoritatively; make certain or lasting.

We have *ratified* to them the borders of Judea.
1 Mac. xi. 34.

Covenants will be *ratified* and confirmed, as it were by the Stygian oath. *Bacon*, Political Fables, ii., Expl.

Shaking hands with emphasis, . . . as if they were *ratifying* some solemn league and covenant.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xvii.

2. To validate by some formal act of approval; accept and sanction, as something done by an agent or a representative; confirm as a valid act or procedure.

This Accord and final Peace signed by both Kings was *ratified* by their two eldest Sons.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 125.

A solemn compact let us *ratify*,
And witness ev'ry power that rules the sky.
Pope, Odyssey, xiv.

The unfortunate king, unable to make even a protest for the rights of his son, was prevailed on to *ratify* the agreement. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 677.

Ratifying convention, a convention held for the purpose of ratifying certain measures, acts, etc.: specifically used in United States politics of the conventions held by the several States of the American Union for the purpose of ratifying the Federal Constitution of 1787.

ratihabition† (rat'i-hā-bish'on), *n.* [= Sp. *ratihabicion* = Pg. *ratihabição* = It. *ratiabizione*, < LL. *ratihabitio(n-)*, ratification at law, < L. *ratus*, fixed, settled (see *rate*[2]), + *habere*, have: see *habit.*] Approval, as of something done or to be done; precedent or subsequent consent; sanction; confirmation of authority or of action.

In matters criminal *ratihabition*, or approving of the act, does always make the approver guilty. *Jer. Taylor.*

To assure their full powers, they had letters of commission or of *ratihabition*, or powers of attorney, such as were usually furnished to proctors or representative officers.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 747.

rating[1] (rā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rate*[1], *v.*] A scolding.

rating[2] (rā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rate*[2], *v.*] 1. A fixing of rates; proportionate distribution as to charge or compensation; determination of relative values or rights.

The loss by any railway company of its whole share of this traffic, in consequence of being crippled in competition by regulations as to *rating*.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 78.

The following table of *ratings* and of the number pensioned at each rate shows how the allowance is distributed among invalid survivors. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 636.

2. Classification according to grade or rank; determination of relative standing; hence, rank or grade. The rating of men in the navy signifies the grade in which they are rated or entered in the ship's books. The rating of ships is the division into grades (see *rate*[2], *n.*, 8) by which the complement of officers and certain allowances are determined.

ratio (rā'shiō), *n.* [< L. *ratio*, a reckoning, account, calculation, relation, reference, reason, etc., < *reri*, pp. *ratus*, think, deem, estimate: see *rate*[2], and cf. *ration* and *reason*, from the same L. noun.] 1. The relation between two similar magnitudes in respect to quantity; the relation between two similar quantities in respect to how many times one makes so many times the other. There is no intelligible difference between a ratio and a quotient of similar quantities; they are simply two modes of expression connected with different associations. But it was contrary to the old usage to speak of a ratio as a quantity—a usage leading to intolerable complications. Thus, instead of saying that the momentum of a moving particle is the product of its mass into its velocity—a mode of expression both convenient and philosophical—the older writers say that the moments of two particles are in the compound ratio of their masses and velocities. This language, which betrays several errors of logic, is now disused; although some writers still persist in making numbers the only subjects of addition and multiplication. By mathematicians *ratio* is now conceived and spoken of as synonymous with *quotient*.

The numbers which specify a strain are mere *ratios*, and are therefore independent of units.
J. D. Everett, Units and Physical Constants, p. 45.

2. Proportion of relations or conditions; coincident agreement or variation; correspondence in rate; equivalence of relative movement or change.

There has been a constant *ratio* kept between the stringency of mercantile restraints and the stringency of other restraints. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 327.

3. Reason; cause: often used as a Latin word in current Latin phrases.

In this consists the *ratio* and essential ground of the gospel doctrine. *Waterland.*

4. In *musical acoustics*, the relation between the vibration-numbers of two tones. It is the physical or mathematical representation of the interval between them.—5. In *civil law*, an account; a cause, or the giving of judgment therein.—**Alternate ratio**, the ratio of the first to the third or the second to the fourth term of a proportion.—**Anharmonic ratio.** See *anharmonic*.—**Arithmetical ratio.** See *arithmetical*.—**Change-ratio.** See *change*.—**Composition of ratios**, the uniting of two or more simple ratios into one, by taking the product of the antecedents and the product of the consequents.—**Compound ratio.** See *compound*[1].—**Consequent of a ratio.** See *consequent*.—**Direct ratio.** (*a*) A ratio not inverse. (*b*) Loosely, a direct and simple ratio: as, the weights of bodies are in the *direct ratio* of their masses—that is, the weight of one is to that of another as the mass of the former is to that of the latter. Also *direct proportion*.—**Direction ratio, duple ratio.** See the qualifying words.—**Dissimilar ratios**, unequal quotients.—**Division of a ratio.** See *division*.—**Duplicate ratio**, a ratio of squares. The old writers, instead of saying that the distance passed over by a falling body is proportional to the square of the time, say that the spaces are in the *duplicate ratios* of the times.—**Inverse or reciprocal ratio**, in *math.*, the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities.—**Irrational ratio**, a ratio of surds.—**Measure of a ratio.** See *measure*.—**Mixed ratio.** See *mixed*[1].—**Modular ratio.** See *modular*.—**Multiplicate ratio**, a ratio of powers.—**Oxygen ratio**, in *mineral.*, the ratio between the number of oxygen

atoms belonging to the different groups of acidic or basic compounds in the composition of a mineral. The oxygen ratio of silica, sesquioxid, and protoxid in garnet is 2 : 1 : 1. —**Pedal ratio**, in *anc. pros.*, the proportion of the number of times in the arsis to that in the thesis, or vice versa. The pedal ratio (λόγος ποδικός) is usually either *equal* or *isorrhythmic ratio* (1 : 1), *diplasic* or *double ratio* (1 : 2), or *hemiolic ratio* (2 : 3 = 1 : 1½). Besides these three, the ordinary pedal ratios, two others were anciently recognized—the *triplasic* or *triple ratio* (1 : 3), and the *epitritic ratio* (3 : 4 = 1 : 1⅓). The dochmius, regarded as a single foot, had a pedal ratio different from all these (3 : 5; ⏑ – | – ⏑ –). Isorrhythmic, diplasic, hemiolic, triplasic, epitritic, and dochmiac feet are feet having the pedal ratios just named. See *foot*, 11, *irrational*, *rhythm*.—**Prime and ultimate ratios**, phrases first introduced, at least in a system, by Newton, who preferred them to the terms suggested by his own method of fluxions. The method of prime and ultimate ratios is a method of calculation which may be considered as an extension of the ancient method of exhaustions. It may be thus explained: let there be two variable quantities constantly approaching each other in value, so that their ratio or quotient continually approaches to unity, and at last differs from unity by less than any assignable quantity; the ultimate ratio of these two quantities is said to be a ratio of equality. In general, when different variable quantities respectively and simultaneously approach other quantities, considered as invariable, so that the differences between the variable and the invariable quantities become at the same time less than any assignable quantity, the ultimate ratios of the variables are the ratios of the invariable quantities or limits to which they continually and simultaneously approach. They are called *prime ratios* or *ultimate ratios* according as the ratios of the variables are considered as receding from or approaching to the ratios of the limits. The first section of Newton's "Principia" contains the development of prime and ultimate ratios, with various propositions.—**Progression with *n* ratios**. See *progression*.—**Quadruple ratio**, the ratio of 4 to 1.—**Quadruplicate ratio**, a ratio of fourth powers.—**Quintuple ratio**, the ratio of 5 to 1.—**Ratio cognoscendi** (L.), a reason.—**Ratio decidendi** (L.), in *law*, the ground or reason on which a judicial decision is conceived as proceeding. The effect of such a decision as a precedent or evidence of the law is largely dependent on the ratio decidendi, which is usually indicated in the opinions of the court, but often obscurely or with conflict; hence what was the ratio decidendi is often a question for commentators and text-writers.—**Ratio essendi** (L.), a cause.—**Rational ratio**, a ratio between rational quantities.—**Ratio of equality**. See *equality*.—**Ratio of exchange**, in *polit. econ.*, the proportion in which a given quantity of one commodity may be exchanged for a given quantity of another, especially when the commodities correspond in form and mode of measurement: as, the *ratio of exchange* between gold and silver, or between wheat and barley.

When I proposed in the first edition of this book to use *Ratio of Exchange* instead of the word value, the expression had been so little if at all employed by English Economists that it amounted to an innovation. . . . Yet *ratio* is unquestionably the correct scientific term, and the only term which is strictly and entirely correct.
W. S. Jevons, Theory of Polit. Econ., p. 89.

Ratio of greater (or **lesser**) **inequality**, the ratio of a greater quantity to a lesser one (or of a lesser to a greater).—**Ratio of similitude**, in *geom.*, the ratio between corresponding dimensions of similar figures. See *homothetic*.—**Ratio sufficiens** (L.). Same as *sufficient reason* (which see, under *reason*).—**Reciprocal ratio**. Same as *inverse ratio*.—**Simple ratio**. (*a*) A ratio between first powers. (*b*) A ratio not compound.—**Subduple ratio**. See *duple*.—**Subduplicate ratio**, an inverse ratio of squares (*sub* in all names of ratio indicating the inversion of the ratio): as, the gravity of two equal masses is in the *subduplicate ratio* of their distances from the gravitating center.—**Submultiple ratio**, the ratio which exists between an aliquot part of any number or quantity and the number or quantity itself: thus, the ratio of 3 to 21 is submultiple, 21 being a multiple of 3.—**To cut a line in extreme and mean ratio**. See *extreme*.—**Triple ratio**, the ratio of 3 to 1.

ratiocinant (rash-i-os'i-nant), *a.* [< L. *ratiocinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ratiocinari*, reason: see *ratiocinate*.] Reasoning.—**Ratiocinant reason**. See *reason*.

ratiocinate (rash-i-os'i-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ratiocinated*, ppr. *ratiocinating*. [< L. *ratiocinatus*, pp. of *ratiocinari* (> It. *raziocinare* = Sp. Pg. *raciocinar* = F. *ratiocincr*), reckon, compute, calculate, consider, deliberate, meditate, reason, argue (cf. *ratiocinium*, a reckoning, a computation, > It. *raziocinio* = Sp. Pg. *raciocinio*, reasoning), < *ratio(n-)*, reckoning, reason: see *ratio*, *reason*.] To reason; from two judgments to infer a third. The word usually implies an elaborate deductive operation.

ratiocinate (rash-i-os'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *ratiocinatus*, pp. of *ratiocinari*, reason: see the verb.] Reasoned about.—**Ratiocinate reason**. See *reason*.

ratiocination (rash-i-os-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< F. *ratiocination* = Pr. *raciocinacio* = Sp. *raciocinacion* = Pg. *raciocinação* (cf. It. *raziocinamento*, *raziocinio*, reasoning), < L. *ratiocinatio(n-)*, reasoning, argumentation, a syllogism, < *ratiocinari*, pp. *ratiocinatus*, reason: see *ratiocinate*.] 1. The mental process of passing from the cognition of premises to the cognition of the conclusion; reasoning. Most writers make *ratiocination* synonymous with *reasoning*. J. S. Mill and others hold that the word is usually limited to necessary reasoning. The Latin word is especially applied by Cicero to probable reasoning.

The great instrument that this work [spiritual meditation] is done by is *ratiocination*, reasoning the case with yourselves, discourse of mind, cogitation, or thinking; or, if you will, call it consideration.
Baxter, Saints' Rest, iv. 8.

The schoolmen make a third act of the mind, which they call *ratiocination*, and we may stile it the generation of a judgement from others actually in our understanding.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. i. 11.

Ratiocination is the great principle of order in thinking; it reduces a chaos into harmony; it catalogues the accumulations of knowledge; it maps out for us the relations of its separate departments; it puts us in the way to correct its own mistakes.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 273.

2. A mental product and object consisting of premises and a conclusion drawn from them; inference; an argumentation.

Can any kind of *ratiocination* allow Christ all the marks of the Messiah, and yet deny him to be the Messiah?
South.

Ratiocination denotes properly the process, but, improperly, also the product of reasoning.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xv.

= **Syn.** *Reasoning*, etc. See *inference*.

ratiocinative (rash-i-os'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *ratiocinatif*, < L. *ratiocinativus*, of or belonging to reasoning, syllogistic, argumentative, < *ratiocinari*, reason: see *ratiocinate*.] Of the nature of reasoning; pertaining to or connected with the act of reasoning. The word is misused by some modern writers. See *ratiocination*, 2.

The conclusion is attained quasi per saltum, and without any thing of *ratiocinative* process.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 51.

The *ratiocinative* meditativeness of his character.
Coleridge.

Again, it not unfrequently happens that, while the keenness of the *ratiocinative* faculty enables a man to see the ultimate result of a complicated problem in a moment, it takes years for him to embrace it as a truth, and to recognize it as an item in the circle of his knowledge.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 150.

ratiocinatory (rash-i-os'i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *ratiocinate* + *-ory*.] Same as *ratiocinative*. [Rare.]

ration (rā'shon or rash'on), *n.* [< F. *ration* = Sp. *racion* = Pg. *ração*, *reção* = It. *razione*, a ration, a rate or allowance, < L. *ratio(n-)*, a calculation, reckoning, hence in ML. a computed share or allowance of food: see *ratio*, *reason* (which are doublets of *ration*), and cf. *rate*².] 1. An allowance of means of subsistence for a fixed period of time; specifically, in the army and navy, an allotment or apportionment of provisions for daily consumption to each officer and man, or of forage for each horse. Officers' rations are generally commuted for a money payment at a prescribed rate; and soldiers' and sailors' rations may be partly or wholly commuted under some circumstances.

2. Any stated or fixed amount or quantity dealt out; an allowance or allotment.

At this rate [two years and a half for three vowels], to master the whole alphabet, consonants and all, would be a task fitter for the centurial adolescence of Methuselah than for our less liberal *ration* of years.
Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.

ration (rā'shon or rash'on), *v. t.* [< *ration*, *n.*] 1. To supply with rations; provision.

It had now become evident that the army could not be *rationed* by a wagon train over the single narrow and almost impassable road between Milliken's Bend and Perkins' plantation. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 471.

2. To divide into rations; distribute or apportion in rations. [Rare.]

The presence of hunger began; they began to *ration* out the bread. *The Nation*, March 9, 1871, p. 160.

rationability (rash'on-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *racionabilidad* = Pg. *racionabilidade* = It. *razionabilità*, < LL. *rationabilita(t-)s*, < *rationabilis*, reasonable: see *rationable*.] The possession of reason, as the distinctive attribute of man.

Rationability, being but a faculty or specifical quality, is a substantial part of a man, because it is a part of his definition, or his essential difference.
Bramhall, ii. 24. (*Davies*.)

rationable (rash'on-a-bl), *a.* [= OF. *rationable* = Sp. *racionable* = Pg. *racionavel* = It. *raziomabile*, < LL. *rationabilis*, reasonable, rational, < L. *ratio(n-)*, reason: see *reason*.] Reasonable, as an agent or an act.

She was, I take it, on this matter not quite *rationable*.
Miss Edgeworth, Belinda, xxvi.

rational (rash'on-al), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < OF. *rationel*, *rational*, F. *rationnel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *racional* = It. *razionale*, < L. *rationalis*, of or belonging to reason, rational, reasonable, < *ratio(n-)*, reason: see *ratio*, *ration*, *reason*. II. *n.* < OF. *rational*, < ML. *rationale*, a pontifical stole, a pallium, an ornament worn over the chasuble, neut. of L. *rationalis*, rational: see I.] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or springing from the reason, in the sense of the highest faculty of cognition.

He confesses a *rational* sovrantie of soule, and freedom of will in every man. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

Devout from constitution rather than from *rational* conviction. *Macaulay*, Essays, History, p. 394.

Contradiction . . . must be absurd when it is regarded as fixed, and *rational* when it is regarded as superable.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. clxxviii.

2. Endowed with reason, in the sense of that faculty which distinguishes man from the brutes: as, man is a *rational* animal.

It is our glory and happiness to have a *rational* nature.
Law.

Are these men *rational*, or are not the apes of Borneo more wise? *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, let. x.

He [man] is *rational* and moral according to the organic internal conformation of his mind.
Swedenborg, Christian Psychol. (tr. by Gorman), p. 72.

There has been an idea of good, suggested by the consciousness of unfulfilled possibilities of the *rational* nature common to all men.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 207.

3. Conformable to the precepts of reason, especially of the practical reason; reasonable; wise.

You are one
Of the deepest politics I ever met,
And the most subtly *rational*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

He had his Humour as other Men, but certainly he was a solid *rational* Man. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 17.

His bounties are more *rational* and moderate than before. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

4. In *arith.* and *alg.*: (*a*) Expressible in finite terms: applied to expressions in which no extraction of a root is left, or, at least, none such indicated which cannot be actually performed by known processes. The contraries of these are called *surd* or *irrational* quantities. Thus 2, 12½, $\frac{3}{5}$, are rational quantities, and $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt[3]{4}$, etc., are irrational or surd quantities, because their values can only be approximately and not accurately assigned. (*b*) In Euclid's "Elements" and commentaries, etc., on that work, commensurable with a given line. In senses (*a*) and (*b*) *rational* (Latin *rationalis*) translates Greek ῥητος, expressible. It may be remarked that some inconvenience arises from the fact that words derived from Latin *ratio*, originally signifying an account, are used to translate words connected with Greek λόγος, whose original meaning (a word) is entirely different.

5. In *anc. pros.*, capable of measurement in terms of the metrical unit (semeion or mora). A *rational time* (χρόνος ῥητός) is a time divisible by this unit without remainder. Thus, disemic times (times of two semeia) are rational, while irrational times (χρόνοι ἄλογοι) can be expressed only by fractions (as ⅔, 1⅓, 2⅓, 2⅔) of a semeion.—**Geometrically rational**, algebraic.—**Rational and integral function**. See *function*.—**Rational certainty, cognition, cosmology**. See the nouns.—**Rational class of functions**, a class which is relative to a group of operations produced by combinations of additions, subtractions, multiplications, and divisions.—**Rational composition**, in *logic*: (*a*) The composition of elements which only differ as viewed by the mind, and not as they exist, as the composition of essence and existence, of being and relation, etc. (*b*) The union of several objects so far as they are brought together into or under one concept.—**Rational derivative**. See *derivative*.—**Rational formula**. See *chemical formula*, under *chemical*.—**Rational fraction, function**. See the nouns.—**Rational horizon**. (*a*) The astronomical horizon. (*b*) The limits of rational knowledge.—**Rational inference**, a ratiocinative inference or syllogism.—**Rational instinct**, an innate idea, or natural belief.—**Rational knowledge**. (*a*) Knowledge of an object through its cause or causes.

The knowledge why or how a thing is is termed the knowledge of the cause; philosophical, scientific, *rational knowledge*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., iii.

(*b*) Knowledge springing directly or indirectly from reason, and not from experience.—**Rational mechanics**, the science which establishes and puts into shape the laws of motion.—**Rational number**, a number expressible as an ordinary fraction, in contradistinction to a continued fraction.—**Rational power, proposition, ratio**, etc. See the nouns.—**Rational psychology**. See *psychology*.—**Rational theology**, theology so far as drawn from a priori ideas.—**Rational transformation**, the transformation of a geometrical continuum into another, so as to make a one-to-one correspondence between the points of the two, except for a finite number of exceptional points.—**Syn.** *Rational*, *Reasonable*, sensible, enlightened, discreet, intelligent, sane, sound. The first two words are somewhat different, according as they refer to persons or things. As to persons, *rational* is the more speculative, *reasonable* the more practical term; *rational* means possessing the faculty of reason, while *reasonable* means exercising reason in its broader sense, in opposition to *unreasonable*—that is, guided by prejudice, fancy, etc. In fever the patient may become *irrational* and give *irrational* answers; when he is *rational* he may through weakness and fretfulness make *unreasonable* demands of his physician. As to things, the distinction continues between the narrower and the broader senses: a *rational* proposition is one that might proceed from a *rational* mind; a *reasonable* proposition is one that is marked by common sense and fairness. It is *irrational* to look for a coal-mine in a granite-ledge; it is *unreasonable* to expect good work for poor pay. See *absurd*.

II. *n.* 1. A quiddity; a universal; a nature. Thus, in the first quotation "the world of *rationals*" is the rational world, the system of general or possible entities. The conception is Platonic.

He, the great Father, kindled at one flame
The world of *rationals*. *Young*, Night Thoughts, iv.

This absolute end, prescribed by Reason necessarily and a priori, which is for all rational beings as such, can be nothing but Reason itself, or the Universe of *Rationals*.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 362.

2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) The breastplate of the Jewish high-priest. The name *rational* for the Jewish high-priest's breastplate (Hebrew *chôshen*, an 'ornament,' according to others a 'pouch' or 'receptacle') comes from the Latin *rationale*, a mistaken translation in the Vulgate of the word λόγιον or λογεῖον in the Septuagint, etc., meaning an 'oracle' or 'oracular instrument,' with allusion to the consultation of the Urim and Thummim. Hence—(*b*) A square plate of gold, silver, or embroidery, either jeweled or enameled, formerly worn on the breast over the chasuble by bishops during the celebration of mass. Also *pectoral* and *rationale* in both senses.

But upon the English chasuble there was to be seen, more or less often, up to the fourteenth century, an appendage, the *rational*, as beautiful as becoming, which is never found adorning the same Anglo-Saxon vesture.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 363.

rationale (rash-ọ-nā′lē), *n.* [L., neut. sing. of *rationalis*, of or belonging to reason, rational: see *rational*.] 1. The rational basis or motive of something; that which accounts for or explains the existence of something; reason for being.

The *rationale* of your scheme is just:
"Pay toll here, there pursue your pleasure free."
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 292.

Thoroughly to realize the truth that with the mind as with the body the ornamental precedes the useful, it is needful to glance at its *rationale*.
H. Spencer, Education, p. 25.

2. A rational explanation or statement of reasons; an argumentative or theoretical account; a reasoned exposition.

I admire that there is not a *rationale* to regulate such trifling accidents, which consume much time, and is a reproch to the gravity of so greate an assembly of sober men.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 23, 1666.

Since the religion of one seems madness unto another, to afford an account or *rationale* of old rites requires no rigid reader. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

Theological dogma is nothing in the world but a *rationale* of the relations in which God places Himself towards us in the very act of revealing Himself.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 345.

3. Same as *rational*, 2.

rationalisation, rationalise, etc. See *rationalization*, etc.

rationalism (rash′ọn-ạl-izm), *n.* [= F. *rationalisme* = Sp. Pg. *racionalismo* = It. *razionalismo* = G. *rationalismus;* as *rational* + *-ism.*] 1. In general, adherence to the supremacy of reason in matters of belief or conduct, in contradistinction to the submission of reason to authority; thinking for one's self.

From the infinite variability of opinion our great writers deduced the necessity of toleration in the place of persecution and of *rationalism* in place of obedience to authority. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, ii. ¶ 4.

2. In *theol.*: (*a*) In general, the subjection of religious doctrine and Scriptural interpretation to the test of human reason or understanding; the rejection of dogmatic authority as against reason or conscience; rational latitude of religious thought or belief.

What seemed most to protect the dogma of the Church from depravation really left it without defence against the scholastic *rationalism*. *Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 25.

(*b*) More specifically, as used with reference to the modern school or party of rationalists, that system of doctrine which, in its extreme form, denies the existence of any authoritative and supernatural revelation, and maintains that the human reason is of itself, and unaided by special divine inspiration, adequate to ascertain all attainable religious truth. As a theological system rationalism regards the reason as the sole, final, and adequate arbiter of all religious questions, and is thus opposed to *mysticism*, which maintains the existence in man of a spiritual power transcending observation and the reasoning faculty. As a doctrinal system, it includes the doctrines founded upon rationalistic philosophy as a postulate, and embraces a denial of the authority of the Scripture and the supernatural origin of Christianity, but maintains as at least probable opinions the existence of a God and the immortality of the soul, and as indisputable facts the great principles of the moral law. As an interpretation of Scripture, it holds that the Scriptures themselves, rightly interpreted, corroborate rationalism, and thus it eliminates from them all supernatural elements. The term is, however, one of somewhat vague import, and is used with various modified meanings in modern polemical theology.

3. In *metaph.*, the doctrine of a priori cognitions; the doctrine that knowledge is not all produced by the action of outward things upon the senses, but partly arises from the natural adaptation of the mind to think things that are true.

The form of *Rationalism* which is now in the ascendant resembles the theory of natural evolution in this, that as the latter finds the race more real than the individual, and the individual to exist only in the race, so the former looks upon the individual reason as but a finite manifestation of the universal reason.
W. R. Sorley, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 18.

rationalist (rash′ọn-ạl-ist), *n.* [= F. *rationaliste* = Sp. Pg. *racionalista* = It. *razionalista* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *rationalist;* as *rational* + *-ist.*] 1. One who follows reason and not authority in thought or speculation; a believer in the supremacy of reason over prescription or precedent.

There is a new sect sprung up among them, and these are the *rationalists;* and what their reason dictates them in church or state stands for good, until they be convinced with better. *Clarendon*, State Papers, II. xi., Introd.

2. In *theol.*, one who applies rational criticism to the claims of supernatural authority or revelation; specifically, one of a school or party, originating in Germany in the eighteenth century, who maintain as an ultimate conclusion that the human reason is of itself, and unaided by special divine inspiration, adequate to ascertain all attainable truth, and who accordingly, in interpretation of the Scripture, regards it as only an illustration and affirmation, not as a divine revelation, of truth. See *rationalism*, 2 (*b*).—3. A believer in metaphysical rationalism.

rationalistic (rash″ọn-ạ-lis′tik), *a.* [< *rationalist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to rationalists or rationalism; conformable to or characterized by rationalism: as, *rationalistic* opinions; a *rationalistic* interpretation.

From the publication of the essays of Montaigne we may date the influence of that gifted and ever enlarging *rationalistic* school who gradually effected the destruction of the belief in witchcraft. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 114.

Rationalistic Monarchians. See *Monarchian*.

rationalistical (rash″ọn-ạ-lis′ti-kạl), *a.* [< *rationalistic* + *-al.*] Same as *rationalistic*.

rationalistically (rash″ọn-ạ-lis′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a rationalistic manner.

rationality (rash-ọ-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *rationalité* = Sp. *racionalidad* = Pg. *racionalidade* = It. *razionalità*, < LL. *rationalita(t-)s*, reasonableness, rationality, < L. *rationalis*, reasonable: see *rational.*] 1. The rational faculty; the power of reasoning; possession of reason; intelligence.

God has made *rationality* the common portion of mankind. *Dr. H. More.*

Yea, the highest and most improved parts of *rationality* are frequently caught in the entanglements of a tenacious imagination, and submit to its obstinate but delusory dictamens. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xi.

2. The character of being rational; accordance with reason; reasonableness; congruity; fitness.

Well directed intentions, whose *rationalities* will not bear a rigid examination. *Sir T. Browne.*

"It may do good, and it can do no harm," is the plea for many actions which have scarcely more *rationality* than worship of a painted stone.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., App. A.

3. The exercise, result, or manifestation of reason; rational principle, motive, or causation; basis in reason.

An essay on the "*Rationality* of History," . . . in which history is represented as a "struggle towards rational freedom." *H. Sidgwick*, Mind, XIII. 406.

The solid black vote, cast, we said, without *rationality* at the behest of a few scoundrels. *The Century*, XXX. 676.

rationalization (rash″ọn-ạl-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *rationalize* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of rationalizing; a making rational or intelligible; subjection to rational tests or principles.

Lysons argues very strongly in favour of the famous story of "Whittington and his Cat," and rejects the *rationalization* which explains the legend by supposing Whittington's fortunes to have been made in the voyages of a mediæval cat or merchant-vessel. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 556.

2. In *alg.*, the process of clearing an equation from radical signs.

Also spelled *rationalisation*.

rationalize (rash′ọn-ạl-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rationalized*, ppr. *rationalizing*. [< F. *rationaliser;* as *rational* + *-ize.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make conformable to reason; give rationality to; cause to be or to appear reasonable or intelligible.

Eusebius tells us that religion was divided by the Romans into three parts: the mythology, or legends that had descended from the poets; the interpretations or theories by which the philosophers endeavoured to *rationalise*, filter, or explain away these legends; and the ritual or official religious observances. *Lecky*, European Morals, I. 429.

When life has been duly *rationalized* by science, it will be seen that among a man's duties care of the body is imperative. *H. Spencer*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 857.

The faculties of the mind have been *rationalized* into functions of the mind; so many sorts of operations, classified as observation demands.
Hodgson, Phil. of Reflection, II. 247.

2. To subject to the test of reason; explain or interpret by rational principles; treat in the manner of a rationalist: as, to *rationalize* religion or the Scriptures.—3. In *alg.*, to free from radical signs.

II. *intrans.* To think for one's self; employ the reason as a supreme test; argue or speculate upon the basis of rationality or rationalism; act as a rationalist.

If they [certain theologians] *rationalize* as the remarkable school of Cambridge Platonists *rationalised*, it is with a sincere belief that they are only bringing out the full meaning of the doctrine which they expound.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, ii. ¶ 60.

To *rationalize* meant to apply the canons of our limited enlightenment to the unlimited ranges of actuality.
W. Wallace, Logic of Hegel, Prolegomena, vi.

order to know, in any wide and large sense, we must *rationalize*.
Henry Calderwood, New Princeton Rev., III. 23.

Also spelled *rationalise*.

rationalizer (rash′ọn-ạl-ī-zėr), *n.* One who rationalizes, or practises the methods of the rationalists; one who tests doctrines, principles, etc., by the light of abstract reason, or who employs reason alone in interpretation or explanation. Also spelled *rationaliser*.

Like many other *rationalizers*, he [Thomas Burnet] fancied himself to be confirming instead of weakening Scriptural authority. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, i. ¶ 8.

rationally (rash′ọn-ạl-i), *adv.* In a rational manner; in consistency with reason; reasonably: as, to speak *rationally;* to behave *rationally*.

rationalness (rash′ọn-ạl-nes), *n.* The state of being rational, or consistent with reason.

rationary (rash′ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *rationnaire*, one who receives rations, one who receives a salary, < ML. *rationarius*, relating to accounts, an accountant, < L. *ratio(n-)*, a reckoning, an account, ML. allowance: see *ration.*] Of or pertaining to accounts. [Rare.]

ration-money (rā′shọn-mun″i), *n.* Money paid as commutation for rations.

Ratitæ (rā-tī′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *Aves*, birds) of *ratitus:* see *ratite.*] One of the prime divisions of birds, including the ostriches, cassowaries, emus, and kiwis; the group of struthious birds, as contrasted with *Carinatæ*, to which all other existing birds belong. The *Ratitæ* are flightless, with more or less rudimentary wings; the sternum is a flattened or concavo-convex buckler-like bone, without a keel, developing from paired lateral centers of ossification. Associated with this condition of the sternum is a special configuration of the scapular arch, the scapula and coracoid meeting at a very obtuse angle, or with nearly coincident axes, and clavicles being absent or defective. The bones of the palate are peculiarly arranged, the pterygoids articulating with the basisphenoid in a manner only paralleled in *Carinatæ* in the tinamous. The Cretaceous genus *Hesperornis* was ratite in sternal characters, but is excluded from *Ratitæ* by the possession of teeth. The families of living *Ratitæ* usually recognized are the *Struthionidæ*, *Rheidæ*, *Casuariidæ*, and *Apterygidæ;* the genera are *Struthio*, *Rhea*, *Casuarius* and *Dromæus*, and *Apteryx;* the species are few. The extinct New Zealand moas (*Dinornithidæ* and *Palapterygidæ*) and the Madagascar *Æpyornithidæ* are also *Ratitæ*. The name was introduced by B. Merrem in 1813; it passed almost unnoticed for some years, but has lately come into almost universal use.

ratitate (rat′i-tāt), *a.* [< *ratite* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *ratite*. [Rare.]

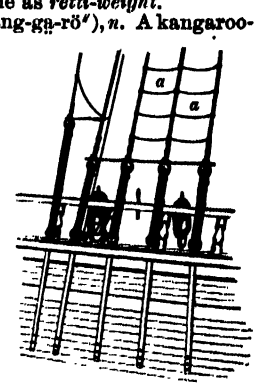
ratite (rā′tīt), *a.* [< NL. *ratitus*, < L. *ratitus*, marked with the figure of a raft, < *ratis*, a raft.] Raft-breasted, as a bird; having a flat breastbone or sternum with no keel; having no keel, as a breast-bone; ecarinate; of or pertaining to the *Ratitæ*.

ratiuncle (rā-shi-ung′kūl), *n.* [< NL. **ratiuncula*, dim. of L. *ratio(n-)*, a ratio: see *ratio.*] A ratio very near unity.

rati-weight, *n.* Same as *retti-weight*.

rat-kangaroo (rat′kang-gạ-rö′), *n.* A kangaroo-rat; any species of *Hypsiprymnus*. See cut under *kangaroo-rat*.

ratline, ratlin (rat′-lin), *n.* [Also corruptly *ratling, ratting;* formerly also *rare-line;* appar. < *rat*[1] + *line*[2] (corrupted to *rare-line*, as if 'thin line'?); a seamen's jocular name, as if forming ladders for the rats to climb by. Cf. D. *weeflijn*, ratline, lit. 'web-line.'] *Naut.*,



Ratlines (*a*, *a*).

one of a series of small ropes or lines which traverse the shrouds horizontally, thus forming the steps of ladders for going aloft.—**Sheer ratline**, every fifth ratline, which is extended to the swifter and after shroud.

ratline-stuff (rat'lin-stuf), *n.* *Naut.*, small tarred rope, of from 12 to 24 threads, from which ratlines are made.

ratling (rat'ling), *n.* A corruption of *ratline*.

ratmara (rat'mą-rą), *n.* [Native name.] An East Indian lichen, used in dyeing.

rat-mole (rat'mōl), *n.* Same as *mole-rat*.

ratont, *n.* An obsolete form of *ratten*.

ratoner†, *n.* See *rattener*.

Ratonia (rą-tō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL.] A former genus of *Sapindaceæ*, now referred to *Matayba*. See *bastard mahogany*, under *mahogany*.

ratoon (ra-tön'), *n.* [Also *rattoon*; = Sp. *retoño*, a new sprout or shoot (> *retoñar*, sprout anew, put forth shoots again), < Hind. *ratun*, a second crop of sugar-cane from the same roots.] 1. A sprout or shoot springing up from the root of a plant after it has been cropped; especially, a new shoot from the root of a sugar-cane that has been cut down. Compare *plant-cane*.

Plant canes generally take more lime than *ratoons* to cause the juices to granulate.
T. Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p. 344.

Next year [second crop] the cane sprouts from the stubble, and is called first *ratoons*. . . . The second year it sprouts again, and is called second *ratoons*.
The Century, XXXV. 111.

2. The heart-leaves in a tobacco-plant. *Imp. Dict.*

ratoon (ra-tön'), *v. i.* [= Sp. *retoñar*, sprout or spring up anew; from the noun: see *ratoon*, *n.*] To sprout or send up new shoots from the root after being cropped or cut down: said of the sugar-cane and some other plants.

The cocoa, cassavas, and sweet potatoes will *ratoon* in two or three years; the negro yams are a yearly crop, but the white yams will last in the ground for several years.
T. Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide, p. 317.

On the Upper Coast, above New Orleans, it is customary to let the stubble *ratoon* but once. In Cuba it often *ratoons* six successive years, but the cane becomes constantly more woody and poorer in saccharine matter.
The Century, XXXV. 111.

ratount, *n.* An obsolete form of *ratten*.

rat-pit (rat'pit), *n.* An inclosure in which rats are baited or killed. The object is to ascertain how many rats a dog can kill in a given time, or which of two or more dogs can kill them most rapidly.

rat-poison (rat'poi″zn), *n.* 1. Something used to poison rats with, as a preparation of arsenic. —2. A West African shrub, *Chailletia toxicaria*, whose seeds are used to destroy rats. The genus belongs to the *Chailletiaceæ*, a small order allied to the *Celastrineæ* and *Rhamnaceæ*. In the West Indies *Hamelia patens* is called *rat-poison*.

ratsbane (rats'bān), *n.* [< *rat's*, poss. of *rat*[1], + *bane*[1], as in *henbane*, etc.: see *bane*[1].] 1. Rat-poison. Arsenious acid is often so called.

Wherefore . . . you see by the example of the Romans that players are *ratsbane* to government of common-weales.
Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, 1., Iv. 1.

We live like vermin here, and eat up your cheese—
Your mouldy cheese that none but rats would bite at;
Therefore 'tis just that *ratsbane* should reward us.
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, iv. 3.

2. A plant, *Chailletia toxicaria*. See *rat-poison*, 2.

ratsbane (rats'bān), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ratsbaned*, ppr. *ratsbaning*. [< *ratsbane*, *n.*] To poison with ratsbane.

rat-snake (rat'snāk), *n.* A colubrine serpent of the genus *Ptyas*, *P. mucosus*, a native of India, Ceylon, etc., attaining a length of 7 feet, frequently entering houses. Some similar snakes are also called by the same name.

rat's-tail (rats'tāl), *n.* 1. Same as *rat-tail*.—2. A slender rib or tongue tapering to a point, used to reinforce or stiffen a bar, plate, or the like, as on the back of a silver spoon.

ratt†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rat*[1].

rat-tail (rat'tāl), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* In *farriery*: (*a*) An excrescence on a horse's leg, growing from the pastern to the shank. (*b*) A disease which causes the hair of a horse's tail to fall off; also, a horse's tail thus denuded of hair. Also *rat's-tail*.

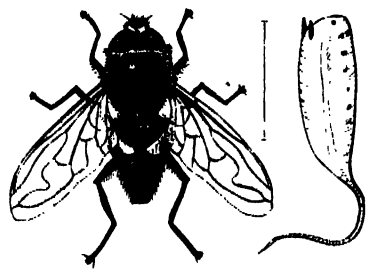
II. *a.* Same as *rat-tailed*.—**Rat-tail file, radish**, etc. See the nouns.—**Rat-tail maggot**. See under *rat-tailed*.

rattail (rat'tāl), *n.* 1. A fish of the genus *Macrurus*, as *M. fabricii* or *M. rupestris*; the onion-fish or grenadier. See cut under *Macrurus*.—2. A horse which has a tail bare or nearly bared of hair.—3. One of various plants having tail-like flower-spikes, as the common plantain and the ribwort plantain, and various grasses, including species of *Rottbœllia* in the United States and *Ischæmum laxum* (*Andropogon nervosus*) in Australia.

rat-tailed (rat'tāld), *a.* 1. Having a tail like a rat's; having a rat-tail, as a horse.

Here comes the wonderful one-hoss shay,
Drawn by a *rat-tailed*, ewe-necked bay.
O. W. Holmes, The Deacon's Masterpiece.

2. Like a rat's tail in shape.—**Rat-tailed kangaroo-rat**, *Hypsiprymnus murinus*, an Australian marsupial.—**Rat-tailed larva** or **maggot**, the larva of certain syrphid flies, ending in a long slender stigmatophorous



Rat-tailed Maggot and Fly of *Eristalis tenax*.
(Line shows natural size of fly.)

tail of two telescopic joints, forming an organ which enables the larva to breathe from the surface while lying hidden in mud, etc. The larva of *Eristalis tenax* is an example.—**Rat-tailed serpent**, *Bothrops lanceolatus*, a very venomous American pit-viper.—**Rat-tailed shrew**. See *shrew*.

rattan[1], *n.* See *ratten*.

rattan[2], *n.* and *v.* See *ratan*.

rattan[3] (ra-tan'), *n.* [Imitative; cf. F. *rataplan*, imitation of the sound of a drum; cf. also *rat-tat*.] The continuous beat or reverberation of a drum; rataplan; rat-a-tat. [Rare.]

They had not proceeded far, when their ears were saluted with the loud *rattan* of a drum. *W. H. Ainsworth.*

rattanas (rat'ą-nas), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of coarse sacking made in Madagascar and Mauritius.

rattany, *n.* See *ratany*.

rat-tat (rat-tat'), *n.* Same as *rat-a-tat*.

A breeze always blowing and playing *rat-tat*
With the bow of the ribbon round your hat.
Lowell, Appledore.

rat-tat-too (rat'tat-tö'), *n.* An intensified form of *rat-a-tat*.

The *rat-tat-too* of a drum was heard in the distance.
Philadelphia Times, Oct. 24, 1886.

ratteen (ra-tēn'), *n.* [Also *rateen*; = D. *ratijn* = G. Sw. Dan. *ratin*, < F. *ratine*, a kind of cloth, = Sp. Pg. *ratina* = It. *rattina*; origin uncertain; prob. (like F. *rate*, milt, spleen) so called from its loose cellular texture and likeness to a honeycomb, < LG. *rate*, honeycomb.] A kind of stuff, usually thick and resembling drugget or frieze: it is chiefly employed for linings.

ratten (rat'n), *n.* [Also *rattan*, *ratton*, *rattin*, *rotten*, *rotton*; < ME. *raton*, *ratoun*, *ratone*, < OF. (and F.) *raton*, a rat, = Sp. *raton*, a mouse, < ML. *rato(n-)*, a rat: see *rat*[1]. Cf. *kitten* as related to *cat*.] A rat. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Thanne ran ther a route of *ratones*, as it were,
And smale mys with hem mo than a thousand.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 165.

I comawnde alle the *ratons* that are here abowte,
That non dwelle in this place with-inne ne with-owte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 23.

The bald *rattons*
Had eaten his yellow hair.
Young Bekie (Child's Ballads, IV. 11).

"A Yorkshire burr," he affirmed, "was as much better than a Cockney's lisp as a bull's bellow than a *rattan's* squeak." *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, p. 64.

ratten (rat'n), *v. t.* [< *ratten*, *n.* Cf. *rat*[1], *v.*] To play mischievous tricks upon, as an obnoxious person, for the purpose of coercion or intimidation. The members of a trades-union ratten a fellow-workman who refuses to join the union, to obey its behests, or to pay his dues, by secretly removing or breaking his tools or machinery, spoiling his materials, or the like, and ironically ascribing the mischief to rats. The practice was at one time prevalent in some of the manufacturing districts of Great Britain.

For enforcing payment of entrance-fees, contributions towards paying the fermes (dues), as well as of fines, the Craft-Gilds made use of the very means so much talked of in the case of the Sheffield Trade-Unions, namely *rattening*: that is, they took away the tools of their debtors.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxvii.

A piece of sulphate of copper put into an indigo-vat throws it out of order, by oxidising the white indigo and sending it—in an insoluble state—to the bottom. This is a method of *rattening* not unknown in dye-works.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 548.

Rattening, as defined by the Report of the Royal Commission, is "the abstraction of the workman's tools, so as to prevent him from earning his livelihood until he has obeyed the arbitrary orders of the union." It is satisfactory to know that this system . . . was chiefly confined to Sheffield and Manchester.
George Howell, Conflicts of Capital and Labor, vii. § 13.

rattener†, **rattoner**†, *n.* [< ME. *ratoner*, *ratonere*, rat-catcher, < OF. *raton*, a rat: see *ratten*.] A ratter or rat-catcher.

A rybidour and a *ratoner*, a rakere and hus knaue.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 371.

ratter[1] (rat'ėr), *n.* [< *rat*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who catches rats; a rat-catcher.—2. An animal which catches rats, as a terrier.

ratter[2] (rat'ėr), *n.* [< *rat*[1], *v.*, 2, + *-er*[1].] One who rats, or becomes a renegade; also, a workman who renders himself obnoxious to a trades-union. See *ratting*, 2. [Colloq.]

The Essay on Faction is no less frank in its recognition of self-interest as a natural and prevailing motive, and almost cynical in its suppression of resentment against *ratters* and traitors. *E. A. Abbott*, Bacon, p. 84.

rat-terrier (rat'ter'i-ėr), *n.* A small active dog used to kill rats.

rattery (rat'ėr-i), *n.* [< *ratter*[2] + *-y* (see *-ery*).] The qualities or practices of a ratter; apostasy; tergiversation. [Rare.]

Such a spectacle refreshes me in the *rattery* and scoundrelism of public life.
Sydney Smith, Letters, 1822. (*Davies.*)

rattinet (rat-i-net'), *n.* [< F. *ratine*, a kind of cloth (see *ratteen*), + dim. *-et*.] A woolen stuff thinner than ratteen.

ratting (rat'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rat*[1], *v.*, 2.] 1. The act of deserting one's principles, and going over to the opposite party.—2. In the trades, the act of working for less than established or demanded prices, or of refusing to strike, or of taking the place of a striker.—3. A low sport consisting in setting a dog upon a number of rats confined in a tub, cage, or pit, to see how many he will kill in a given time.

rattish (rat'ish), *a.* [< *rat*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Characteristic of rats; having a rat-like character; like a rat.

rattle[1] (rat'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rattled*, ppr. *rattling*. [< ME. *ratelen*, rattle, clatter, etc., < AS. **hrætelan* (cf. *hrætelwyrt*, 'rattlewort') = D. *ratelen*, rattle, = LG. *rateln*, *räteln* = MHG. *razzeln*, rage, roar, G. *rasseln* (> Dan. *rasle* = Sw. *rasla*), rattle; freq. of a simple verb seen in MHG. *razzen*, *ratzen*, rattle; perhaps akin to Gr. *κραδαίνειν*, swing, wave, brandish, shake; perhaps in part imitative (cf. *rat-a-tat*, *rat-tat*, in imitation of a knock at a door, *rattan*[3], F. *rataplan*, in imitation of a drum, etc.), and in so far comparable with Gr. *κρόταγος*, a rattling noise, *κροτεῖν*, knock, rattle, *κρόταλον*, a rattle, *κροταλίζειν*, rattle (see *Crotalus*, rattlesnake). Cf. dial. *rackle*, a var. of *rattle*. Hence ult. *rail*[4], *Rallus*, *râle*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To give out a rapid succession of short, sharp, jarring or clattering sounds; clatter, as by continuous concussions.

The quiver *rattleth* against him. Job xxxix. 23.

To the dread *rattling* thunder
Have I given fire, and rifted Jove's stout oak
With his own bolt. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 44.

"Farewell!" she said, and vanished from the place;
The sheaf of arrows shook, and *rattled* in the case.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 282.

Swift Astolpho to the *rattling* horn
His lips applies.
Hoole, tr. of Orlando Furioso, xxxiii.

One or two [rattlesnakes] coiled and *rattled* menacingly as I stepped near. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXVI. 201.

2. To move or be carried along with a continuous rapid clatter; go or proceed or bear one's self noisily: often used with reference to speed rather than to the accompanying noise.

And off my mourning-robes; grief, to the grave;
For I haue gold, and therefore will be brave;
In silks I'll *rattle* it of every colour.
J. Cook, Green's Tu Quoque.

I'll take a good *rattling* gallop.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, Iv. 20.

Wagons . . . *rattling* along the hollow roads, and over the distant hills. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 445.

We *rattled* away at a merry pace out of the town.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xiv.

3. To speak with noisy and rapid utterance; talk rapidly or in a chattering manner: as, to *rattle* on about trifles.

The *rattling* tongue
Of saucy and audacious eloquence.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 102.

The girls are handsome, dashing women, without much information, but *rattling* talkers.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 183.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to make a rattling sound or a rapid succession of hard, sharp, or jarring sounds.

Her chain she *rattles*, and her whip she shakes.
Dryden.

Rattle his bones over the stones!
He's only a pauper whom nobody owns!
T. Noel, The Pauper's Drive.

2. To utter in sharp, rapid tones; deliver in a smart, rapid manner: as, to *rattle* off a string of names.

He *rattles* it out against Popery and arbitrary power.
Swift, Against Abolishing Christianity.

The rolls were *rattled* off; the short, crisp commands went forth. *The Century*, XXXVII. 466.

3. To act upon or affect by rattling sounds; startle or stir up by any noisy means.

Sound but another, and another shall
As loud as thine *rattle* the welkin's ear.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 172.

These places [woodlands] are generally strongholds for foxes, and should be regularly *rattled* throughout the season. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 395.

4. To scold, chide, or rail at noisily; berate clamorously.

If my time were not more precious
Than thus to lose it, I would *rattle* thee,
It may be beat thee.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3.

I to Mrs. Ann, and, Mrs. Jem being gone out of the chamber, she and I had a very high bout. I *rattled* her up, she being in bed; but, she becoming more cool, we parted pretty good friends. *Pepys*, Diary, Feb. 6, 1660.

5. To shake up, unsettle, or disturb by censure, annoyance, or irritation; bring into an agitated or confused condition. [Colloq. or slang.]

The king hath so *rattled* my lord-keeper that he is now the most pliable man in England.
Cottington, To Strafford (1633), quoted in Hallam's Const. Hist., II. 89.

Unpleasant stories came into my head, and I remember repeating to myself more than once (candor is better than felicity of phrase), "Be careful, now; don't get *rattled!*"
Atlantic Monthly, LXIV. 110.

rattle[1] (rat'l), *n.* [< ME. *ratele*, a rattle, < AS. **hrætele*, in comp. *hrætelwyrt*, 'rattlewort,' a plant in whose pods the seeds rattle; = MD. *ratele*, D. *ratel* = G. *rassel*, a rattle; from the verb: see *rattle*[1], *v.* Cf. G. *ratsche*, a rattle, clapper; Sw. *rassel*, clank, clash, clatter, etc.]
1. A rapid succession of short, sharp, clattering sounds, as of intermitting collision or concussion.

I'll hold ten Pound my Dream is out;
I'd tell it to you but for the *Rattle*
Of those confounded Drums.
Prior, English Ballad on tr. of Boileau's Taking of Namur, st. 10.

I aren't like a bird-clapper, forced to make a *rattle* when the wind blows on me. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, iii.

2. A rattling clamor of words; sharp, rapid talk of any kind; hence, sharp scolding or railing.

This *rattle* in the crystal hall
Would be enough to deaf them all.
Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 218).

Receiving such a *rattle* for his former contempt by the Bishop of London that he came out blubbering.
Heylin, Life of Laud, p. 257. (*Davies.*)

I chid the servants and made a *rattle*.
Swift, Journal to Stella, lx.

3. An instrument or toy contrived to make a rattling sound. The watchman's rattle, formerly used for giving an alarm, and the child's toy resembling it, consist of a vibrating tongue slipping over the teeth of a rotating ratchet-wheel, and producing much noise when rapidly twirled by the handle. Other toy rattles for children, and those used by some primitive races for various purposes, commonly consist of a box or casing, or even a hollow gourd or shell, with or without a handle, containing loose pebbles or other hard objects.

The *rattles* of Isis and the cymbals of Brasilea nearly enough resemble each other. *Ralegh.*

They vse *Rattles* of the shell of a certaine fruite, in which they put Stones or Graines, and call them Maraca, of which they haue some superstitious conceit.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 837.

Behold the child, by Nature's kindly law,
Pleased with a *rattle*, tickled with a straw.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 276.

4. One who talks rapidly and without moderation or consideration; a noisy, impertinent talker; a jabberer.

She had not been brought up to understand the propensities of a *rattle*, nor to know to how many idle assertions and impudent falsehoods the excess of vanity will lead.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, ix.

They call me their agreeable *Rattle*.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer.

It may seem strange that a man who wrote with so much perspicuity, vivacity, and grace should have been, whenever he took a part in conversation, an empty, noisy, blundering *rattle*. *Macaulay*, Goldsmith.

5. The crepitaculum of the true rattlesnake, consisting of a series of horny epidermic cells of an undulated pyramidal shape, articulated one within the other at the extremity of the tail. See *rattlesnake*.—**6.** (*a*) An annual herb, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, of meadows and pastures in Europe and northern Asia. It attaches itself by its fibrous roots to the roots of living grasses, etc., thus doing much damage. Its calyx in fruit is orbicular, inflated but flattened, containing a capsule of similar form with a few large flat, generally winged seeds. This is the common or yellow rattle, also called locally *penny-grass*, *penny-rattle*, *rattlebays*, *rattlebox*, and *rattle-penny*. (*b*) One of the Old World louseworts, *Pedicularis palustris*, the red rattle.—**The rattles.** (*a*) Croup. (*b*) The death-rattle.

rattle[2] (rat'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rattled*, ppr. *rattling*. [A back formation from *rattling*, a corruption of *ratline* but taken as a verbal noun in *-ing*, whence the assumed verb *rattle*.] *Naut.*, to furnish with ratlines.—**To rattle down**, to seize or fasten ratlines on (the shrouds of a vessel).

rattlebags (rat'l-bagz), *n.* See *rattle*[1], 6 (*a*).

rattle-barrel (rat'l-bar'el), *n.* In *founding*, a tumbling-box for castings, used to free them from sand, and sometimes to remove the cores.

rattlebox (rat'l-boks), *n.* **1.** A toy that makes a rattling noise; a rattle.—**2.** (*a*) A plant, the yellow rattle. See *rattle*[1], 6 (*a*). (*b*) Any of the North American species of *Crotularia*; chiefly, *C. sagittalis*, a low herb of sandy soil in the eastern half of the United States. The seeds rattle in the inflated leathery pod. (*c*) The calico-wood, snowdrop-, or silverbell-tree, *Halesia tetraptera*: so named from its large dry fruit, which is bony within and contains a single seed in each of its 1 to 4 cells. See *Halesia* and *calico-wood*.

Plant, with Flowers and Pods, of Rattlebox (*Crotalaria sagittalis*).

rattlebrain (rat'l-brān), *n.* A giddy, chattering person; a rattlepate.

rattle-brained (rat'l-brānd), *a.* Giddy; chattering; whimsical; rattle-headed.

rattlebush (rat'l-bůsh), *n.* The wild indigo, *Baptisia tinctoria*, a bushy herb with inflated pods.

rattlecap (rat'l-kap), *n.* A giddy, volatile person; a madcap: generally said of a girl. [Colloq.]

rattled (rat'ld), *a.* **1.** Confused; flurried. [Colloq. or slang.]—**2.** Affected by eating the loco or rattleweed; locoed. [Western U. S.]

rattlehead (rat'l-hed), *n.* A giddy, chattering person; a rattlepate.

rattle-headed (rat'l-hed'ed), *a.* Noisy; giddy; trifling.

rattle-mouse† (rat'l-mous), *n.* [< *rattle*[1] + *mouse*. Cf. *flittermouse*, *reremouse*.] A bat.

Not vnlike the tale of the *rattle mouse*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, ii. 13 [18].

rattlepate (rat'l-pāt), *n.* A noisy, empty fellow; a trifling or impertinent chatterer.

rattle-pated (rat'l-pā'ted), *a.* Same as *rattle-headed*.

rattler (rat'lėr), *n.* [< *rattle*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who rattles, or talks away without reflection or consideration; a giddy, noisy person.—**2.** Anything which causes a person to become rattled, as a smart or stunning blow. [Slang or colloq.]

And once, when he did this in a manner that amounted to personal, I should have given him a *rattler* for himself if Mrs. Boffin had not thrown herself betwixt us.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend.

3. A rattlesnake. [U. S.]

We have had *rattlers* killed every year; copperheads less frequently. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 85.

4. A big or bold lie. [Colloq.]—**5.** Among cutlers, a special form of razor with a very thin blade, the faces of which are ground to an angle of fifteen degrees.—**Diamond rattler**, the diamond rattlesnake.

rattleran (rat'l-ran), *n.* The lower half of a fore quarter of beef; a plate-piece. [U. S.]

rattleskull (rat'l-skul), *n.* Same as *rattlepate*.

rattlesnake (rat'l-snāk), *n.* [< *rattle*[1] + *snake*.] A venomous serpent of the family *Crotalidæ*, whose tail ends in a rattle or crepitaculum; a crotaliform or solenoglyphic serpent, or pit-viper, of either of the genera *Crotalus* and *Crotalophorus*. These poisonous reptiles are confined to America, where there are many species. Those whose head is covered on top with scales like those of the back belong to the genus *Crotalus*; others, with the top of the head plated, belong to *Crotalophorus*, *Caudisona*, or *Sistrurus*. The former are the larger species; both are equally venomous, in proportion to their size, and both have the pit between the eyes and nose characteristic of all the pit-vipers. (See cut under *pit-viper*.) The rattle is an epidermal or cuticular

Hinder Part of a Rattlesnake, showing the rattle, with seven "rings" and a "button."

structure, representing the extreme of development of the horn or spine in which the tail of many other serpents ends. It consists of several hard horny pieces loosely articulated together, so that when rapidly vibrated they make a peculiar whirring or rattling noise. Rattlesnakes are sluggish and naturally inoffensive reptiles, only seeking to destroy their prey, like other animals. When alarmed or irritated they prepare to defend themselves by coiling in the attitude best adapted for striking with the fangs, at the same time sounding the warning rattle, during which process both the head and the tail are held erect. The

Rattlesnake (*Crotalus durissus*) coiled to strike.

snake can strike to a distance of about two thirds of its own length. The mechanism of the jaws is such that, when the mouth is wide open, the fangs are erected in position for piercing; and, when the mouth closes upon the wound the fangs have made in the flesh, a tiny stream of venom is spirted through each fang into the bitten part. (See cuts under *Crotalus* and *poison-fang*.) The poison, which is specially modified saliva, is secreted in a venom-gland near the angle of the jaw, and is conveyed by a venom-duct to the tooth. It is extremely dangerous, readily killing the small animals upon which the snake feeds, and is often fatal to man and other large animals. It has an acid reaction, neutralizable by an alkali, and is harmless when swallowed, if there is no lesion of the mucous membrane, though exceedingly poisonous when introduced into the circulation. The flesh of the rattlesnake is edible, and some animals, as hogs and peccaries, habitually feed upon these snakes. Among the best-known species are the banded and the diamond rattlesnakes, which inhabit eastern as well as other regions of the United States, and sometimes attain a length of 5 or 6 feet; many similarly large ones are found in the west, among them *Crotalus pyrrhus*, of a reddish color. The commonest species of the west is the Missouri rattlesnake, *C. confluentus*, very widely distributed from the British to the Mexican boundary. Among the smaller species are the massasauga, *Crotalophorus tergeminus* (*Sistrurus catenatus*), also known as the *sidewiper*, from its habit of wriggling obliquely. One species, *C. cerastes*, has a small horn over each eye.

rattlesnake-fern (rat'l-snāk-fėrn), *n.* One of the moonworts or grape-ferns, *Botrychium Virginianum*, found through a large part of North America and in the Old World. The sterile segment of the frond is broadly triangular, thin and finely divided, and of ample size or often reduced. The name is apparently from the resemblance of the fruit to the rattles of a rattlesnake.

rattlesnake-grass (rat'l-snāk-gràs), *n.* An American grass, *Glyceria Canadensis*, a handsome stout species with a large panicle of drooping spikelets, which are ovate, and flattish but turgid, like those of *Briza*, the quak-

ing-grass. It is a useful forage-grass in wet places. Sometimes called *tall quaking-grass*.

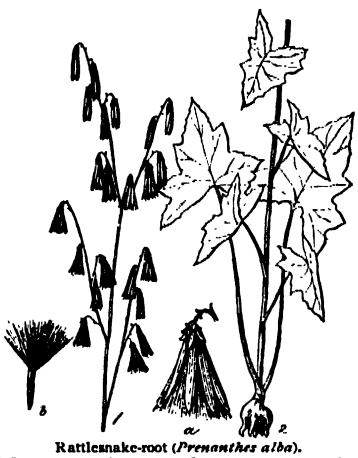
rattlesnake-herb (rat'l-snāk-ėrb), *n.* The baneberry or cohosh. See *Actæa*.

Rattlesnake-master (*Eryngium yuccæfolium*).
1, upper part of the stem with the heads; 2, a leaf; *a*, a flower, with the bract

rattlesnake-master (rat'l-snāk-mās'tėr), *n.* One of several American plants at some time reputed to cure the bite of the rattlesnake. (*a*) The false aloe, *Agave Virginica*, said to be so called in South Carolina. A tincture of this plant is sometimes used for flatulent colic. (*b*) According to Pursh, *Liatris scariosa* and *L. squarrosa*, in Virginia, Kentucky, and the Carolinas. (*c*) A species of eringo, *Eryngium yuccæfolium*, also called, like *Liatris*, *button-snakeroot*; but the plants are quite unlike. See the generic names.

rattlesnake-plantain (rat'l-snāk-plan″tān), *n.* Any one of the three American species of *Goodyera*.

rattlesnake-root (rat'l-snāk-röt), *n.* A plant, *Prenanthes serpentaria*, also *P. alba* and *P. altissima*, the first at least



Rattlesnake-root (*Prenanthes alba*).
1, the inflorescence; 2, lower part of stem with root; *a*, a head, after anthesis; *b*, the achenium with the pappus.

having some repute in North Carolina, etc., as a remedy for snake-bites. See *Prenanthes* and *cancer-weed*.

rattlesnake-weed (rat'l-snāk-wēd), *n.* A hawkweed, *Hieracium venosum*, of the eastern half of the United States. It has a slender stem a foot or two high, forking above into a loose corymb of a few yellow heads. The leaves, which are marked with purple veins, are situated mostly at the base. These and the root are thought to possess an astringent virtue.

rattletrap (rat'l-trap), *n.* A shaky, rattling object; especially, a rattling, rickety vehicle; in the plural, objects clattering or rattling against each other. [Colloq.]

Hang me if I'd ha' been at the trouble of conveying her and her *rattle-traps* last year across the channel.
Mrs. Gore, Castles in the Air, xxxiv.

"He'd destroy himself, and me too, if I attempted to ride him at such a *rattletrap* as that." A *rattletrap!* The quintain that she had put up with so much anxious care.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, viii.

rattleweed (rat'l-wēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Astragalus*, in numerous species. It includes various loco-weeds, and is presumably extended to *Oxytropis* in the Rocky Mountain region.

rattlewing (rat'l-wing), *n.* The golden-eyed duck, or whistlewing, *Clangula glaucion*. Also called *whistler*. [Eng.]

rattlewort (rat'l-wėrt), *n.* [Not found in ME.; < AS. *hrætelwyrt*, rattlewort, < **hrætele*, a rattle, + *wyrt*, wort: see *rattle*[1], *wort*[1].] A plant of the genus *Crotalaria*. Compare *rattlebox*, 2 (*b*).

rattling[1] (rat'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rattle*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of making a rattle, clatter, or continuous jarring noise.

The noise of a whip, and the noise of the *rattling* of the wheels, and of the prancing horses, and of the jumping chariots. Nahum iii. 2.

2. The act of berating or railing at or otherwise assailing or attacking: as, to give one a *rattling*.

rattling[1] (rat'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rattle*[1], *v.*] 1. Making or adapted for making a rattle; hence, smart; sharp; lively in action, movement, or manners: as, a *rattling* rider; a *rattling* pace; a *rattling* game; a *rattling* girl.

He ance tell'd me . . . that the Psalms of David were excellent poetry! as if the holy Psalmist thought o' *rattling* rhymes in a blether, like his ain silly clinkum-clankum things that he ca's verse. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxi.

2. Bewilderingly large or conspicuous: as, *rattling* stakes or bets. [Colloq. or slang.]

rattling[2] (rat'ling), *n.* A corruption of *ratline*.

ratton, *n.* See *ratten*.

rattoner†, *n.* See *rattener*.

rattoon[1], *n.* See *ratoon*.

rattoon[2]†, *n.* Same as *ratan*.

rat-trap (rat'trap), *n.* A trap for catching rats; also, something resembling or suggesting such a trap.—**Rat-trap pedal.** See *pedal*.

rauchwacke (rāk'wak; G. pron. rouch'vä'ke), *n.* [G., < *rauch*, smoke (= E. *reek*), + *wacke*, a sort of stone consisting of quartz, sand, and mica: see *wacke*. Cf. *graywacke*.] Dolomite or dolomitic limestone, containing many small irregular cavities, frequently lined with crystals of brown-spar: a characteristic mode of occurrence of the Zechstein division of the Permian in various parts of Germany.

raucid (râ'sid), *a.* [< L. **raucidus*, LL. dim. *raucidulus*, hoarse, < *raucus*, hoarse: see *raucous*.] Same as *raucous*.

Methinks I hear the old boatman [Charon] paddling by the weedy wharf, with *raucid* voice, bawling "sculls."
Lamb, To the Shade of Elliston.

raucity (râ'si-ti), *n.* [< F. *raucité*, hoarseness, < L. *raucita(t-)s*, hoarseness, also snoring, < *raucus*, hoarse: see *raucous*.] Roughness or harshness of utterance; hoarseness.

The purling of a wreathed string, and the *raucity* of a trumpet. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 700.

raucle (râ'kl), *a.* [A var. of *rackel*, *rackle*, rash, fearless, also stout, firm, strong: see *rackle*, *rakel*.] Coarse; harsh; strong; firm; bold. [Scotch.]

Auld Scotland has a *raucle* tongue.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

raucous (râ'kus), *a.* [= F. *rauque* = Pr. *raue*, *rauch* = Cat. *ronc* = Sp. *ronco*, *rauco* = Pg. *rouco* = It. *rauco*, < L. *raucus*, hoarse; cf. Skt. √ *ru*, cry out.] Hoarse; harsh; croaking in sound: as, a *raucous* voice or cry.

raucously (râ'kus-li), *adv.* In a raucous manner; with a croaking sound; hoarsely.

raught[1]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *reach*[1].

raught[2]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *reck*.

raun (rân), *n.* A dialectal form of *roe*[2].

raunce†, *n.* See *rance*[3].

raunceount†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *ransom*.

raunch (ränch), *v. t.* Same as *ranch*[1].

raunson†, **raunsoun**†, *n.* and *v.* Middle English forms of *ransom*.

rauracienne (rō-ras-ien'), *n.* In *dyeing*, same as *orseillin*.

Rausan (F. pron. rō-zoṅ'), *n.* [F.: see def.] A wine of Bordeaux, of the commune of Margaux: its best variety is the wine of Château Rausan, often exported under the name of *Rausan-Margaux*.

Rauwolfia (rau-wol'fi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Leonhard *Rauwolf*, a German botanist and traveler of the sixteenth century.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Apocynaceæ*, the dogbane family, tribe *Plumerieæ*, and type of the subtribe *Rauwolfieæ*. It is characterized by a salver-shaped corolla with included stamens, an annular or cup-shaped disk, and an ovary with two carpels, each with two ovules, in fruit becoming drupaceous and united, often beyond the middle. There are about 42 species, natives of the tropics in America, Asia, and Africa, also in South Africa. They are trees or shrubs, commonly with smooth whorled leaves which are three or four in a circle, and finely and closely feather-veined. The small flowers and fruit are in cymose clusters which become lateral and commonly resemble umbels. Most species are actively poisonous; some, as *R. nitida*, are in repute as cathartics and emetics. Several medicinal species, with remarkably twisted roots and stems, were formerly separated as a genus *Ophioxylon* (Linnæus, 1767), on account of their producing both sterile flowers with two stamens and fertile flowers with five: as *R. serpentina*, the East Indian serpentwood, a climber with handsome leaves, the root of which is used in India and China as a febrifuge. *R. Sandwicensis*, the hao of the Hawaiians, a small milky tree with white scarred branches, is unlike all other species in its leafy sepals.

ravage (rav'āj), *n.* [< F. *ravage*, ravage, havoc, spoil, < *ravir*, bear away suddenly: see *ravish*.] Desolation or destruction wrought by the violent action of men or beasts, or by physical or moral causes; devastation; havoc; waste; ruin: as, the *ravage* of a lion; the *ravages* of fire or tempest; the *ravages* of an invading army; the *ravages* of passion or grief.

Would one think 'twere possible for love
To make such *ravage* in a noble soul? *Addison*.

And many another suppliant crying came
With noise of *ravage* wrought by beast and man.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

=**Syn.** Pillage, plunder, spoliation, despoilment. These words all apply not to the treatment of people directly, but to the destruction or appropriation of property.

ravage (rav'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ravaged*, ppr. *ravaging*. [< F. *ravager*, ravage; from the noun.] To desolate violently; lay waste, as by force, storm, etc.; commit havoc on; devastate; pillage; despoil.

Cæsar
Has *ravaged* more than half the globe, and sees
Mankind grown thin by his destructive sword.
Addison, Cato i. 1.

While oft in whirls the mad tornado flies,
Mingling the *ravaged* landscape with the skies.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 358.

=**Syn.** To plunder, waste. See the noun.

ravager (rav'ā-jėr), *n.* [< F. *ravageur*, < *ravager*, ravage: see *ravage*.] One who ravages; a plunderer; a spoiler; one who or that which lays waste.

Ravaton's operation. See *operation*.

rave[1] (rāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raved*, ppr. *raving*. [< ME. *raven*, rave, talk like a madman (cf. MD. freq. *ravelen*, D. *reveren*, dote, etc.), < OF. *raver*, *resver*, rave, dote, speak idly, F. *rêver*, dream (cf. OF. *ravasser*, rave, talk idly, *rove*, madness), = Sp. *rabiar*, rave, = Pg. *raivar*, rage (cf. It. *ar-rabbiare*, rage, go mad), < LL. **rabiare*, rave, rage, < L. *rabies*, MI. *rabia*, **rage**, < L. *rabere*, rave, rage: see *rage*, *n.*, and cf. *rage*, *v.*, practically a doublet of *rave*[1]. Cf. also *reverie*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To talk like a madman; speak with delirious or passionate extravagance; declaim madly or irrationally; rage in speech.

Peter was angry and rebuked Christ, and thought earnestly that he had *raued*, and not wist what he sayde.
Tyndale, Works, p. 25.

Have I not cause to *rave* and beat my breast?
Addison, Cato, iv. 3.

Three days he lay and *raved*
And cried for death.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 336.

2. To talk about something with exaggerated earnestness, and usually with little judgment or coherence; declaim enthusiastically, immoderately, or ignorantly.

He must fight singly to-morrow with Hector; and is so prophetically proud of an heroical cudgelling that he *raves* in saying nothing. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 249.

Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand,
They *rave*, recite, and madden round the land.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 6.

3. To produce a brawling or turbulent sound; move or act boisterously: used of the action of the elements.

His bowre is in the bottom of the maine,
Under a mightie rocke, gainst which doe *raue*
The roring billowes in their proud disdaine.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 37.

On one side of the church extends a wide woody dell, along which *raves* a large brook among broken rocks and trunks of fallen trees. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 444.

II. *trans.* To utter in frenzy; say in a wild and excited manner.

Pride, like the Delphic priestess, with a swell
Rav'd nonsense, destin'd to be future sense.
Young, Night Thoughts, vii. 596.

rave[2]† (rāv). An obsolete preterit of *rive*.

rave[3]† (rāv), *v. t.* [< ME. *raven*; a secondary form of *riven*, after the pret. *rave*: see *rive*[1].] To rive.

And he worowede him, and slowhe him; and thanne he ranne to the false emperes, and *ravide* hir evine to the bone, but more harme dide he not to no mane.
Gesta Romanorum, p. 202. (*Halliwell.*)

rave[4] (rāv), *v. t.* [A dial. form of *reave*.] 1. Same as *reave*, 3.

Thairfoir I hald the subject vaine,
Wold *rave* us of our right.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 220).

2. To tear up; pull or tear the thatch or covering from (a house): same as *reave*, 4. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To rave up**, to pull up; gather together. [Prov. Eng.]

rave[4] (rāv), *n.* [< *rave*[4], *v.*] A tearing; a hole or opening made by tearing out or away: as, a *rave* in an old building. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rave[5] (rāv), *n.* [Origin obscure.] One of the side pieces of the body of a wagon or other vehicle.

The *raves* bolts [in a bob-sleigh] extend upward from the runners in front and rear of the knees, and the *raves* rest between their ends on the bottom of the recess.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 130.

Floating raves, a light open frame of horizontal bars, attached along the top of the sides of wagons, and sloping upward and outward from them. They are convenient for supporting and securing light bulky loads. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., I. 679.

rave[6]† (rāv), *n.* [ME., < OF. *rave*, < L. *rapa*, *rapum*, a turnip: see *rape*[4].] A turnip.

Rave, as brassik for vyne as ille is fonde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 173.

rave-hook (rāv'hůk), *n.* In *ship-carp.*, a hooked iron tool used when enlarging the butts for receiving a sufficient quantity of oakum; a ripping-iron.

ravel[1] (rav'el or rav'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raveled* or *ravelled*, ppr. *raveling* or *ravelling*. [Formerly also *reavel* and (as a var. of the noun) *revel;* early mod. E. also **rivel*, *ryvell* (< OF. *riuler*, unravel, < LG.); < MD. *ravelen*, entangle (L. *intricare*, Kilian), ravel (Hexam, Sewel) (*uit ravelen*, ravel out, unravel), D. *rafelen*, unravel, unweave, = LG. *reffeln*, *rebeln*, *rebbeln*, unravel, unweave; origin unknown. There is no obvious connection with G. *raffeln*, snatch up, rake, *raffel*, a rake, grate for flax, < *raffen*, snatch: see *raff*, *raffle*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To tangle; entangle; entwine confusedly; involve in a tangled or knotted mass, as thread or hair mingled together loosely.

Sleepe that knits vp the *ravel'd* Sleeue [that is, floss-silk] of Care. *Shak.*, Macbeth (folio 1623), ii. 2. 37.

I've *ravell'd* a' my yellow hair
Coming against the wind.
Gleekindie (Child's Ballads, II. 12).

Minute glands, which resemble *ravelled* tubes, formed of basement membrane and epithelial scales.
J. R. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 186.

Hence—2. To involve; perplex; confuse.

What glory 's due to him that could divide
Such *ravel'd* int'rests, has the knot untied? *Waller.*

3†. To treat confusedly; jumble; muddle.

They but *ravel* it over loosely, and pitch upon disputing against particular conclusions. *Sir K. Digby.*

4. To disentangle; disengage the threads or fibers of (a woven or knitted fabric, a rope, a mass of tangled hair, etc.); draw apart thread by thread; unravel: commonly with *out:* in this sense (the exact contrary of the first sense), originally with *out*, *ravel out* being equivalent to *unravel*.

Must I *ravel out*
My weaved-up folly?
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 228.

The fiction pleas'd; their loves I long elude;
The night still *ravell'd* what the day renew'd.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, xix.

A favorite gown had been woven by her maids, of cotton, striped with silk procured by *raveling* the general's discarded stockings. *The Century*, XXXVII. 841.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become entangled or snarled, as the ends of loose and dangling threads, or a mass of loose hair. Hence—2. To become involved or confused; fall into perplexity.

As you unwind her love from him,
Lest it should *ravel* and be good to none,
You must provide to bottom it on me.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 52.

Till, by their own perplexities involved,
They *ravel* more, still less resolved.
Milton, S. A., l. 305.

3. To curl up, as a hard-twisted thread. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—4. To become untwisted or disjoined, as the outer threads of a loosely made fabric or the strands of a rope; become disjoined thread by thread; fray, as a garment at the edges: commonly with *out*.

I *ryvell out*, as sylke doth, je rivle. *Palsgrave.*

Hence—5. To suffer gradual disintegration or decay.

Do's my lord *ravell out*? do's he fret?
Marston, The Fawne, ii. 1.

And this vast Work all *ravel out* again
To its first Nothing. *Cowley*, Davideis, i.

6†. To make a minute and careful examination in order to straighten what is confused, unfold what is hidden, or clear up what is obscure; investigate; search; explore.

It can be little pleasure to us to *rave* [*sic* ed. 1660, 1671; *rake*, ed. 1681, 1686: read *ravel*] into the infirmities of God's servants, and bring them upon the stage.
Bp. Sanderson, Works, I. 100.

It will be needless to *ravel* far into the records of elder times. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

The humour of *ravelling* into all these mystical or entangled matters . . . produced infinite disputes.
Sir W. Temple.

ravel[1] (rav'el or rav'l), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also *revel;* < *ravel*[1], *v.*] 1. A raveled thread; a raveling. [Rare.]

Life goes all to *ravels* and tatters. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

2. *pl.* The broken threads cast away by women at their needlework. *Halliwell* (spelled *revels*). —3. In *weaving*, a serrated instrument for guiding the separate yarns when being distributed and wound upon the yarn-beam of a loom, or for guiding the yarns wound on a balloon; an evener; a separator.

Also, in Scotch spelling, *ravel*.

ravel[2] (rav'el), *v.* Same as *rabble*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

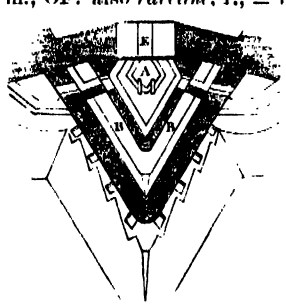
ravel-bread (rav'el-bred), *n.* Same as *raveled bread*. See *raveled*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

raveled†, **ravelled**†, *a.* [< OF. *ravalé*, *ravallé*, brought low, abated, lessened in price, pp. of *ravaler*, *ravaller*, *ravailler*, bring down, bring low, abate, diminish, lessen in price, < *re-*, back, + *aval*, let down, come down: see *avale*.] Lower-priced: distinctively noting wheaten bread made from flour and bran together.

The *raveled* is a kind of cheat bread, but it reteineth more of the grosse and lesse of the pure substance of the wheat. *Harrison*, p. 168. (*Halliwell.*)

They had four different kinds of wheaten bread: the finest called manchet, the second cheat or trencher bread, the third *ravelled*, and the fourth in England called mescelin [see *maslin*[2]], in Scotland mashloch. The *ravelled* was baken up just as it came from the mill, flour, bran, and all. *Arnot*, Hist. of Edin. (*Jamieson.*)

ravelin (rav'lin), *n.* [Formerly also *rav'lin*, corruptly *raveling;* < OF. *ravelin*, F. *ravelin*, m., OF. also *ravaline*, f., = Sp. *revellin* = Pg. *revelim*, < OIt. *ravellino*, *revellino*, It. *rivellino*, a ravelin; origin unknown; hardly, as supposed, < L. *re-*, back, + *vallum*, a wall, rampart: see *wall*[1]. Cf. F. dial. *ravelin*, dim. of *ravin*, a ravine, hollow: see *ravine*[2].] A detached triangular work in fortification, with two embankments which form a projecting angle. In the figure *BB* is the ravelin, with *A* its redout, and *CC* its ditch. *DD* is the main ditch of the fortress, and *E* the passage giving access from the fortress to the ravelin.


Ravelin.

We will erect
Walls and a *raveling* that may safe our fleet and us protect. *Chapman*, Iliad, vii.

This book will live, it hath a genius; . . .
. . . here needs no words' expence
In bulwarks, *ravlins*, ramparts for defence.
B. Jonson, On the Poems of Sir John Beaumont.

raveling[1], **ravelling** (rav'el-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ravel*[1], *v.*] A raveled thread or fiber; a thread drawn out from a woven, knitted, or twisted fabric: as, to use *ravelings* for basting.

raveling[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ravelin*.

raveling-engine (rav'el-ing-en″jin), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine for tearing rags for making into pulp; a rag-engine or tearing-cylinder.

ravelled†, **ravelling.** See *raveled*, *raveling*[1].

ravelly (rav'el-i), *a.* [< *ravel*[1] + *-y*[1].] Showing loose or disjoined threads; partly raveled out. [Colloq.]

Dressed in a dark suit of clothes that looked seamed and *ravelly*, as if from rough contact with thorny undergrowth. *The Century*, XXXIX. 444.

ravelment (rav'el-ment), *n.* [< *ravel*[1] + *-ment.*] A pulling or drawing apart, as in raveling a fabric; hence, disunion of feeling; disagreement; embroilment.

raven[1] (rā'vn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *raven*, *reven*, *revin;* pl. *ravenes*, *refnes*, *remes;* < AS. *hræfn*, *hrefn*, *hræmn*, *hremn* = D. *raven*, *rave*, *raaf* = MLG. *raven*, *rave*, LG. *rave* = OHG. *rabo*, also *hraban*, *raban*, *hram*, *ram*, MHG. *rabe*, also *rappe*, *raben*, *ram*, *ramm* (forms remaining in the proper names *Rapp* and *Wolf-ram*) = Icel. *hrafn* = OSw. *rafn*, *ramn* = Dan. *ravn* (not recorded in Goth.), a raven; perhaps, like the crow and owl, named from its cry, namely from the root seen in L. *crepare*, rattle: see *crepitation*, *discrepant*. The alleged etymological connection with L. *corvus*, Gr. *κόραξ*, raven, L. *cornix*, Gr. *κορώνη*, crow, Pol. *kruk*, a raven, Skt. *kārava*, a raven, is not made out.] **I.** *n.* 1. A bird of the larger species of the genus *Corvus*, having the feathers of the throat lanceolate and distinct from one another. The plumage is entirely black, with more or less lustrous or metallic sheen; the bill and feet are ebony-black; the wings are pointed, the tail is rounded, and the nostrils are concealed beneath large tufts of antrorse plumules. The voice is raucous. The common raven is *C. corax*, about

Raven (*Corvus corax*).

2 feet long and 50 inches in extent of wings. It inhabits Europe, Asia, and some other regions, and the American bird, though distinguished as *C. carnivorus*, is scarcely different. There are several similar though distinct species of various countries, among them *C. cryptoleucus* of western North America, which has the concealed bases of the feathers of the neck snowy-white. Ravens are easily tamed, and make very intelligent pets, but are thievish and troublesome. They may be taught to imitate speech to some extent. In the wild state the raven is omnivorous, like the crow; it nests on trees, rocks, and cliffs, preferring the most inaccessible places, and lays four or five greenish eggs heavily speckled with brown and blackish shades. The American raven is now almost unknown in the eastern parts of the United States, but is still abundant in the west. Ravens have from time immemorial been viewed with superstitious dread, being supposed to bring bad luck and forebode death.

The *raven* himself is hoarse
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 5. 40.

2. A kind of fish. See *sea-raven* and *Hemitripteridæ*.

II. *a.* Black as a raven; evenly and glossily or lustrously black: as, *raven* locks.

Smoothing the *raven* down
Of darkness till it smiled.
Milton, Comus, l. 251.

raven[2] (rav'n), *n.* [Also *ravine;* early mod. E. also *ravin;* < ME. *ravin*, *ravine*, *ravyne*, *ravyne*, < OF. *ravine*, *raveine*, *rabine*, prey, plunder, rapine, also rapidity, impetuosity, prob. = Pr. *rabina*, < L. *rapina*, plunder, pillage: see *rapine*, a doublet of *raven*[2].] 1. Plunder; rapine; robbery; rapacity; furious violence. [Archaic.]

And whan thei herde the horne a-noon thei slaked theire reynes and spored theire horse and smote in to the hoste with grete *ravyne*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 324.

Oh gods!
Why do we like to feed the greedy *raven*
Of these blown men? *Fletcher*, Valentinian, v. 4.

2. Plunder; prey; food obtained with rapacity.

That is to seyn, the foulis of *ravyne*
Were heyest set.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 328.

Egles, Gledes, Ravenes, and othere Foules of *raveyne*, that eten Flesche. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 309.

The lion . . . filled his holes with prey, and his dens with *ravin*. Nah. ii. 12.

raven[2] (rav'n), *v.* [Also *ravin;* < OF. *raviner*, seize by force, ravage, < L. **rapinare* (in deriv.), plunder, < *rapina*, plunder, impetuosity: see *raven*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To seize with rapacity, especially food; prey upon; ravage. See *ravined*.—2. To subject to rapine or ravage; obtain or take possession of by violence.

Master Carew of Antony, in his Survay of Cornewall, witnesseth that the Sea hath *ravened* from that Shire that whole Country of Lionesse. *Hakewill*, Apology, b. 3, § 2.

Woe to the wolves who seek the flock to *raven* and devour! *Whittier*, Cassandra Southwick.

3. To devour with great eagerness; eat with voracity; swallow greedily.

Our natures do pursue,
Like rats that *ravin* down their proper bane,
A thirsty evil. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 133.

They rather may be said to *raven* then to eate it; and, holding the flesh with their teeth, cut it with razors of stone. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 778.

II. *intrans.* To prey with rapacity; show rapacity.

Benjamin shall *ravin* as a wolf. Gen. xlix. 27.

Ravenala (rav-e-nā'lạ), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), from a native name in Madagascar.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order

Musaceæ, the banana family. It is characterized by a loculicidally three-valved and three-celled capsule with numerous seeds in six rows, and by separate long and narrow sepals and petals, three of each, all similar and unappendaged. There are but 2 species, natives one of Madagascar, the other of northern Brazil and Guiana. In both the stem is sometimes short, with the leaves almost all radical, at other times forming a tall woody trunk reaching 30 feet high, ringed by leaf-scars. The handsome oblong and two-ranked leaves resemble those of the banana, and are of immense size, being considered the largest undivided leaves known, with the exception perhaps of the Victoria lily. The long concave leafstalks are divided within into small cubical chambers, about a half-inch square, filled with a clear watery sap which forms a refreshing drink, whence the name *traveler's-tree*, used in botanic gardens for *R. Madagascariensis*. The leaves are also used as a thatch for the native huts. The large flowers form a short many-flowered raceme within the spathe, and are followed by woody capsules and edible seeds with a lacerate and pulpy blue aril which yields an essential oil. See *traveler's-tree*.

raven-cockatoo (rā'vn-kok-a-tō'), *n.* A black cockatoo. See *cockatoo*.

ravener† (rav'n-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *raviner*, *ravinere*, *ravyner*, *ravinour*, *ravynour*, *ravcynour*, < OF. *ravineor*, *ravinour*, < L. *rapinator*, a plunderer, robber, < **rapinare*, plunder, rob: see *raven*².] 1. One who ravens or plunders; a greedy plunderer; a devourer or pursuer.

We scorne swich *raviners* and honters of fouleste thinges. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 3.

And then he is such a *ravener* after fruit. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

2. A bird of prey. *Holland*.

ravening (rav'n-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *raven*², *v.*] Eagerness for plunder; rapacity.

Your inward part is full of *ravening* [extortion, R. V.] and wickedness. Luke xi. 39.

raveningly (rav'n-ing-li), *adv.* In a ravening or ravenous manner; voraciously; greedily.

Liguirire somtymes is auidè and helluosè, that is gredily and *raueninglye* or gluttonously to devour very much. *Udall*, Flowers, fol. 98.

ravenous (rav'n-us), *a.* [< OF. *ravinos*, *ravinous*, *ravineus*, F. *ravineux*, violent, impetuous, = It. *rapinoso*, ravenous, etc., < ML. **rapinosus*, < L. *rapina*, rapine: see *raven*². Cf. *rapinous*.] 1. Furiously voracious; hungry even to rage; devouring with rapacious eagerness: as, a *ravenous* wolf, lion, or vulture; to be *ravenous* with hunger.

I will give thee unto the *ravenous* birds of every sort, and to the beasts of the field, to be devoured. Ezek. xxxix. 4.

I wish some *ravenous* wolf had eaten thee! *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 31.

2. Greedily eager for gratification; tending to rapacity or voracity: as, *ravenous* appetite or desire.

Thy desires
Are wolvish, bloody, starved, and *ravenous*.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 138.

=Syn. *Voracious*, etc. See *rapacious*.

ravenously (rav'n-us-li), *adv.* In a ravenous manner; with raging voracity.

ravenousness (rav'n-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ravenous; furious avidity; rage for prey.

The *ravenousness* of a lion or bear are natural to them. *Sir M. Hale.*

ravenry (rā'vn-ri), *n.*; pl. *ravenries* (-riz). [< *raven*¹ + *-ry*.] A place where ravens nest and breed or are kept.

Nothing short of a reward given on the hatching-off of a *ravenry* . . . would insure protection. *Nature*, XXXVII. 602.

Ravensara (rav-en-sā'rā), *n.* [NL. (Sonnerat, 1782), < Malagasy *ravin-dzara*, said to mean 'good leaf.'] A genus of trees of the order *Laurineæ* and tribe *Perseaceæ*. It is distinguished by having the parts of the flower in threes, two-celled anthers, an enlarged perianth-tube closed over the ovary in fruit, and a seed with six lobes descending into as many false cells of the pericarp. The 3 or 4 species are smooth aromatic trees of Madagascar. *R. aromatica* has a clove-like fragrance throughout, and its fruit, called *clove-nutmeg* or *ravensara-nut*, is used in Madagascar as a spice.

raven's-duck (rā'vnz-duk), *n.* A fine kind of hempen sail-cloth.

ravenstone (rā'vn-stōn), *n.* [Tr. G. *rabenstein*, a gallows (also a black stone), < *rabe*, = E. *raven*, + *stein* = E. *stone*: so called as a place where ravens (birds of ill omen) and vultures congregate. Cf. D. *raven-kop*, hangman, lit. 'raven-head': see *raven*¹ and *stone*¹.] A gallows. [Rare.]

To and fro, as the night-winds blow,
The carcass of the assassin swings;
And then alone, on the *raven-stone*,
The raven flaps his dusky wings.
Byron, Manfred (first MS.), iii.

raver (rā'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *ravare*; < *rave*¹ + *-er*¹. Cf. F. *rêveur*, dreamer.] One who raves or is furious; a maniac.

As old decrepite persons, yong Infantes, fooles, Madmen, and *Ravers*. *Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 94. (*Davies.*)

ravery† (rā'vėr-i), *n.* [< OF. *resverie*, raving, dreaming: see *rave*¹, and cf. *reverie*.] The act or practice of raving; extravagance of speech or expression; a raving.

Reject them not as the *raveries* of a child. *Sir J. Sempill*, Sacrilege Sacredly Handled, Int. (*Davies.*)

ravin† (rav'in), *n.* and *v.* See *raven*².

ravine¹, *n.* Same as *raven*².

ravine² (ra-vēn'), *n.* [< ME. *ravine*, *rauyne*, < OF. *ravine*, *rabine*, a raging flood, a torrent, an inundation, a hollow worn by a torrent, a ravine, F. *ravine*, *ravin*, a ravine; a particular use of *ravine*, violence, impetuosity, plunder, < L. *rapina*, rapine, violence, plunder: see *rapine*, and cf. *raven*².] 1†. A raging flood.

A *ravine*, or inundation of waters, which overcometh all things that come in its way. *Cotgrave.*

2. A long deep hollow worn by a stream or torrent of water; hence, any deep narrow gorge, as in a mountain; a gully. =Syn. 2. *Glen*, *Gorge*, etc. See *valley*.

ravined† (rav'ind), *a.* [Irreg. < *ravin*, *raven*², + *-ed*².] Ravenous.

Witches' mummy, maw and gulf
Of the *ravin'd* salt-sea shark.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 24.

ravine-deer (ra-vēn'dēr), *n.* The goat-antelope of the Deccan, which inhabits rocky places.

Ravine-deer (*Tetraceros quadricornis*).

It has many names, vernacular and technical, as *blacktail*, *chikara*, *chousingha*, *kalsiepie*, *Antilope chikara* or *quadricornis*, *Tetraceros quadricornis*, and *Tragops bennetti*.

raving (rā'ving), *n.* [< ME. *ravynge*; verbal n. of *rave*¹, *v.*] Furious exclamation; irrational incoherent talk.

They are considered as lunatics, and therefore tolerated in their *ravings*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 178.

raving (rā'ving), *p. a.* 1. Furious with delirium; mad; distracted.—2. Fit to excite admiration or enthusiasm; hence, amazing, intense, superlative, or the like. [Colloq. or slang.]

A letter of *raving* gallantry, which Orlando Furioso himself might have penned, potent with the condensed essence of old romance. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 262.

The veterans liked to recall over the old Madeira the wit and charms of the *raving* beauties who had long gone the way of the famous vintages of the cellar. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 6.

ravingly (rā'ving-li), *adv.* In a raving manner; with furious wildness or frenzy; distractedly.

The swearer is *ravingly* mad; his own lips so pronounce him. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 283.

ravishable†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *ravissable*, < *ravir*, ravish: see *ravish*.] Ravenous.

And inward we, withouten fable,
Ben gredy wolves *ravisable*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7016.

ravisant†, *a.* [ME., also *ravisaunt*; < OF. *ravisant*, *ravissant*, ppr. of *ravir*, ravish: see *ravish*. Cf. *ravissant*.] Ravishing; ravening; predatory.

The wolf, wilde and *ravisaunt*,
With the schep ȝeode so milde so lomb.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

ravish (rav'ish), *v. t.* [< ME. *ravisshen*, *ravischen*, *ravisen*, *ravichen*, < OF. (and F.) *ravissant*, stem of certain parts of *ravir*, ravish, snatch away hastily, = It. *rapire*, < L. *rapere*, snatch, seize: see *rape*² and *rapid*. Cf. *ravage*.] 1. To seize and carry off; transport or take away forcibly; snatch away. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Thanne thei seyn that he is *ravisshit* in to another world, where he is a grettre Lord than he was here. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 254.

And the gret fray that the [they] mad in the tyme of masse it *ravyshed* my witts and mad me ful hevyly dysposyd. *Paston Letters*, II. 51.

These hairs, which thou dost *ravish* from my chin,
Will quicken, and accuse thee. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7. 38.

2. To transport mentally; enrapture; bring into a state of ecstasy, as of delight or fear.

Sore were all their mindes *ravished* wyth feare, that in maner half beside themselves they said . . .
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 173.

Thou hast *ravished* my heart. Cant. iv. 9.

The view of this most sweet Paradise [Mantua] . . . did even *ravish* my senses. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 145.

My friend was *ravished* with the beauty, innocence, and sweetness that appeared in all their faces.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 47.

3. To deprive by seizure; dispossess violently: with *of*.

They may *ravish* me o' my life,
But they canna banish me fro' Heaven hie.
Hughie the Graeme (Child's Ballads, VI. 57).

And am I blasted in my bud with treason?
Boldly and basely *of* my fair name *ravish'd*?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

4. To violate the chastity of; commit rape upon; deflower.

Their houses shall be spoiled, and their wives *ravished*. Isa. xiii. 16.

My heroes slain, my bridal bed o'erturn'd,
My daughters *ravish'd*, and my city burn'd,
My bleeding infants dash'd against the floor.
Pope, Iliad, xxii. 89.

ravish† (rav'ish), *n.* [< *ravish*, *v.*] Ravishment; ecstasy; a transport or rapture.

Most of them . . . had builded their comfort of salvation upon unsound grounds, viz. some upon dreams and *ravishes* of spirit by fits; others upon the reformation of their lives. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 219, an. 1636.

ravisher (rav'ish-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *ravischour*, *ravissour*, < OF. *raviseor*, *raviseur*, F. *ravisseur*, ravisher, < *ravir*, ravish: see *ravish*.] 1. One who ravishes or takes by violence.

Gods! shall the *ravisher* display your hair,
While the fops envy and the ladies stare?
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 103.

2. One who violates the chastity of a woman.

Thou *ravisher*, thou traitor, thou false thief!
Shak., Lucrece, l. 888.

3. One who or that which transports with delight.

ravishing (rav'ish-ing), *n.* [< ME. *ravisshing*, *rawyschynge*; verbal n. of *ravish*, *v.*] Ecstatic delight; mental transport. [Rare.]

The *ravishings* that sometimes from above do shoot abroad in the inward man. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 66.

ravishing (rav'ish-ing), *p. a.* 1. Snatching; taking by violence; of or pertaining to ravishment.

Tarquin's *ravishing* strides. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1. 55.

2. Exciting rapture or ecstasy; adapted to enchant; exquisitely lovely; enrapturing.

Those delicious villas of St. Pietro d'Arena, which present another Genoa to you, the *ravishing* retirements of the Genoese nobility. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 17, 1644.

He [Emerson] . . . gave us *ravishing* glimpses of an ideal under the dry husk of our New England.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 380.

3†. Moving furiously along; hurrying. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 5.

ravishingly (rav'ish-ing-li), *adv.* In a ravishing manner; so as to delight or enchant.

ravishment (rav'ish-ment), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *ravissement*, a ravishing, ravishment, < *ravir*, ravish: see *ravish*.] 1. The act of seizing and carrying off, or the act or state of forcible abduction; violent transport or removal.—2. Mental transport; a carrying or being carried away with delight; ecstasy; rapture.

All things joy, with *ravishment*
Attracted by thy beauty still to gaze.
Milton, P. L., v. 46.

The music and the bloom
And all the mighty *ravishment* of Spring.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 18.

3. Violation of female chastity; rape.

In bloody death and *ravishment* delighting.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 490.

ravissant, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *ravish*. *Chaucer*.

raw¹ (râ), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *raw*, *rau*, *ra*, < AS. *hreáw*, *hrēw*, raw, uncooked, unprepared, sore, = OS. *hrā* = D. *rauw* = MLG. *rauw*, *rō*, LG. *rau* = OHG. *rāo*, *rō*, *rou* (*raw-*), MHG. *rō* (*raw-*), G. *roh* = Icel. *hrār* = Sw. *rå* = Dan. *raa*, raw, crude; akin to L. *crudus*, raw, *cruentus*, bloody, *cruor*, gore, blood (see *crude*), Gr. κρέας, flesh, Skt. *kravis*, raw meat, *krūra*, cruel, hard, OSlav.

krŭvĭ, Lith. *kraŭjas*, blood.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Existing in the state of natural growth or formation; unchanged in constitution by subjection to heat or other alterative agency; uncooked, or chemically unaltered: as, *raw* meat, fish, oysters, etc.; most fruits are eaten *raw; raw* medicinal substances; *raw* (that is, unburnt) umber.

Distilled waters will last longer than *raw* waters.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 347.

On this brown, greasy napkin . . . lie the *raw* vegetables she is preparing for domestic consumption.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 165.

2. In an unchanged condition as regards some process of fabrication; unwrought or unmanufactured. In this sense *raw* is used either of substances in their primitive state, or of partly or wholly finished products fitted for working into other forms, according to the nature of the case: as, the *raw* materials of a manufacture; *raw* silk or cotton (the prepared fiber); *raw* marble; *raw* clay.

Eight thousand bales of *raw* silks are yearly made in the Island. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 192.

Like a cautious man of business, he was not going to speak rashly of a *raw* material in which he had had no experience. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 5.

It [the German mind] has supplied the *raw* material in almost every branch of science for the defter wits of other nations to work on.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 293.

3. In a rudimental condition; crude in quality or state; primitively or coarsely constituted; unfinished; untempered; coarse; rough; harsh.

Her lips were, like *raw* lether, pale and blew.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 29.

The coast scene of Hoguet . . . copied in water-color, . . . and blind-haltered with a blazing space of *raw*-white all around it. *The Nation*, Feb., 1875, p. 84.

The *raw* vessels fresh from the wheel, which only require a moderate heat to prepare them for being glazed, are piled in the highest chamber. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 638.

The glycerine is of a brownish colour and known as *raw*, in which state it is sold for many purposes.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 310.

4. Harshly sharp or chilly, as the weather; bleak, especially from cold moisture; characterized by chilly dampness.

Once, upon a *raw* and gusty day. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 100.

Dreadful to me was the coming home in the *raw* twilight, with nipped fingers and toes.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, i.

A *raw* mist rolled down upon the sea.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 15.

5. Crude or rude from want of experience, skill, or reflection; of immature character or quality; awkward; untrained; unfledged; ill-instructed or ill-considered: said of persons and their actions or ideas.

No newelie practised worshippinges alloweth he for hys, but vtterlye abhorreth them all as thinges *rawe* and unsauerye. *Bp. Bale*, Image, ii.

An opinion hath spread itself very far in the world, as if the way to be ripe in faith were to be *raw* in wit and judgment. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

I have within my mind
A thousand *raw* tricks of these bragging Jacks,
Which I will practise. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4. 77.

He had also a few other *raw* Seamen, but such as would have made better Landmen, they having served the King of Siam as Soldiers. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 112.

His [Sherman's] division was at that time wholly *raw*, no part of it ever having been in an engagement.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 338.

6. Looking like raw meat, as from lividness or removal of the skin; deprived or appearing destitute of the natural integument: as, a *raw* sore; a *raw* spot on a horse.

His cheeke-bones *raw*, and ele-pits hollow grew,
And brawney armes had lost their knowen might.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 20.

When *raw* flesh appeareth in him [a leper], he shall be unclean. Lev. xiii. 14.

Since yet thy cicatrice looks *raw* and red
After the Danish sword. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 3. 62.

7. Feeling sore, as from abrasion of the skin; harshly painful; galled.

And all his sinews waxen weak and *raw*
Through long imprisonment.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 2.

Sec. Gent. Have you no fearful dreams?
Steph. Sometimes, as all have
That go to bed with *raw* and windy stomachs.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 7.

8. In *ceram.*, unbaked—that is, either fresh from the potters' wheel or the mold, or merely dried without the use of artificial heat.—**Raw edge**, that edge of any textile fabric which is not finished with a selvage, nor hemmed or bound or otherwise secured, and which is therefore liable to ravel out.—**Raw hide.** See *hide*[2] and *rawhide*.—**Raw material oil, sienna, silk**, etc. See the nouns.=**Syn.** *Raw, Crude.* These words, the same in ultimate origin and in earlier meaning, have drawn somewhat apart. *Raw* continues to apply to food which is not yet cooked, as *raw* potatoes; but *crude* has lost that meaning. *Raw* is applied to material not yet manufactured, as cotton, silk; *crude* rather to that which is not refined, as petroleum, or matured, as a theory or an idea.

II. *n.* **1.** A raw article, material, or product. Specifically—(*a*) An uncooked oyster, or an oyster of a kind preferred for eating raw: as, a plate of *raws*. [Colloq.] (*b*) Raw sugar. [Colloq. or trade use.]

The stock of *raws* on hand on the 31st of December, 1884, amounted to 1,000,000 kilograms.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lx. (1886), p. 96.

2. A raw, galled, or sore place; an established sore, as on a horse; hence, soreness or sensitiveness of feeling or temper. [Colloq.]

Like savage hackney coachmen, they know where there is a *raw*. *De Quincey.* (*Webster.*)

It's a tender subject, and every one has a *raw* on it.
Lever, Davenport Dunn.

Here is Baynes, . . . in a dreadfully wicked, murderous, and dissatisfied state of mind. His chafing, bleeding temper is one *raw;* his whole soul one rage and wrath.
Thackeray, Philip, xxvii.

3. In *bot.*, same as *rag*[1], 3 (*b*). [Prov. Eng.] —**To touch one on the raw**, to irritate one by alluding to or joking him about any matter in respect to which he is especially sensitive.

raw[2] (râ), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *row*[2].

Clavers and his Highlandmen
Came down upo' the *raw*.
Battle of Killiecrankie (Child's Ballads, VII. 153).

rawbone† (râ'bōn), *a.* [< *raw*[1] + *bone*, *n.*] Same as *raw-boned*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. v. 34.

raw-boned (râ'bōnd), *a.* Having little flesh on the bones; lean and large-boned; gaunt.

Lean *raw-boned* rascals! who would e'er suppose
They had such courage and audacity?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 35.

rawhead (râ'hed), *n.* **1.** A specter; a nursery bugbear of frightful aspect: usually coupled with *bloody-bones*.

I was told before
My face was bad enough; but now I look
Like *Bloody-Bone* and *Raw-Head*, to fright children.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, iv. 4.

The indiscretion of servants, whose usual method is to awe children, and keep them in subjection, by telling them of *raw-head* and *bloody-bones*.
Locke, Education, § 138.

2. The cream which rises on the surface of raw milk, or milk that has not been heated. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rawhide (râ'hīd), *n.* and *a.* [< *raw*[1] + *hide*[1], *n.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** The material of untanned skins of cattle, very hard and tough when twisted in strips for ropes or the like, and dried.—**2.** A riding-whip made of twisted rawhide.

II. *a.* Made of rawhide: as, a *rawhide* whip.

rawish (râ'ish), *a.* [< *raw*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat raw; rather raw, in any sense of that word.

The *rawish* dank of clumsy winter.
Marston, Prol. to Antonio's Revenge.

rawly (râ'li), *adv.* **1.** In a raw, crude, unfinished, immature, or untempered manner; crudely; roughly.

Nothing is so prosaic as the *rawly* new.
W. W. Story, Roba di Roma, i.

2†. In an unprepared or unprovided state.

Some crying for a surgeon, some upon their wives left poor behind them, some upon the debts they owe, some upon their children *rawly* left. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 147.

rawness (râ'nes), *n.* [< ME. *rawenes, rawnesse, rownes;* < *raw*[1] + *-ness*.] **1.** The state or quality of being raw, in any sense.

Of what Comodity such vse of arte wilbe in our tounge may partely be seene by the scholasticall *rawneese* of some newly Commen from the vniuersities.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 2.

Much if not most of this *rawness* in the use of English must come, not merely from defective training in schools, but from defective training at home.
The Nation, XLVIII. 392.

2†. Unprepared or precipitate manner; want of provision or foresight.

Why in that *rawness* left you wife and child, . . .
Without leave-taking? *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 26.

rawsake†, *v. t.* An old form of *ransack*.

raw-port (râ'pōrt), *n.* A port-hole in a small sailing vessel through which in a calm an oar can be worked.

raw-pot (râ'pot), *n.* A young crow. [Local, Irish.]

The crows . . . feeding the young *rawpots* that kicked up such a bobbery in their nests wid hunger.
Mrs. S. C. Hall, Sketches of Irish Char., p. 36.

rax (raks), *v.* [< ME. *raxen, roxen, rasken, rosken*, stretch oneself, < AS. **racsan, raxan*, stretch oneself after sleep; with formative *-s* (as in *cleanse, rinse*, etc.), from the root of *rack*[1], stretch: see *rack*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To stretch, or stretch out; reach out; reach or attain to; extend the hand to; hand: as, *rax* me ower the pitcher. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

He raise, and *raxed* him where he stood,
And bade him match him with his marrows.
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 134).

When ye gang to see a man that never did ye nae ill *raxing* a halter [that is, hanging].
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

So he *raxes* his hand across t' table, an' mutters summat as he grips mine. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii.

II. *intrans.* To perform the act of reaching or stretching; stretch one's self; reach for or try to obtain something. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

raxle†, *v. i.* [ME. *raxlen, roxlen, rasclen*, a var. or freq. of *raxen*, stretch: see *rax*.] To stretch one's self; rouse up from sleep. Compare *rax*.

I *raxled* & fel in gret affray [after a dream].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1178.

Benedicite he by-gan with a bolke and hus brest knokede,
Raxled and remed and routte at the laste.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 7.

ray[1] (rā), *n.* [< ME. *raye*, < OF. *ray, rai, raid*, F. *rais*, a spoke, ray, = Pr. *rai, raig, rait*, spoke, ray, = Sp. *rayo*, a spoke, ray, thunderbolt, right line, radius, *radio*, radius, = Pg. *raio*, a spoke, ray, thunderbolt, *radio*, radius, = It. *razzo*, a spoke, ray, beam, *raggio*, a ray, beam, radius, *radio*, ray; also in fem., OF. *raie*, F. *raie*, a line, stroke, = Pr. Sp. *raya*, a line, streak, stroke, limit, boundary (see *ray*[2]); < L. *radius*, a staff, rod, a beam or ray, etc.: see *radius*.] **1.** Light emitted in a given direction from a luminous body; a line of light, or, more generally, of radiant energy; technically, the straight line perpendicular to the wave-front in the propagation of a light- or heat-wave. For different waves the rays may have different wave-lengths. Thus, in a pencil or beam of light, which is conceived to be made up of an indefinite number of rays, the rays all have the same wave-length if the beam is monochromatic; but if it is of white light, the wave-lengths of the rays vary by insensible degrees from that of red to that of violet light. (See *radiant energy* (under *energy*), *spectrum*.) A collection of parallel rays constitutes a *beam;* a collection of diverging or converging rays a *pencil*.

Full many a gem of purest *ray* serene
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear.
Gray, Elegy.

2. A beam of intellectual light.

A *ray* of reason stole
Half through the solid darkness of his soul.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 225.

3. A stripe; streak; line.

Wrought with little *raies*, streames, or streaks.
Baret, Alvearie, 1580.

4. In *geom.*, an unlimited straight line. As it is desirable to give the line different names according as it is conceived (1) as a locus of points, (2) as an intersection of planes, or (3) as an element of a plane, in 1865 the practice was begun of calling the unlimited straight line considered as a locus of points a *ray*. But as it was found that the word did not readily suggest that idea, owing to other associations, the practice was changed, and the line so considered is now called a *range*, while the word *ray* is taken to mean an unlimited straight line as an element of a plane. In older geometrical writings *ray* is synonymous with *radius*, while a line considered as a radial emanation is called a *beam*.

5. In *bot.*: (*a*) One of the branches or pedicels in an umbel. (*b*) The marginal part as opposed to the central part or disk in a head, umbel, or other flower-cluster, when there is a difference of structure, as in many *Compositæ* and in wild hydrangeas. (*c*) A ray-flower. (*d*) A radius. See *medullary rays*, under *medullary*.—**6.** One of the ray-like processes or arms of the *Radiata*, as of a starfish; a radiated or radiating part or organ; an actinomere. See cuts under *Asterias* and *Asteriidæ*.—**7.** One of the hard spinous or soft jointed processes which support and serve to extend the fin of a fish; a part of the skeleton of the fin; specifically, one which is articulated, thus contradistinguished from a hard or inarticulated one called specifically a *spine;* a fin-ray.—**8.** In *entom.*, one of the longitudinal nervures or veins of an insect's wing.—**9.** *pl.* In *her.*: (*a*) Long indentations or dents by which a heraldic line is broken, whether dividing two parts of the escutcheon or bounding any ordinary. Compare *radiant*, 3 (*a*). (*b*) A representation of rays, whether issuing from the sun or from a corner of the escutcheon, a cloud, or an ordinary. They are sometimes straight, sometimes waving, and sometimes alternately straight and waving; it is in the last form that they are usually represented when surrounding the sun.—**Branchial ray, branchiostegal rays.** See the adjectives.—**Caloric rays**, heat-rays. See *heat* and *spectrum*.—**Cone of rays.** See *cone*.—**Deviation of a ray of light.** See *deviation*.—**Direct rays.** See *direct illumination*, under *direct*.—**Divergent rays.** See *divergent*.

— **Extraordinary ray.** See *refraction*. — **Herschelian rays of the spectrum.** See *Herschelian*. — **Medullary rays.** (*a*) See *medullary*. (*b*) Bundles of straight or collecting tubules of the kidney contained in the cortex; the pyramids of Ferrein. See *tubule*. — **Obscure rays.** See *obscure* and *spectrum*. — **Ordinary ray.** See *refraction*. — **Principal ray.** See *principal*. — **Ritteric rays.** See *Ritteric*. — **Visual rays.** See *visual*. — **Cathode rays,** a form of radiation generated in a vacuum-tube, in connection with the cathode, or negative pole, when an electric discharge is passed through it. — **X-rays,** or **Röntgen rays,** a form of radiation having characteristic and distinctive properties, discovered by Professor Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen, of Würzburg (announced by him in December, 1895). He showed that the discharge of a large Ruhmkorff coil through a vacuum-tube produces a form of radiation external to the latter, which has the property of causing various substances to fluoresce; of affecting the ordinary photographic plate like light (though itself invisible); and of penetrating opaque bodies in various degrees, according to their density and relative thickness, platinum, lead, and silver being quite opaque, while aluminium, wood, and paper are quite transparent. He also found that these rays are not refracted by prisms of carbon disulphid, and that uncertain refraction occurs with vulcanized rubber prisms and those made of aluminium; that powdered substances, opaque to white light, are quite as transparent to these rays as solid bodies of equal mass; and that bodies having rough surfaces act like those whose surfaces are polished. These facts forced him to conclude that refraction and regular reflection do not exist, but that such bodies behave to X-rays as muddy media to light. Other conclusions were that these rays pass through all substances at the same speed; that air absorbs a very much smaller part of them than of cathode rays; that they are not deflected by a magnet; that the spot on the wall of the tube which fluoresces most decidedly is to be regarded as the principal point of their radiation; that when the cathode rays are deflected within the tube, the spot is changed, thus producing a new source of radiation; that, therefore, cathode rays and X-rays are not identical; that X-rays are rectilinearly propagated; that no interference phenomena of X-rays were found to exist; that the above facts tend to show that they have properties not hitherto known in connection with ultra-violet, visible, and infra-red light; and that, therefore, they do not consist of transverse vibrations of the ether, but of longitudinal vibrations. The source of X-rays has been shown to be the surface upon which the cathode rays first strike, whether that surface be the wall of the tube or an object placed within the tube: when this object within the tube is the anode itself, the emanations are most powerful. It has also been found that X-rays have the property, in common with ultra-violet light, of dispersing negative charges on insulated surfaces and the power of positively electrifying such surfaces; and that regular reflection, though weak, may be demonstrated by the use of the photographic plate and long exposure. Hertz had previously shown that cathode rays penetrate opaque bodies, and Lenard that such rays may pass through aluminium forming a part of the wall of the tube and affect the photographic plate, but that their absorption is excessive beyond a few millimeters from the aluminium window.

X-ray photograph of a foot in a shoe.

ray[1] (rā), *v.* [< OF. *raier*, F. *rayer*, mark with lines, streak, stripe, mark out, scratch, = Pr. *raiar* = Sp. *rayar*, form lines or strokes, streak, = Pg. *raiar*, radiate, sparkle, = It. *raggiare*, *razzare*, radiate, also Sp. Pg. *radiar* = It. *radiare*, radiate, sparkle; < L. *radiare*, furnish with spokes or beams, radiate, shine forth, < *radius*, a staff, rod, spoke of a wheel, ray, etc.: see *ray*[1], *n.*, and cf. *radiate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mark with long lines; form rays of or in.

> Unloved, the sun-flower, shining fair,
> *Ray* round with flames her disk of seed.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, ci.

2. To shoot forth or emit; cause to shine out.

> Shines o'er the rest, the pastoral queen, and *rays*
> Her smiles, sweet-beaming, on her shepherd-king.
> *Thomson*, Summer, l. 401.

3†. To stripe.

> I wil yif him a feder bedde
> *Rayed* with golde.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 252.

II. *intrans.* To shine forth or out as in rays.

> In a molten glory shrined
> That *rays* off into gloom. *Mrs. Browning.*

ray[2] (rā), *n.* [< ME. *raye*, < OF. *raie*, *raye*, F. *raie* = OCat. *raja* = Sp. *raya* = It. *raja*, *razza* (cf. ML. *ragadia*), < L. *rāia*, a ray; prob. orig. **ragia*, akin to D. *roch*, *rog* = LG. *ruche* (> LG. *roche*), a roach, a ray, = Dan. *rokke*, a ray, = AS. *reohhe*, *reohche* (glossed by ML. *fannus*), ME. *rehge*, *rohge*, a roach: see *roach*[1].] 1. One of the elasmobranchiate fishes constituting the genus *Raia*, recognized by the flattened body, which becomes a broad disk from its union with the extremely broad and fleshy pectorals, which are joined to each other before or at the snout, and extend behind the two sides of the abdomen as far as the base of the ventrals, resembling the rays of a fan. — 2. Any member of the order *Hypotremi*, *Batoidei*, or *Raiæ*, such as the sting-ray, eagle-ray, skate, torpedo, etc. See cuts under *Elasmobranchii*, *skate*, *sting-ray*, and *torpedo*. — **Beaked ray,** *Rhinobatidæ*. — **Clear-nosed ray,** *Raia eglanteria*. — **Cow-nosed ray,** *Rhinoptera quadriloba*. Also called *clam-cracker*, *corn cracker*, *whipperee*, etc. — **Fuller** or **fuller's ray,** *Raia fullonica*. — **Horned ray,** a ray or batoid fish of the family *Cephalopteridæ* or *Mantidæ*; so called from the horn-like projections on the head. See cut under *devil-fish*. — **Painted ray.** See *painted*. — **Sandy ray,** *Raia circularis*. — **Starry ray** or **skate,** *Raia radiata*. — **Stingless rays,** *Anacanthidæ*. — **Torpedo rays,** *Torpedinidæ*. See *torpedo*. (See the generic and family names; also *bishop-ray*, *butterfly-ray*, *eagle-ray*, *sting-ray*.)

ray[3]† (rā), *n.* [< ME. *raye*, *ray*, < OF. *rei*, *rai*, *roi*, array: see *array*, of which *ray*[3] is in part an aphetic form.] Array; order; arrangement; rank; dress. *Mir. for Mags.*, I. 237.

ray[3]† (rā), *v. t.* [< ME. *rayen*; < *ray*[3], *n.* Cf. *array*, *v.*, of which *ray*[3] is in part an aphetic form. In def. 2, the same verb used (as *array* also was used) in an ironical application; hence, in comp., *beray*.] 1. To array. — 2. To beray with dirt or filth; daub; defile.

> Fie on . . . all foul ways! Was ever man so beaten? was ever man so *rayed*? *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 3.

ray[4]† (rā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rey*; < ME. *raye*; prob. a particular application of *ray*[1], a stripe, line, etc.] A kind of striped cloth.

> Ich drow me among drapers. . . .
> Among the riche *rayes* ich rendered a lesson.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 217.

> Foure yards of broad Cloth, rowed or striped thwart with a different colour, to make him a Gowne, and these were called *Rey* Gounes. *Stow*, Survey of London, p. 652.

ray[5] (rā), *n.* [Cf. MHG. *reige*, *reie*, *rei*, G. *reihen*, *reigen*, a kind of dance.] A kind of dance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ray[6] (rā), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A certain disease of sheep, also called *scab*, *shab*, or *rubbers*.

ray[7]†, *n.* Same as *roy*.

Raya[1], **Rayah** (rī'yä), *n.* [= F. *rayah*, *raïa*, < Ar. *raiya*, pl. *ra'āyā*, people, peasants, subjects, cattle, < *ra'a*, pasture, feed; cf. *rāaya*, flocks, herds. Cf. *ryot*, ult. the same word.] Any subject of the Sultan of Turkey who is not a Mohammedan.

raya[2] (rā'yä), *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian broad-throat of the family *Eurylæmidæ*, *Psarisomus dalhousiæ*, inhabiting the Himalayas. The term is also one of the several generic designations which this species has received.

Rayah, *n.* See *Raya*[1].

rayat, rayatwari. See *ryot, ryotwar*.

rayed (rād), *a.* [< ME. *rayed*, *rayyd*, *rayid*; < *ray*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having rays or ray-like processes, as a flower-head or an animal; specifically, in *zoöl.*, radiate. — 2. Having rays (of this or that kind): as, a many-*rayed* fin; a soft-*rayed* fish. — 3†. Striped.

> The sheriffs of London should give yearly *rayed* gowns to the recorder, chamberlain, etc.
> *Archæologia*, XXXIX. 307.

Rayed animals. See *Radiata*.

rayer† (rā'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *rayere*, < *raye*, striped cloth: see *ray*[4].] A seller of ray-cloth. *Piers Plowman.*

rayey (rā'i), *a.* [< *ray*[1] + *-ey* = *-y*[1].] Having or consisting of rays.

> The *rayey* fringe of her faire eyes. *Cotton*, Song.

ray-floret (rā'flō'ret), *n.* A ray-flower: used chiefly of *Compositæ*.

ray-flower (rā'flou'ėr), *n.* One of the flowers which collectively form the ray (see *ray*[1], 5 (*b*)); most often, one from the circle of ligulate flowers surrounding a disk of tubular flowers in the heads of many *Compositæ*.

ray-grass (rā'gras), *n.* A good forage-grass, *Lolium perenne*. Also *rye-grass*.

rayket, raylet. See *rake*[2], *rail*.

rayless (rā'les), *a.* [< *ray*[1] + *-less*.] 1. Without rays or radiance; unillumined; lightless; dark; somber; gloomy. *Young*, Night Thoughts, i. 19. — 2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having no rays or ray-like parts.

raymet, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *roam*.

Raymond's blue. See *blue*.

Raynaud's disease. See *disease*.

Raynaud's gangrene. Same as *Raynaud's disease*.

rayne[1]†, **rayne**[2]†. See *rain*[1], *reign*.

ray-oil (rā'oil), *n.* Oil prepared from the livers of batoid fishes or rays.

rayon† (rā'on), *n.* [< F. *rayon*, a ray, beam, < *raie*, a ray: see *ray*[1].] A beam or ray. *Spenser*, Visions of Bellay (ed. 1591), ii.

rayonnant (rā'o-nant), *a.* [< F. *rayonnant*, ppr. of *rayonner*, radiate, shine, < *rayon*, a ray: see *rayon*.] Radiating; arranged in the direction of rays issuing from a center. Decoration is often said to be *rayonnant* when, as in the case of a round dish or other circular object, the surface is divided into panels growing larger as they approach the circumference, and bounded by the radii and by arcs of larger and smaller circles.

rayonned (rā'ond), *a.* [< *rayon* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *rayonnant*.

raze[1] (rāz), *v. t.* See *rase*[1].

raze[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *race*[4].

raze[3] (rāz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A swinging fence set up in a watercourse to prevent the passage of cattle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

razed (rāzd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *raze*[1], *v.*] In *her.*, same as *ragged*, 7.

razee (ra-zē'), *n.* [< F. *rasé*, cut down (*vaisseau rasé*, a vessel cut down), pp. of *raser*, shave, rase: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] A ship of war cut down to a smaller size by reducing the number of decks.

razee (ra-zē'), *v. t.* [< *razee*, *n.*] To cut down or reduce to a lower class, as a ship; hence, to lessen or abridge by cutting out parts: as, to *razee* a book or an article.

razor (rā'zor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rasour*, *raser*; < ME. *rasour*, *rasoure*, *rasowre*, *rasure*, a razor, < OF. (and F.) *rasoir* = Pr. *razor* = OCat. *rasó* = It. *rasoio*, < ML. *rasorium*, a razor (cf. *rasorius*, razor-fish), < L. *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape, shave: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] 1. A sharp-edged instrument used for shaving the face or head. The blade is usually made with a thick rounded back, sides hollowed or sloping to a very thin edge, and a tang by which it is pivoted to and swings freely in a two-leafed handle. The tang has a prolongation by the aid of which the razor is firmly grasped and controlled. There are also razors formed on the principle of the carpenters' plane, by the use of which the risk of cutting the skin is avoided. In Eastern countries razors are made with an immovable handle continuous with the blade. Compare *rattler*, 5.

Cross-sections of Razors.

a and *b*, ordinary forms; *c*, section known as "half-rattler"; *d*, backed razor.

2. A tusk: as, the *razors* of a boar. *Johnson.* — **Occam's razor,** the principle that the unnecessary supposition that things of a peculiar kind exist, when the observed facts may be equally well explained on the supposition that no such things exist, is unwarranted (*Entia non sunt multiplicanda præter necessitatem*). So called after William of Occam (died about 1349); but, as a historical fact, Occam does not make much use of this principle, which belongs rather to the contemporary nominalist William Durand de St. Pourçain (died 1332).

razorable† (rā'zor-a-bl), *a.* [< *razor* + *-able*.] Fit to be shaved.

> Till new-born chins
> Be rough and *razorable*.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 250.

razorback (rā'zor-bak), *n.* 1. A rorqual, finfish, or finner-whale, of the family *Balænopteridæ*. — 2. A hog whose back has somewhat the form of a sharp ridge. This formation, accompanied by long legs, is characteristic of breeds of hogs that have long been allowed to run wild in woods and waste places and feed upon mast, wild fruits, etc. The flesh of such swine, particularly that of the hams, is usually of superior quality for the table.

razor-backed (rā'zor-bakt), *a.* 1. Having a sharp back; hog-backed: as, the *razor-backed* buffalo, a fish, *Ictiobus urus*, of the Mississippi valley. — 2. Having a long sharp dorsal fin which cuts the water like a razor, as the rorqual.

razorbill (rā'zor-bil), *n.* 1. The razor-billed auk, or tinker, *Alca* or *Utamania torda*, so called from the deep, compressed, and trenchant bill. The bill is feathered for about one half its length, in the rest of its extent being vertically furrowed, and hooked at the

Razorbill (*Alca torda*), in winter plumage.

tip; one of the furrows is white, the bill being otherwise black, like the feet; the mouth is yellow. The plumage is black on the upper parts, the lower parts from the neck in summer, and from the bill in winter, being white; there is a narrow white line from the bill to the eye, and the tips of the secondaries are white. The bird is about 18 inches long, and 27 in extent of wings. It inhabits arctic and northerly regions of both hemispheres, subsists chiefly on fish, and nests on rocky sea-coasts, laying a single egg about 3 by 2 inches, white or whitish, spotted and blotched with different shades of brown. The flesh is eatable.

2. The skimmer or cutwater, *Rhynchops nigra*. See *skimmer* and *Rhynchops*.

razor-billed (rā′zȯr-bild), *a.* Having a bill likened to a razor in any way: specifically noting certain birds.—**Razor-billed auk.** See *razorbill*, 1.—**Razor-billed curassow**, a bird of the genus *Mitua*, as *M. tuberosa* of Guiana.

razorblade (rā′zȯr-blād), *n.* A long, slim oyster. [Connecticut.]

razor-clam (rā′zȯr-klam), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Solenidæ*, especially of the genera *Ensis*, *Solen*, or *Siliqua;* a razor-fish or razor-shell: so called from its shape. See cut under *Ensis*.

razor-fish (rā′zȯr-fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Labridæ*, *Xyrichthys lineatus*, of the West Indies, occasional on the southern coast of the United States.—2. A related fish, *Xyrichthys novacula*, of the Mediterranean.—3. A razor-clam: so called from the shape of the shell, which resembles a razor. The common razor-fish of Great Britain is *Ensis siliqua*, also called *spout-fish* and *razor-shell*. *Siliqua patula* is a Californian species, used for food.

razor-grass (rā′zȯr-gras), *n.* A West Indian nut-rush, *Scleria scindens*, with formidable cutting leaves.

razor-grinder (rā′zȯr-grīn″dėr), *n.* The nightjar: same as *grinder*, 3.

razor-hone (rā′zȯr-hōn), *n.* A fine hone used for sharpening or setting razors. See *hone*[1].

razor-paper (rā′zȯr-pā″pėr), *n.* Smooth unsized paper coated on one side with a composition of powdered crocus and emery, designed as a substitute for a strop.

razor-paste (rā′zȯr-pāst), *n.* A paste of emery-powder or the like, for spreading on the surface of a razor-strop to give it its sharpening property.

razor-shell (rā′zȯr-shel), *n.* The shell of a razor-fish; a bivalve mollusk of the genera *Ensis*, *Solen*, or *Siliqua:* so called from the shape of the shell, which resembles a razor. Compare *razor-fish*, 3.

razor-stone (rā′zȯr-stōn), *n.* Same as *novaculite*.

razor-strop (rā′zȯr-strop), *n.* An implement for sharpening razors. See *strop*. Also called *razor-strap*.

razure† (rā′zhūr), *n.* [= F. *rasure*, < L. *rasura*, < *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] See *rasure*.

razzia (rat′si-ä), *n.* [< F. *razzia* = Pg. *gazia*, *gazira*, a raid, < Algerian Ar. *ghazia* (Turk. *ghazya*) (pron. nearly *razia* in Algiers, the initial letter *gh* being represented by the F. *r grasséyé*), a military expedition against infidels, a crusade, a military incursion.] Properly, a military raid intended for the subjection or punishment of hostile or rebellious people by the carrying off of cattle, destruction of crops, etc.; by extension, any plundering or destructive incursion in force. Razzias were formerly common in Arabian countries. They were practised by the Turkish authorities in Algeria and other provinces against tribes or districts which refused to pay taxes; and the word was adopted, and the practice continued for a time, by the French in Algeria after its conquest.

> It was probable he should hand the troops over to John Jones for the *razzia* against the Moulvie.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 27.

Rb. The chemical symbol of *rubidium*.

R. C. An abbreviation of *Roman Catholic*.

R. D. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Royal Dragoons;* (*b*) of *Rural Dean*.

R. E. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Royal Engineers;* (*b*) of *Royal Exchange*.

re[1] (rā), *n.* [See *gamut*.] In *solmization*, the syllable used for the second tone of the scale. In the scale of C this tone is D—a tone which is therefore sometimes called *re* in France and Italy.

re[2] (rē), *n.* [L., abl. of *res*, thing, case, matter, affair: see *res*[2].] A word used in legal language in the phrase *in re:* as, '*in re* Bardell vs. Pickwick,' in the case of Bardell against Pickwick: often elliptically *re:* as, *re* Bardell vs. Pickwick; *re* Brown.

re-. [ME. *re-* = OF. *re-*, F. *re-*, *ré-* = Sp. Pg. *re-* = It. *re-*, *ri-*, < L. *re-*, before a vowel or *h* generally *red-*, but later also *re-* (the form *red-* also occurring in *red-dere*, render, and, assimilated, in *rel-ligio*, religion, *rel-liquiæ*, relics, *rec-cidere*, fall back, and with a connecting vowel in *redivivus*, living again), an inseparable prefix, back, again, against: see def. The OF. and It. form *re-* often appears as *ra-* by confusion with the true *ra-* (< L. *re-* + *ad-*), and the following consonant is often doubled, as in OF. *reppeller*, < L. *repellere*, repel; It. *rappresentare*, < L. *repræsentare*, represent; etc. Words with the prefix *ra-* in OF. usually appear with *re-* in E., except when the accent has receded, as in *rally*[1].] An inseparable prefix of Latin origin (before a vowel usually in the form *red-*), meaning 'back,' 'again.' It occurs in a great number of verbs and derived adjectives and nouns taken from the Latin, and is also common as an English formative. It denotes (*a*) a turning back ('back'), as in *recede*, *recur*, *remit*, *repel*, etc.; (*b*) opposition ('against'), as in *reluctant*, *repugnant*, etc.; (*c*) restoration to a former state ('back,' 'again,' English *un-*[2]), as in *restitution*, *relegate*, *redintegrate* or *reintegrate*, and with some words of non-Latin origin, as in *recall*, *remind*, *renew*, etc.; (*d*) transition to an opposite state, as in *reprobate*, *retract*, *rebeal*, etc.; (*e*) repetition of an action ('again'), as in *revise*, *resume*, etc., becoming in this use an extremely common English formative, applicable to any English verb whatever, whether of Latin origin, as in *react*, *recenter*, *recreate*, *readdress*, *reappear*, *reproduce*, *reunite*, etc., or of Anglo-Saxon or other origin, as in *rebind*, *rebuild*, *redye*, *refill*, *refit*, *reheat*, *relight*, *reline*, *reload*, *reset*, *rewrite*, etc. In many words taken from the Latin, either directly or through the Old French, the force of *re-* (*red-*) has been lost, or is not distinctly felt, in English, as in *receive*, *reception*, *recommend*, *recover*[2], *reduce*, *redeem*, *recuperate*, *recreate*[1], *refer*, *rejoice*, *relate*, *religion*, *remain*, *renown*, *repair*[1], *repair*[2], *report*, *request*, *require*, and other words containing a radical element not used in the particular sense concerned, or not used at all, in English. Some of these words, as *recover*[2], *recreate*[1], are distinguished from English formations with the clear prefix *re-*, again, often written distinctively with a hyphen, as in *re-cover*, *re-create*, etc. In many instances the prefix, by shifting of accent and change of sound, or loss of adjacent elements, loses the character of a prefix, as in *rebel*, *a.*, *relic*, *relict*, *remnant*, *rest*[2], *restive*, etc., and in words from Old French in which the prefix *re-* combines with the prefix *a-* in the form *ra-*, not recognized as an English prefix, as in *rally*[1], *rabate*, etc. In some other words also *re-* is reduced to *r-*, as in *ransom* (doublet of *redemption*), *rampart*, *rencounter*, etc. The prefix *re-* is found in many words formed in Old French from non-Latin elements, as in *regret*, *regard*, *reward*, etc. As an English formative *re-* may be prefixed to a primitive verb, adjective, or noun, or to derivatives, indifferently, and such secondary forms as *reëstablishment*, *reaction*, etc., may be analyzed either as *re-* + *establishment*, *re-* + *action*, etc., or as *reëstablish* + *-ment*, *react* + *-ion*, etc. Prefixed to a word beginning with *e*, *re-* is separated by a hyphen, as *re-establish*, *re-estate*, *re-edify*, etc.; or else the second *e* has a dieresis over it: as, *reëstablish*, *reëmbark*, etc. The hyphen is also sometimes used to bring out emphatically the sense of repetition or iteration: as, *sung* and *re-sung*. The dieresis is not used over other vowels than *e* when *re-* is prefixed: thus, *reinforce*, *reunite*, *reabolish*.

reabsorb (rē-ab-sôrb′), *v. t.* [= F. *réabsorber;* as *re-* + *absorb*.] To draw or take in anew by absorption, imbibition, or swallowing, as something previously ejected, emitted, or put forth.

> During the embryo stage of the higher vertebrata temporary organs appear, serve their purpose awhile, and are subsequently *reabsorbed*.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 458.

reabsorption (rē-ab-sôrp′shon), *n.* [= F. *réabsorption;* as *re-* + *absorption*.] The act of reabsorbing, or the state of being reabsorbed.

reaccommodate† (rē-a-kom′ō-dāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *accommodate*.] To readjust; resettle; bring into renewed order.

> King Edward, . . . discovering the Disturbance made by the Change of Place, instantly sends to charge that Part, without giving them Time to *re-accommodate* themselves.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 121.

reaccuse (rē-a-kūz′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *accuse*.] To accuse again or afresh; make a renewed accusation against.

> Her'ford, . . . who *re-accus'd*
> Norfolk for words of treason he had us'd.
> *Daniel*, Civil Wars, i. 60.

reach[1] (rēch), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reached* (formerly *raught*), ppr. *reaching*. [Also dial., with shortened vowel, *retch*, and unassibilated *reek;* < ME. *rechen* (pret. *raughte*, *raghte*, *raght*, *rehte*, *reahte*, pp. *raught*, *raugt*), < AS. *rǣcan*, *rǣcean* (pret. *rǣhte*), reach, get into one's power, = OFries. *reka*, *retsia*, *reeza* = MD. *reijcken*, D. *reiken* = MLG. *reken*, LG. *reiken* = OHG. *reihhen*, *reichen*, MHG. G. *reichen*, reach, extend, stretch out. The word has been more or less associated with the group to which belong *rack*[1], *rake*[1], *rax*, *retch*[1], etc., Goth. *rakjan*, etc., stretch, and L. *reg-ere*, *por-rigere*, Gr. *ὀρέγειν*, stretch, but an orig. connection is on phonetic grounds improbable.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To hold or stretch forth; extend outward.

> *Reach* hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and *reach* hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side.
> John xx. 27.

> He shall flourish,
> And, like a mountain cedar, *reach* his branches
> To all the plains about him.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 5. 53.

> To his
> She *reached* her hands, and in one bitter kiss
> Tasted his tears.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 307.

2. To deliver by or as if by the outstretched hand; hand out or over; extend out to.

> First, Christ took the bread in his hands; secondarily, he gave thanks; thirdly, he broke it; fourthly, he *raught* it them, saying, Take it.
> *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 241.

> The prince he *reacht* Robin Hood a blow.
> *Robin Hood and the Stranger* (Child's Ballads, v. 415).

> *Reach* a chair;
> So; now, methinks, I feel a little ease.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 8.

> I stand at one end of the room, and *reach* things to her woman.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 127.

3. To make a stretch to; bring into contact by or as if by stretching out the hand; attain to by something held or stretched out: as, to *reach* a book on a shelf; to *reach* an object with a cane.

> He slough man and horse whom that he *raught* with his axe that he helide with bothe hondes.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 288.

> Wilt thou *reach* stars, because they shine on thee?
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 156.

4. To take, seize, or move by stretching out the hand, or by other effort.

> Than Troiell with tene the tourfer beheld, . . .
> *Reiches* his reynis & his rolle [rowel] strykes,
> Caires to the kyng with a kant wille.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 10215.

> The damesell hym thanked, and *raught* hym vp be the honde.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 607.

> Lest therefore his now bolder hand
> *Reach* also of the tree of life, and eat,
> And live for ever.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 94.

5. To attain to by movement or progress; arrive at, physically or mentally; come or get to: as, to *reach* a port or destination; to *reach* high office or distinction; to *reach* a conclusion by study or by reasoning.

> And through the Tyrrhene Sea, by strength of toiling oars,
> *Raught* Italy at last.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 325.

> He must have *reached* a very advanced age.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 98.

> He [Dante] has shown us the way by which that country far beyond the stars may be *reached*.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 124.

6. To extend to in continuity or scope; stretch or be prolonged so as to extend to, literally or figuratively; attain to contact with or action upon; penetrate to.

> There is no mercy in mankind can *reach* me.
> *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 3.

> Thy desire . . . leads to no excess
> That *reaches* blame, but rather merits praise.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 697.

> The loss might be repaired again; or, if not, could not however destroy us by *reaching* us in our greatest and highest concern.
> *South*, Sermons, II. 1.

> When he addresses himself to battle against the guardian angels, he stands like Teneriffe or Atlas; his stature *reaches* the sky.
> *Carlyle*.

7. To come or get at; penetrate or obtain access to; extend cognizance, agency, or influence to: as, to *reach* a person through his vanity.

> The fewness and fulness of his [George Fox's] words have often struck even strangers with admiration, as they used to *reach* others with consolation.
> *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

> It is difficult indeed in some places to *reach* the sense of the inspired writers.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. ix.

> He [Atterbury] could be *reached* only by a bill of pains and penalties.
> *Macaulay*, Francis Atterbury.

8†. To attain to an understanding of; succeed in comprehending.

> But how her fawning partner fell I *reach* not,
> Unless caught by some springe of his own setting.
> *Middleton*, Women Beware Women, v. 1.

> *Sir P.* I *reach* you not.
> *Lady P.* Right, sir, your policy
> May bear it through thus.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To stretch; have extent in course or direction; continue to or toward a term, limit, or conclusion.

> By hym that *rauhte* on rode [the cross].
> *Piers Plowman* (C), v. 179.

> And he dreamed, and behold a ladder set up on the earth, and the top of it *reached* to heaven.
> Gen. xxviii. 12.

> Thus far the fable *reaches* of Proteus, and his flock, at liberty and unrestrained.
> *Bacon*, Physical Fables, vii., Expl.

They [consequences] *reach* only to those of their posterity who abet their forefathers' crime, and continue in their infidelity. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. v.

There are the wide-*reaching* views of fruitful valleys and of empurpled hill-sides.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days at Edgewood, Pliny's Country [Places.

In the distance . . . the mountains *reach* away in faint and fainter shades of purple and brown.
Harper's Weekly, Jan. 19, 1889.

2. To extend in amount or capacity; rise in quantity or number; amount; suffice: with *to* or *unto*.

What may the king's whole battle [army] *reach unto?*
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 129.

Every one was to pay his part according to his proportion towards ye purchass, & all other debts, what ye profite of ye trade would not *reach too*.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 215.

A very exceptional grant was made, two fifteenths and tenths first, and then another sum of the same amount, *reaching*, according to Lord Bacon, *to* £120,000.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 360.

3. To make a stretch to or toward something, as with the hand or by exertion; stretch forward or onward; make a straining effort: as, to *reach* out for an apple; to *reach* at or after gain.

Ful semely after hire mete she *raughte*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 136.

He slytte the sheilde as fer as that he *raught*, and the kynge Ban sente hym a stroke with Corsheuse, his goode swerde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 344.

One may *reach* deep enough, and yet
Find little. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 4. 15.

Oft the first that (without right or reason)
Attempt Rebellion and do practice Treason,
And so at length are justly tumbled down
Beneath the foot, that *raught* aboue the Crown.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Why was I not contented? Wherefore *reach*
At things which, but for thee, O Latmian!
Had been my dreary death? *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

4. To attain; arrive; get, as to a point, destination, or aim.

Festus, . . . whose ears were unacquainted with such matter, heard him [the apostle Paul], but could not *reach* unto that whereof he spake. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

The wind being very great at S. W., he could *reach* no farther than Cape Ann harbour that night.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 115.

5†. To turn; start forth.

Up he sterte, and on his weye he *raughte*,
Til she agayn hym by the lappe caughte.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 447.

6. *Naut.*, to sail with the wind free.

reach[1] (rēch), *n.* [< *reach*[1], *v.*] 1. A continuous stretch or course; an uninterrupted line of extension or continuity: as, a *reach* of level ground; an inland *reach* of the sea; a *reach* of a river (a straight course between bends); a *reach* of a canal (the part between locks, having a uniform level).

And, on the left hand, hell
With long *reach* interposed. *Milton*, P. L., x. 322.

The silver Phea's glittering rills they lost,
And skimm'd along by Elis' sacred coast,
Then cautious through the rocky *reaches* wind,
And, turning sudden, shun the death designed.
Pope, Odyssey, xv.

We walk'd
Beside the river's wooded *reach*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxi.

2. Limit or scope of stretch or extension; power of reaching by the outstretched hand or any other agency; the act of or capacity for reaching: as, the *reach* of the arm; to be within one's *reach*, or within the *reach* of the law.

All others have a dependent being, and within the *reach* of destruction. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, v.

Out of the *reach* of danger, he [Junius] has been bold; out of the *reach* of shame, he has been confident.
Johnson, Thoughts on late Trans. in the Falkland Islands.

Poor the *reach*,
The undisguised extent, of mortal sway!
Wordsworth, Canute and Alfred, on the Sea-Shore.

The study of spectra has opened a new world of research, and added some such *reach* to our physics and chemistry as the telescope brought to vision.
C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 67.

Most of the villages of Egypt are situated upon eminences of rubbish, which rise a few feet above the *reach* of the inundation. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 24.

3. Effective extent or scope; range of capacity or ability; power of accomplishment; grasp; penetration; comprehension.

Men more audacious and precipitant then of solid and deep *reach*. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Be sure yourself and your own *reach* to know,
How far your genius, taste, and learning go.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 153.

Groves that inspire the Nightingale to trill
And modulate, with subtle *reach* of skill
Elsewhere unmatched, her ever-varying lay.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 6.

His [Wordsworth's] mind had not that *reach* and elemental movement of Milton's.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 241.

4. A reaching out for something; forecast in aim or purpose; a scheme of effort for some end.

I have brains[a]
That beat above your *reaches*.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, i. 1.

The Duke of Parma had particular *reaches* and ends of his own underhand to cross the design. *Bacon.*

Others
Think heaven a world too high for our low *reaches*.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, iv. 3.

5. The pole connecting the rear axle to the bolster of a wagon or other vehicle; a coupling-pole. See cut under *hound*, 7.—6. *Naut.*, the distance sailed between tacks: same as *board*, 13 (*c*).—7. An extended point of land; a promontory. [Local, U. S.]—**Head reach**, the distance to windward traversed by a vessel while tacking.

reach[2] (rēch), *v.* A variant of *retch*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

reachable (rē'cha-bl), *a.* [< *reach*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being reached; within reach.

reacher (rē'chėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which reaches, or is capable of or serves for reaching.

Hold in your rapier; for, though I have not a long *reacher*, I have a short hitter.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

He . . . spoke to Jennings, the *reacher* of the records, that he should let him have any record.
Life of A. Wood, p. 205.

2†. An exaggeration; a "stretcher." [Slang.]

I can hardly believe that *reacher*, which another writeth of him, that "with the palms of his hands he could touch his knees, though he stood upright."
Fuller, Worthies, Monmouthshire, II. 435.

reaching-post (rē'ching-pōst), *n.* In *rope-making*, a post fixed in the ground at the lower end of a rope-walk.

reachless (rēch'les), *a.* [< *reach*[1] + *-less*.] Beyond reach; unattainable; lofty.

To raise her silent and inglorious name
Unto a *reachlesse* pitch of praises hight.
Bp. Hall, A Defiance to Envy.

reach-me-down (rēch'mē-doun'), *a.* [< *reach*[1], *v.*, + *me*, indirect object, + *down*[1], *adv.* Cf. *pick-me-up*.] Ready-made. [Colloq., Eng.]

You know in the Palais Royal they hang out the most splendid *reach-me down* dressing-gowns, waistcoats, and so forth. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxiv.

reacquite† (rē-a-kwīt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *acquite*.] To pay back; give a return to or for; requite.

You shall assuredly find the gentleman very honest and thankful, and me ready to *re-acquite* your courtesy and favour to him so shewn, in that I possibly may.
G. Harvey, Four Letters, i.

react (rē-akt'), *v.* [< *re-* + *act*, *v.* Cf. F. *réagir*, react.] I. *trans.* To act or perform anew; re-enact: as, to *react* a play.

II. *intrans.* 1. To exert, as a thing acted upon, an opposite action upon the agent.

If fire doth heate water, the water *reacteth* againe . . . upon the fire and cooleth it.
Sir K. Digby, Treatise of Bodies (1644), xvi.

Great minds do indeed *re-act* on the society which has made them what they are; but they only pay with interest what they have received. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Every opinion *reacts* on him who utters it. It is a thread-ball thrown at a mark, but the other end remains in the thrower's bag. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. To act, after being acted upon, in a manner directly opposed to the first action, and in increased measure. Thus, when the body has been chilled by a bath, it is said to *react* in becoming warmer than before; and, in like manner, when misfortune stimulates the mind to greater efforts, the mind is said to *react*.
3. To act mutually or reciprocally upon each other, as two or more chemical agents.

reaction (rē-ak'shon), *n.* [= F. *réaction* = Sp. *reaccion* = Pg. *reacção* = It. *reazione*; as *re-* + *action*.] 1. Any action in resistance or response to the influence of another action or power; reflexive action or operation; an opposed impulse or impression.

Of *reaction* in locall motion, that each agent must suffer in acting and act in suffering.
Sir K. Digby, Treatise of Bodies (1644), xvi.

Sense being nothing else, as some conceit, but motion, or rather *re-action* of a body pressed upon by another body. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul (1662), I. 12.

Attack is the *re-action;* I never think I have hit hard, unless it re-bounds. *Johnson*, in Boswell, an. 1775.

Every trespass produces a *reaction*, partly general and partly special—a *reaction* which is extreme in proportion as the trespass is great. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 484.

2. In *dynamics*, a force called into being along with another force, being equal and opposite to it. All forces exist in pairs; and it is a fundamental law (Newton's third law of motion) in mechanics that "action and reaction are always equal and contrary," or that the mutual actions of two bodies are always equal and exerted in opposite directions. This law was announced, in the form that the quantity of motion is preserved in all percussion, simultaneously in 1668 by Christian Huygens, John Wallis, and Sir Christopher Wren, but was experimentally proved by Wallis only.
3. Action contrary to a previous influence, generally greater than the first effect; in *politics*, a tendency to revert from a more to a less advanced policy, or the contrary.

The violent *reaction* which had laid the Whig party prostrate was followed by a still more violent *reaction* in the opposite direction. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

4. In *chem.*, the mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other.—**Achilles tendon reaction**, the contraction of the calf-muscles evoked by tapping the Achilles tendon.—**Amphigenous, amphoteric**, etc., **reaction**. See the adjectives.—**Color-reaction**, in *chem.*, a reaction which causes a characteristic development or change of color: used in testing.—**Diazo-reaction**. Same as *Ehrlich's reaction*.—**Ehrlich's reaction**, a reaction in the urine of typhoid and other patients in which it strikes a deep dark red on being treated with a mixture containing sodium nitrite, sulphanilic acid, and hydrochloric acid, and alkalinized with ammonia. Also called *Ehrlich's test*, and *diazo-reaction*.—**Law of action and reaction**. See *action*.—**Paradoxical reaction**. See *paradoxical*.—**Reaction of degeneration**, a modification of the normal reaction of nerve and muscle to electric stimuli, observable in cases where the lesion lies in the motor nerve or its immediate central or peripheral terminations. The complete form presents (*a*) total loss of irritability of the nerve below the lesion; (*b*) on direct stimulation of the muscle, (1) loss of irritability for very brief currents, such as induction-shocks; (2) retention and even increase of irritability for making and breaking of currents of longer duration (this galvanic irritability also becomes lost in the terminal stages of the severest forms); (3) increase of irritability for making currents at the anode as compared with the cathode, so that the anode closing contraction may exceed the cathode closing contraction; (4) a sluggishness of contraction and relaxation.

reactionary (rē-ak'shon-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *réactionnaire;* as *reaction* + *-ary*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to reaction in general; consisting of or characterized by reflex or reciprocal action; reactive.

The *reactionary* excitement that gave her a proud self-mastery had not subsided.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 10.

Specifically—2. Of or pertaining to political reaction; favoring reaction: as, *reactionary* principles or movements.

The poverty and suffering of millions of the working classes came in aid of the *reactionary* party and the more egotistical line of policy.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 33.

II. *n.*; pl. *reactionaries* (-riz). A promoter of reaction; specifically, one who attempts to check, undo, or reverse political action.

The *reactionaries* and conservatives of Sweden—and there are many of them in this old country—are afraid that free Norway will lead Sweden into the path of reforms.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 804.

reactionist (rē-ak'shon-ist), *n.* [< *reaction* + *-ist*.] A favorer of reaction; an advocate of old methods or principles; a reactionary.

Those who are not afraid of the nickname of *reactionists* will be slow to condemn her [Austria] for the maintenance of a principle on which she has grown into power.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 229.

reaction-period (rē-ak'shon-pē'ri-od), *n.* Same as *reaction-time*.

reaction-time (rē-ak'shon-tīm), *n.* The time between the application of a stimulus and some reaction, as when a signal is rendered on the perception of some sensation. The *reduced reaction-time* is the part of this which is consumed in perception and willing, as distinct from what is consumed in transmission and in the period of muscular latency.

reaction-wheel (rē-ak'shon-hwēl), *n.* See *turbine*.

reactive (rē-ak'tiv), *a.* [= F. *réactif;* as *react* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to or causing reaction; acting reflexively or reciprocally; resulting from reflex action.

Ye fish, assume a voice, with praises fill
The hollow rock and loud *reactive* hill.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, vii.

Knowledge of Sanscrit . . . will be kept alive by the *reactive* influence of Germany and England.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 25.

This equilibration between new outer forces and *reactive* inner forces, which is thus directly produced in individuals. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 296.

reactively (rē-ak'tiv-li), *adv.* By reaction.

reactiveness (rē-ak'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being reactive.

reactivity (rē-ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *reactive* + *-ity*.] The state of being reactive; the process or course of reaction, as from a diseased condition.

The occurrence of colour, therefore, is more frequently than not concomitant with a high degree of *reactivity*.
Nature, XXXVII. 503.

read[1] (rēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *read* (red), ppr. *reading*. [Early mod. E. also *reed*, *reede*, *rede*; <

ME. *reden*, earlier *ræden*, *rathen*, *rothen* (a weak verb, pret. *redde*, *radde*, pp. *red*, *rad*, *i-rad*), < AS. (*a*) *rēdan* (a weak verb, pret. *rēdde*, pl. *rēddon*, pp. *rēded*, *rēdd*, *gerēd*), mixed with (*b*) *rǣdan*, Anglian also *rēdan*, *rēthan* (a strong redupl. verb, pret. *reórd*, pp. *rǣden*; found only in poet. or Anglian use), counsel, advise, consult, etc., read (a writing, whether aloud or to oneself), = OS. *rādan* (pret. *rēd*, pp. *girādan*), counsel, take counsel upon, provide, = OFries. *rēda* (pret. *rēd*), counsel, = MD. D. *raden*, counsel, advise, interpret, guess, = MLG. *rāten*, LG. *raten*, counsel, advise, = OHG. *rātan*, MHG. *rāten*, G. *raten*, *rathen* (pret. *riet*, *rieth*, pp. *geraten*, *gerathen*), counsel, advise, interpret, guess, = Icel. *rātha* (pret. *rēdh*, pp. *rāthinn*), counsel, advise, etc., = Sw. *råda*, counsel, advise, prevail, *rå*, can, may, = Dan. *raade*, counsel, rule, control, also interpret, = Goth. **rēdan*, in comp. *ga-rēdan* (pret. *ga-rairōth*), provide for; perhaps akin (having then an orig. present formative *-d*) to L. *reri* (pp. *ratus*), think, deem, consider: see *rate*[2], *ratio*, *reason*. Some compare Skt. √ *rādh*, be successful, Russ. *radŭ*, glad, happy, Lith. *rodas*, willing, etc. Hence *read*[1], *n.*, *riddle*[1], *aread*, etc. The verb *read* in the already obsolete sense 'counsel, advise,' was much affected by Spenser, and in the early modern and ME. spelling *rede* which he used has likewise been much affected by his archaizing imitators; but there is no historical ground for a difference in spelling. The pret. *read* (red) should be written *red*, as it was formerly; it is exactly parallel with *led*, pret. of *lead*[1], and with *let*, pret. of *let*[1] (inf. formerly *lete*, with long vowel).] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To counsel; advise; recommend.

> And she thus brenneth bothe in love and drede,
> So that she nyste what was best to *rede*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 679.

> And seththe he *radde* religioun the rule for to holde—
> "Leste the kyng and his counsell 3or comunes apeire,
> And beo stiward in oure stude til 3e be stouwet betere."
> *Piers Plowman* (A), v. 38.

> We may *read* constancy and fortitude
> To other souls. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

> If there 's a hole in a' your coats,
> I *rede* you tent it.
> *Burns*, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

> My Ladye *reads* you swith return.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., iv. 22.

2. To teach; instil, as a lesson.

> Are these the arts,
> Robin, you *read* your rude ones of the wood,
> To countenance your quarrels and mistakings?
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

3. To explain the meaning of; explain; interpret; make out; solve: as, to *read* a riddle; to *read* a dream.

> Joseph, . . . he that *redde* so
> The kynges metynge, Pharao.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 281.

> Did you draw bonds to forfeit, sign to break?
> Or must we *read* you quite from what you speak?
> *Donne*, Expostulation (ed. 1819).

> "I'll *read* your dream, sister," he says,
> "I'll *read* it into sorrow."
> *The Braes o' Yarrow* (Child's Ballads, III. 71).

I can *read* my uncle's riddle. *Scott*, Waverley, lxii.

4†. To declare; tell; rehearse.

> That hast my name and nation *redd* aright.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 67.

5†. To suppose; guess; imagine; fancy.

> Right hard it was for wight which did it heare
> To *read* what manner musicke that mote bee.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 70. (*Nares.*)

6. To understand by observation or scrutiny; acquire a knowledge of (something not otherwise obvious) by interpreting signs or indications; study out; interpret: as, to *read* the signs of the times; to *read* the sky or a person's countenance.

> Who is 't can *read* a woman?
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 48.

> Let thy ambitious eye
> *Read* noble objects. *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 8.

7. To discover by observation or scrutiny; perceive from signs or indications.

> Those about her
> From her shall *read* the perfect ways of honour.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 5. 38.

> Let vs looke backe to Adam, who in this wicked fruit of his bodie might *reade* continuall lectures of repentance for the sinne of his soule. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 34.

> All the gazers on the skies
> *Read* not in fair heaven's story
> Expresser truth, or truer glory,
> Than they might in her bright eyes.
> *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, xl.

> If once the reality of the phenomena were established, we should all be able to *read* each other's secrets.
> *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 10.

8. (*a*) To observe and apprehend the meaning of (something written, printed, inscribed, or stamped in letters or other significant characters); go over with the eyes (or, in the case of the blind, with the fingers) and take in the meaning of (significant characters forming or representing words or sentences); peruse: as, to *read* a book, newspaper, poem, inscription, or piece of music.

> He . . . *radde* it over, and gan the letre fold.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1085.

> A man of Ethiopia . . . sitting in his chariot *read* Esaias the prophet. Acts viii. 27, 28.

> I heard of a late Secretary of State that could not *read* the next Morning his own Hand-writing.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 37.

> In his short life, and without ostentation, he [Shelley] had in truth *read* more Greek than many an aged pedant who, with pompous parade, prides himself upon this study alone. *Hogg*, in Dowden's Shelley, I. 73.

(*b*) To note the indication of (a graduated instrument): as, to *read* a thermometer or a circle.—**9.** To utter aloud: said of words or sounds represented by letters or other significant characters.

> The king . . . *read* in their ears all the words of the book of the covenant. 2 Ki. xxiii. 2.

> In their Synagogues they make one of the best sort to *read* a Chapter of Moses. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 14.

10. To peruse or study (a subject in the books written about it); learn through reading: as, to *read* law or philosophy; to *read* science for a degree; to *read* the news; we *read* that the meek shall inherit the earth.

> Chyffe of folis, men yn bokys *redythe*,
> Able yn his foly to holde residence,
> Ys he that nowther God louethe nor dredethe,
> Nor to his chyrche hathe none aduertence.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 70.

> At Iherico, as it is *red*, our Lord dyde many grete myracles. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 41.

11. To perceive or assume in the reading or study of a book or writing (something not expressed or directly indicated); impute or import by inference: as, to *read* a meaning in a book which the author did not intend; to *read* one's own notions into a book; to *read* something between the lines.

> Nascent philosophy and dawning science are *read* into the sacred literature. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, i.

> After their usual manner of speculating about primitive practices, men *read* back developed ideas into undeveloped minds. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 346.

12. To affect by reading so as to bring into a specified condition: as, to *read* a child asleep; to *read* one's self blind.

> No, no; give him a Young Clark's Guide. What, we shall have you *read* yourself into a Humour of rambling and fighting, and studying military Discipline, and wearing red Breeches. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

13†. To read about.

> Of the fynest stones faire
> That men *rede* in the Lapidaire.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1352.

To read (one) a chapter. See *chapter*.—**To read one's self in,** in the *Church of England*, to read the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, and repeat the Declaration of Assent (to the Articles, Prayer-book, and Ordinary) prescribed by law, which is required of every incumbent on the first Sunday on which he officiates in the church of his benefice, or on some other Sunday appointed and allowed by the ordinary.

> On the following Sunday Mr. Arabin was to *read himself in* at his new church.
> *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xxii.

To read out of, to expel from, or declare no longer to belong to (some organization), by proclamation of any kind: as, to *read* a person *out of* a political party.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To counsel; advise; give advice or warning.

> "Syr," he seyd, "now haue I *redd;*
> Ete we now, and make vs glad,
> And euery man fle care."
> *The Horn of King Arthur* (Child's Ballads, I. 22).

> A monster vile whom God and man does hate:
> Therefore I *read* beware. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 13.

> As for this carping girl, Iphigena,
> Take her with thee to bear thee company,
> And in my land I *rede* be seen no more.
> *Greene*, Alphonsus, iii.

2†. To speak; discourse; declare; tell.

> Sojourned hath this Mars, of which I *rede*,
> In chambre amyd the paleys prively.
> *Chaucer*, Complaint of Mars, l. 78.

3. To peruse something written or printed; acquire information from a record of any kind.

> I have *read* of Caligula's Horse, that was made Consul.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 37.

> To *read* well—that is, to read true books in a true spirit—is a noble exercise. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 110.

4. To utter aloud the words of something written or printed; enunciate the words of a book or writing.

> So they *read* in the book of the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense. Neh. viii. 8.

5. In *music:* (*a*) To perform or render music at first sight of the notes: applied to either vocal or instrumental performance: as, he plays well, but *reads* very slowly. (*b*) To perform or render music in a particular way; put a certain expression upon it; interpret it: used of a performer or conductor.—**6.** To give a recital or lecture; rehearse something written or learned: as, to *read* before a public audience.

> For, if I take ye in hand, I shall dissect you,
> And *read* upon your phlegmatic dull carcases.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 3.

7. To study systematically from books or writings: sometimes with *up*.

> The Bachelors, most of them Scholars, *reading* for Fellowships, and nearly all of them private tutors.
> *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 36.

> Men should . . . be compelled to *read up* on questions of the time, and give in public a reason for the faith which is in them. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 209.

8. To appear on reading; have a (specified) meaning.—**9.** To have a certain quality or effect in perusal; used absolutely, to be suitable or desirable for perusal.

> Then again, his [Sheridan's] works, unlike those of Burke, do not *read*, possess no attractions, are not indispensable to the library. *Jon Bee*, Samuel Foote.

> The following passage, however, with some historical basis, *reads* rather curiously. *Mind*, XII. 624.

To read between the lines, to detect a meaning or purpose not specifically expressed in a book or other writing; discover some recondite motive or implication in what is read.—**To read by sound,** in *teleg.*, to make out the words or terms of a message from the sounds made by the instrument in transmitting it.

read[1] (red), *p. a.* [Pp. of *read*[1], *v.*] Having knowledge gained from reading; instructed by reading; in general, versed: now usually with *well:* as, *well read* in the classics.

> You are all *read* in mysteries of state.
> *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

> An Oxford-Man, extremely *read* in Greek,
> Who from Euripides makes Phædra speak.
> *Prior*, Epilogue to Phædra.

> One cannot be *well read* unless well seasoned in thought and experience. *A. B. Alcott*, Tablets, p. 134.

read[1] (rēd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rede;* < ME. *rede*, < AS. *rǣd* = OS. *rād* = OFries. *rēd* = D. *raad* = MLG. *rād*, LG. *rad* = OHG. MHG. *rāt*, G. *rat*, *rath* = Icel. *rādh* = Sw. *råd* = Dan. *raad*, counsel, advice; from the orig. verb: see *read*[1], *v.* In the sense 'counsel, advice,' the noun is used archaically, in the spelling *rede*, like the verb.] **1†.** Counsel; advice.

> But who so wol nat trowen *rede* ne lore,
> I kan not sen in hym no remedie,
> But lat hym worchen with his fantasie.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 327.

> And whan the kynge was come to Cardoel, he sente after the men of hys counselle, and asked what was theire *rede* in this thinge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 81.

> To whose wise *read* she hearkning sent me streight
> Into this land. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ii. 30.

> May you better reck the *rede*
> Than ever did th' adviser!
> *Burns*, Epistle to a Young Friend.

2†. Interpretation.

> I repeated
> The *read* thereof for guerdon of my paine,
> And taking downe the shield with me did it retaine.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. x. 10.

3†. Speech; tale; narrative.

> Why then a final note prolong,
> Or lengthen out a closing song,
> Unless to bid the gentles speed,
> Who long have listened to my *rede?*
> *Scott*, Marmion, L'Envoy.

4†. A saying; a proverb.

> This *reads* is ryfe, that oftentime
> Great clymbers fall unsoft.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.

5. Reading; perusal. [Colloq.]

> My first *read* of the newspaper.
> *Thackeray*, Great Hoggarty Diamond, x.

> I got the other day a hasty *read* of your "Scenes of Clerical Life." *E. Hall*, in Cross's George Eliot, II. ix.

read[2]**†**, *a.* An obsolete form of *red*[1].

read[3] (rēd), *v. t.* A dialectal form of *red*[3].

readability (rē-da-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *readable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Readableness.

readable (rē'da-bl), *a.* [< *read*[1] + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being read; legible.—**2.** Of sufficient interest to be read; worth reading; easy or interesting to read: as, a *readable* story.

> Nobody except editors and school-teachers and here and there a literary man knows how common is the capacity of rhyming and prattling in *readable* prose.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Poet at the Breakfast-Table.

3. Enabling to read; capable of being read by. [Rare.]

Those who have been labouring to introduce into our railway carriages not only a good *readable* light, but a light generally acceptable to everyone.
Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 601.

readableness (rē′dȧ-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being readable.

A book remarkable for its succinctness, its vividness, and its eminent *readableness*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 805.

readably (rē′dȧ-bli), *adv.* In a readable manner; legibly.

readdress (rē-ȧ-dres′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *address*.] To address or direct again.

He . . . *re-addressed* himself to her.
Boyle, Works, VI. 290.

readept† (rē-ȧ-dept′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *adept*.] To regain; recover.

The which Duchie if he might by their meanes *readept* and recover, he would never let passe out of hys memorie so great a benifite. *Hall*, Edward IV., f. 25. (*Halliwell*.)

readeption (rē-a-dep′shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *adeption*.] A regaining; recovery of something lost.

In whose begynnyng of *readepcion* [*rea-*], the erle of Worcester, whiche for his cruelnesse was called the bochier of Engla[n]de, was taken and put in streyght pryson.
Fabyan, Chron., II. 650, an. 1570.

Will any say that the *readeption* of Trevigi was matter of scruple? *Bacon*.

reader (rē′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *reder, redere, redare, redar*, reader, counselor, adviser, < AS. *rēdere, rēdere*, a reader, scholar, church reader (lector), reader of riddles, diviner (= D. *rader*, adviser, = OHG. *rātari, rātiri*, MHG. *rātære*, counselor, adviser, guesser, diviner), < *rēdan*, advise, read: see *read*[1].] 1†. One who counsels; a counselor; an adviser.

Loke . . . uram [from] kueade [evil] *rederes*, and ne akse no red at foles. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.

2. One who interprets; one who acquires knowledge from observation or impression; an interpreter: as, a *reader* of weather-signs or of probabilities. See *mind-reader*.—**3.** One who reads; a person who peruses, studies, or utters aloud that which is written or printed.

And the *reader* droned from the pulpit,
Like the murmur of many bees,
The legend of good Saint Guthlac.
Longfellow, King Witlaf's Drinking-Horn.

Readers are multiplying daily; but they want guidance, help, plan. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 490.

Specifically—(*a*) One who reads for examination or criticism; an examiner of that which is offered or proposed for publication: as, an editorial or a publisher's *reader*. (*b*) One who is employed to read for correction for the press; a proof-reader. (*c*) One who recites before an audience anything written: as, an elocutionary *reader*. Particularly—(*d*) One whose office it is to read before an audience; an officer appointed to read for a particular purpose; a lector; a lecturer. (1) In the early church, the Greek Church, the Roman Catholic Church, and some other churches, a member of one of the minor clerical orders, appointed to read Scripture lections in the church. The order of reader existed as early as the second century. At an early date it was not unusual to admit young boys, even of five or six, to the office of reader, but by the sixth century the age of eighteen was required by law. In the Roman Catholic Church this order is little more than one of the steps to the priesthood. The reader (lector) ranks above a doorkeeper and below an exorcist, and the form of ordination is the delivery to him of the book from which he is to read. In the Greek Church the reader (anagnost) ranks below a subdeacon, and it is his office, as it was in the early church, to read the Epistle, the deacon reading the Gospel. In the Church of England the order fell into abeyance after the Reformation, but lay readers were frequently licensed, especially in churches or chapels without a clergyman. They could not minister the sacraments and other rites of the church, except the burial of the dead and the churching of women, nor pronounce the absolution and benediction. Of late years, however, bishops have regularly admitted candidates to the office of reader by delivery of a copy of the New Testament. In the American Episcopal Church lay readers conduct services in vacant churches or under a rector by his request with license from the bishop for a definite period (a year or less). They cannot give absolution or benediction, administer sacraments, nor use the occasional offices of the church except those for the burial of the dead and visitation of the sick and prisoners, nor deliver sermons of their own composition. (2) One who reads the law in a Jewish synagogue. (3) In the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the English Inns of Court, etc., a lecturer, or, where there are two grades of lecturers, a lecturer of the higher grade, the others being called *sublectors* or *lecturers*.

4. A reading-book for schools; a book containing exercises in reading.—**Gentle reader, lay reader**, etc. See the adjectives.

readership (rē′dėr-ship), *n.* [< *reader* + *-ship*.] The office of reader. See *reader*, 3 (*d*) (3).

Oxford has decided to establish a *Readership* in Geography. *Nature*, XXXV. 475.

readily (red′i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *redely, reddely, redili, redilīche*; < *ready* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a ready manner; with facility; quickly; speedily; promptly; easily.

On hir fete wexen saugh I
Partriches winges *redely*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1392.

Mr. Carlyle is for calling down fire from Heaven whenever he cannot *readily* lay his hand on the match-box.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 128.

2. With readiness or alacrity; without delay or objection; willingly.

She answered that she could *readily* obey what her father and mother had done. *Pepys*, Diary, July 17, 1665.

I *readily* grant that one truth cannot contradict another.
Locke.

3†. Just now; at once.

A tydynge for to here . . .
That shal nat now be told for me,
For it no nede is *redely*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2137.

=**Syn.** See *ready*.

readiness (red′i-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *readines, redynes*; < ME. *redinesse, redynesse*; < *ready* + *-ness*.] 1. The condition of being ready; the state of being adapted or in condition for immediate use or action; present preparedness or fitness; ready availability or qualification.

At the Archynale there be closed within, alwaye in a *redynesse* to set forth whan they woll.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 7.

If it [death] be not now, yet it will come; the *readiness* is all. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 234.

Probed many hearts, beginning with his own,
And now was far in *readiness* for God.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 16.

2. Ready action or movement; instant facility or aptitude; promptness; quickness: as, *readiness* of thought or of speech; *readiness* in off-hand drawing.

I thought, by your *readiness* in the office, you had continued in it some time. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1. 275.

Good abstractive power shows itself in a superior *readiness* to frame any kind of concept.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 385.

3. Ready disposition; present willingness; mental preparedness.

They received the word with all *readiness* of mind.
Acts xvii. 11.

Digby made his peace with Cromwell, and professes his *readiness* to spend his blood for him.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 274.

=**Syn. 2.** *Readiness, Facility, Expertness, Knack*, promptitude, aptness, preparation, preparedness, inclination. The first four words agree in meaning that the person can do a thing with ease and quickness. *Readiness* emphasizes promptitude: as, *readiness* in repartee. *Facility* by derivation emphasizes ease, whether partly natural or wholly acquired. (See *ease*, *n.*) *Expertness* is facility acquired: as, *expertness* with the pen, at figures, in working a sewing-machine; it is primarily physical, and especially manual, but also mental. *Knack* is a familiar word, applying to facility or expertness viewed as a happy and rather surprising possession of skill or faculty.

reading (rē′ding), *n.* [< ME. *redynge, rædinge*, reading, < AS. *ræding*, reading, a reading, a passage or lesson, also rule, government; verbal n. of *rēdan*, counsel, rule, read: see *read*[1].] 1. The act of interpreting; interpretation; exposition, as of a riddle or dream; interpretation of signs, marks, or the like; a rendering or discovery of what is signified by the state or marking of an instrument, by arbitrary signs of any kind, or by the existing condition or action of anything: as, the *readings* of a steam-indicator; a correct *reading* of the sky (as to weather), or of a person's countenance or proceedings.

For instance, if the freezing-point is lowered, we must subtract the amount of fall from each *reading*.
J. Trowbridge, New Physics, p. 187.

Take the *readings* of the two pegs [in adjusting a field level], which will give their true difference of level.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8905.

2. The particular interpretation given to a composition of any kind, an event or a series of events, etc.; also, a rendering in speech, act, or performance; delineation; representation.

You charm me, Mortimer, with your *reading* of my weaknesses. By-the-by, that very word *Reading*, in its critical use, always charms me. An actress's *reading* of a chamber-maid, a dancer's *reading* of a hornpipe, a singer's *reading* of a song, a marine-painter's *reading* of the sea, the kettle-drum's *reading* of an instrumental passage, are phrases ever youthful and delightful.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 10.

For Englishmen in their own tongue to have from such a man [Von Ranke] a *reading* of the most critical period of English history would be a boon of incalculable value.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 58.

His *reading* of Bach's Italian Concerto was a scramble, so far as the first and last movements were concerned.
The Academy, June 29, 1889, p. 456.

3. The act of perusing that which is written or printed; perusal.

You write with ease to show your breeding,
But easy writing 's curst hard *reading*.
Sheridan, Clio's Protest.

4. The utterance or recital of recorded words, either from the record (as a printed page) or from memory; specifically, a public lection or lecture: as, to give *readings* from the poets, or upon law or philosophy. See *read*[1], *v. i.*, 6.

The Jews had their weekly *readings* of the law.
Hooker.

The *readings* [in the Inns of Court] were from the very first deemed of vital importance, and were delivered in the halls with much ceremony. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 88.

5. That which is read or to be read; any written or printed medium of thought or intelligence; recorded matter or material.

It is in newspapers that we must look for the main *reading* of this generation. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

Remembering his early love of poetry and fiction, she unlocked a bookcase, and took down several books that had been excellent *reading* in their day.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

6. The indication of a graduated instrument: as, the *reading* of a barometer.—**7.** Textual structure or construction; a form, expression, or collocation in a writing, or in a particular copy or impression of it; a version: as, the various *readings* of a passage in Shakspere; the *reading* seems to be corrupt.

When you meet with several *Readings* of the Text, take heed you admit nothing against the Tenets of your Church.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 22.

Disjunctor reading. See *disjunctor*.—**Penny reading**, an amateur entertainment consisting of readings, recitations, music, etc., admission to which is only one penny: common in the British Islands, where such entertainments seem to have been introduced about 1860.—**Reading ægrotat.** See *ægrotat*.—**Reading notice.** See *notice*.

reading (rē′ding), *p. a.* Inclined to read; having a taste for reading; of a studious disposition: as, a *reading* community.—**Reading man.** See *man*.

William himself was not a *reading man*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

reading-book (rē′ding-bůk), *n.* [< ME. **reding-bok*, < AS. *ræding-bōc*, reading-book, lectionary, < *ræding*, reading, + *bōc*, book.] 1. A lectionary.—2. A book containing selections to be used as exercises in reading.

reading-boy (rē′ding-boi), *n.* In *printing*, a boy employed to read copy to a proof-reader; a reader's assistant: in the United States called *copy-holder*.

reading-desk (rē′ding-desk), *n.* A desk adapted for use in reading; specifically, a high desk for holding a book or manuscript to be read by a person while standing; in a church, same as *lectern*, 1.

He feared he should acquit himself badly in St. Ewold's *reading-desk*. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xxiii.

reading-glass (rē′ding-glȧs), *n.* A magnifying lens set in a frame with a handle, for use in reading fine print, or for persons with defective vision.

reading-lamp (rē′ding-lamp), *n.* A lamp especially adapted for use in reading; specifically, a form of lamp for use in public reading or speaking, arranged so that its light is concentrated upon the reading-desk.

reading-pew (rē′ding-pū), *n.* In English churches, a pew from which to read part of the service; especially, after the Reformation, an inclosure in the body of a church, with a door, seat, and desk or desks, used instead of the older and later form of reading-desk or stalls.

reading-room (rē′ding-rōm), *n.* 1. An apartment appropriated to reading; a room furnished with newspapers, periodicals, etc., to which persons resort for reading.—2. A room or closet set apart for the use of professional proof-readers.

reading-stand (rē′ding-stand), *n.* A stand to support a book. (*a*) Same as *reading-table*. (*b*) Same as *reading-desk*.

reading-table (rē′ding-tā″bl), *n.* A table providing support for a heavy book or books, when in use, and frequently space for other books needed for consultation, and the like. There are many patterns, some having a revolving top.

readjourn (rē-ȧ-jėrn′), *v. t.* and *i.* [< F. *réajourner*, readjourn; as *re-* + *adjourn*. Cf. *rejourn*.] To adjourn again.

Parliament assembling again . . . was then *re-adjourned* by the king's special command till Tuesday next.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 443.

readjournment (rē-ȧ-jėrn′ment), *n.* [< F. *réajournement*, readjournment; as *readjourn* + *-ment*.] A succeeding adjournment; adjournment anew.

readjust (rē-ȧ-just′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *adjust*.] 1. To settle again; put in order again, as what had been discomposed.

The bean sheathed his hanger, and *readjusted* his hair.
Fielding.

2. To adjust in a new way; make a different adjustment, arrangement, or settlement of.

The problem these gentlemen had to solve was to *re-adjust* the proportion between their wants and their income. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 4.

My scheme, your better knowledge broke,
Presently *readjusts* itself, the small
Proportioned largelier, parts and whole named new.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 221.

readjuster (rē-a-jus'tėr), *n.* [< *readjust* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who readjusts, or takes part in a readjustment of something.—2. [*cap.*] Specifically, a member of a party in Virginia, formed about 1878, under the leadership of General William Mahone, and originally composed principally of Democrats, for the forcible readjustment of the debt on terms dictated by the State without the consent of the bondholders. The exceptional losses of the State in the civil war made the large debt previously contracted very burdensome; and the amount of its liability was in dispute with the State of West Virginia, which had been set off from Virginia without a decision of this question. The Readjusters elected the State government in 1879, and also United States senators for the terms 1881–7 and 1883–9, in opposition to the Conservative Democrats, or Funders; but the party failed to effect a permanent settlement of the debt, and was merged in the Republican party about 1882.

Further news from Virginia indicates that the Repudiators, or *Readjusters*, as they call themselves, have elected a majority of the General Assembly.
The Nation, Nov. 13, 1879, p. 317.

readjustment (rē-a-just'mėnt), *n.* [< *readjust* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of readjusting, or the state of being readjusted.—2. Specifically, in *U. S. politics*, the political schemes of the Readjusters.

readmission (rē-ad-mish'on), *n.* [< F. *réadmission* = Sp. *readmision* = Pg. *readmissão*; as *re-* + *admission.*] The act of admitting again; the state of being readmitted; renewed admission.

In an exhausted receiver, animals that seem as they were dead revive upon the *readmission* of fresh air. *Arbuthnot.*

readmit (rē-ad-mit'), *v. t.* [= F. *réadmettre* = Sp. *readmitir* = Pg. *readmittir* = It. *riammettere*, readmit; as *re-* + *admit.*] To admit again.

Whose ear is ever open, and his eye
Gracious to *re-admit* the suppliant.
Milton, S. A., l. 1178.

readmittance (rē-ad-mit'ans), *n.* [< *re-* + *admittance.*] Permission to enter again; readmission.

Humbly petitioning a *readmittance* into his college.
T. Warton, Sir T. Pope, p. 84. (*Latham.*)

readvance (rē-ad-vans'), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *advance*, *v.*] To advance again or afresh.

Which if they miss, they yet should *readvance*
To former height.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, xxxv., To Sir H. Goodyere.

readvertency (rē-ad-vėr'ten-si), *n.* [< *re-* + *advertency.*] The act of adverting to or reviewing again. [Rare.]

Memory he does not make to be a recovery of ideas that were lost, but a *re-advertency* or reapplication of mind to ideas that were actually there, though not attended to.
Norris, Reflections on Locke, p. 9.

ready (red'i), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *redy, redi, rædi, rædig, i-redi*, ready, prepared, prompt, near, < AS. *rædе* (rare and uncertain), usually *gerædе*, ready, swift, prompt, easy, plain (suffix *-e* becoming *-i* by confusion with the common adj. suffix ME. *-i*, *-y*, > E. *-y*[1]); = OFries. *rede, red* = D. *ree* = MLG. *rēde, reide, rēt, reit*, LG. *rede, reed* = OHG. *bi-reiti*, MHG. *bereite, be-reit*, G. *be-reit*, ready, prepared, = Icel. *g-reithr* (**ga reithr*), ready (whence ult. E. *graith, grade*[2]), = OSw. *reda*, Sw. *be-red* = Dan. *rede, be-redt*, ready; perhaps = Goth. *garaids*, set, appointed; cf. *raidjan*, appoint, *ga-raidjan*, enjoin, command, *ga-raideins*, an ordinance, rule, authority. Otherwise akin to Icel. *reithi*, harness, outfit, gear, implements; or to AS., etc., *rīdan* (pret. *rād*), ride, *rād*, a riding, expedition: see *ride, road, raid.* Hence, in comp., *already*, and ult. *array, curry*[1], *ray*[3], *raiment*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Completely prepared, as for immediate action or use, or for present requirement; suitably equipped, ordered, or arranged; in proper trim or condition.

Comaund, sir kyng, that a clene nauy
Be *redy* to rode on the rugh see,
All well for the werre, with wight men ynogh.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2549.

My oxen and my fatlings are killed, and all things are *ready*. Mat. xxii. 4.

Be *ready*, Claudio, for your death to-morrow.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 107.

2†. Dressed.

Up ryseth fresshe Canacee hir-selue, . . .
Noon hyer was he [the sun] whan she *redy* was.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 379.

The French leap over the walls in their shirts. Enter, several ways, . . . Alençon and Reignier, half *ready*, and half unready. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1 (stage direction).

Bid my wife make herself *ready* handsomely,
And put on her best apron.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

3. Suitably disposed in mind; mentally prepared; willing; inclined; not reluctant.

The spirit truly is *ready*, but the flesh is weak.
Mark xiv. 38.

A persecutor who inflicts nothing which he is not *ready* to endure deserves some respect.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

4. Prepared by what has gone before; brought to a fit state or condition; not unlikely; immediately liable: with an infinitive.

The blessing of him that was *ready* to perish came upon me. Job xxix. 13.

Our king, being *ready* to leap out of himself for joy of his found daughter, . . . cries, "O, thy mother!"
Shak., W. T., v. 2. 54.

The miserable prisoner is *ready* to famish.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 45.

5. Already prepared or provided; available for present use or requirement; immediately at hand or within reach; opportune: as, a *ready* means of escape; a *ready* way.

And the olde knyght seide that he sholde do sette ther a cheyer, that euer more sholde be *redy* for the knyght in to sitte that sholde be so trewe in loynge whan he were come. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 362.

It sometimes cometh to pass that the *readiest* way which a wise man hath to conquer is to fly.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref.

Nine-score and seventeen pounds; of which he made five marks, *ready* money. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3. 7.

He pays in *ready* guineas very liberally.
Swift, Letter, May 13, 1727.

6. Prompt in action or movement; expert; dexterous; facile.

Ready in gibes, quick-answer'd, saucy, and
As quarrelous as the weasel.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 161.

Reading maketh a full man, conference a *ready* man, . . . and therefore, if a man . . . confer little, he had need have a present wit. *Bacon*, Studies.

There's a sudden turn now! You have a *ready* wit for intrigue, I find. *Colman*, Jealous Wife, i.

7. Prompt; quick; offhand: as, a *ready* reply or retort; a *ready* admission; a *ready* welcome.

My tongue is the pen of a *ready* writer. Ps. xlv. 1.

Unless he had done this with great dexterity and *ready* address, he would frequently have been involved in imminent danger. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, x., Expl.

8†. Present; at hand; here: used in answering a call.

Duke. What, is Antonio here?
Ant. Ready. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 2.

[*Ready* is much used in compounds, with participles and sometimes nouns, or in combinations that are properly compounds: as, *ready*-made; *ready*-cooked, etc.]—**Making ready**, in *printing*, the process of preparation for taking regular impressions from a form on the press. It includes the adjustment of the form on the press, the proper distribution of the pressure on type and cuts by means of underlays and overlays, and the adaptation of ink to paper.—**Ready about.** See *about.*—**Ready money.** See *money.*—**To make ready.** (*a*) To prepare; set in order.

Whiche the ffryers kepte and ther thei *made* the *redy* in ornaments and began ther a very solempne procession.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 41.

They sit downe at tables, and then must the Bridegrome make triall of his breast in singing a long prayer: others in the meane time call to *make readie* the hens.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 214.

(*b*†) To dress.

While Master Mathew reads, Bobadill *makes* himself *ready*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

Go, and *make* thee *ready* straight
In all thy best attire. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 3.

A man may *make* him *ready* in such clothes
Without a candle.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, iii. 3.

=**Syn.** *Ready, Easy;* disposed, apt, expert, handy, skilful, clever, smart; expeditious, unhesitating. So many of the meanings of *ready* convey the idea of a movement of mind, and especially a consent of the will, that there is a tendency to use other words where disposition is not included. Hence it is better to say this may *easily* be seen, than this may *readily* be seen. See quotation from Locke under *readily.* *Easy* of approach; *easy* to be done; *ready* to hear. All the senses of *ready*, active or passive, grow out of that of being prepared.

II. *n.* 1. Ready money; cash: usually with the definite article. [Slang.]

Lord Strutt was not flush in *ready*, either to go to law, or clear old debts. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull. (*Latham.*)

2. The condition of being ready. [Colloq.]—3. The position of a soldier's weapon following the command "Make ready!" or "Ready!" [Colloq.]

[The hunter] beats patiently and noiselessly from the leeward . . . with his rifle at the *ready*.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 119.

A good ready, a state of being fully ready or prepared; a good condition of readiness. [Colloq.]

ready (red'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *readied*, ppr. *readying.* [< ME. *redien, redyen* (= D. *reeden*, prepare, dress, = MLG. *rēden, reiden* = MHG. *reiten, reiden*; cf. ME. *beredien* = G. *bereiten* = Sw. *bereda* = Dan. *berede*, prepare, get ready, etc.); < *ready, a.*] 1. To make ready; put into proper condition or order; dispose; arrange; prepare. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Thare-fore what-so-euer thou bee that *redies* the for to lufe Gode, . . . haue in mynde besely for to halde the name of Ihesu in thi mynde.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

And, having *readied* all these costly things,
In a poore pedlers trusse he packs his wares.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609). (*Nares.*)

2†. To direct.

For, for the gretnesse of the Erthe and of the See, men may go be a 1000 and a 1000 other weyes, that no man cowde *redye* him perfitely toward the parties that he cam fro, but zif it were be aventure and happ, or be the grace of God. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 185.

ready-made (red'i-mād), *a.* 1. Previously made and now ready for use; furnished or obtained in a formed state; specifically, in trade, made ready for chance sale, and not made to order for a particular person: as, *ready-made* clothing; *ready-made* opinions or excuses.

When he hears
The tale of horror, to some *ready-made* face
Of hypocritical assent he turns.
Shelley, Queen Mab, iii.

The provision-man had honestly the effect of having got for the day only into the black coat which he had bought *ready-made* for his first wife's funeral.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xxii.

2. Pertaining to articles prepared beforehand: as, the *ready-made* department of a tailor's or shoemaker's business. [Trade use.]

ready-man (red'i-man), *n.* One of the men sent aloft in a man-of-war to prepare for evolutions with spars or sails.

ready-pole (red'i-pōl), *n.* A bar fixed across a chimney to support the pot-hook. It is now commonly of iron, but was formerly made of wood. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ready-reckoner (red'i-rek'nėr), *n.* A book of tabulated calculations, giving the value of any number of things from the lowest monetary unit upward, as also the interest on any sum of money for any period from a day upward, etc.; a book of tables to facilitate calculations.

I could almost think from the preface (but such deductions are very deceptive) that the earliest of the books which are now called *ready reckoners*, meaning those which have totals at given prices ready cast up, was the following: London 1693. Wm. Leyborn. Panarithmologia; being a mirror for merchants, a brieviate for bankers, a treasure for tradesmen, a mate for mechanics, and a sure guide for purchasers, sellers, or mortgagers of land, leases, annuities, rents, pensions, etc., in present possession or reversion, and a constant concomitant fitted for all men's occasions. *De Morgan.*

The Clerk in Eastcheap cannot spend the day in verifying his *Ready-Reckoner;* he must take it as verified, true and indisputable. *Carlyle.*

reaft, *n.* [Usually in Sc. spelling *reif, rief;* < ME. *ref, ræf, reaf, reve*, < AS. *réaf*, spoil, plunder: see *reave.*] Spoil; plunder; robbery.

Meaning to live by *reif* of other mennes goodes, wherein they have no maner of propertie.
Holinshed, Chron. (*Nares.*)

The man that wons you forcste intill,
He lives by *reif* and felonie!
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 32).

reaffirm (rē-a-fėrm'), *v. t.* [= F. *réaffirmer;* as *re-* + *affirm.*] To affirm again.

I close with *re-affirming* the truth that I have aimed to impress. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 25.

reaffirmance (rē-a-fėr'mans), *n.* [< *reaffirm* + *-ance.*] Renewed affirmation; reaffirmation.

A *reaffirmance* after such revocation. *Aylife*, Parergon.

reaffirmation (rē-af-ėr-mā'shon), *n.* [< *reaffirm* + *-ation.*] Renewed affirmation; a repeated affirmation.

The great movement of thought which characterises the nineteenth century is a movement through negation to *reaffirmation*, through destruction to reconstruction.
E. Caird, Hegel, p. 1.

reafforest (rē-a-for'est), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *afforest.*] To convert anew into a forest; renew the forest-growth of; reforest.

The Legislature was obliged to take steps to *reafforest* considerable tracts. *The American*, VII. 229.

reafforestation (rē-a-for-es-tā'shon), *n.* [< *re-afforest* + *-ation.*] A second afforestation; promotion of renewed forest-growth.

Even partial *reafforestation* in Brescia.
The Century, XXXI. 836.

reagency (rē-ā'jen-si), *n.* [< *re-* + *agency*.] Action of or as of a reagent; reflex agency or activity; counter-agency; reaction.

Still, the mind, when acted on, is only excited to self-agency, to manifest what it is in itself, in the way of *re-agency*. *H. B. Smith*, Christian Theology, p. 178.

reagent (rē-ā'jent), *n.* [< *re-* + *agent*. Cf. *react*.] 1. One who or that which exerts reflex action or influence; an agency that produces reciprocal effects; a cause or source of counter-results.

These tools have some questionable properties. They are *reagents*. Machinery is aggressive. The weaver becomes a web, the machinist a machine.

Emerson, Works and Days.

2. In *chem.*, a substance used to effect chemical change in another substance for the purpose of identifying its component parts or of ascertaining its percentage composition. Thus, the infusion of galls is a reagent which indicates iron in solution by a dark-purple precipitate. Barium chlorid is a reagent which separates sulphuric acid from a solution in the insoluble form of barium sulphate which can be weighed, and from the weight of which the actual amount of sulphuric acid can readily be deduced.

3. Anything used for the treatment of a substance under investigation to render its nature or condition more evident. Ordinarily the object is to see what changes are thus produced, but the word is used more loosely, as in *hardening reagents*.—**Nessler's reagent**, a reagent used to detect and determine minute quantities of ammonia, particularly in water. It consists of a strongly alkaline solution of potassium iodide and mercuric chlorid. A few drops added to a few fluidounces of water will cause a slight reddish-yellow tinge if one part of ammonia is present in twenty million parts of water.

reaggravation (rē-ag-ra-vā'shon), *n.* [< *reaggravate* + *-ion*.] In *Rom. Cath. eccles. law*, the last monitory, published after three admonitions and before the excommunication.

reagree (rē-a-grē'), *v.* [< *re-* + *agree*.] I. *intrans.* To agree again; become reconciled.

II.† *trans.* To cause to agree again; reconcile.

And fain to see that glorious holiday
Of union which this discord *reagreed*.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii. 111.

reak†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *reek*[1].

reaket, *n.* [Perhaps an erroneous form for *wrack* or *wreck*, or an error for *reale*, q. v.: see *wrack*, *wreck*.] A kind of plant. [The word occurs only in the passage quoted, where it is used as a translation of Latin *ulva*, seaweed.]

The bore is yll in Laurente soyle,
That feedes on *reakes* and roedes;
Somtymes frome goodly pleasant vine
A sower tendrell speedes.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, ii. 4.

reaks†. See *to play rex*, under *rex*.

reaks-player†, *n.* One who plays reaks (rex). *Cotgrave.*

real[1] (rē'al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *real*, *reall*, < OF. *real*, *reel*, F. *réel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *real* = It. *reale*, < ML. *realis*, belonging to the thing itself (in the disputes of the Nominalists and Realists), < L. *res*, a thing; perhaps allied to Skt. √ *rā*, give. Hence *realize*, *realization*, *realism*, *realist*, *reality*, etc.; also, from L. *res*, E. *rebus*, *republic*, *republican*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Actual; genuine; true; authentic; not imaginary, artificial, counterfeit, or factitious: as, *real* lace.

I waked, and found
Before mine eyes all *real*, as the dream
Had lively shadow'd. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 310.

Homer tells us that the blood of the gods is not *real* blood, but only something like it.

Addison, Spectator, No. 275.

The hatred of unreality was uppermost with Carlyle; the love of what is *real* with Emerson.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, iv.

It is probable that the American inventor of the first anæsthetic has done more for the *real* happiness of mankind than all the moral philosophers from Socrates to Mill. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 91.

The Teutonic words are all of them *real* words, words which we are always wanting.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 163.

2. Of genuine character; not pretended or pretending; unassumed or unassuming.

Phœbe's presence made a home about her. . . . She was *real!* *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

Real kings hide away their crowns in their wardrobes, and affect a plain and poor exterior.

Emerson, Works and Days.

3. Specifically, in *philos.*, existing in or pertaining to things, and not words or thought merely; being independent of any person's thought about the subject; possessing characters independently of the attribution of them by any individual mind or any number of minds; not resulting from the mind's action: opposed to *imaginary* or *intentional*. *Real* differs from *actual*, inasmuch as what is only in germ or in posse, in so far as it has a power of developing into a definite actuality, is real, and independent of what we may think about it. Real objects are either external to the mind, when they are independent altogether of our thought, or they are internal, when they depend upon thought, but not upon thought about them.

The term *real* (*realis*), though always importing the existent, is used in various significations and oppositions. . . . 1. As denoting existence, in contrast to the nomenclature of existence—the thing as contradistinguished from its name. Thus we have definitions and divisions *real*, and definitions and divisions nominal or verbal. 2. As expressing the existent as opposed to the non-existent—a something in contrast to a nothing. In this sense the diminutions of existence, to which reality in the following significations is counterposed, are all *real*. 3. As denoting material or external, in contrast to mental, spiritual, or internal, existence. This meaning is improper. . . . 4. As synonymous with *actual*; and this (*a*) as opposed to potential, (*b*) as opposed to possible existence. 5. As denoting absolute or irrespective, in opposition to phænomenal or relative, existence; in other words, as denoting things in themselves and out of relation to all else, in contrast to things in relation to, and as known by, intelligences, like men, who know only under the conditions of plurality and difference. In this sense, which is rarely employed and may be neglected, the *real* is only another term for the unconditioned or absolute—τὸ ὄντως ὄν. 6. As indicating existence considered as a subsistence in nature (ens extra animam, ens naturæ), it stands counter to an existence considered as a representation in thought. In this sense, *reale*, in the language of the older philosophy (Scholastic, Cartesian, Gassendian), as applied to *esse* or *ens*, is opposed to *intentionale*, *notionale*, *conceptibile*, *imaginarium*, *rationis*, *cognitionis*, *in anima*, *in intellectu*, *prout cognitum*, *ideale*, etc.; and corresponds with *a parte rei* as opposed to *a parte intellectus*, with *subjectivum* as opposed to *objectivum*, with *proprium*, *principale*, and *fundamentale* as opposed to *vicarium*, with *materiale* as opposed to *formale*, and with *formale in actu* and *entitativum* as opposed to *representativum*, etc. Under this head, in the vacillating language of our more recent philosophy, *real* approximates to, but is hardly convertible with, objective, in contrast to subjective in the signification there prevalent. 7. In close connection with the sixth meaning, *real*, in the last place, denotes an identity or difference founded on the conditions of the existence of a thing in itself, in contrast to an identity or difference founded only on the relation or point of view in which the thing may be regarded by the thinking subject. In this sense it is opposed to logical or rational, the terms being here employed in a peculiar meaning. Thus a thing which really (*re*) or in itself is one and indivisible may logically (*ratione*) by the mind be considered as diverse or plural.

Sir W. Hamilton, Reid's Works, Note B, § 1, 5, foot-note.

Ideas of substances are *real* when they agree with the existence of things.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxx. 5.

We substitute a *real* for a dramatic person, and judge him accordingly. *Lamb*, Artificial Comedy.

For the first time the ideal social compact was *real*.

Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

4†. Sincere; faithful; loyal.

Then the governor told them, if they were *real*, as they professed, he should expect their ready and free concurrence with him in all affairs tending to the public service.

Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson (1643). (*Nares.*)

5†. Relating to things, not to persons; not personal.

Many are perfect in men's humours that are not greatly capable of the *real* part of business. *Bacon.*

6. In *law*, pertaining to or having the quality of things fixed or immovable. See *real estate*, etc., below.—**Chattel real.** See *chattel*.—**Covenant real.** See *covenant*.—**Real abstraction.** See *abstraction*.—**Real action**, in *law*. See *action*, 8.—**Real assets.** See *assets*, 1.—**Real attribute**, an attribute known by ordinary observation, generalization, and abstraction, and signified by a term of first intention: opposed to a *notional attribute*, which is signified by a term of second intention.—**Real burden**, in *Scots law*, a burden in money imposed on the subject of a right, as on an estate, in the deed by which the right is constituted, and thus distinguished from a *personal burden*, which is imposed merely on the receiver of the right.—**Real character.** See *character*.—**Real component of a force.** See *component*.—**Real composition.** (*a*) The union of objects having existences distinct from one another. (*b*) In *Eng. eccles. law*, an agreement made between the owner of lands and the parson or vicar, with consent of the ordinary, that such lands shall be discharged from payment of tithes, in consequence of other land or recompense given to the parson in lieu and satisfaction thereof. Also called *composition of tithes*.—**Real concordance.** See *concordance*, 3.—**Real contract.** See *contract*.—**Real convenience†**, the agreement of a thing with itself.—**Real definition**, the definition of a thing—that is to say, of a species—by stating the components of its essence, or its place in natural classification. For the nominalists there could be no real definition, in the proper sense; hence, finding the definitions so called useful, they invented new definitions of the phrase. The real definition, for Leibnitz and Wolf, is the definition from which the possibility of the thing defined follows; for Kant, the definition which sets forth the possibility of the thing from its essential marks; for Mill, the definition of a name with an implied assumption of the existence of the thing.—**Real degradation.** See *degradation*, 1 (*a*).—**Real distinction.** (*a*) A distinction independent of any person's thought. (*b*) A distinction between real objects. The Scotists made subtle and elaborate definitions of this phrase.—**Real diversity, division, ens, essence.** See the nouns.—**Real estate**, in *law*: (*a*) Land, including with it whatever by nature or artificial annexation inheres with it as a part of it or as the means of its enjoyment, as minerals on or in the earth, standing or running water, growing trees, permanent buildings, and fences. In this sense the term refers to those physical objects of ownership which are immovable. (*b*) The ownership of or property in lands, etc.; any legal or equitable interest in lands, etc., except some minor, temporary, or inchoate rights which by the laws of most jurisdictions are deemed to be personal estate. "At common law, any estate in lands, etc., the date of the termination of which is not determined by or ascertainable from or at the date of the act which creates it, is *real estate*." (*Robinson.*) The line between the two classes of property is differently drawn in detail, according as the object of the law is to define what shall be taxed, or what shall go to the heir in case of intestacy as distinguished from what shall go through the administrator to the next of kin, or what shall come within the rules as to recording titles, or other purposes.—**Real evidence, exchange, focus, fugue.** See the nouns.—**Real horse-power.** Same as *indicated horse-power* (which see, under *horse-power*).—**Real identity**, the non-difference in reality of the extremes of a relation.—**Real immunity** (*eccles.*). See *immunity*, 3.—**Real induction.** See *induction*, 5.—**Real laws**, laws which directly and indirectly regulate property, and the rights of property, without changing the state of the person.—**Real noon.** Same as *apparent noon* (which see, under *apparent*).—**Real partition**, the mental separation of an object into parts which might be physically separated.—**Real pointing, possibility, power, precision, presence, privilege.** See the nouns.—**Real property.** Same as *real estate*.—**Real quality, quantity, relation, representative, restriction, right.** See the nouns.—**Real question**, a question where the attribute in regard to whose presence or absence inquiry is made is a real one.—**Real science or philosophy.** (*a*) A science or philosophy that is caused in the mind by a real thing, as physics, mathematics, metaphysics; a speculative science: opposed to *practical science*, which is caused in the mind by an idea of a thing to be brought about. (*b*) A science which has a determinate reality for its object, and is conversant about existences other than forms of thought: in this sense, mathematics is not a real science.—**Real services.** Same as *predial services* (which see, under *predial*).—**Real things**, in *law*, things substantial and immovable, and the rights and profits annexed to or issuing out of them.—**Real truth**, the agreement of a judgment with its object: opposed to *formal truth*, which consists in the agreement of a reasoning with the principles of logic.—**The real stuff**, the genuine thing; that which is really what is represented or supposed: used especially of liquors. [Colloq.]

In this exhibition there are, of course, a certain number of persons who make believe that they are handing you round tokay—giving you the *real* Imperial *stuff*, with the seal of genuine stamped on the cork.

Thackeray, Men and Pictures.

Real warrandice. See *warrandice*.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Real*, *Actual*, *Positive*, veritable, substantial, essential. *Real* applies to that which certainly exists, as opposed to that which is imaginary or feigned: as, *real* cause for alarm; a *real* occurrence; a *real* person, and not a ghost or a shadow; *real* sorrow. *Actual* applies to that which is brought to be or to pass, as opposed to that which is possible, probable, conceivable, approximate, estimated, or guessed at. *Actual* has a rather new but natural secondary sense of present. *Positive*, from the idea of a thing's being placed, fixed, or established, is opposed to *uncertain* or *doubtful*.

II. *n.* 1. That which is real; a real existence or object; a reality.

While it is true that correlatives imply each other, it is not true that all correlatives imply *Reals*. . . . The only meaning we can attach to Reality is that every *Real* has a corresponding feeling or group of feelings.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 10.

2†. A realist.

Scotists, Thomists, *Reals*, Nominals.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 677.

The real. (*a*) Reality. (*b*) The real thing; the genuine article. [Colloq.]

A cynic might suggest as the motto of modern life this simple legend,—"Just as good as *the real*."

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 4.

real[1] (rē'al), *adv.* [< *real*[1], *a.*] Really; truly; very; quite. [Colloq., Eng. and U. S.]

real[2]† (rē'al), *a.* [< ME. *reel*, *riall*, *rial*, *ryall*, *ryell*, *roial*, royal, regal, < AF. *reial*, *roial*, OF. *real*, F. *réal* (used only in certain antique locutions), = Sp. Pg. *real* = It. *reale*, *regale*, < L. *regalis*, regal, kingly, royal: see *royal* and *regal*[1], doublets of *real*[2]. Cf. *leal*, *loyal*, *legal*, similarly related.] Royal; regal; royally excellent or splendid.

Thus, *real* as a prince is in his halle,
Leve I this chauntecleer in his pasture.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 364.

Sir, I could wish that for the time of your vouchsafed abiding here, and more *real* entertainment, this my house stood on the Muses' hill.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

Reall, magnanimous, bountious.

Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.

real[3] (rā-al'), *n.*; pl. *reales* (rā-ä'les). [Also *rial*; < Sp. *real*, a coin so called, lit. 'royal,' < L. *regalis*, regal, royal: see *real*[2], *royal*, *regal*.] A subsidiary silver coin and money of account in Spain and Spanish-American countries. The current real of Spain (*real de vellon*) is one quarter of the peseta or franc, and worth about 5 United States cents. The Mexican real, corresponding to the old Spanish *real de plata*, is one eighth of a dollar (Mexican *peso*), and reckoned at 12½ cents. The latter coin, both Spanish and Mexican, circulated largely in the United States down to about 1850,

Obverse. Reverse.
Silver Real of Isabella II.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

being called a Spanish or Mexican shilling in New York, a levy (*see levy*[3], 1) in the South, etc.

real[4] (rē-al'), *n.* [Cuban, perhaps < Sp. *real*, royal: see *real*[2], *real*[3]. Cf. OF. *real*, a kind of sturgeon.] The big-eyed herring, or saury, *Elops saurus*. [Cuba.]

reales, *n.* Plural of *real*[3].

realgar (rē-al'gär), *n.* [Also *resalgar*, < ME. *resalgar*, *rysalgar*, *rosalgar*; = OF. *realgal*, *reagal*, *riagal*, *realgal*, *risigal*, F. *réalgar* = Sp. *rejalgar* = Pg. *rosalgar* = It. *risigallo* (ML. *risigallum*), < Ar. *rahj al-ghar*, realgar, lit. 'powder of the mine,' mineral powder (so called because derived orig. from silver-mines): *rahj*, *rehj*, dust, powder; *al*, the; *ghār* (*gār*), cavern, mine. Cf. Ar. *rahj asfar*, orpiment.] Arsenic disulphid (As_2S_2), a combination of an equal number of sulphur and arsenic atoms; red sulphuret of arsenic, which is found native in transparent crystals, and also massive. Realgar differs from orpiment in that orpiment is composed of two equivalents of arsenic and three of sulphur, and has a yellow color. Realgar, also called *red arsenic* or *ruby sulphur*, is prepared artificially for use as a pigment and for making white fire, which is a mixture of 2 parts of ruby sulphur and 10 parts of nitre.

realisation, realise. See *realization, realize.*

realism (rē'al-izm), *n.* [= F. *réalisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *realismo* = G. *realismus*, < NL. *realismus*; as *real*[1] + *-ism.*] 1. The doctrine of the realist, in any of the senses of that word. See especially *realist*, *n.*, 1.

(1) Extreme *realism* taught that universals were substances or things, existing independently of and separately from particulars. This was the essence of Plato's theory of ideas. . . . (2) Moderate *realism* also taught that universals were substances, but only as dependent upon and inseparable from individuals, in which each inhered: that is, each universal inhered in each of the particulars ranged under it. This was the theory of Aristotle, who held that the τόδε τι or individual thing was the first essence, while universals were only second essences, real in a less complete sense than first essences. He thus reversed the Platonic doctrine, which attributed the fullest reality to universals only, and a merely participative reality to individuals. . . . (3) Extreme nominalism taught that universals had no substantive or objective existence at all, but were merely empty names or words. [See *nominalism.*] (4) Moderate nominalism or conceptualism taught that universals have no substantive existence at all, but yet are more than mere names signifying nothing; and that they exist really, though only subjectively, as concepts in the mind, of which names are the vocal symbols. . . . (5) [The medieval schoolmen] Albertus Magnus, Thomas Aquinas, Duns Scotus, and others fused all these views into one, and taught that universals exist in a threefold manner: universalia ante rem, as thoughts in the mind of God; universalia in re, as the essence [quiddity] of things, according to Aristotle; and universalia post rem, as concepts in the sense of moderate nominalism. This is to-day the orthodox philosophy of the Catholic Church, as opposed to the prevailingly exclusive conceptualism of the Protestant world. . . . In contrast with all the views above presented, another and sixth view will now be stated. . . . (6) Relationism or scientific *realism* teaches that universals, or genera and species, are, first, objective relations of existence among objectively existing things; secondly, subjective concepts of these relations, determined in the mind by the relations themselves; and thirdly, names representative both of the relations and of the concepts, and applicable alike to both. This is the view logically implied in all scientific classifications of natural objects, regarded as objects of real scientific knowledge.
F. E. Abbot, Scientific Theism, Int.

2. In *literature* and *art*, the representation of what is real in fact; the effort to exhibit the literal reality and unvarnished truth of things; treatment of characters, objects, scenes, events, circumstances, etc., according to actual truth or appearance, or to intrinsic probability, without selection or preference over the ugly of what is beautiful or admirable: opposed to *idealism* and *romanticism*. Compare *naturalism*.

I wish the reader particularly to observe, throughout all these works of Tintoret, the distinction of the imaginative verity from falsehood on the one hand, and from *realism* on the other. *Ruskin*, Modern Painters, III. ii. 3.

A far fuller measure of the ease and grace and life of the *realism* which Giotto had taught.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, ii.

By *realism* I mean simply the observation of things as they are, the familiarity with their aspect, physical and intellectual, and the consequent faculty of reproducing them with approximate fidelity.
Contemporary Rev., L. 241.

Exact realism. See *Herbartian.*—**Hypothetic realism.** See *hypothetic.*—**Natural realism**, the doctrine that in sensation (if not also in volition) we have a direct consciousness of a real object other than ourselves, so that we are as sure of the existence of the outer world as we are of our own, or even of the presence of ideas.

In the act of sensible perception, I am conscious of two things;—of myself as the perceiving subject, and of an external reality . . . as the object perceived. . . . I am conscious of knowing each of them, not mediately, in something else, as represented, but immediately in itself, as existing. . . . Each is apprehended equally, and at once, in the same indivisible energy . . .; and . . . each is apprehended out of, and in direct contrast to, the other. . . . The contents of the fact of perception, as given in consciousness, being thus established, what are the consequences to philosophy, according as the truth of its testimony is, or is not, admitted? On the former alternative, the veracity of consciousness, in the fact of perception, being unconditionally acknowledged, we have established at once, without hypothesis or demonstration, the reality of mind and the reality of matter; while no concession is yielded to the sceptic, through which he may subvert philosophy in manifesting its self-contradiction. The one legitimate doctrine, thus possible, may be called *natural realism* or natural dualism. . . . If the testimony of consciousness to our knowledge of an external world existing be rejected with the idealist, but with the realist the existence of that world be affirmed, we have a scheme which—as it by many various hypotheses endeavours on the one hand not to give up the reality of an unknown material universe, and on the other to explain the ideal illusion of its cognition—may be called the doctrine of cosmothetic idealism, hypothetical realism, or hypothetical dualism. This last (system) . . . is the one which . . . has found favour with the immense majority of philosophers.
Sir W. Hamilton, Reid's Works, Note A, § 1, 10.

realist (rē'al-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *réaliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *realista* = G. *realist*, < NB. *realista*; as *real*[1] + *-ist.*] I. *n.* 1. A logician who holds that the essences of natural classes have some mode of being in the real things: in this sense distinguished as a *scholastic realist*: opposed to *nominalist*. As soon as intellectual development had reached the point at which men were capable of conceiving of an essence, they naturally found themselves realists. But reflection about words inclined them to be nominalists. Thus, a controversy sprang up between these sects in the eleventh century (first in the Irish monasteries, and then spread through the more civilized countries of northern Europe), and was practically settled in favor of the realists toward the end of the twelfth century. During the fourteenth century a reaction from the subtleties of Scotus produced a revival of nominalistic views, which were brought into a thoroughgoing doctrine by Occam, his followers being distinguished as *terminists* from other schools of nominalists. At the time when scholasticism came to a rather violent end, owing to the revival of learning, the terminists were in the ascendant, though some of the universities were Scotist. The Cartesians did not profess to be realists; and Leibnitz was a decided nominalist; while the whole weight of the English school (Occam, Hobbes, Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Hartley, Reid, Brown, the Mills, and others) went in the same direction. At the present day philosophy seems to be, and science certainly is, prevailingly realistic. See quotation under *realism*, 1.

2. A philosopher who believes in the real existence of the external world as independent of all thought about it, or, at least, of the thought of any individual or any number of individuals.—3. In *literature* and *art*, a believer in or a practiser of realism; one who represents persons or things as he conceives them to be in real life or in nature; an opponent of idealism or romanticism.

How hard and meagre they seem, the professed and finished *realists* of our own day, ungraced by that spiritual candor which makes half the richness of Ghirlandaio!
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 298.

4. One who advocates technical as opposed to classical education; one who upholds the method of the real-schools. [A German use.]

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to realism; realistic; naturalistic.

realistic (rē-a-lis'tik), *a.* [< *realist* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the realists in philosophy; characteristic of speculative realism.

The *realistic* tendency—the disposition to mistake words for things—is a vice inherent in all ordinary thinking.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 122.

2. Exhibiting or characterized by realism in description or representation; objectively real or literal; lifelike, usually in a bad or depreciatory sense: as, a *realistic* novel or painting; a *realistic* account of a murder.

A bit of *realistic* painting, in the midst of a piece of decorative painting, would offend us, and yet the *realistic* bit would add a certain amount of veracity.
P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, v.

Realistic they are in the nobler sense: that is, they are true to nature without being slavish copies of nature.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 91.

Realistic dualism. See *dualism.*

realistically (rē-a-lis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a realistic manner; in a manner that has regard to the actual appearance of objects or circumstances, or the real facts of existence.

reality[1] (rē-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *realities* (-tiz). [= F. *réalité* = Sp. *realidad* = Pg. *realidade* = It. *realità*, < ML. *realita(t-)s*, < *realis*, real: see *real*[1]. Cf. *realty*[1].] 1. The being real; truth as it is in the thing; objective validity; independence of the attributions of individual thought; positively determinate being.

Hee exhorted him to beleeve the *reality* of the sacrament after the consecration.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1159, an. 1543.

Reality shall rule, and all shall be as they shall be forever.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 24.

For this, in *reality*, is the port of Acre, where ships lie at anchor.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 56.

In the English plays alone is to be found the warmth, the mellowness, and the *reality* of painting.
Macaulay, Dryden.

Nothing can have *reality* for us until it enters within the circle of Feeling, either directly through perception, or indirectly through Intuition. Conception is the symbolical representation of such real presentation.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 11.

2. That which is real or genuine; something that really is or exists, as opposed to what is imagined or pretended; an essential verity or entity, either in fact or in representation.

Of that skill the more thou know'st,
The more she will acknowledge thee her head,
And to *realities* yield all her shows.
Milton, P. L., viii. 575.

Only shadows are dispensed below,
And Earth has no *reality* but woe.
Cowper, Hopë, l. 68.

They who live only for wealth, and the things of this world, follow shadows, neglecting the great *realities* which are eternal on earth and in heaven.
Sumner, Orations, I. 194.

3. In *law*, same as *realty*[1]. [Now rare.]—**Absolute reality.** See *absolute.*—**Empirical reality**, the reality of an object of actual or conditionate experience.

What we insist on is the *empirical reality* of time, that is, its objective validity, with reference to all objects which can ever come before our senses. What we deny is that time has any claim to absolute reality, so that, without taking into account the form of our sensuous condition, it should by itself be a condition or quality inherent in things; for such qualities as belong to things by themselves can never be given to us through the senses.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller.

Objective reality, truth; reference to a real object. This is the sense in which this phrase is used by Kant. At an earlier date it would have meant existence in the mind. With later writers it means nearly the same as *absolute reality.*—**Practical reality**, in the *Kantian philos.*, that force in a postulate of the practical reason by which it becomes the source of the possibility of realizing the summum bonum.

I have, indeed, no intuition which should determine its objective theoretic reality of the moral law, but not the less it has a real application, which is exhibited in concreto in intentions or maxims: that is, it has a *practical reality* which can be specified, and this is sufficient to justify it even with a view to noumena.
Kant, Critique of Practical Reason, tr. by T. K. Abbott, [p. 146.

Reality of laws, a legal phrase for all laws concerning property and things.—**Subjective reality**, real existence in the mind.

Time has *subjective reality* with regard to internal experience; that is, I really have the representation of time, and of my determinations in it.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 37.

Theoretical reality, in the *Kantian philos.*, validity as a hypothesis.—**Transcendental reality.** Same as *absolute reality.* = **Syn.** 1 and 2. Verity (see *real*[1]). *Reality* means that a thing certainly is; *truth* applies to the correctness of what is said or believed about the thing, the conformity of such report or belief to reality. The *reality* of a danger; the *actuality* of the arrival of help; the *truth* about the matter.

reality[2]†, *n.* Same as *realty*[2].

Our *reality* to the emperor.
Fuller.

realizability (rē-a-lī-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *realizable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of being realized. [Rare.]

realizable (rē'a-lī-za-bl), *a.* [< F. *réalisable*; as *realize* + *-able.*] Capable of being realized.

realization (rē'al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *realisation*, F. *réalisation*; as *realize* + *-ation.*] 1. A bringing or coming into real existence or manifestation, as of something conceived or imagined: as, the *realization* of a project.

The *realization* of the rights of humanity in the nation is the fulfillment of righteousness.
E. Mulford, The Nation, vi.

The desire is the direction of a self-conscious subject to the *realisation* of an idea.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 151.

2. Perception of the reality or real existence of something; a realizing sense or feeling: as, the *realization* of one's danger.

An intrinsic and awful *realization* of eternal truths.
Islay Burns, Memoir of W. C. Burns, p. 98.

3. The act of realizing upon something; conversion into money or its equivalent; exchange of property for its money value. [Trade use.]—4. The act of converting money into land or real estate. *Imp. Dict.*

Also spelled *realisation.*

realize (rē'al-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *realized*, ppr. *realizing.* [< OF. *realiser*, F. *réaliser* = Sp. Pg. *realizar*; as *real*[1] + *-ize.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make or cause to become real; bring into existence or fact: as, to *realize* a project, or a dream of empire.

His [Clive's] dexterity and resolution *realized*, in the course of a few months, more than all the gorgeous visions which had floated before the imagination of Dupleix.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

All art is the endeavour to *realize* in material forms and colours an idea of beauty latent in the human spirit from the beginning. *Faiths of the World*, p. 6.

Children are, as it were, fresh blocks of marble, in which, if we have any ideal, we have a new chance of *realizing* it after we have failed in ourselves.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 128.

2. To perceive or comprehend the reality of; make real or distinct to one's self; recognize the real nature or the actual existence of: as, to *realize* the horrors of war; to *realize* one's danger or one's deficiencies.

Intrenched within these many walls, the people of this gay capital cannot *realize* war. *W. Ware*, Zenobia, II. xi.

In order to pity suffering we must *realize* it.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 138.

He [Samuel Adams] wanted the whole world to *realize* that the rule of a republic is a rule of law and order.
J. Fiske, Critical Period of Amer. Hist., iv.

3. To manifest as real or as a reality; exhibit the actual existence or character of; cause to appear real or distinct.

To put these materials to poetical use is required an imagination capable of painting nature, and *realizing* fiction. *Johnson*, Milton.

The child *realizes* to every man his own earliest remembrance, and so supplies a defect in our education, or enables us to live over the unconscious history with a sympathy so tender as to be almost personal experience.
Emerson, Domestic Life.

Correggio appears to have been satisfied with *realising* the tumult of heaven rushing to meet earth, and earth straining upwards to ascend to heaven in violent commotion. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 274.

4. To bring or get into actual possession; make one's own; clear as a profit or gain; obtain a return of: as, to *realize* a fortune from speculation.

Send me an account of the number of crowns you *realize*. *Shelley*, To H. Reveley, Oct. 18, 1819.

Pope was the first Englishman who, by the mere sale of his writings, *realised* a sum which enabled him to live in comfort and in perfect independence.
Macaulay, Montgomery's Poems.

Man begins with nothing *realized* (to use the word), and he has to make capital for himself by the exercise of those faculties which are his natural inheritance.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, ix.

The question of imposing upon what has been termed *realised* income a higher poundage than that for what has been termed precarious income has been frequently raised. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 136.

5. To bring into form for actual or ready use; exchange for cash or ready means: as, to *realize* one's stock or securities. [Trade use.]—**6.** To fetch as a price or return; bring in exchange or as compensation; make a return of: as, how much did the cargo *realize*? his labor *realizes* but little.

A farm he sold *realised* less than was anticipated.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xxvi.

7. To convert into real estate; make real property of. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *intrans.* To obtain ready money or profits by sale of property.

Also spelled *realise*.

realizedness (rē′a-lī-zed-nes), *n.* The state of being realized. [Rare.]

But taking pleasure to be the feeling of the *realizedness* of the will or self, we should doubt if apart from some present function or activity pleasure could exist.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 119.

realizer (rē′a-lī-zėr), *n.* One who realizes. *Coleridge.*

realizingly (rē′a-lī-zing-li), *adv.* So as to realize. [Rare.]

reallege (rē-a-lej′), *v. t.* [= OF. *realleguer*, F. *réalléguer*; as *re-* + *allege*[1].] To allege again. *Cotgrave.*

realliance (rē-a-lī′ans), *n.* [< *re-* + *alliance*.] A renewed alliance.

reallicht, *adv.* See *really*[2].

really[1] (rē′a-li), *adv.* [< *real*[1] + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a real manner; with or in reality; in fact, and not in appearance only; in truth; actually; truly.

The bread therefore changeth not to his essence, but is bread *reallie*, and is the bodie of Christ sacramentallie.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 456.

James . . . hoped to obtain a law, nominally for the removal of all religious disabilities, but *really* for the excluding of all Protestants from all offices.
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

2. Indeed; to tell the truth; as a fact: often used as a slight corroboration of an opinion or declaration, or interrogatively or exclamatorily to express slight surprise. [Colloq.]

Why, *really*, sixty-five is somewhat old. *Young.*

Really, no; a dyspeptic demigod it makes one dyspeptic to think of! *De Quincey*, Homer, ii.

=**Syn. 1.** Truly, absolutely, certainly, verily, positively.

really[2]† (rē′al-i), *adv.* [< ME. *realyche, realy, rially, realliche*; < *real*[2] + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *royally*.] Royally; in a royal or regal manner; like a king.

It is ful fair to ben ycleped madame,
And gon to vigilies al bifore,
And han a mantel *rialliche* ibore.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 378.

really[3] (rē-a-lī′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *ally*. Cf. *rally*[1].] To form or arrange again; recompose.

That whil'st the Gods . . .
Were troubled, and amongst themselves at ods,
Before they could new counsels *re-allie*,
To set upon them in that extasie.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 23.

realm (relm), *n.* [< ME. *realme, ryalme, roialme, royalme, reaume, reume, rewme, reame, reme, rem*, < OF. *realme, reaume, roialme, royaume*, F. *royaume* = Pr. *realme, reyalme, reialme* = OSp. *reame, realme* = It. *reame*, < ML. as if **regalimen*, a kingdom, < L. *regalis*, of a king: see *real*[2], *royal*, *regal*.] **1.** A royal jurisdiction or extent of government; a king's dominions; a kingdom.

Pes among the puple he put to the *reaume*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5240.

Sydrak, Misak, and Abdenago: that is to seye, God glorious, and God victorious, and God over alle Thinges and *Remes*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 85.

Whoso wol seken actes of sondry *remes*
May rede of dremes many a wonder thing.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 316.

Which Salique land the French unjustly glose
To be the *realm* of France. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 41.

Thou, great Anna! whom three *realms* obey.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 7.

These are our *realms*, no limit to their sway—
Our flag the sceptre all who meet obey.
Byron, Corsair, i. 1.

2. Figuratively, a jurisdiction or domain in general; a sphere of power, influence, or operation; province; arena.

The Goddess goes exulting from his sight,
And seeks the seas profound, and leaves the *realms* of light.
Dryden, Iliad, i.

3. In *zoögeog.*, a prime division of the earth's surface; a faunal area of the largest extent; a zoölogical region of the first order.—**To abjure the realm.** See *abjure*.

realness (rē′al-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being or appearing real; manifest genuineness; freedom from artifice or any deception.

There is such a *realness* to his narration that one is willing to overlook his many deficiencies in the art of expression. *Science*, VI. 472.

real-school (rē′al-sköl), *n.* [Tr. G. *realschule*, < *real*, real, practical, = E. *real*[1], + *schule*, school, = E. *school*[1].] One of a class of preparatory scientific or technical schools in Germany, corresponding in grade to the gymnasia or classical schools.

realty[1] (rē′al-ti), *n.* [< OF. **realte* = It. *realtà*, < ML. *realita(t-)s*, reality: see *reality*[1]. Cf. *lealty* and *legality*, *speciulty* and *speciality*, *personalty* and *personality*, etc.] **1**†. Reality.—**2.** In *law*: (*a*) Immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of that kind of property termed *real*. (*b*) Landed property; real estate. See *real*[1] and *personalty*.

realty[2]† (rē′al-ti), *n.* [< ME. *realte, rielte, reaute, roialtee*, < OF. *realte, reaute, royaulte*, F. *royauté*, royalty, = It. *realtà*, < ML. *regalita(t-)s*, < L. *regalis*, regal: see *regal*, *real*[2]. Cf. *reality*[2], *royalty*.] **1.** Royalty.

Whi sholdys thou my *realte* oppress?
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 60.

Kings do . . . hazard infinitely
In their free *realties* of rights and honours,
Where they leave much for favourites' powers to order.
Chapman and Shirley, Admiral of France, i.

2. Loyalty; fealty.

O heaven! that such resemblance of the Highest
Should yet remain, where faith and *realty*
Remain not. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 115.

ream[1] (rēm), *n.* [Also *reem, raim*; < ME. *rem, reme*, < AS. *rēdm* = D. *room* = MLG. *rōm*, LG. *rom* = MHG. *roum*, G. *raum, rahm* = Icel. *rjómi*, cream; origin unknown.] Cream; also, the cream-like froth on ale or other liquor; froth or foam in general. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Soone aftir ȝe schal se as it were a liquor of oyle ascende vp fletynge aboue in maner of a skyn or of a *reme*.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 9.

Cristened we weore in red *rem*
Whon his bodi bledde on the Beem
Of Cipresse and Olyue.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.

ream[1] (rēm), *v. i.* [< *ream*[1], *n.*] **1.** To cream; mantle; foam; froth. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Wi' *reaming* swats [ale] that drank divinely.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

A huge pewter measuring pot, . . . which, in the language of the hostess, *reamed* . . . with excellent claret.
Scott, Waverley, xl.

2. To appear like foam; be fleecy. [Rare.]

Farewell the flax and *reaming* woll
With which thy house was plentifull.
Herrick, The Widdowes Teares.

ream[2] (rēm), *v. t.* [Also *reem*, dial. *rim, rime, rime*; < ME. *remen, rimen, rumen*, < AS. *rȳman*, widen, extend, spread, enlarge, etc. (= OS. *rūmian* = OFries. *rēma* = MD. D. *ruimen* = MLG. *rūmen* = OHG. *rūmian, rūman*, MHG. *rūmen*, yield, give way, make room, retire, relax, G. *räumen*, make room, etc., = Icel. *rȳma*, make room, clear, quit, = Sw. *rymma* = Dan. *rømme*, quit), < *rūm*, wide, roomy: see *room*[1].] **1**†. To make wide; widen; extend; extend by stretching; stretch or draw out.

His full growne stature, high his head, lookes higher rise;
His pearching hornes are *ream'd* a yard beyond assise.
A Herringe Tayle (1598). (*Nares.*)

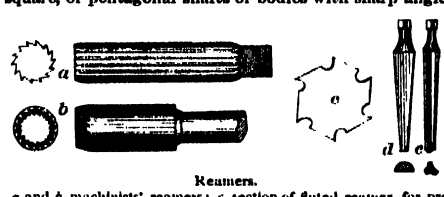
Specifically—**2.** To widen or enlarge by the use of a rotatory cutter: often with *out*: used especially of a hole or an opening in metal, and most commonly in connection with splayed or funnel-shaped holes.—**3.** *Naut.*, to open (seams) for calking.—**4**†. To leave; quit.

Thu makedest me fleme [flee],
And thi lond to *reme*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

ream[3] (rēm), *n.* [Early mod. E. *reme*; < late ME. *reeme* = D. *riem*, < OF. *rayme, raime, rame*, F. *rame* (ML. reflex *rama*) = It. *risma*, formerly also *risima*, < Sp. Pg. *resma* (ML. *risma*) (cf. late MHG. *ris, riz, rist*, G. *ries, riess* = Dan. Sw. *ris*, with loss of final syllable), < Ar. *rizma* (pl. *rizam*), a bundle, esp. of clothes, also of paper. The word was brought into Europe by the Moors, who introduced the manufacture of cotton paper into Spain.] A quantity of paper, consisting, for ordinary writing-paper, of 20 quires of 24 sheets each, or 480 sheets; for some kinds of drawing-paper, of 472 or 500 sheets; for printing-paper, of 21½ quires, or 516 sheets. Writing-paper is usually put up in half- or quarter-ream packages, printing-paper in bundles of two reams.—**A ream of insides**, 480 sheets of perfect paper.—**Perfect ream**, an improper use for *printers' ream*.—**Printers' ream**, or **printing ream**. See *printer*.

reamet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *realm*.

reamer (rē′mėr), *n.* [Also *rimer* (= G. *räumer*, a person who or an instrument that makes clean); < *ream*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which reams; specifically, a tool used for reaming out holes. Reamers have a variety of forms, of which triangular, square, or pentagonal shafts or bodies with sharp angles,



Reamers.

a and *b*, machinists' reamers; *c*, section of fluted reamer, for producing salient edges; *d* and *e*, flat-sided reamers, or broaches.

fluted bodies with sharp edges, and bodies formed with intersecting right and left spiral grooves with sharp edges are prominent types. The bodies are of uniform thickness for reaming straight holes, and tapered for reaming tapered holes or for enlarging holes. Compare *ream*[2], *v. t.*, 2.—**Expanding reamer**, a reamer having a device which can be extended after the insertion of the reamer into a hole, so as to make an undercut.

reamer-bit (rē′mėr-bit), *n.* Same as *reaming-bit*.

reaminess (rē′mi-nes), *n.* [< *reamy* + *-ness*.] A creaming or foaming condition; an appearance as of foaming or frothing. [Rare.]

Reaminess, or wavy marks, of uneven thickness in the film . . . are most likely to occur in thick viscous samples of collodion. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 457.

reaming-bit (rē′ming-bit), *n.* A bit used for enlarging or splaying holes in metal.

reaming-iron (rē′ming-ī′ėrn), *n.* *Naut.*, an iron instrument used for opening the seams of planks so that they may be more readily calked.

ream-kit (rēm′kit), *n.* A cream-pot. *Halliwell.* [Yorkshire, Eng.]

reamy (rē′mi), *a.* [< *ream*[1] + *-y*[1].] Creamy; creaming; in a foaming condition; appearing frothy. [Rare.]

rean[1] (rēn), *n.* [< ME. *rene*, a watercourse: see *rine*, *run*[1].] A watercourse; a gutter; specifically, the furrow between ridges of plowed land to take off the water. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rean[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *rein*[1].

reanimate (rē-an′i-māt), *v.* [< *re-* + *animate*. Cf. F. *réanimer* = Sp. Pg. *reanimar* = It. *rianimare*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To revive; resuscitate;

restore to life, as a person dead or apparently dead: as, to *reanimate* a person apparently drowned.

We are our *re-animated* ancestours, and antedate their resurrection. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xv.

We may suppose that the creative power returns and *reanimates* some among the dead. *Isaac Taylor*, Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm, p. 66.

2. To revive when dull or languid; invigorate; infuse new life or courage into: as, to *reanimate* disheartened troops; to *reanimate* drowsy senses or languid spirits.

Variety *reanimates* the attention, which is apt to languish under a continual sameness. *Sir J. Reynolds*, Discourses, viii.

II. *intrans.* To revive; become lively again. [Rare.]

"There spoke Miss Beverley!" cried Delville, *reanimating* at this little apology. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, ix. 5.

reanimation (rē-an-i-mā′shon), *n.* [< *reanimate* + *-ion*.] The act or operation of reanimating, or reviving from apparent death; the act or operation of giving fresh spirits, courage, or vigor; the state of being reanimated.

Having opened his father's casque, he was rejoiced to see him give symptoms of *reanimation*. *Scott*, Anne of Geierstein, xxxvi.

reannex (rē-a-neks′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *annex*.] To annex again; annex what has been separated; reunite.

King Charles was not a little inflamed with an ambition to repurchase and *re-annex* that duchie. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 40.

reannexation (rē-an-ek-sā′shon), *n.* [< *reannex* + *-ation*.] The act of annexing again.

reanoint (rē-a-noint′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *anoint*.] To anoint again or anew.

And Edward, . . .
Proud in his spoils, to London doth repair,
And, *reanointed*, mounts th' imperial chair.
Drayton, Miseries of Queen Margaret.

reanswer (rē-an′sėr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *answer*.] **1.** To answer again; make a renewed reply to.—**2†.** To answer or satisfy as a return; correspond to; equal; balance.

Bid him therefore consider of his ransome; which must proportion the losses we have borne, . . . which in weight to *re-answer*, his pettiness would bow under. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6. 136.

reap (rēp), *v.* [< ME. *repen*, *reopen*, *ripen* (pret. *rap*, *rep*, pl. *repen*, *ropen*, pp. *repen*, *ropen*, later *reaped*), < AS. *rīpan*, a variable verb, being in part strong (pret. pl. *ripon*), also *gerīpan* (pret. pl. *geripon*), also with short vowel *ripan*, Anglian *riopan*, *rioppan*, *hrioppan*, *hrippan* (pret. **ræp*, pl. *rǣpon*), and in part (and appar. orig.) weak, *rȳpan* (pret. **rȳpte*, not found), reap (cf. *rīp*, *rȳp*, a reaping, harvest): appar. a particular use of *ripan*, prop. *rȳpan* (pret. pl. *rȳpton*, *rǣpton*), plunder, spoil, = OHG. *roufen*, MHG. *roufen*, *roufen*, *röufen*, G. *raufen*, pluck, pull, etc., = Goth. *raupjan*, pluck. Cf. D. *rapen*, reap, gather.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut with a sickle or other implement or machine; cut down and gather: used specifically of cutting grain: as, to *reap* wheat or rye.

When ye *reap* the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field. Lev. xix. 9.

That which they *reapt* on the land was put into storehouses built for that purpose. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 876.

And no Man ever *reapt* his Corn,
Or from the Oven drew his Bread,
Ere Hinds and Bakers yet were born,
That taught them both to sow and knead.
Prior, Alma, i.

2. To cut a crop of grain, or something likened to such a crop, from; clear by or as if by reaping.

His chin new *reap'd*
Show'd like a stubble-land at harvest-home.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 34.

3. Figuratively, to gather in by effort of any kind; obtain as a return or recompense; garner as the fruit of what has been done by one's self or others.

They have sown the wind, and they shall *reap* the whirlwind. Hos. viii. 7.

Of our labours thou shalt *reap* the gain.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 7. 20.

He cannot justly expect to *reape* aught but dishonour and dispraise. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v.

Do thou the deeds I die too young to do,
And *reap* a second glory in thine age!
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To perform the act or operation of reaping; cut and gather a harvest.

Yf y *repe*, [I] ouere-reche, other zaf hem red that *repen* To sese to me with here sykel; that ich sew neuere. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 270.

Thou shalt sow, but thou shalt not *reap*. Micah vi. 15.

I would the globe from end to end
Might sow and *reap* in peace.
Tennyson, Epilogue.

2. Figuratively, to gather the fruit of labor or works; receive a return for what has been done.

For wel I wot that ye han herbeforne
Of makynge [poetry] *ropen*, and lad awey the corne.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 74.

They that sow in tears shall *reap* in joy. Ps. cxxvi. 5.

reap† (rēp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *repe*; < ME. *reepe*, *rep*, *rip*, < AS. *rip*, *rȳp*, a reaping, a crop, harvest (also in comp., as *rip-man*, harvester, *rip-tima*, harvest), also a sheaf of grain, etc., < *rīpan*, *rȳpan*, reap: see *reap*, *v.*] A sheaf of grain. [Prov. Eng.]

As mych as oone *reepe*. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 13. (*Halliwell.*)

reaper (rē′pėr), *n.* [< ME. *repare*, *ripere*, < AS. *rīpere*, a reaper, < *rīpan*, reap: see *reap*, *v.*] **1.** One who reaps; one who cuts grain with a sickle or other implement or machine; hence, one who gathers in the fruits of his own or others' labor or work.

When brown August o'er the land
Call'd forth the *reapers'* busy band.
Scott, Rokeby, vi. 35.

In the vast field of criticism on which we are entering, innumerable *reapers* have already put their sickles. *Macaulay*.

Only *reapers*, reaping early
In among the bearded barley,
Hear a song that echoes cheerly.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, i.

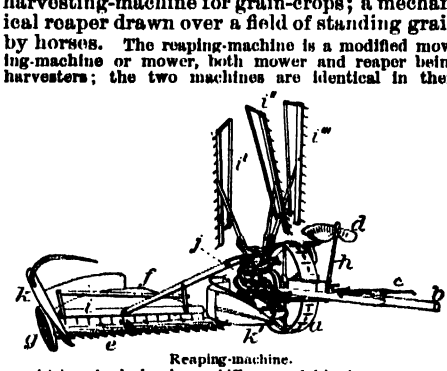
2. A machine for cutting grain; a reaping-machine.—**The reaper**, an ancient sophism, to the following effect: If you are to reap, it is not true that perhaps you will reap and perhaps not, but you will certainly reap. On the other hand, if you are not to reap, it is not true that perhaps you will reap and perhaps not, but you will certainly not. Thus you will either necessarily reap, or necessarily not reap, and the statement that there is a "perhaps" is false.

reap-hook (rēp′hůk), *n.* Same as *reaping-hook*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

reaping-hook (rē′ping-hůk), *n.* A curved blade with a short handle for reaping; a sickle; specifically, a sickle without the notched edge which formerly distinguished that implement.

The reapers in Palestine and Syria still make use of the *reaping-hook* in cutting down their crops: and "fill their hand" with the corn, and those who bind up the sheaves their "bosom."—Ps. cxxix. 7; Ruth ii. 5. *Kitto.*

reaping-machine (rē′ping-ma-shēn′), *n.* A harvesting-machine for grain-crops; a mechanical reaper drawn over a field of standing grain by horses. The reaping-machine is a modified mowing-machine or mower, both mower and reaper being harvesters; the two machines are identical in their



Reaping-machine.

a, driving-wheel; *b*, pole; *c*, whiffletrees; *d*, driver's seat; *e*, cutter-bar, arranged at front edge of platform *f* and carried by the latter; *g*, supporting wheel for outside extremity of the platform; *h*, tilting-lever, by which the front edge of the platform may be depressed for cutting grain that is lodged; *i*, *i'*, *i''*, *i'''*, rakes; *j*, cam-mechanism for operating rakes; *k*, outside divider, which separates the standing grain; *k'*, inside divider, which separates the cut grain on the ground from that on the platform. The grain as cut falls on the platform, and is formed into gavels by the rakes *i*, *i'*, etc., which move from the front to the rear of the platform after reaching the position shown at *i*.

mechanism for cutting down the standing grain, of which mechanism the essential feature is the reciprocating knife moving within the fingers of a finger-bar. The reaper is distinguished from the mower by the addition of a reel for bending the grain down upon the knives, and by a platform, a raking mechanism, a discharging mechanism or dropper (by which the gavels or sheaves are thrown out of the machine), and a binding mechanism; of these devices any or all may be present in one machine. Reaping-machines are often distinguished according to their attachments: thus, a *dropper* is a reaping-machine that automatically throws out the cut grain at intervals; a *self-raker* or a *self-binder*, sometimes called a *harvester and binder*, is one with a raking or a binding attachment. The discharging mechanism or dropper is a device for causing the platform upon which the grain falls when cut to throw off its load. The raking attachment consists of a series of rakes moving over the platform to gather the grain into gavels and sweep it off upon the ground. The binding attachment consists essentially of an endless-belt elevator for lifting the cut grain, and a pair of curved arms for gathering and compressing it into a bundle and holding it while the binding mechanism proper draws wire or twine around it, twists the wire or loops and knots the twine, cuts the bundle from the wire or twine, and discharges the bound sheaf.

reapman† (rēp′man), *n.* [< ME. *repman*, < AS. **rīpman* (Anglian *hrīpeman*), a harvestman, < *rip*, harvest, + *man*, man.] A reaper; a harvestman.

Oon daywerk of a goode *repman* may gete
V strik, a febbler for III may swete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 158.

reapparel (rē-a-par′el), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *apparel*, *v.* Cf. *reparel*.] To apparel or clothe again or anew.

Then [at the resurrection] we shall all be invested, *reapparelled*, in our own bodies. *Donne*, Devotions, Expostulation, xiv.

reapparition (rē-ap-a-rish′on), *n.* [< *re-* + *apparition*.] A renewed apparition; a coming again; reappearance. [Rare.]

There would be presented the phenomena of colonies, *reapparitions*, and other faunal dislocations in the vertical and horizontal distribution of fossil remains. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 281.

reappear (rē-a-pēr′), *v. i.* [= It. *riapparire*; as *re-* + *appear*. Cf. OF. *rapparoitre*, F. *réapparaître*, reappear.] To appear again or anew; return to sight or apprehension; be seen again, in either the same or a different example.

The law of harmonic sounds *reappears* in the harmonic colors. *Emerson*, Nature, v.

Energy . . . only vanishes to *reappear* under some other form. *W. L. Carpenter*, Energy in Nature, p. 12.

The river that *reappears* at Omhla is an old friend. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 238.

reappearance (rē-a-pēr′ans), *n.* [< *reappear* + *-ance*.] A new appearance; another coming into view or apprehension: as, the *reappearance* of Encke's comet.

reapplication (rē-ap-li-kā′shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *application*.] The act of applying again, or the state of being reapplied.

A readvertency or *reapplication* of mind to ideas that are actually there. *Norris*, Reflections on Locke, p. 9. (*Latham.*)

reapply (rē-a-plī′), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *re-* + *apply*.] To apply again.

reappoint (rē-a-point′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *appoint*.] To appoint again.

reappointment (rē-a-point′ment), *n.* [< *reappoint* + *-ment*.] A renewed appointment.

reapportion (rē-a-pōr′shon), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *apportion*.] To apportion again; make a new apportionment.

reapportionment (rē-a-pōr′shon-ment), *n.* [< *reapportion* + *-ment*.] A renewed apportionment; a new proportional distribution or arrangement: as (in the United States), the *reapportionment* of members of Congress or of Congressional districts under a new census.

reapproach (rē-a-prōch′), *v.* [< *re-* + *approach*.] **I.** *intrans.* To come near again.

II. *trans.* To bring near together again.

We were able to reproduce a lovely purple, which we can destroy or recompose at pleasure, by severing and *re-approaching* the edges of the two irises. *Boyle*, Works, I. 738.

reap-silver† (rēp′sil′vėr), *n.* [ME. *repsilver*; < *reap*, *n.*, + *silver*.] Money paid by feudal serfs or tenants to their lord as a commutation for their services in reaping his crops.

rear[1] (rēr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *reer*, *rere*, also dial. *rare*; < ME. *reren*, < AS. *rǣran* (= Icel. *reisa* = Goth. *raisjan*), cause to rise, lift up, establish, rouse, elevate, etc.; causative of *rīsan* (pret. *rās*), rise: see *rise*[1], and cf. *raise*[1], which is from the Icel. form (*reisa*) of the same verb. The change of the orig. medial *s* to *r* occurs also in *were* (pl. of *was*), *ear*[1], *iron*, *lorn*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To raise, lift, or hoist by or as if by main strength; bring to or place in an elevated position; set or hold up; elevate; bear aloft.

Off with the traitor's head,
And *rear* it in the place your father's stands.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6. 86.

And higher yet the glorious temple *rear'd*
Her pile. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 546.

2. To form by raising or setting up the parts of; lift up and fix in place the materials of; erect; construct; build.

Seint dauid abonte this holi gerde a strong wal let *rere*. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

O'er his Grave a Monument they *rear'd*.
Congreve, Iliad.

3†. To raise from a prostrate state or position; uplift; exalt.

The Ladie, hearing his so courteous speach,
Gan *reare* her eyes as to the chearefull light.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 42.

In adoration at his feet I fell
Submiss; he *rear'd* me.
Milton, P. L., viii. 316.

Charity, decent, modest, easy, kind,
Softens the high, and *rears* the abject mind.
Prior, Charity.

4†. To lift or carry upward; give an upward bent or turn to.

Up to a hill anon his steps he *rear'd*,
From whose high top to ken the prospect round.
Milton, P. R., ii. 285.

5†. To cause to rise into view; approach (an object) so that it appears above the visible horizon. See *raise*[1], 10.

And in xv. degrees, we dyde *rere* the crossiers; and we myght haue *rered* them sooner if we had loked for theym.
R. Eden, First three Eng. Books on America (ed. Arber), [p. 380.

6†. To carry off, as by conquest; take away by or as if by lifting; wrest. See *raise*[1], 6.

He, in an open Turney lately held,
Fro me the honour of that game did *reare*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 6.

It *reres* our hearts from vain thoughts.
Barrow. (*Webster*.)

7†. To cause to rise to action; stir up; rouse.

Item, the Kyng cometh to London ward, and, as it is seyd, *reres* the pepyll as he come. *Paston Letters*, I. 506.

Into the naked woods he goes,
And seeks the tusky boar to *rear*,
With well-mouthed hounds and pointed spear.
Dryden, tr. of Horace's Epode ii.

They were not in any hope that the cityе wold hastelye consent to *rere* war. *Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 201.

The waves come rolling, and the billowes rore,
For not one puffe of winde there did appeare,
That all the three thereat woxe much afrayd,
Unweeting what such horrour straunge did *reare*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 22.

8†. To raise in amount; make a rise in; increase.

He stirs men up to outrageous *rearing* of rents.
Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI.

9. To develop or train physically or mentally or both, as young; care for while growing up; foster; nurture; educate: used of human beings, and less frequently of animals and plants. See *raise*[1].

The pokok men may *rere* up esily
Yf bestes wilde or theves hem ne greve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

She [Pharaoh's daughter] takes him vp, and *reares* him royal-like;
And his quick Spirit, train'd in good Arts, is like
A wel breath'd Body, nimble, sound, and strong.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

Delightful task! to *rear* the tender Thought,
To teach the young Idea how to shoot.
Thomson, Spring, l. 1150.

10. To mock; gibe. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

=Syn. 9. *Bring up*, etc. See *raise*[1].

II. *trans.* 1. To rise up; assume an elevated posture, as a horse or other animal in standing on its hind legs alone.

Otte hit [the ark] roled on-rounde, and *rered* on ende.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 423.

Anon he *rears* upright, curvets, and leaps.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 279.

2. To rise up before the plow, as a furrow. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Rearing vein**, in *coal-mining*, a vein that seems to rear like a horse or mule. See *rearer*, 3.

rear[2] (rēr), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *reer*, *rere*, also dial. (now in common use in the U. S.) *rare*; < ME. *rere*, < AS. *hrēr*, underdone (said only of eggs): *hrēr henne æg*, 'a rear hen's egg,' *hrērenbrāden æg*, *hrērebrād æg*, 'a rear roasted egg,' *gebrāddan hrēre ægeran*, 'roasted rear eggs'; appar. not an independent adj., but the stem of a verb, in comp. **hrēr-æg* (= G. *rühr-ei*, a scrambled egg, buttered eggs; cf. *eier rühren*, beat eggs), < *hrēran*, move, shake, stir, + *æg*, egg: see *rear*[4].] Underdone; nearly raw; rare: formerly said of eggs, now (in the United States, in the form *rare*) of meats. Compare *rear-boiled*, *rear-roasted*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Rere, or nesche, as eggys. Mollis, sorbilis.
Prompt. Parv., p. 430.

If they [eggs] be *rere*, they do clense the throte and brest.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii. 13.

Maces and ginger, *rere* egges, and poched eggs not hard, theyr yolkes be a cordiall. *Borde*, Breviary of Health.

Can a soft, *rear*, poor poach'd iniquity
So ride upon thy conscience?
Middleton, Game at Chess, iv. 2.

rear[3] (rēr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *reer*, *rere*; < ME. *rere*, in comp. *rereward*, rearward and *arere*, arrear (see *arrear*[2], *adv.*), < OF. *rere*, *riere*, back, < L. *retro*, back, backward, < *re*, back, + compar. suffix (in abl.) *-tro*. But in ME. and mod. E. *rear* as a prefix is rather an aphetic form of *arear*, *arrear*: see *arrear*[2], *adv.*]

I. *n.* 1. The space behind or at the back; a tract or a position lying backward; the background of a situation or a point of view.

Tom Pipes, knowing his distance, with great modesty took his station in the *rear*. *Smollett*, Peregrine Pickle, ii.

Crook . . . conducted his command south in two parallel columns until he gained the *rear* of the enemy's works.
P. H. Sheridan, Personal Memoirs, II. 37.

2. The back or hinder part; that part of anything which is placed or comes last in order or in position.

His yeomen all, both comly and tall,
Did quickly bring up the *rear*.
Robin Hood and Maid Marion (Child's Ballads, V. 375).

Like a gallant horse fall'n in first rank,
Lie there for pavement to the abject *rear*,
O'er-run and trampled on.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 162.

While the cock, with lively din,
Scatters the *rear* of darkness thin.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 50.

Were they in the front or in the *rear* of their generation?
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

3. In specific military use, the hindmost body of an army or a fleet; the corps, regiment, squadron, or other division which moves or is placed last in order: opposed to *van*: as, the *rear* was widely separated from the main body.

The Vanguard he commits to his Brother the Count de Alanson, the *Rear* to the Earl of Savoy.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 121.

To bring up the rear. See *bring*. [In comp. *rear* is practically a prefix. In older words it is always *rere*; for such words, see entries in *rere-*.]

II. *a.* Pertaining to or situated in the rear; hindermost; last: as, the *rear* rank.—**Rear front**, the rear rank of a company or body of men when faced about and standing in that position.—**Rear supper**†. See *rere-supper*.—**Rear vault**, in *arch.*, a small vault over the space between the tracery or glass of a window and the inner face of the wall.

rear[3]† (rēr), *v. t.* [< *rear*[3], *v.*] To send to or place in the rear.

rear[4]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *reren*, < AS. *hrēran*, move, shake, stir, = OS. *hrōrian*, *hrōrien*, *hruorian*, shake, = OHG. *hruorjan*, *hrōrjan*, *ruoran*, MHG. *rüeren*, G. *rühren*, shake, touch, = Icel. *hræra* = Sw. *röra* = Dan. *røre*, move, stir; perhaps = Goth. **hrōzjan* (not recorded), akin to *hrisjan*, shake. Hence, in comp., *rearmouse*, *reremouse*, and *uproar*. Cf. *rear*[2].] 1. To move; stir.—2. To carve: applied to the carving of geese. *Halliwell*.

Rere that goose. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

rear[5]†, *adv.* Same as *rare*[3].

O'er yonder hill does scant the dawn appear,
Then why does Cuddy leave his cot so *rear*?
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, l. 6.

rear-admiral (rēr'ad'mi-ral), *n.* See *admiral*, 2.

rearage† (rēr'āj), *n.* [ME., by aphæresis for *arerage*: see *arrearage*.] Arrearage.

Such dedes I did wryte, gif he his day breke.
I haue mo maneres [manors] thorw *rerages* than thorw miseretur et comodat. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 246.

ffor he wylle gyfe a rekenyng that rewe salle aftyre, . . .
Or the *rereage* be requit of rentes that he claymez!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1680.

rear-boiled† (rēr'boild), *a.* [Formerly *rere-boiled*; < *rear*[2] + *boiled*.] Partly boiled.

A *rere-bolled* egg, Een half gaar gekookt ey.
Sewel, Eng.-Dutch Dict.

reard†, *n.* [< ME. *rerd*, *rerid*, *reorde*, *rorde*, *rurd*, < AS. *reord* (for **reard*), voice, speech, language, = OHG. *rarta* = Icel. *rödd* (gen. *raddar*) = Goth. *razda*, a voice, sound.] A voice; sound.

Ecko . . . is the *reorde* thet ine the hege helles [high hills] comth ayen. *Ayenbite of Inwit* (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

reardorse†, *n.* [< ME. *reredors*: see *reredos*.] 1. An open fireplace against the rear wall of a room, without a chimney, the smoke rising and escaping through the louver.

In their [the old men's] yoong dales there were not aboue two or three [chimneys], if so manie, in most vplandish townes of the realme (the religious houses, manour places of their lords, alwaies excepted, and peraduenture some great personages), but ech one made his fire against a *reredosse* in the hall, where he dined and dressed his meat.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 12. (*Holinshed*.)

Also, you shall inquire of all armorers and other artificers using to work in mettal, which have or use any *reardorses*, or any other places dangerous or perillous for fire.
Calthrop's Reports (1670). (*Nares*.)

2. A piece of armor for the back.

Ane hole brest-plate, with a *rere-dors*
Behynde shet, or elles on the syde.
Clariodes, MS. (*Halliwell*.)

rear-egg†, *n.* An underdone egg. See *rear*[2], *a.*

rearer (rēr'ėr), *n.* 1. One who rears or raises; one who brings up.

Pholoë, . . . the *rearer* of the steed.
Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, x.

2. A rearing horse, ass, or mule; an animal that has a habit of rearing.—3. In *coal-mining*, a seam of coal having an inclination of more than thirty degrees.

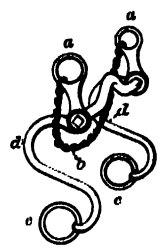
rear-guard (rēr'gärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rere-garde*, for **arere-garde*, < OF. **arriere-garde*, *arriere-garde*, F. *arrière-garde*, rear-guard; as *rear*[3] + *guard*, *n.* Cf. *rearward*.] Part of an army detached during a march for the protection of the rear, especially in retreating when the attacks of a pursuing enemy are feared.

We can nat se aboute vs, nor haue knoledge of your *reregarde* nor vowarde.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxiii.

reargue (rē-är'gū), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *argue*.] To argue over again.

reargument (rē-är'gū-ment), *n.* [< *re-* + *argument*.] A renewed argumentation, as of a case in court; a new arguing or pleading upon the same matter.

rearhorse (rēr'hôrs), *n.* A gressorial and raptorial orthopterous insect of the family *Mantidæ*; a praying-mantis, camel-insect, or devil's coach-horse: so called from the way in which it rears upon its hind legs. The common rearhorse of the United States is *Phasmomantis carolina*. See *Empusa*, and cut under *mantis*.



Rearing-bit.

rearing-bit (rēr'ing-bit), *n.* A bit intended to prevent a horse from lifting his head when rearing. In the accompanying cut, *a*, *a* are rings for cheek-straps, to which also the chain *b* is attached, in use passing under the horse's lower jaw; *c*, *c* are rings for attachment of curb-reins. The side-pieces, *d*, *d* act as levers when the reins are pulled, and force open the horse's jaw, the curved part of the bit pressing forward and downward upon the tongue of the animal, thus causing him pain when he attempts to rear.

rearing-box (rēr'ing-boks), *n.* In *fish-culture*, a fish-breeder.

rearly (rēr'li), *adv.* [< *rear*[5] + *-ly*[2].] Early. [Prov. Eng.]

Jailer's Brother. I'll bring it to-morrow.
Jailer's Daughter. Do, very *rearly*, I must be abroad else, To call the maids.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 1.

rearmost (rēr'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *rear*[3] + *-most*.] Furthest in the rear; last of all.

The rest pursue their course before the wind,
These of the *rear-most* only left behind.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, iii.

rearmouse, *n.* See *reremouse*.

rearrange (rē-a-rānj'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *arrange*.] To arrange anew; make a different arrangement of.

rearrangement (rē-a-rānj'ment), *n.* [< *rearrange* + *-ment*.] A new or different arrangement.

rear-roasted† (rēr'rōs'ted), *a.* Partly roasted. Compare *rear*[2].

There we complaine of one *reare-roasted* chick,
Here meat worse cookt nere makes us sick.
Sir J. Harington, Epigrams, iv. 6. (*Nares*.)

reart (rērt), *v. t.* [A corruption of *reet*, a dial. var. of *right*, *v.*] To right or mend. *Halliwell*. [Local, Eng.]

rearward[1]† (rēr'wârd), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rereward*; < ME. *rerewarde*, short for *arere-warde*, < OF. *arere-warde*, < *arere*, back, + *ward*, *garde*, ward, guard: see *arrear*[2] and *ward*. Cf. doublet *rear-guard*.] 1. A rear-guard; a body or force guarding the rear.

The standard of the camp of the children of Dan set forward, which was the *rereward* [*rearward*, R. V.] of all the camps. Num. x. 25.

The God of Israel will be your *rereward* [*rearward*, R. V.]. Isa. lii. 12.

Because . . . it was bootlesse for them [the Turks] to assaile the forefront of our battell, . . . they determined to set vpon our *rereward*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 20.

Hence—2. Any company or body of persons bringing up the rear; the rear.

He . . . speaks to the tune of a country lady, that comes ever in the *rearward* or train of a fashion.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

rearward[2] (rēr'wârd), *adv.* [< *rear*[3] + *-ward*.] At or to the rear; toward the hinder part; backward from anything.

Rearward extended the curtain of mountains, back to the Wolkenburg. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 1.

rearward[2] (rēr'wârd), *a.* and *n.* [< *rearward*[2], *adv.*] **I.** *a.* Situated at or toward the rear; being or coming last.

II. *n.* Place or position at the rear; the part that comes last; rear; end; conclusion; wind-up.

'A came ever in the *rearward* of the fashion.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 339.

rearwardly (rēr'wärd-li), *adv.* In a rearward direction; toward the rear; rearward. [Objectionable.]

Having a handle . . . extending *rearwardly* beyond the suction tube. *The Engineer*, LXV. 374.

reascend (rē-a-send'), *v. i.* and *t.* [< *re-* + *ascend.*] To ascend, mount, or climb again.

Taught by the heavenly Muse to venture down
The dark descent, and up to *reascend*.
Milton, P. L., iii. 20.

He mounts aloft and *reascends* the skies. *Addison.*

reascension (rē-a-sen'shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *ascension.*] The act of reascending; a remounting.

reascent (rē-a-sent'), *n.* [< *re-* + *ascent.*] A rise of ground following a descent.

Hence the declivity is sharp and short,
And such the *reascent*. *Cowper*, Task, i. 327.

reason[1] (rē'zn), *n.* [< ME. *reson, resun, resoun, raisoun, reisun*, < OF. *reson, resoun, reison, reasoun, reason, raison, raisoun, raisun*, F. *raison*, F. dial. *roison* = Pr. *razo, raxio* = Cat. *raho* = Sp. *razon* = Pg. *razão* = It. *ragione*, < L. *ratio(n-)*, reckoning, list, register, sum, affair, relation, regard, course, method, etc., also the faculty of reckoning, or of mental action, reason, etc., < *reri*, pp. *ratus*, think: see *rate*[2]. *Reason*[1] is a doublet of *ratio* and *ration*.] **1.** An idea acting as a cause to create or confirm a belief, or to induce a voluntary action; a judgment or belief going to determine a given belief or line of conduct. A premise producing a conclusion is said to be the *reason* of that conclusion; a perceived fact or reflection leading to a certain line of conduct is said to be a *reason* for that conduct; a cognition giving rise to an emotion or other state of mind is said to be a *reason* of or for that state of mind.

And be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a *reason* of the hope that is in you.
1 Pet. iii. 15.

Give you a *reason* on compulsion! If *reasons* were as plentiful as blackberries, I would give no man a *reason* upon compulsion. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 264.

2. A fact, known or supposed, from which another fact follows logically, as in consequence of some known law of nature or the general course of things; an explanation.

No sooner sighed but they asked one another the *reason;* no sooner knew the *reason* but they sought the remedy.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 2. 39.

Not even the tenderest heart, and next our own,
Knows half the *reasons* why we smile or sigh.
Keble, Christian Year, 24th Sunday after Trinity.

3. An intellectual faculty, or such faculties collectively. (*a*) The intellectual faculties collectively. (*b*) That kind and degree of intelligence which distinguishes man from the brutes.

And at the end of the days I Nebuchadnezzar lifted up mine eyes unto heaven, and mine understanding returned unto me, and I blessed the most High. . . . At the same time my *reason* returned unto me. Dan. iv. 36.

O judgement! thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their *reason*.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 110.

For smiles from *reason* flow,
To brute denied. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 239.

(*c*) The logical faculties generally, including all that is subservient to distinguishing truth and falsehood, except sense, imagination, and memory on the one hand, and the faculty of intuitively perceiving first principles, and other lofty faculties, on the other.

The knowledge which respecteth the Faculties of the Mind of man is of two kinds: the one respecting his Understanding and *Reason*, and the other his Will, Appetite, and Affection; whereof the former produceth Position or Decree, the later Action or Execution. . . . The end of Logic is to teach a form of argument to secure *reason*, and not to entrap it; the end of Morality is to procure the affections to obey *reason*, and not to invade it; the end of Rhetoric is to fill the imagination to second *reason*, and not to oppress it. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

But God left free the will; for what obeys
Reason is free, and *reason* he made right,
But bid her well be ware, and still erect;
Lest, by some fair-appearing good surprised,
She dictate false, and misinform the will
To do what God expressly hath forbid.
Milton, P. L., ix. 352.

We may in *reason* discover these four degrees: the first and highest is the discovering and finding out of proofs; the second, the regular and methodical disposition of them, and laying them in a clear and fit order, to make their connection and force be plainly and easily perceived; the third is the perceiving of their connection; and the fourth is a making a right conclusion.
Locke, Human Understanding, iv. 17, § 3.

(*d*) The faculty of drawing conclusions or inferences, or of reasoning.

When she rates things, and moves from ground to ground,
The name of *reason* she obtains by this;
But when by *reason* she the truth hath found,
And standeth fix'd, she understanding is.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, § 25.

The Latins called accounts of money rationes, and accounting rationcinatio; and that which we in books of accounts call items they call nomina, that is, names; and thence it seems to proceed that they extended the word ratio to the faculty of reckoning in all other things. The Greeks have but one word, λόγος, for both speech and *reason;* not that they thought there was no speech without *reason*, but no reasoning without speech. . . . Out of all which we may define, that is to say determine, what that is which is meant by this word *reason*, when we reckon it amongst the faculties of the mind. For *reason*, in this sense, is nothing but reckoning.
Hobbes, Leviathan, i. 4.

(*e*) The faculty by which we attain the knowledge of first principles; a faculty for apprehending the unconditioned.

Some moral and philosophical truths there are so evident in themselves that it would be easier to imagine half mankind run mad, and joined precisely in the same species of folly, than to admit anything as truth which should be advanced against such natural knowledge, fundamental *reason*, and common sense. *Shaftesbury.*

Reason is the faculty which supplies the principles of knowledge a priori.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 11.

4. Intelligence considered as having universal validity or a catholic character, so that it is not something that belongs to any person, but is something partaken of, a sort of light in which every mind must perceive.—**5.** That which recommends itself to enlightened intelligence; some inward intimation for which great respect is felt and which is supposed to be common to the mass of mankind; reasonable measure; moderation; right; what mature and cool reflection, taking into account the highest considerations, pronounces for, as opposed to the prompting of passion.

You shall find me reasonable; if it be so, I shall do that that is *reason*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 218.

Reason is the life of the law; nay, the common law itself is nothing else but *reason*. *Sir E. Coke*, Institutes.

To subdue
By force who *reason* for their law refuse,
Right *reason* for their law, and for their King
Messiah, who by right of merit reigns.
Milton, P. L., vi. 41.

Many are of opinion that the most probable way of bringing France to *reason* would be by the making an attempt upon the Spanish West Indies.
Addison, Present State of the War.

6. A reasonable thing; a rational thing to do; an idea or a statement conformable to common sense.

And telle he moste his tale as was *resoun*,
By forward and by composicioun,
As ye han herd.
Chaucer, Prol. to Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 847.

It is not *reason* that we should leave the word of God and serve tables. Acts vi. 2.

Men cannot retire when they would, neither will they when it were *reason*. *Bacon*, Great Place.

7. The exercise of reason; reasoning; right reasoning; argumentation; discussion.

Your *reasons* at dinner have been sharp and sententious.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 1. 2.

I follow'd her; she what was honour knew,
And with obsequious majesty approved
My pleaded *reason*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 510.

8. The intelligible essence of a thing or species; the quiddity.

That other opinion, that asserts that the abstract and universal rationes, *reasons*, of things, as distinct from phantasms, are nothing else but mere names without any signification, is so ridiculously false that it deserves no confutation at all.
Cudworth, Eternal and Immutable Morality, iv. 1.

9. In *logic*, the premise or premises of an argument, especially the minor premise.

A premiss placed after its conclusion is called the *Reason* of it, and is introduced by one of those conjunctions which are called causal: viz., "since," "because," &c.
Whately, Logic, i. § 2.

By reason†. (*a*) For the reason that; because.

'Tis not unusual in the Assembly to revoke their Votes, *by reason* they make so much hast.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 108.

(*b*) By right or justice; properly; justly.

And, as my body and my beste ouzte to be my liegis,
So rithfully *be reson* my rede shulde also.
Richard the Redeless, Prol.

By reason of, on account of; for the cause of.

And *by reson of* gentill fader ought come gentill issue.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 660.

The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if *by reason of* strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow. Ps. xc. 10.

Mr. Bradford and Mr. Collier of Plimouth came to Boston, having appointed a meeting here the week before, but *by reason of* foul weather were driven back.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 166.

The Parliament is adjourned to Oxford, *by reason of* the Sickness which increaseth exceedingly.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 20.

I cannot go so fast as I would, *by reason of* this burden that is on my back. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 89.

We elected a president, as many of the ancients did their kings, *by reason of* his height.
Addison, Spectator, No. 108.

Discourse of reason, the operation or faculty of reasoning, or the conscious and voluntary use of beliefs already had to determine others.

O God! a beast, that wants *discourse of reason*,
Would have mourn'd longer. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 150.

Discursive reason, reason in the sense 3 (*d*); the dianoetic faculty, or faculty of drawing conclusions and inferences. Compare *intuitive reason*, below.

Whence the soul
Reason receives, and *reason* is her being,
Discursive or *intuitive;* discourse
Is oftest yours, the latter most is ours,
Differing but in degree, of kind the same.
Milton, P. L., v. 487.

Diversity of reason†. See *diversity.*—**Ens of reason.** See *ens.*—**False reason**, an inconclusive reason.—**Feast of reason.** (*a*) Delightful intellectual discourse.

There St. John mingles with my friendly bowl
The *feast of reason* and the flow of soul.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 128.

(*b*) [*caps.*] In *French hist.*, an act of worship of human reason, represented by a woman as the goddess of Reason, performed on November 10th, 1793, in the cathedral of Notre Dame, and also in other churches (renamed temples of Reason) in France on that and succeeding days. The worship of Reason was designed to take the place of the suppressed Christian worship; recognition of the Supreme Being was restored through the influence of Robespierre.—**Generative reason.** See *generative.*—**In reason.** (*a*) In the view or estimation of reason; reasonably; justly; properly.

His unjust unkindness, that *in* all *reason* should have quenched her love. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 250.

The Oath which binds him to performance of his ought *in reason* to contain the summ of what his chief trust and Office is. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

(*b*) Agreeable to reason; reasonable; just; proper: as, I will do anything *in reason.*—**Intuitive reason**, reason in the sense 3 (*e*); the noetic faculty, or sense of primal truth. See quotation under *discursive reason.*—**Logical reason**, discursive reason.—**Objective reason.** See *objective.*—**Out of reason**, without or beyond reason; devoid of cause or warrant.

If we desyre no redresse of dedis before,
We may boldly vs byld with bostis *out of Reason.*
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2222.

Practical reason. See *practical.*—**Principle of sufficient reason**, the proposition that nothing happens without a good and sufficient reason why it should be as it is and not otherwise. This doctrine denies, first, that anything happens by chance or spontaneity, and, second, that anything happens by irrational and brute force. It is inextricably bound up with the principle of the identity of indiscernibles. It requires that there should be a general reason why the constants of nature should have the precise values they have. It is in conflict with every form of nominalism, teaching that general reasons are not only real, but that they exclusively govern phenomena; and it appears to lead logically to an idealism of a Platonic type. It is not the mere statement that everything has a cause, but that those causes act according to general and rational principles, without any element of blind compulsion. The principle was first enunciated by Leibnitz in 1710, and has met with extraordinary favor, the more so as it has often been misunderstood.—**Pure reason**, reason strictly a priori; reason quite independent of experience. See *pure*, 8.

Reason is *pure* if in reasoning we admit only definitions and propositions known a priori.
Baumeister, Philosophia Definitiva (trans.), 2d ed., 1738, § 823.

Pure reason is that faculty which supplies the principles of knowing anything entirely a priori.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 11.

Ratiocinant reason. (*a*) A reason or cause as it exists in the mind: opposed to *ratiocinate reason.*

I have not asked this question without cause causing, and *reason* truly very *ratiocinant.*
Urquhart, Rabelais, III. vi. (*Davies.*)

(*b*) The human understanding; the discursive reason.—**Ratiocinate reason**, a reason as an element of the quiddity of things, according to the Aristotelian conception: opposed to *ratiocinant reason.*—**Reason of state**, a political motive for a public act which cannot be accounted for publicly; a concealed ground of action by a government or a public officer in some matter concerning the state's welfare or safety, or the maintenance of a policy.—**Relation of reason.** See *relation.*—**Right reason**, reason in sense 5, above.—**Rime nor reason.** See *rime*[1].—**Speculative reason**, reason employed about supersensuous things.—**Subjective reason**, reason which is determined by the subject or agent.—**Sufficient reason.** See *principle of sufficient reason*, above.—**Theoretical reason**, reason as productive of cognition.—**There is no reason but**†, there is no reason why not; it is inevitable; it cannot be helped.

There is no reason but I shall be blind.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4. 212.

To do one reason†. (*a*) To do what is desired, or what one desires; act so as to give satisfaction.

Lord Titus, by your leave, this maid is mine.
. . . [I am] resolved withal
To do myself this *reason* and this right.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 279.

Strike home, and *do me reason* in thy heart. *Dryden.*

(*b*) See *do*[1].—**To have reason**, to have reason or right on one's side; be in the right. [A Gallicism.]

Mr. Mechlin *has reason.* *Foote*, Commissary, iii. 1.

To hear reason, to yield to reasoning or argument; accept a reason or reasons adduced; act according to advice.

Con. You should *hear reason.*
D. John. . . . What blessing brings it?
Con. If not a present remedy, at least a patient sufferance. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 3. 6.

To stand to reason. See *stand.*—**Syn. 1.** *Inducement*, etc. (see *motive*), account, object, purpose, design.

reason[1] (rē'zn), *v.* [< ME. *resonen*, < OF. *raisoner, raisonner, raisnier*, reason, argue, discourse,

speak, F. *raisonner*, reason, argue, reply, = Pr. *razonar, rasonar* = Cat. *rahonar* = Sp. *razonar* = Pg. *razoar* = It. *ragionare*, reason, < ML. *rationare*, reason, argue, discourse, speak, calculate, < L. *ratio*(*n*-), reason, calculation: see *reason*[1], *n*. Cf. *areason*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To exercise the faculty of reason; make rational deductions; think or choose rationally; use intelligent discrimination.

> He [the serpent] hath eaten and lives,
> And knows, and speaks, and *reasons*, and discerns,
> Irrational till then. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 705.

We only *reason* in so far as we note the resemblances among objects and events.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 415.

2. To practise reasoning in regard to something; make deductions from premises; engage in discussion; argue, or hold arguments.

> Let us dispute again,
> And *reason* of divine Astrology.
> *Marlowe*, Doctor Faustus, ii. 2.

> Come now, and let us *reason* together, saith the Lord.
> Isa. i. 18.

3†. To hold account; make a reckoning; reckon.

> Since the affairs of men rest still incertain,
> Let's *reason* with the worst that may befall.
> *Shak.*, J. C., v. 1. 97.

4. To hold discourse; talk; parley.

> They *reasoned* among themselves, saying, This is the heir: come, let us kill him. Luke xx. 14.

> But *reason* with the fellow,
> Before you punish him. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6. 51.

II. *trans.* 1. To reason about; consider or discuss argumentatively; argue; debate.

> Why *reason* ye these things in your hearts? Mark ii. 8.

> Condescends, even, to *reason* this point. *Brougham.*

2. To give reasons for; support by argument; make a plea for: often with *out*: as, to *reason out* a proposition or a claim.

> This boy, that cannot tell what he would have,
> But kneels and holds up hands for fellowship,
> Does *reason* our petition with more strength
> Than thou hast to deny 't. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3. 176.

3. To persuade by reasoning or argument.

> Men that will not be *reasoned* into their senses may yet be laughed or drolled into them. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4†. To hold argument with; engage in speech or discussion; talk with; interrogate.

reason[2]†, *n*. An obsolete spelling of *raisin*[1]. In the following passage it is apparently applied to some other fruit than the grape.

> A medlar and a hartichoke,
> A crab and a small *reason*.
> *Colgrave*, Wits Interpreter (1671), p. 219. (*Nares.*)

reasonable (rē′zn-a-bl), *a*. [< ME. *resonable, resuable, resnabyl, resnable, renable, runuable*, < OF. *resonable, raisonnable, regnable, resnable, rationable*, F. *raisonnable* = Pr. *razonable* = Cat. *rahonable* = Sp. *razonable* = Pg. *razoavel* = It. *razionabile*, < L. *rationabilis*, reasonable, < *ratio*(*n*-), reason, calculation: see *reason*[1] and *-able*.] 1. Having the faculty of reason; endowed with reason; rational, as opposed to *brute*.

> If he have wit enough to keep himself warm, let him bear it for a difference between himself and his horse; for it's all the wealth that he hath left, to be known a *reasonable* creature. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1. 71.

2. Characterized by the use of reason; amenable to reason or sound sense; not senseless, foolish, or extravagant in thought or action.

> Hir maners might no man amend;
> Of tong she was trew and *renable*,
> And of hir semblant soft and stabile.
> *Ywaine and Gawaine* (Ritson's Metr. Rom., I. 10), l. 208.
> [(*Piers Plowman*, Notes, p. 17.)

The adjective *reasonable* . . . denotes a character in which reason (taking it in its largest acceptation) possesses a decided ascendant over the temper and passions; and implies no particular propensity to a display of the discursive power, if indeed it does not exclude the idea of such a propensity. *D. Stewart*, Human Mind, ii. 10, note.

3. Conformable to or required by reason; due to or resulting from good judgment; rationally sound, sensible, natural, etc.

> Ther doth no wyghte nothing so *resonable*
> That nys harme in her [jealousy's] ymagynynge.
> *Chaucer*, Complaint of Venus, l. 35.

> I beseech you . . . present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your *reasonable* service. Rom. xii. 1.

> A law may be *reasonable* in itself, though a man does not allow it. *Swift.*

> The terrors of the child are quite *reasonable*, and add to his loveliness. *Emerson*, Courage.

4. Not exceeding the bounds of reason or common sense; moderate; tolerable.

> I will marry her upon any *reasonable* demands.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 238.

5. Moderate in amount or price; not high or dear: as, *reasonable* charges or prices; *reasonable* goods.—6. In *law*, befitting a person of reason or sound sense; such as a prudent man would exercise or act upon in his own affairs: as, *reasonable* care; *reasonable* diligence; *reasonable* cause.—7†. Calculable; computable; hence, detailed; itemized.

> And rekene byfore reson a *resonable* acounte,
> What one hath, what another hath, and what hy hadde bothe. *Piers Plowman* (C), xiv. 35.

8†. Talkative; ready in conversation.

> Lo! how goodly spak this knight . . .
> I . . . gan me aqueynte
> With him, and fond him so tretable,
> Right wonder skilful and *resonable*.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 534.

Proof beyond a reasonable doubt, such proof as will produce an abiding conviction to a moral certainty, so that a prudent man would feel safe to act upon that conviction in matters of the highest concern to his personal interests.—**Reasonable aid**, a euphemistic expression for *aid*[1], 3, corresponding to the term *benevolence* as used for forced loans or gifts.—**Reasonable alms**. See *alms*.—**Reasonable doubt**, in *law*, doubt for which a pertinent reason can be assigned; that state of a case which, after the entire comparison and consideration of the evidence, leaves the minds of jurors in that condition that they cannot say they feel an abiding conviction, to a moral certainty, of the truth of the charge. *Shaw, C. J.*—**Reasonable dower**. See *dower*[2], 2.—**Syn.** *Rational, Reasonable*. See *rational*.

reasonable† (rē′zn-a-bl), *adv*. [< *reasonable*, *a*.] Reasonably.

> I have a *reasonable* good ear in music. Let's have the tongs and the bones. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1. 31.

> The Library of the Sorbonne is a very long and large Gallery, *reasonable* well stored with Books.
> *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 128.

reasonableness (rē′zn-a-bl-nes), *n*. The character of being reasonable; conformity to or compliance with the requirements of reason; agreeableness to rational ideas or principles.

> The method of inwardness and the secret of self-renouncement, working in and through this element of mildness, produced the total impression of his [Jesus's] "epieikeia," or sweet *reasonableness*.
> *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, vii. § 5.

reasonably (rē′zn-a-bli), *adv*. [ME. *resonably, renably*; < *reasonable* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a reasonable manner; agreeably to reason; with good sense or judgment.

> And speke as *renably* and faire and wel
> As to the Phitonissa did Samuel.
> *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 211.

> The abuse of the judicial functions that were properly and *reasonably* assumed by the House was scandalous and notorious. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

2. Within the bounds of reason; with good reason or cause; justly; properly.

> Whate'er Lord Harry Percy then had said . . .
> May *reasonably* die. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 74.

> It might seem that an egg which has succeeded in being fresh has done all that can *reasonably* be expected of it.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 248.

3. To a reasonable extent; in a moderately good degree; fairly; tolerably.

> Verely she was heled, and left her stiltes thore,
> And on her fete wente home *resonably* well.
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

> As a general rule, Providence seldom vouchsafes to mortals any more than just that degree of encouragement which suffices to keep them at a *reasonably* full exertion of their powers. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iii.

reasoned (rē′znd), *p. a*. Characterized by or based upon reasoning; following a logical or rational method; carefully argued or studied.

reasoner (rē′zn-ėr), *n*. [< *reason*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *raisonneur* = Pr. *razonador* = Sp. *razonador* = Pg. *raciocinador* = It. *ragionatore*, < ML. *rationator*, a reasoner, < *rationare*, reason: see *reason*[1], *v*.] One who reasons or argues, or exercises his reasoning powers; one who considers a subject argumentatively.

> They are very bad *reasoners*, and vehemently given to opposition. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 2.

reasonfully† (rē′zn-fúl-i), *adv*. [ME., < *reason*[1] + *-ful* + *-ly*[2].] With full reason; most reasonably.

> So then *reasonfulli* maye we sey that mercy both right and lawe passeth. *Testament of Love*, iii.

reasoning (rē′zn-ing), *n*. [Verbal n. of *reason*[1], *v*.] 1. The use of the faculty of reason; discriminative thought or discussion in regard to a subject; rational consideration.—2. A presentation of reasons or arguments; an argumentative statement or expression; a formal discussion.

> Hear now my *reasoning*, and hearken. Job xiii. 6.

3†. Discussion; conversation; discourse.

> Then there arose a *reasoning* among them, which of them should be greatest. Luke ix. 46.

Chain of reasoning. See *chain*.—**Deductive, diagrammatic, dilemmatic, Fermatian reasoning**. See the adjectives.—**Syn.** *Reasoning, Argumentation*. *Reasoning* is much broader than *argumentation*. The latter is confined to one side of the question, or, in another sense, supposes a proposition, supported by arguments on the affirmative side and attacked by arguments on the negative. *Reasoning* may be upon one side of a proposition, and is then the same as *argumentation*; but it may also be the method by which one reaches a belief, and thus a way of putting together the results of investigation: as, the *reasoning* in Euclid, or in Butler's Analogy; the *reasoning* by which a thief justifies himself in stealing.

> A piece of *reasoning* is like a suspended chain, in which link is joined to link by logical dependence.
> *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 158.

> A poem does not admit *argumentation*, though it does admit development of thought. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

reasonless (rē′zn-les), *a*. [< *reason*[1] + *-less*.] 1. Lacking the faculty of reason; irrational, as an animal. [Rare.]

> The *reasonless* creatures [the two kine] also do the will of their maker.
> *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations (ed. Tegg, 1836), II. 144.

2. Deficient in reason or judgment; lacking in good sense; unreasoning. [Archaic.]

> When any of them [animals] dieth, it is . . . buried in a holy place, the *reasonlesse* men howling and knocking their breasts in the exequies of these unreasonable beasts.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 574.

3. Not marked or justified by reason; senseless; causeless; unwarranted.

> This proffer is absurd and *reasonless*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 137.

reason-piece (rē′zn-pēs), *n*. [A corruption of *raising-piece*.] In *building*, a timber lying under the ends of beams in the side of a house; a wall-plate.

reassemblage (rē-a-sem′blāj), *n*. [< *re-* + *assemblage*.] A renewed assemblage.

> New beings arise from the *re-assemblage* of the scattered parts. *Harris*, Three Treatises, Note 7 on Treatise I.

reassemble (rē-a-sem′bl), *v*. [< *re-* + *assemble*. Cf. F. *rassembler*, reassemble.] **I.** *trans.* To assemble or bring together again; gather anew.

> *Reassembling* our afflicted powers,
> Consult how we may henceforth most offend.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 186.

II. *intrans.* To assemble or meet together again.

> The forces of Surajah Dowlah were dispersed, never to *reassemble*. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

reassert (rē-a-sėrt′), *v. t*. [< *re-* + *assert*.] To assert again; proclaim or manifest anew.

> With equal fury, and with equal fame,
> Shall great Ulysses *reassert* his claim.
> *Pope*, Odyssey, xvii. 147.

reassertion (rē-a-sėr′shon), *n*. [< *reassert* + *-ion*.] A repeated assertion of the same thing; the act of asserting anew.

reassess (rē-a-ses′), *v. t*. [< *re-* + *assess*.] To assess again.

reassessment (rē-a-ses′ment), *n*. [< *reassess* + *-ment*.] A renewed or repeated assessment.

reassign (rē-a-sīn′), *v. t*. [= F. *réassigner*; as *re-* + *assign*.] To assign again; transfer back or to another what has been assigned.

reassignment (rē-a-sīn′ment), *n*. [< *reassign* + *-ment*.] A renewed or repeated assignment.

reassume (rē-a-sūm′), *v. t*. [= Sp. *reasumir* = Pg. *reassumir* = It. *riassumere*; as *re-* + *assume*.] To assume or take again; resume.

> And when the sayd v. dayes were expyred, yᵉ kynge *reasumyd* the crowne of Pandulph.
> *Fabyan*, Chron., II., an. 1212.

reassumption (rē-a-sump′shon), *n*. [< *re-* + *assumption*.] A resuming; a second assumption.

reassurance (rē-a-shör′ans), *n*. [= F. *réassurance*; as *reassure* + *-ance*.] 1. Assurance or confirmation repeated.

> A *reassurance* of his tributary subjection.
> *Prynne*, Treachery and Disloyalty, iii. 25.

2. Restoration of courage or confidence; deliverance from apprehension or doubt.

> How plainly I perceived hell flash and fade
> O' the face of her—the doubt that first paled joy,
> Then, final *reassurance*.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 49.

3. Same as *reinsurance*.

> No *re-assurance* shall be lawful, except the former insurer shall be insolvent, a bankrupt, or dead.
> *Blackstone*, Com., II. xxx.

reassure (rē-a-shör′), *v. t*. [= F. *réassurer* = Pg. *reassegurar* = It. *riassicurare*; as *re-* + *assure*.] 1. To assure or establish anew; make sure again; confirm.

> Let me fore-warn'd each sign, each system learn,
> That I my people's danger may discern,
> Ere 'tis too late wish'd health to *reassure*.
> *Churchill*, Gotham, iii.

But let me often to these solitudes
Retire, and in thy presence *reassure*
My feeble virtue. *Bryant*, Forest Hymn.

2. To give renewed assurance to; free from doubt or apprehension; restore to confidence.

They rose with fear, and left the unfinished feast,
Till dauntless Pallas *re-assured* the rest.
Dryden, Æneid, viii. 146.

3. Same as *reinsure*.

reassurer (rē-ą-shör'ėr), *n.* One who reassures, or assures or insures anew.

reassuringly (rē-ą-shör'ing-li), *adv.* In a reassuring manner; so as to reassure.

reast[1] (rēst), *v.* [Also *rest* (and *rease*, *reeze*, in pp. *reased*, *reezed*), Sc. *reist* (as *v. t.*); prob. < Dan. *riste*, broil, grill; cf. Sw. *rosta*, roast: see *roast*.] I. *trans.* To dry (meat) by the heat of the sun or in a chimney; smoke-dry.

Let us cut up bushes and briars, pile them before the door and set fire to them, and smoke that auld devil's dam as if she were to be *reisted* for bacon.
Scott, Black Dwarf, ix.

They bequeath so great sums for masses, and dirges, and trentals, . . . that their souls may at the last be had to heaven, though first for a while they be *reezed* in purgatory.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 65.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To become rusty and rancid, as dried meat. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 304.

The scalding of Hogges keepeth the flesh whitest, plumpest, and fullest, neither is the Bacon so apt to *reast* as the other; besides, it will make it somewhat apter to take salt. *Markham*, Countrey Farme (1616), p. 107.

2. To take offense. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

reast[2]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *rest*[1].

reasted (rēs'ted), *p. a.* [Also *reested*, *reestit*, **reased*, *reezed*, *rezed*, *reised*; < ME. *rested*, contr. *reste*; pp. of *reast*[1], *v.*] Become rusty and rancid, as dried meat. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 304.

Or once a weeke, perhaps, for novelty,
Reez'd bacon soords shall feaste his family.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. ii.

What accademick starved satyrist
Would gnaw *rez'd* bacon?
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, iii. (*Nares.*)

Of beef and *reised* bacon store,
That is most fat and greasy,
We have likewise to feed our chaps,
And make them glib and easy.
King Alfred and the Shepherd. (*Nares.*)

reastiness (rēs'ti-nes), *n.* [< *reasty* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being reasty; rancidness. [Prov. Eng.]

reasty[1] (rēs'ti), *a.* [Also *resty* and *rusty* (simulating *rust*); < *reast*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. the earlier adj. *reasted*.] Same as *reasted*.

Through folly, too beastly,
Much bacon is *reasty*.
Tusser, Husbandry, November Abstract.

And than came haltynge Jone,
And broughte a gambone
Of bakon that was *resty*.
Skelton, Elynour Rummyng, l. 328.

Thy flesh is *restie* or leane, tough & olde,
Or it come to borde unsavery and colde.
Barclay, Cytezen & Uplondyshman (Percy Soc.), p. 39. [(*Cath. Ang.*, p. 304.)

reasty[2] (rēs'ti), *a.* Same as *resty*[1].

reata (rē-ä'tä), *n.* [Also *riata*; < Sp. *reata*, a rope, also a leader mule (= Pg. *reata*, *ar-riata*, a halter), < Sp. *reatar*, tie one beast to another, retie (= Pg. *reatar*, *ar-riatar*, bind again), < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, back, + Sp. Pg. Cat. *atar*, bind, < L. *aptare*, fit on, fit together, etc.: see *apt*.] A rope, usually of rawhide, with or without a noose, used in western and Spanish America for catching or picketing animals; a lariat.

Dick jingled his spurs and swung his *riata*. Jovita bounded forward.
Bret Harte, Tales of the Argonauts, p. 17.

reate (rēt), *n.* [Also *reit*; prop. *reat* or *reet*; origin obscure. Cf. *reake*.] The water-crowfoot, *Ranunculus aquatilis*: probably applied also to fresh-water algæ and various floating plants. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

This is the onely fish that buildeth upon the *reites* and mosse of the sea, and laieth her egs, or spawneth, in her nest. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, ix. 26.

Reits, sea weed, of some called *reits*, of others wrack, and of the Thanet men wore. *Bp. Kennett.*

The soft tree-tent
Guards with its face of *reate* and sedge.
Browning, Sordello.

reattach (rē-ą-tach'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *attach*. Cf. F. *rattacher*, attach again.] To attach again, in any sense.

reattachment (rē-ą-tach'ment), *n.* [< *reattach* + *-ment*.] A second or repeated attachment.

reattempt (rē-ą-tempt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *attempt*.] To attempt again.

His voyage then to be *re-attempted*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 158.

reaumet, *n.* An obsolete form of *realm*.

Reaumuria (rē-ô-mū'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1762), named after René A. F. de *Réaumur* (1683-1757), a French naturalist.] 1. A genus of polypetalous shrubs of the order *Tamariscineæ* and type of the tribe *Reaumurieæ*. It is characterized by numerous stamens which are free or somewhat united into five clusters, from five to ten bracts close to the calyx, five awl-shaped styles, and densely hairy seeds. There are about 12 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and of central Asia. They are generally very branching and procumbent undershrubs, with small or cylindrical crowded leaves and terminal solitary flowers, which are sometimes showy and red or purple. Several species are occasionally cultivated as ornamental shrubs. *R. vermiculata*, a pink-flowered species, is used as an external remedy for the itch.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830.

Reaumurieæ (rē'ô-mū-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1827), < *Reaumuria* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Tamariscineæ*, the tamarisk family, characterized by free petals, long-haired seeds, and solitary axillary or terminal flowers. It includes 2 genera, *Hololachne*, a monotypic undershrub of the salt marshes of central Asia, and *Reaumuria*.

Réaumur's porcelain. See *porcelain*[1].

Réaumur's scale. See *thermometer*.

reave (rēv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reaved*, *reft* (formerly also *raft*), ppr. *reaving*. [Early mod. E. also *reve*, *reeve* (Sc. *reive*, etc.), dial. *rave*; < ME. *reven* (pret. *revede*, *reved*, *refde*, *rafte*, *refte*, pp. *raft*, *reft*), < AS. *reáfian*, rob, spoil, plunder, = OS. **rôbhôn* (in comp. *bi-rôbhôn*) = OFries. *râvia*, *râva* = D. *rooven* = MLG. LG. *roven* = OHG. *roubôn*, MHG. *rouben*, G. *rauben*, rob, deprive, = Icel. *raufa* = Sw. *röfva* = Dan. *röve*, rob, = Goth. **raubôn*, in comp. *bi-raubon*, rob, spoil; a secondary verb associated with the noun, AS. *reáf*, spoil, plunder, esp. clothing or armor taken as spoil, hence clothing in general, = OFries. *râf* = D. *roof* = MLG. *rôf* = OHG. *roub*, *roup*, *raup*, MHG. *roup*, G. *raub* = Icel. *rauf* = Sw. *rof* = Dan. *rov*, spoil, plunder (see *reaf*); from the primitive verb, AS. **reáfan*, in comp. *be-reáfan*, *bi-reáfan*, deprive, = Icel. *rýfa* (pp. *rofinn*), break, rip, violate, = L. *rumpere* (√ *rup*), break: see *rupture*. Hence, in comp., *bereave*. From the Teut. are It. *ruba*, spoil, etc., *rubare*, spoil, = OF. *rober*, *robber*, rob, whence E. *rob*, etc.; It. *roba* = OF. (and F.) *robe*, garment, robe, whence E. *robe*, *rubble*, *rubbish*: see *robe* and *rob*. From the D. form are E. *rove*[1], *rover*.] I. *trans.* 1. To take away by force or stealth; carry off as booty; take violently; purloin, especially in a foray: with a thing as object. [Now rare.]

Aristotill sais that the bees are feghtande agaynes hym that will drawe thaire hony fra thaym, swa sulde we do agaynes deuells that afforces tham to *reue* fra vs the hony of poure lyfe. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

Since he himself is *reft* from her by death.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1174.

A good cow was a good cow, had she been twenty times *reaved*. *G. MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine, p. 303.

2. To take away; remove; abstract; draw off. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Hir clothes ther scho *rafe* hir fro,
And to the wodd gane scho go.
Perceval, 2157. (*Halliwell.*)

And ffrom youre willfull werkis youre will was chaungid,
And *rafte* was youre riott and rest, ffor youre daies
Weren wikkid thoru youre cursid councelll.
Richard the Redeless, i. 6.

The derke nyght
That *revith* bestis from here besynesse.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 86.

Sith nothing ever may redeeme nor *reave*
Out of your endlesse debt so sure a gage.
Spenser, F. Q., To Lord Grey of Wilton.

We *reave* thy sword,
And give thee armless to thy enemies.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

3. To rob; plunder; dispossess; bereave: with a person as object. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And sitthe he is so leel a lorde, ich leyue that he wol nat *Reuen* ous of oure ryght. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 310.

To *reave* the orphan of his patrimony.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 187.

So *reft* of reason Athamas became.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxx. 4.

Then he *reft* us of it
Perforce, and left us neither gold nor field.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

4. To tear up, as the rafters or roof of a house. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Agaynst them Troians down the towres and tops of houses rold,
And rafters vp they *reaue*. *Phaer*, Æneid, ii.

5. To ravel; pull to pieces, as a textile fabric. —**To ramp and reave**†. See *ramp*.

II. *intrans.* To practise plundering or pillaging; carry off stolen property. [Now only Scotch.]

Where we shall robbe, where we shall *reve*,
Where we shall bete and bynde.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 46).

To slink thro' slaps, an' *reive* an' steal
At stacks o' peas, or stocks o' kail.
Burns, Death of Poor Mailie.

reavel†, *v.* An obsolete form of *ravel*[1].

reaver (rē'vėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reever* (Sc. *reiver*); < ME. *revere*, < AS. *reáfere* (= OFries. *râvere*, *râver* = D. *roover* = MLG. *rover* = OHG. *roubare*, MHG. *roubære*, G. *räuber* = Icel. *raufari*, *reyfari* = Sw. *röfvare* = Dan. *röver*), a robber, < *reáfian*, rob, reave: see *reave*. Cf. *rover*, from the D. cognate of *reaver*.] One who reaves or robs; a plundering forager; a robber. [Obsolete or archaic, or Scotch.]

To robbers and to *reueres*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 182.

Those were the days when, if two men or three came riding to a town, all the township fled for them and weened that they were *reavers*.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 189.

reavery (rē'vėr-i), *n.* [= D. *rooverij* = MLG. *roverie* = G. *räuberei* = Sw. *röfveri* = Dan. *röveri*; as *reave* + *-ery*.] A carrying off, as of booty; a plundering or pillaging; robbery. [Rare.]

Wallace was ner, quhen he sic *reueré* saw.
Wallace, iv. 40. (*Jamieson.*)

reballing (rē-bâ'ling), *n.* [< *re-* + *ball*[1] + *-ing*[1].] The catching of eels with earthworms attached to a ball of lead which is suspended by a string from a pole. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rebaptism (rē-bap'tizm), *n.* [< *re-* + *baptism*.] A new or second baptism. It has always been the generally accepted teaching that to perform the ceremony on one known to have been really baptized already is sacrilegious; and what is or may be rebaptism is permissible only because the validity of the previous ceremony has been denied, or because the fact of its administration, or the manner in which it was performed, is disputed or doubtful. *Conditional* or *hypothetical baptism* is administered in the Roman Catholic Church to all candidates coming from Protestant churches, under a form beginning "If thou hast not been baptized," the question of the validity of Protestant baptism being held in abeyance. Such rebaptism is also administered in the Anglican churches in special cases, as where the candidate himself desires it. Baptist churches require rebaptism of all who have not been immersed on profession of faith.

rebaptist (rē-bap'tist), *n.* [< *re-* + *baptist*.] One who baptizes again, or who undergoes baptism a second time; also, a Baptist or Anabaptist.

Some for *rebaptist* him bespatter,
For dipping rider oft in water.
T. Brown, Works, IV. 270. (*Davies.*)

rebaptization (rē-bap-ti-zā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *rebaptisation*; as *rebaptize* + *-ation*.] The act of rebaptizing; renewed or repeated baptism.

St. Cyprian . . . persisted in his opinion of *rebaptization* until death. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 313.

rebaptize (rē-bap-tiz'), *v. t.* [< OF. *rebaptiser*, *rebaptizer*, F. *rebaptiser* = Sp. *rebautizar* = Pg. *rebaptizar* = It. *ribattezzare*, < LL. *rebaptizare*, baptize again, < *re-*, again, + *baptizare*, baptize: see *baptize*.] 1. To baptize again or anew; repeat the baptism of.

Cyprian was no hereticke, though he beleeued *rebaptising* of them which were baptised of hereticks.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1468, an. 1555.

2. To give a new name to, as at a second baptism.

Of any Paganism at that time, or long before, in the Land we read not, or that Pelagianism was *rebaptiz'd*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

rebaptizer (rē-bap-tī'zėr), *n.* One who rebaptizes, or who believes in rebaptism; also, an Anabaptist.

There were Adamites in former Times and *Rebaptizers*.
Howell, Letters, iv. 20.

rebate[1] (rē-bāt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rebated*, ppr. *rebating*. [< ME. *rebaten*, < OF. *rebatre*, *rebattre*, beat or drive back again, repel, repulse, F. *rebattre*, beat again, repeat (= It. *ribattere*, beat again, beat down, blunt, reflect, etc.), < *re-*, back, again, + *batre*, *battre*, beat: see *bate*[1], *bate*[1]. Cf. *rabate*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To beat back; drive back by beating; fend or ward off; repulse.

This is the city of great Babylon,
Where proud Darius was *rebated* from.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

This shirt of mail worn near my skin
Rebated their sharp steel.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

2†. To beat down; beat to bluntness; make obtuse or dull, literally or figuratively; blunt; bate.

One who . . .
. . . doth *rebate* and blunt his natural edge
With profits of the mind, study and fast.
Shak., M. for M., i. 4. 60.

Thou wilt belie opinion, and *rebate*
The ambition of thy gallantry.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.

But the broad belt, with plates of silver bound,
The point *rebated*, and repelled the wound.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 304.

3. To set or throw off; allow as a discount or abatement; make a drawback of. See the noun. [Rare or obsolete.]

Yet was I verie ill satisfied, and forced to *rebate* part [of a debt], and to take wares as payment for the rest.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 332.

II.† *intrans.* To draw back or away; withdraw; recede.

He began a little to *rebate* from certain points of popery.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1621, an. 1555.

rebate[1] (rē-bāt′), *n.* [< *rebate*[1], *v.* Cf. *rabate, n.*] Diminution; retrenchment; specifically, an allowance by way of discount or drawback; a deduction from a gross amount.—**Rebate and discount**, in *arith.*, a rule by which abatements and discounts upon ready-money payments are calculated.

rebate[2] (rē-bāt′), *n.* [An altered form of *rabate:* see *rabate* and *rabbet.*] 1. A longitudinal space or groove cut back or sunk in a piece of joinery, timber, or the like, to receive the edge of some other part.

On the periphery at the socket end [of the brush] a shallow *rebate* is formed, to receive the binding string.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 544.

2. A kind of hard freestone used in pavements. *Elwes.*—3. A piece of wood fastened to a handle, used for beating mortar. *Elwes.*

rebate[2] (rē-bāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rebated*, ppr. *rebating.* [< *rebate*[2], *n.*] To make a rebate or rabbet in, as a piece of joinery or other work; rabbet.

rebated (rē-bā′ted), *p. a.* 1. In *her.*, cut short: noting any ordinary, especially a cross, characterized by having one or more of its arms too short to reach the edge of the field.—2. Blunt.

rebatement (rē-bāt′ment), *n.* [< *rebate*[1] + *-ment.*] 1. The act of rebating, or the state of being rebated; a blunting; abatement; drawback. [Rare.]—2. In *her.*: (*a*) A cutting off, or shortening, as of one arm of a cross, or the like. (*b*) Same as *abatement*, in the sense of degradation of or dishonorable addition to a coat-armor.—3. A narrowing.

For without in the wall of the house he made narrowed rests [margin: narrowings, or *rebatements*] round about, that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the house. 1 Ki. vi. 6.

In the description of the side-chambers of the temple, the *rebatement* signifies the narrowing of the walls which left a ledge for the joists of the upper chambers to rest on. *W. A. Wright*, Bible Word-Book, p. 497.

rebato†, *n.* Same as *rabato.*

rebaud†, **rebawde†**, **rebaudry†**. Obsolete forms of *ribald, ribaldry.*

rebec, rebeck (rē′bek), *n.* [(*a*) Early mod. E. also *rebeke*; < ME. *rebecke, rebekke, rebeke*, < OF. *rebec, rebeke*, F. *rebec* = Pg. *rabeca* = It. *ribeca, ribecca* (ML. *rebeca, rebecca*); also with diff. terminations, (*b*) F. dial. *rebay* = Pr. *rabey;* (*c*) Sp. *rabel* = Pg. *rabil, arrabil;* (*d*) ME. *rebibe, ribibe, rubibe, ribible*, < OF. *rebebe, rebesbe, reberbe*, It. *ribeba, ribebla*, < Ar. *rabāba* = Hind. *rabāb, rubāb*, Pers. *rabāb, rubāb*, a rebec, a fiddle with one or two strings.] 1. A musical instrument, the earliest known form of the viol class. It had a pear-shaped body, which was solid above, terminating in a slender neck and a carved head, and hollow below, with sound-holes and a sound-post. The number of strings was usually three, but was sometimes only one or two. They were tuned in fifths, and sounded by a bow. The tone was harsh and loud. The rebec is known to have been in use in Europe as early as the eighth century. Its origin is disputed, but is usually attributed to the Moors of Spain. It was the precursor of the true viol in all its forms, and continued in vulgar use long after the latter was artistically established.

When the merry bells ring round,
And the jocund *rebecks* sound
To many a youth, and many a maid.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 94.

2†. An old woman: so called in contempt. Compare *ribibe*, 2.

"Brother," quod he, "heere woneth an old *rebekke*,
That hadde almoost as lief to lese hire nekke
As for to geve a peny of hir good."
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 275.

Rebeccaism (rē-bek′a-izm), *n.* [< *Rebecca(ite)* + *-ism.*] The principles and practices of the Rebeccaites.

Rebeccaite (rē-bek′a-īt), *n.* [< *Rebecca* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A member of a secret anti-turnpike society in Wales, about 1843–4. The grievance of the Rebeccaites was the oppressive number of toll-gates, and they turned out at night in large parties, generally mounted, to destroy them. Their leader, dressed in woman's clothes, received the title of Rebecca from a fanciful application of the Scriptural passage Gen. xxiv. 60; and the parties were called "Rebecca and her daughters."

rebel (reb′el), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *rebel, rebelle*, < OF. *rebelle, rebele*, F. *rebelle* = Sp. Pg. *rebelde* = It. *ribello*, rebellious, a rebel, < L. *rebellis*, adj., making war again, insurgent, rebellious; as noun, a rebel; < *re-*, again, + *bellum*, war: see *belligerent, duel.* Cf. *rebel, v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Resisting authority or law; rebellious.

Qwo-so be *rebele* of his tonge azein the aldirman, or dispise the aldirman in time that he holden here mornspeche, scal paien, to amendement of the gilde, vj. d.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 95.

His pride
Had cast him out from heaven, with all his host
Of *rebel* angels. *Milton*, P. L., i. 38.

2. Of a rebellious nature or character; characteristic of a rebel. [Rare.]

Thow drowe in skorne Cupide eke to recorde
Of thilke *rebel* worde that thow hast spoken,
For which he wol no lenger be thy lorde.
Chaucer, Envoy of Chaucer to Scogan, l. 23.

II. *n.* 1. A person who makes war upon the government of his country from political motives; one of a body of persons organized for a change of government or of laws by force of arms, or by open defiance.

Know whether I be dextrous to subdue
Thy *rebels*, or be found the worst in heaven.
Milton, P. L., v. 742.

For rebellion being an opposition not to persons, but authority, which is founded only in the constitution and laws of the government, those, whoever they be, who by force break through, and by force justify their violation of them, are truly and properly *rebels.*
Locke, Civil Government, i.

Kings will be tyrants from policy, when subjects are *rebels* from principle. *Burke.*

Hence—2. One who or that which resists authority or law; one who refuses obedience to a superior, or who revolts against some controlling power or principle.

As reason is a *rebel* unto faith, so passion unto reason.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 19.

She shall die unshrived and unforgiven,
A *rebel* to her father and her God.
Shelley, The Cenci, iv. 1.

=Syn. 1. *Traitor*, etc. See *insurgent, n.*

rebel (rē-bel′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rebelled*, ppr. *rebelling.* [< ME. *rebellen*, < OF. *rebeller, rebeler, reveler*, F. *rebeller* = Sp. *rebelar* = Pg. *rebellar* = It. *ribellare*, < L. *rebellare*, wage war again (said of the conquered), make an insurrection, revolt, rebel, < *re-*, again, + *bellare*, wage war, < *bellum*, war. Cf. *rebel, a.*] To make war against one's government, or against anything deemed oppressive, by arms or other means; revolt by active resistance or repulsion.

In his days Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came up, and Jehoiakim became his servant three years: then he turned and *rebelled* against him. 2 Ki. xxiv. 1.

The deep fall
Of those too high aspiring, who *rebell'd*
With Satan. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 899.

Our present life, in so far as it is healthy, *rebels* once for all against its own final and complete destruction.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 231.

rebeldom (reb′el-dum), *n.* [< *rebel* + *-dom.*] 1. A seat of rebellion; a region or sphere of action controlled by rebels. [Rare.]—2. Rebellious conduct. [Rare.]

Never mind his *rebeldom* of the other day; never mind about his being angry that his presents were returned.
Thackeray, Virginians, ii.

rebeller† (rē-bel′ėr), *n.* [< *rebel, v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who rebels; a rebel.

God . . . shal . . . scourge and plague this nacion, beeing nowe many a long daie a continuall *rebeller* agaynste God. *J. Udall*, On Luke xxi.

rebellion (rē-bel′yon), *n.* [< ME. *rebellion*, < OF. *rebellion*, F. *rébellion* = Sp. *rebelion* = Pg. *rebellião* = It. *ribellione*, < L. *rebellio(n-)*, a renewal of war, revolt, rebellion, < *rebellis*, making war again: see *rebel, a.*] 1. War waged against a government by some part of its subjects; armed opposition to a government by a party of citizens, for the purpose of changing its composition, constitution, or laws; insurrectionary or revolutionary war.

He told me that *rebellion* had bad luck,
And that young Harry Percy's spur was cold.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 41.

Then shall you find this name of liberty
(The watch-word of *rebellion* ever us'd . . .)
But new-turn'd servitude.
Daniel, Civil Wars, ii. 15.

2. The act of rebelling or taking part in a rebellious movement; open or armed defiance to one's government; the action of a rebel.

Boling. On what condition stands it [my fault], and wherein?
York. Even in condition of the worst degree,
In gross *rebellion*, and detested treason.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3. 109.

From all sedition, privy conspiracy, and *rebellion*, . . . Good Lord, deliver us. *Book of Common Prayer*, Litany.

Hence—3. Revolt against or defiance of authority in general; resistance to a higher power or to an obligatory mandate; open disobedience or insubordination; determination not to submit.

For he addeth *rebellion* unto his sin; he . . . multiplieth his words against God. Job xxxiv. 37.

Civil rebellion, in *Scots law*, disobedience to letters of horning. See *horning.*—**Commission of rebellion**, in *law.* See *commission*[1].—**Shays's rebellion**, an insurrection in Massachusetts, under the lead of Daniel Shays, directed against the State authorities, which broke out in 1786 and was suppressed in 1787.—**The Great Rebellion**, in *Eng. hist.*, the war waged by the Parliamentary army against Charles I. from 1642 till his execution in 1649, and the subsequent maintenance by armed force of a government opposed to the excluded sovereign Charles II. till the Restoration (1660).—**The Rebellion**, in *U. S. hist.*, the civil war of 1861–5. See *civil.*—**Whisky Insurrection** or **Rebellion.** See *insurrection.*—**Syn.** *Sedition, Revolt*, etc. See *insurrection.*

rebellious (rē-bel′yus), *a.* [< *rebelli(on)* + *-ous.*] 1. Acting as a rebel, or having the disposition of one; defying lawful authority; openly disobedient or insubordinate.

Rebellious subjects, enemies to peace,
Profaners of this neighbour-stained steel.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 88.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of a rebel or rebellion; of rebel character, relation, or use.

These are his substance, sinews, arms, and strength,
With which he yoketh your *rebellious* necks.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 64.

3. Hard to treat or deal with; resisting effort or operation; refractory: applied to things.—**Rebellious assembly**, in *old Eng. law*, a gathering of twelve persons or more, intending, going about, or practising unlawfully, and of their own authority, to change any laws of the realm, or to destroy any property, or do any other unlawful act.—**Syn. 1.** Insubordinate, disobedient. See *insurgent, n.*, and *insurrection.*

rebelliously (rē-bel′yus-li), *adv.* In a rebellious manner; with violent or obstinate disobedience or resistance to lawful authority.

rebelliousness (rē-bel′yus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being rebellious.

rebellow (rē-bel′ō), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *bellow.*] To bellow in return; echo back as a bellow; resound loudly.

And all the aire *rebellowed* againe,
So dreadfully his hundred tongues did bray.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 41.

rebelly (reb′el-i), *a.* [< *rebel* + *-y*[1].] Inclined to rebellion; rebellious. [Rare.]

It was called "*Rebelly* Belfast" in those days [of 1798, etc.]. *The American*, VIII. 198.

rebibe†, rebible†, *n.* Same as *rebec.*

rebind (rē-bīnd′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *bind.*] To bind anew; furnish with a new binding, as a book or a garment.

rebirth (rē-bėrth′), *n.* [< *re-* + *birth.*] 1. Renewed birth; a repeated birth into temporal existence, as of a soul, according to the doctrine of metempsychosis; a new entrance into a living form: now oftener called *reincarnation.*

Gautama Buddha's main idea was that liberation from the cycle of *rebirths* (Saṁsāra) was to be by means of knowledge. *The Academy*, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 84.

2. Renewed life or activity; entrance into a new course or phase of existence; reanimation; resuscitation; renascence; regeneration.

This *rebirth* of the spirit of free inquiry.
Guizot, Hist. Civilization (trans.), p. 148.

rebite (rē-bīt′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *bite.*] In *engraving*, to deepen or restore worn lines in (an engraved plate) by the action of acid.

rebiting (rē-bī′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rebite, v.*] In *etching*, a repetition of the process of biting, in order to restore or freshen worn lines, or to deepen lines which have been but imperfectly attacked.

reboant (reb′ō-ant), *a.* [< L. *reboan(t-)s*, ppr. of *reboare*, bellow back, resound, re-echo, < *re-*, back, + *boare*, bellow: see *boation.*] Rebellowing; loudly resounding. [Rare.]

The echoing dance
Of *reboant* whirlwinds.
Tennyson, Supposed Confessions.

reboation (reb-ō-ā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *reboatio(n-)*, *reboacio(n-)*, < L. *reboare*, resound, bellow back: see *reboant.*] A resounding; the return of a loud sound.

I imagine that I should hear the *reboation* of an universal groan.
Bp. Patrick, Divine Arithmetick (1659), p. 2. (*Latham.*)

reboil (rē-boil'), *v.* [< ME. *reboylen*, < OF. *rebouillir, resbouillir*, F. *rebouillir* = It. *ribollire*, < L. *rebullire*, bubble up, cause to bubble up, < *re-*, again, + *bullire*, bubble, boil: see *boil*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To bubble up; effervesce; ferment.

Also take good hede of your wynes euery nyght with a candell, bothe rede wyne and swete wyne, & loke they *reboyle* nor loke not, & wasshe yᵉ pype hedes euery nyght with colde water. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.

Some of his companyons therat *reboyleth*, infamynge hym to be a manne without charytie. *Sir T. Elyot*, Governour, ii. 7.

2. To boil again.

II. *trans.* To cause to boil again; subject again to boiling.

reboise (rē-boiz'), *v. t.* [< F. *reboiser*, reforest, < *re-*, = E. *re-*, + *bois*, a wood, forest: see *bush*[1].] To reëstablish a growth of wood upon, as a tract of land; reforest; reafforest. [A recent Gallicism.]

reboisement (rē-boiz'ment), *n.* [< F. *reboisement*, < *reboiser*, reforest: see *reboise*.] A replanting of trees on land which has been denuded of a former growth of wood, especially with a view to their effect on climate and moisture; reforestation: used chiefly with reference to French practice. [A recent Gallicism.]

reborn (rē-bôrn'), *a.* [< *re-* + *born*.] Born again or anew; reappearing by or as if by a new birth; endowed with new life. See *rebirth*.

reboso, rebosa, *n.* Same as *rebozo*.

Reboulleau's blue. See *blue*.

rebound (rē-bound'), *v.* [< ME. *rebounden*, < OF. *rebundir, rebondir*, F. *rebondir*, leap back, rebound, < *re-*, back, + *bondir*, leap, bound, *bundir*, resound: see *re-* and *bound*[2], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To bound or spring back; fly back from force of impact, as an elastic or free-moving body striking against a solid substance.

As cruel waves full oft be found
Against the rockes to rore and cry,
So doth my hart full oft *rebound*
Agaynst my brest full bitterly.
Surrey, The Lover describes, etc.

Bodies which are either absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not *rebound* from one another. *Newton*, Opticks, iii. query 31.

2. To bound or bounce again; repeat a bound or spring; make repeated bounds or springs.

Clamours from Earth to Heav'n, from Heav'n to Earth, *rebound*. *Congreve*, On the Taking of Namure.

Along the court the fiery steeds *rebound*.
Pope, Odyssey, xv. 162.

3. To fall back; recoil, as to a starting-point or a former state; return as with a spring.

Make thereof no laugheng, sporte, ne Iape;
For ofte tymes it doth *rebounde*
Vppon hym that list to crie and gape.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 110.

When it does Hardness meet and Pride,
My Love does then *rebound* t' another side.
Cowley, The Mistress, Resolved to be Beloved, ii.

4†. To send sounds back and forth; reverberate; resound; reëcho.

Every hall where in they stay'd
Wi' their mirth did *reboun'*.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 340).

Where the long roofs *rebounded* to the din
Of spectre chiefs.
T. Warton, On his Majesty's Birthday, June 4, 1788.

Rebounding lock. See *lock*[1]. =**Syn.** 1. *Rebound, Reverberate, Recoil.* *Rebound* and *reverberate* apply to that which strikes an unyielding object and bounds back or away; *recoil* applies to that which springs back from a position of rest, as a cannon or rifle when discharged, or a man and a rattlesnake when they discover their proximity to each other. *Reverberate*, by onomatopœia, applies chiefly to heavy sounds, but has other special uses (see the word); it has no figurative extension. *Recoil* is most freely used in figure: as, a man's treachery *recoils* upon himself; in sudden fright the blood *recoils* upon the heart.

II.† *trans.* To throw or drive back, as sound; make an echo or reverberation of; repeat as an echo or echoes.

The dogge tyger . . . rored soo terrybly that it grated the bowels of suche as harde hym, and the wooddes and montaynes neare aboute *rebounded* the noyse of the horryble crye. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 144).

Through rocks and caves the name of Delia sounds;
Delia each cave and echoing rock *rebounds*.
Pope, Autumn, l. 50.

rebound (rē-bound'), *n.* [< *rebound*, *v.*] The act of flying back on collision with another body; a bounding back or in reverse; resilience; recoil; reëcho; reverberation.

Ye haue another figure which by his nature we may call the *Rebound*, alluding to the tennis ball which being smitten with the racket reboundes backe againe. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 173.

I do feel,
By the *rebound* of yours, a grief that smites
My very heart at root. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 104.

Xenophon. The fall of a king is terrible.
Cyrus. The *rebound* is worse. When your Saturn fell from heaven, did any god or mortal lend a hand to raise him up again?
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Xenophon and Cyrus [the Younger.

Comedy often springs from the deepest melancholy, as if in sudden *rebound*. *G. H. Lewes.*

rebozo (Sp. re-bō'thō; Sp.-Am. -zō), *n.* [Sp., a muffler, short mantle, < *rebozar*, muffle, overlay, < *re-*, back, + *bozo*, a headstall.] A shawl or long scarf worn by Mexican and other Spanish-American women, covering the head and shoulders, and sometimes part of the face, one end being thrown over the left shoulder; a kind of mantilla. Also written *reboso, rebosa*, and *ribosa*.

Rebozo.

The ladies wear no hats, but wind about their heads and shoulders a graceful scarf called the *rebozo*. This is passed across the face, leaving only one eye of the lady exposed. *J. Jefferson*, Autobiog., p. 292.

rebrace (rē-brās'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *brace*.] To brace up anew; renew the strength or vigor of.

Oh! 'tis a cause
To arm the hand of childhood, and *rebrace*
The slacken'd sinews of time-wearied age.
Gray, Agrippina, i. 1.

rebucous† (rē-bū'kus), *a.* [< *rebuke* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of rebuke; rebuking; reproving. [Rare.]

She gaue vnto hym many *rebucous* wordys.
Fabyan, Chron. (ed. Ellis), p. 557, an. 1399.

rebuff (rē-buf'), *v. t.* [< OF. *rebuffer* (also *rabbuffare*) (= It. *rebuffare, ribuffare*, also *rabbuffare*), check, chide, repulse, < *re-* + *buffer* (= It. *buffare*), puff, blow: see *buff*[2] and *buff*[3].] To repel; make inflexible resistance to; check; put off with an abrupt and unexpected denial.

Marvelling that he who had neuer heard such speeches from any knight should be thus *rebuffed* by a woman. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

=**Syn.** To repel, repulse, throw back. See *refuse*[1].

rebuff (rē-buf'), *n.* [< OF. *rebuffe* = It. *rebuffo, ribuffo;* from the verb.] 1. A repelling; a repercussion.

The strong *rebuff* of some tumultuous cloud,
Instinct with fire and nitre, hurried him
As many miles aloft. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 936.

2. An interposed check; a defeat.

These perplexing *rebuffs* gave my uncle Toby Shandy more perturbations than you would imagine. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 1.

The *rebuffs* we received in the progress of that experiment. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

3. A holding off or in check; repulsion, as of inquiry or solicitation; peremptory denial or refusal.

Who listens once will listen twice;
Her heart, be sure, is not of ice,
And one refusal no *rebuff*. *Byron*, Maseppa, vi.

All eyes met her with a glance of eager curiosity, and she met all eyes with one of *rebuff* and coldness. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xviii.

rebuild (rē-bild'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rebuilt*, ppr. *rebuilding*. [< *re-* + *build*.] To build or build up again; build or construct after having been demolished; reconstruct or reconstitute: as, to *rebuild* a house, a wall, a wharf, or a city; to *rebuild* one's credit.

rebuilder (rē-bil'dėr), *n.* One who reconstructs or builds again.

The *rebuilders* of Jerusalem after the captivity. *Bp. Bull*, Works, I. 240.

rebukable (rē-bū'ka-bl), *a.* [< *rebuke* + *-able*.] Deserving of rebuke or reprehension.

Rebukeable
And worthy shameful check it were to stand
On more mechanic compliment. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 4. 30.

rebuke (rē-būk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rebuked*, ppr. *rebuking*. [< ME. *rebuken*, < OF. *rebouquer*, later *reboucher*, dull, blunt (a weapon), < *re-*, back, + *bouquer*, F. *boucher*, stop, obstruct, shut up, also hoodwink, < *bouque*, F. *bouche*, mouth, < L. *bucca*, cheek: see *bouche, bucca*.] 1. To reprove directly and pointedly; utter sharp disapproval of; reprimand; chide.

In grete anger *rebukyng* hym full soore.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1443.

Thus the duke was at the same time superseded and publicly *rebuked* before all the army. *Swift*, Mem. of Capt. Creichton.

2. To treat or affect reprehendingly; check or restrain by reprimand or condemnation.

He stood over her, and *rebuked* the fever; and it left her. Luke iv. 39.

To spread his colours, boy, in thy behalf,
And to *rebuke* the usurpation
Of thy unnatural uncle. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 9.

The manna dropping from God's hand
Rebukes my painful care. *Whittier*, My Psalm.

3†. To buffet; beat; bruise.

A head *rebuked* with pots of all size, daggers, stools, and bed-staves. *Beau. and Fl.*

=**Syn.** 1. *Reprove, Reprimand*, etc. See *censure*.

rebuke (rē-būk'), *n.* [< *rebuke*, *v.*] 1. A direct reprimand; reproof for fault or wrong; reprehension; chiding.

And refuse not the sweete *rebuke*
Of him that is your friend.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

But yet my caution was more pertinent
Than the *rebuke* you give it. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 68.

2. A manifestation of condemnation; a reprehending judgment or infliction; reprobation in act or effect.

They perish at the *rebuke* of thy countenance. Ps. lxxx. 16.

And who before the King of kings can boast?
At his *rebuke* behold a thousand flee.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 76.

3. A check administered; a counter-blow.

He gave him so terrible a *rebuke* upon the forehead with his heel that he laid him at his length. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The gods both happy and forlorn
Have set in one world each to each to be
A vain *rebuke*, a bitter memory.
W. Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 109.

4†. Behavior deserving rebuke; rudeness. [Rare.]

She would not in discourteise wise
Scorne the faire offer of good will profest;
For great *rebuke* it is love to despise.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 55.

=**Syn.** 1. *Monition, Reprehension*, etc. See *admonition*.

rebukeful (rē-būk'fûl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *rebukful;* < *rebuke* + *-ful*.] Of a rebuking character; full of or abounding in rebuke.

Therfore he toke vpon him the *rebukful* miserie of our mortalitee, to make us partakers of his godlye glorie. *J. Udall*, On John i.

rebukefully (rē-būk'fûl-i), *adv.* With reproof or reprehension.

Unto euery man disclose nat thy harte, leest . . . he . . . reporte *rebukefully* of the. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 28.

When I returned to the hotel that night, Smith stood *rebukefully* . . . before the parlor fire. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 187.

rebuker (rē-bū'kėr), *n.* One who rebukes.

These great *Rebukers* of Nonresidence. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

rebukingly (rē-bū'king-li), *adv.* In a rebuking manner; by way of rebuke.

A certain stillness of manner, which, as my friends often *rebukingly* declared, did but ill express the keen ardour of my feelings. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 4.

rebullition† (rē-bu-lish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *rebullire*, pp. *rebullitus*, bubble up, also cause to bubble up: see *reboil*.] A renewed ebullition, effervescence, or disturbance.

There may be a *rebullition* in that business. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 582.

reburse† (rē-bėrs'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *burse*. Cf. *reimburse*.] To pay over again; expend anew.

I am in danger to *reburse* as much
As he was robbed on; ay, and pay his hurts.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iii. 1.

rebus (rē'bus), *n.* [< OF. *rebus*, F. *rebus*, a rebus; derived, according to Ménage, from satirical pieces which the clerics of Picardy composed at the annual carnival, and which, as they referred to current topics, follies, etc., were entitled *de rebus quæ geruntur*, 'of things which are going on'; otherwise explained as words represented 'by things'; < L. *rebus*, abl. pl. of *res*, a thing, an object: see *real*[1].] 1. A puzzle or riddle consisting of words or phrases represented by figures or pictures of objects whose names resemble in sound those words or phrases or the syllables of which they are composed; an enigmatical representation of words by means of figures or pictures suggestive of them.—2. In *her.*: (*a*) A bearing or

succession of bearings which make up the name or a word expressing the profession or office of the bearer. The origin of many bearings in early heraldry is such an allusion; and on the other hand many proper names have been derived from the bearings, these having been granted originally to persons having a name or territorial designation which a descendant, perhaps of a younger branch, abandoned for the allusive surname suggested by the bearing: thus, in the case of the name *Tremain*, and the bearing of three human hands, either the bearing or the name may have originated the other. Also called *allusive arms*.

Rebus of Bishop Oldham ("owldom"), Exeter Cathedral.

Excellent have been the conceipt[s] of some citizens, who, wanting armes, have coined themselves certaine devices as neere as may be alluding to their names, which we call *rebus*.

H. Peacham, The Gentleman's Exercise (1634), p. 155. [(*Skeat.*)

(*b*) A motto in which a part of the phrase is expressed by representations of objects instead of by words. In a few rare cases the whole motto is thus given. Such mottos are not commonly borne with the escutcheon and crest, but form rather a device or impresa, as the figure of a sun-dial preceded by the words "we must," meaning "we must die all."

You will have your *rebus* still, mine host.

B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

rebus (rē'bus), *v. t.* [< *rebus*, *n.*] To mark with a rebus; indicate by a rebus. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IV. iv. 34.

rebut (rē-but'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rebutted*, ppr. *rebutting*. [Early mod. E. *rebutte;* < OF. *rebouter*, repulse, drive back, reject, F. *rebouter*, also *rebuter* = Pr. *rebotar* = It. *ributtare*, repulse, reject; as *re-* + *butt*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To repel by force; rebuff; drive back.

He . . . rusht upon him with outragious pryde;
Who him rencountring fierce, as hauke in flight,
Perforce *rebutted* backe. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 53.

Philosophy lets her light descend and enter wherever there is a passage for it; she takes advantage of the smallest crevice, but the rays are *rebutted* by the smallest obstruction.

Landor, Imaginary Conversations (Epicurus, Leontion, and Ternissa).

2. To thrust back or away, as by denial; refuse assent to; repel; reject.

The compliment my friend *rebutted* as best he could, but the proposition he accepted at once.

Poe, Tales, I. 218.

3. To repel by evidence or argument; bring counter-arguments against; refute, or strive to refute: much used in legal procedure.

Some of them he has objected to; others he has not attempted to *rebut;* and of others he has said nothing.

D. Webster, Speech, Senate, June 27, 1834.

4†. To withdraw: used reflexively.

Themselves . . .
Doe backe *rebutte*, and ech to other yealdeth land.

Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 15.

II. *intrans.* 1. In *law*, to make an answer, as to a plaintiff's surrejoinder. Compare *surrebut*.

The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a sur-rejoinder; upon which the defendant may *rebut*.

Blackstone, Com., III. xx.

2. In *curling*, to make a random stroke with great force, in the hope of gaining some advantage in the striking and displacement of the stones about the tee.

rebuttable (rē-but'a-bl), *a.* [< *rebut* + *-able.*] That may be rebutted.

rebuttal (rē-but'al), *n.* [< *rebut* + *-al.*] 1. The act of rebutting; refutation; confutation; contradiction.

There is generally preserved an amazing consistency in the delusion, in spite of the incessant *rebuttals* of sensation. *Warren*, Diary of a Physician, xiv.

2. In *law*, that part of a trial in which the plaintiff endeavors to meet the defendant's evidence by counter-evidence.

rebutter[1] (rē-but'ėr), *n.* [< *rebut* + *-er*[1].] One who rebuts or refutes. [Rare.]

rebutter[2] (rē-but'ėr), *n.* [< OF. *rebouter*, inf. used as noun: see *rebut*.] An act of rebutting; specifically, in *law*, an answer, such as a defendant makes to a plaintiff's surrejoinder. Compare *surrebutter*.

recadency (rē-kā'den-si), *n.* [< *re-* + *cadency*. Cf. L. *recidere*, fall back: see *recidivous*.] The act of falling back or descending again; relapse. [Rare.]

Defection is apt to render many sincere progressions in the first fervor suspected of unsoundness and *recadency*.

W. Montagu, Devoute Essays, Address to the Court.

recalcitrance (rē-kal'si-trans), *n.* [< *recalcitran*(*t*) + *-ce.*] Refusal of submission; obstinate noncompliance or nonconformity; refractoriness.

recalcitrant (rē-kal'si-trant), *a.* [= F. *récalcitrant* = It. *ricalcitrante*, < L. *recalcitran*(*t-*)*s*, < *recalcitrare*, kick back: see *recalcitrate*.] Refusing to submit; exhibiting repugnance or opposition; not submissive or compliant; refractory.

recalcitrate (rē-kal'si-trāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *recalcitrated*, ppr. *recalcitrating*. [< L. *recalcitratus*, pp. of *recalcitrare* (> OF. *recalcitrer*, F. *récalcitrer* = Sp. Pg. *recalcitrar* = It. *ricalcitrare*), kick back, deny access, < *re-*, back, + *calcitrare*, kick.] **I.** *intrans.* To show repugnance or resistance to something; refuse submission or compliance; be refractory.

Wherefore *recalcitrate* against that will
From which the end can never be cut off?

Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, ix. 94.

II. *trans.* To kick against; show repugnance or opposition to. [Rare.]

The more heartily did one disdain his disdain, and *recalcitrate* his tricks. *De Quincey.*

recalcitration (rē-kal-si-trā'shon), *n.* [< *recalcitrate* + *-ion.*] The act of recalcitrating; opposition; repugnance.

Inwardly chuckling that these symptoms of *recalcitration* had not taken place until the fair malecontent was, as he mentally termed it, under his thumb, Archibald coolly replied, "That the hills were none of his making."

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

recalesce (rē-ka-les'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *recalesced*, ppr. *recalescing*. [< L. *re-*, again, + *calescere*, grow hot, inceptive of *calere*, be hot: see *calid.*] To show renewed calescence; resume a state of glowing heat.

recalescence (rē-ka-les'ens), *n.* [< *recalesce* + *-ence.*] Renewed calescence; reglow; specifically, in *physics*, a phenomenon exhibited by iron as it cools gradually from a white heat (point of high incandescence): at certain temperatures, as at 1,000°, the cooling seems to be arrested, and the iron glows more brilliantly for a short time. It has also been found that certain other properties of the metal, magnetic and electrical, undergo a sudden change at these points of recalescence.

recall (rē-kâl'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *call*[1].] 1. To call back from a distance; summon or cause to return or to be returned; bring back by a call, summons, or demand: as, to *recall* an ambassador or a ship; we cannot *recall* our lost youth.

If Henry were *recall'd* to life again,
These news would cause him once more yield the ghost.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 66.

At the expiration of six years he was suddenly *recalled* to his native country by the death of his father.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

2. To call back to mind or perception; renew the memory or experience of; bring again, as something formerly experienced.

How soon
Would highth *recall* high thoughts!

Milton, P. L., iv. 95.

I *recall* it, not see it;
Could vision be clearer?

Lowell, Fountain of Youth.

3. To revoke; take back, as something given or parted with; countermand; abrogate; cancel: as, to *recall* a decree or an order; to *recall* an edition of a book.

Passed sentence may not be *recall'd*.

Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 148.

The doore of grace turnes upon smooth hinges wide opening to send out; but soon shutting to *recall* the precious offers of mercy to a nation.

Milton, Church-Government, i. 7.

The Gods themselves cannot *recall* their gifts.

Tennyson, Tithonus.

=Syn. 3. *Recant*, *Abjure*, etc. (see *renounce*); *Repeal*, *Rescind*, etc. (see *abolish*).

recall (rē-kâl'), *n.* [< *recall*, *v.*] 1. A calling back; a summons to return; a demand for reappearance, as of a performer after he has left the stage (usually indicated by long-continued applause): as, the *recall* of an ambassador; the *recall* of an actor.—2. A calling back to mind; the act of summoning up the memory of something; a bringing back from the past.

The *recall*, resuscitation, or reproduction of ideas already formed takes place according to fixed laws, and not at random. *Mind*, XII. 161.

3. Revocation; countermand; retraction; abrogation.

Those indulgent laws
Will not be now vouchsafed; other decrees
Against thee are gone forth without *recall*.

Milton, P. L., v. 885.

'Tis done, and, since 'tis done, 'tis past *recall*.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

4. A musical call played on a drum, bugle, or trumpet to summon back soldiers to the ranks or to camp.—5. A signal-flag used to recall a boat to a ship.

recallable (rē-kâl'a-bl), *a.* [< *recall* + *-able.*] Capable of being recalled, in any sense.

Delegates *recallable* at pleasure. *Madison.*

The glow of a gorgeous sunset continues to be *recallable* long after faintly coloured scenes of the same date have been forgotten. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 99.

recallment, recalment (rē-kâl'ment), *n.* [< *recall* + *-ment.*] The act of recalling, or the state of being recalled. [Rare.]

I followed after,
And asked, as a grace, what it all meant?
If she wished not the rash deed's *recalment*?

Browning, The Glove.

recant (rē-kant'), *v.* [< OF. *recanter*, *rechanter*, sing again, = Pr. *rechantar* = Pg. *recantar* = It. *ricantare*, sing again, < L. *recantare*, sing back, rĕecho, also sing again, repeat in singing, recant, recall, revoke, charm back or away, < *re-*, back, + *cantare*, sing: see *chant* and *cant*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To sing over again; utter repeatedly in song.

They were wont ever after in their wedding songs to *recant* and resound this name — Thalassius.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 704.

2. To unsay; contradict or withdraw formally (something which one had previously asserted); renounce; disavow; retract: as, to *recant* one's opinion or profession of faith.

Which duke . . . did *recant* his former life.

Fabyan, Chron. (ed. Ellis), II. 712, an. 1556.

We haue another manner of speech much like to the repentant, but doth not as the same *recant* or vnsay a word that hath bene said before.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 180.

He shall do this, or else I do *recant*
The pardon that I late pronounced here.

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 391.

=Syn. 2. *Abjure*, *Forswear*, etc. See *renounce*.

II. *intrans.* To revoke a declaration or proposition; unsay what has been said; renounce or disavow an opinion or a dogma formerly maintained; especially, to announce formally one's abandonment of a religious belief.

And many, for offering to maintain these Ceremonies, were either punish'd or forced to *recant*.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 304.

It is against all precedent to burn
One who *recants;* they mean to pardon me.

Tennyson, Queen Mary, iv. 2.

recantation (rē-kan-tā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *recantacion* = Pg. *recantação* = It. *ricantazione;* < L. as if **recantatio*(*n-*), < *recantare*, recant: see *recant.*] The act of recanting; retraction; especially, solemn renunciation or abjuration of a doctrine or religious system previously maintained, with acknowledgment that it is erroneous.

Your lord and master did well to make his *recantation*.

Shak., All's Well, ii. 3. 195.

Cranmer, it is decided by the Council
That you to-day should read your *recantation*
Before the people in St. Mary's Church.

Tennyson, Queen Mary, iv. 2.

recanter (rē-kan'tėr), *n.* One who recants.

The public body, which doth seldom
Play the *recanter*. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 1. 149.

recapacitate (rē-kā-pas'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *capacitate.*] To qualify again; confer capacity on again. *Bp. Atterbury*, To Bp. Trelawney.

recapitulate (rē-ka-pit'ū-lāt), *v.* [< LL. *recapitulatus*, pp. of *recapitulare* (> It. *ricapitolare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *recapitular* = F. *récapituler*), go over the main points of a thing again, < L. *re-*, again, + *capitulum*, a head, main part, chapter (> ML. *capitulare*, capitulate): see *capitulate.*] **I.** *trans.* To repeat, as the principal things mentioned in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay; give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments of; mention or relate in brief.

When they met, Temple began by *recapitulating* what had passed at their last interview.

Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

=Syn. *Recapitulate*, *Repeat*, *Recite*, *Rehearse*, *Reiterate*. *Recapitulate* is a precise word, applying to the formal or exact naming of points that have been with some exactness named before: as, it is often well, after an extended argument, to *recapitulate* the heads. In this it differs from *repeat*, *recite*, *rehearse*, which are freer in their use. To *reiterate* is to say a thing a second time or oftener.

II. *intrans.* To repeat in brief what has already been said.

recapitulation (rē-ka-pit-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *recapitulacion*, *recapitulation*, F. *récapitulation* = Sp. *recapitulacion* = Pg. *recapitulação* = It. *ricapitulazione*, < LL. *recapitulatio*(*n-*) (techni-

cal as trans. of Gr. *ἀνακεφαλαίωσις*), < L. *recapitulare*, recapitulate: see *recapitulate*.] 1. The act or process of recapitulating.

D. Fer. Were e'er two friends engag'd in an adventure
So intricate as we, and so capricious?
D. Jul. Sure never in this world; methinks it merits
A special *recapitulation*. *Digby*, Elvira, iii.

2. In *rhet.*, a summary or concise statement or enumeration of the principal points or facts in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay. Also *anacephalæosis*, *enumeration*. See *epanodos*.

Such earnest and hastie heaping vp of speaches he made by way of *recapitulation*, which commonly is in the end of euery long tale and Oration, because the speaker seemes to make a collection of all the former materiall points, to binde them as it were in a bundle and lay them forth to enforce the cause. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 198.

recapitulative (rē-ka-pit′ụ-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *recapitulate* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to recapitulation; resulting from or characterized by recapitulation; giving a summary of the chief parts or points.

It has been shown that these [rudimentary structures] are the last *recapitulative* remnant of an independent series of structures developed outside the spore in the fern. *Nature*, XLI. 316.

recapitulator (rē-ka-pit′ū-lā-tọr), *n.* [< *recapitulate* + *-or*[1].] One who recapitulates.

recapitulatory (rē-ka-pit′ụ-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *recapitulate* + *-ory*.] Of the nature of or containing recapitulation.

This law is comprehensive and *recapitulatory* (as it were) of the rest concerning our neighbour, prescribing universal justice toward him. *Barrow*, Expos. of the Decalogue.

reception (rē-kap′shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *caption*.] The act of retaking; reprisal; in *law*, the retaking, without force or violence, of one's own goods, chattels, wife, or children from one who has taken them and wrongfully detains them. Also called *reprisal*.—**Writ of reception**, a writ to recover property taken by a second distress pending a replevin for a former distress for the same rent or service.

receptor (rē-kap′tọr), *n.* [< *re-* + *captor*.] One who recaptures; one who takes a prize which had been previously taken.

recapture (rē-kap′tụr), *n.* [< *re-* + *capture*, *n.*] 1. The act of retaking; particularly, the retaking of a prize or goods from a captor.—2. That which is recaptured; a prize retaken.

recapture (rē-kap′tụr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *capture*, *v.*] To capture back or again; retake, particularly a prize which had been previously taken.

recarburization (rē-kär″bū-ri-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *recarburize* + *-ation*.] The adding of carbon to take the place of that removed.

recarburize (rē-kär′bū-rīz), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *carburize*.] To restore to (a metal) the carbon previously removed, especially in any metallurgical operation connected with the manufacture of iron or steel.

recarnify (rē-kär′ni-fī), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *carnify*.] To convert again into flesh.

Looking upon them [a herd of kine] quietly grazing up and down, I fell to consider that the Flesh which is daily dish'd upon our Tables is but concocted Grass, which is *recarnified* in our Stomachs and transmuted to another Flesh. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 50.

recarriage (rē-kar′aj), *n.* [< *re-* + *carriage*.] A carrying back or again; repeated carriage.

Another thing there is in our markets worthie to be looked vnto, and that is the *recariage* of graine from the same into lofts and sollars.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 18 (Hollinshed's Chron., I.).

recarry (rē-kar′i), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *carry*.] To carry back, as in returning; carry again or in a reversed direction.

When the Turks besieged Malta or Rhodes, . . . pigeons are then related to carry and *recarry* letters.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 1.

recast (rē-kȧst′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *cast*[1].] 1. To throw again.

In the midst of their running race they would cast and *recast* themselves from one to another horse.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne, p. 155.

2. To cast or found again: as, to *recast* cannon.—3. To cast or form anew; remodel; remold: as, to *recast* a poem.

Your men of close application, though taking their terms from the common language, find themselves under a necessity of *recasting* them in a mould of their own.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. i. 6.

Not painlessly doth God *recast*
And mould anew the nation.
Whittier, "Ein Feste Burg ist unser Gott."

4†. To cover anew with plaster: said of an old wall or building.—5. To compute anew; recalculate: as, to *recast* an account.

recast (rē-kȧst′), *n.* [< *recast*, *v.*] A fresh molding, arrangement, or modification, as of a work of art, a writing, etc.

Popular feeling called for a diaskeué, or thorough *recast*. *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

recaulescence (rē-kâ-les′ens), *n.* [< *re-* + *caulescen(t)* + *-ce*.] In *bot.*, the adnation of a petiole to a peduncle or a leafy branch: a term of Schimper's.

recchet†, *v.* A Middle English form of *reck*.

reccheless†, *a.* A Middle English form of *reckless*.

recede[1] (rē-sēd′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *receded*, ppr. *receding*. [< OF. *receder*, F. *recéder* = It. *recedere*, < L. *recedere*, go back, withdraw, retreat, < *re-*, back, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*.] 1. To move back; retreat; withdraw; fall away.

The world *receded* from her rising view,
When heaven approach'd as earthly things withdrew.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 186.

2. To withdraw an affirmation, a belief, a demand, or the like; turn back or aside.

It is plain that the more you *recede* from your grounds, the weaker do you conclude.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 369.

3. To have a backward inclination, slope, or tendency: as, a *receding* coast-line; a *receding* chin.—**Syn. 1.** To retire, retrograde, give way. See *retreat*[1].

recede[2] (rē-sēd′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *cede*.] To cede back; grant or yield to a former possessor: as, to *recede* conquered territory.

recedence (rē-sē′dens), *n.* [< *recede*[1] + *-ence*.] Same as *recession*[1]. [Rare.]

The beaded brown kelp deepens to bronze in . . . the wet, rich, pulpy *recedence* of the ebb.
Harper's Mag., LXXII. 94.

receipt (rē-sēt′), *n.* [Formerly also *receit* (the *p* being inserted in imitation of the L. original, and the proper spelling being *receit*, like *conceit*, *deceit*); (*a*) < ME. *receit*, *receyt*, *receite*, receipt, recipe, < AF. *receite*, OF. *reçete*, *recepte*, *reçoite*, F. *recette* = Pr. *recepta* = Sp. *receta* = Pg. *receita* = It. *ricetta*, f., receipt, recipe, < ML. *recepta*, f., receipt, recipe, money received, a treasury, a right of pasture, lit. (sc. *res*, a thing) 'a thing received,' fem. of L. *receptus*, pp. of *recipere*, receive; (*b*) in defs. 5 and 6, also *reset* (see *reset*[1]), < ME. *recet*, *reset*, *resset*, *resect*, *resate*, < OF. *recet*, *receit*, *receipt*, *reset*, *reset*, *reçoit*, *rechet*, *rechiet*, etc., = Sp. *recepto* = It. *ricetto*, m., a retreat, refuge, abode, asylum (see *recheat*), < L. *receptus*, m., a receiving, place of retreat, refuge, < *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, receive: see *receive*. Cf. *reset*[1] and *recheat*, doublets of *receipt*; cf. also *recept*.] 1. A thing received; that which is received by transfer; the amount or quantity of what is received from other hands: as, the *receipts* of cotton at a port.

Three parts of that *receipt* I had for Calais
Disbursed I duly to his highness' soldiers.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 126.

He wintered for the second time in Dublin; where his own pieces, and Macklin's "Love-a-la-Mode," brought great *receipts* to Crow-Street theatre.
W. Cooke, Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 51.

2. The act or state of receiving by transfer or transmission; a taking of that which is delivered or passed over; a getting or obtaining: as, the *receipt* of money or of a letter; he is in the *receipt* of a good income.

Christ in us is that *receipt* of the same medicine whereby we are every one particularly cured.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 55.

Villain, thou did'st deny the gold's *receipt*.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 17.

3. A written acknowledgment of having received something specified, with date, source, signature, and such other particulars as the case requires. A receipt may be for something received as a trust or a purchase, or for money or other valuable thing taken either in part or in full payment of a debt. At common law a mere unsealed receipt, though expressed to be in full for a debt, does not by its own force operate to discharge the debt if the payment in fact be of a part only. A receipt is not deemed a contract within the rule that a written contract cannot be varied by oral evidence.

4. A formula or prescription for the making of something, or the production of some effect; a statement of that which is to be taken or done for some purpose: distinguished from *recipe* by the common restriction of that word to medical or related uses: as, a *receipt* for a pudding; a *receipt* for gaining popularity.

Come, sir, the sight of Golde
Is the most sweet *receit* for melancholy,
And will reulue your spirits.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, II. 107).

We have the *receipt* of fern-seed, we walk invisible.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 96.

No *Receipt* can Human-kind relieve,
Doom'd to decrepit Age without Reprieve.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

5†. Reception; admittance; a granting of entrance or admission.

He wayted hym aboute, & wylde hit hym thozt,
& sege no syngne of *resette*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2164.

Ther [in heaven] entreȝ non to take *reset*,
That bereȝ any spot.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1066.

Come, cave, become my grave; come, death, and lend
Receipt to me within thy bosom dark.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

6†. A place for the reception of persons or things; a place where anything is received or taken in; a station or a receptacle for lodgment.

Men han made a litylle *Receyt*, besyde a Pylere of that Chirche, for to resceyve the Offrynges of Pilgrymes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 112.

Go forth, tary we not behynd,
Vnto som *recelt* nye the wodes lynde,
Wher we mow thys tym receyued to be.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 159.

He saw Levi . . . sitting at the *receipt* of custom [place of toll, R. V.]. Mark ii. 14.

Memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume, and the *receipt* of reason
A limbeck only. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 66.

7†. Power of receiving or taking in; extent of accommodation; fitness for holding or containing.

The foresaid ships were of an huge and incredible capacitie and *receipt*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 593.

In things of great *receipt* with ease we prove
Among a number one is reckon'd none.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxxvi.

Such be the capacity and *receipt* of the mind of man.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 9.

Accountable receipt. See *accountable*.—**Syn.** *Recipe*, etc. See *reception*.

receipt (rē-sēt′), *v. t.* [Also in technical legal use *reset* (see *reset*[1]); < ME. *receiten*, *reseten*; from the noun: see *receipt*, *n.*] 1†. To receive; harbor.

And ȝe hit make, and that me greves,
A den to *reset* inne theves.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 91. (*Halliwell.*)

My lorde hym *receitted* in hys castell
For the dewkys dethe oton.
MS. Cantab., Ff. ii. 38, f. 220. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To give a receipt for; acknowledge in writing the payment of: as, to *receipt* a bill (usually by writing upon the bill "Received payment" and the creditor's signature).

receiptable (rē-sē′tụ-bl), *a.* [< *receipt* + *-able*.] Capable of being receipted; for which a receipt may be granted.

receipt-book (rē-sēt′bůk), *n.* A book containing receipts, in either sense 3 or sense 4.

receiptment (rē-sēt′ment), *n.* [< *receipt* + *-ment*.] In *old Eng. law*, the receiving or harboring of a felon with knowledge on the part of the harborer of the commission of a felony. *Burrill*.

receiptor (rē-sē′tọr), *n.* [< *receipt* + *-or*[1].] One who gives a receipt; specifically, in *law*, a person to whom property is bailed by an officer, who has attached it upon mesne process, to answer to the exigency of the writ and satisfy the judgment, the obligation of the receiptor being to have it forthcoming on demand. *Wharton*.

receit†, *n.* A former spelling of *receipt* (and of the ultimately identical *recheat*).

receivability (rē-sē-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *receivable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being receivable. *Imp. Dict.*

receivable (rē-sē′va-bl), *a.* [< F. *recevable* (cf. Pg. *recebivel* = It. *ricevevole*), receivable; as *receive* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being received; fit for reception or acceptance.—2. Awaiting receipt of payment; that is to be paid: as, bills *receivable*. See *bill payable*, *bill receivable*, under *bill*[3].

receivableness (rē-sē′va-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being receivable; capability of being received.

receive (rē-sēv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *received*, ppr. *receiving*. [Early mod. E. also *receeve*, *receave*; < ME. *receiven*, *receyven*, *rescyven*, *resseyven*, *resceyven*, *resayven*, *resaven*, < OF. *recever*, *recevoir*, *reçoivre*, F. *recevoir* = Pr. *recebre* = Sp. *recibir* = Pg. *receber* = It. *ricevere*, receive, < L. *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, take back, get back, regain, recover, take to oneself, admit, accept, receive, take in, assume, allow, etc., < *re-*, back, + *capere*, take: see *capacious*. Cf. *conceive*, *deceive*, *perceive*. Hence ult. (from the L. verb) *receipt*, *receptacle*, *recipe*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To take from a source or agency of transmission; get

by transfer: as, to *receive* money or a letter; to *receive* gifts.

They be like Gray Friars, that will not be seen to *receive* bribes themselves, but have others to *receive* for them.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime *receivedst* thy good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things.
Luke xvi. 25.

2. To take or get from a primary source: as, to *receive* favors or a good education; to *receive* an impression, a wound, or a shock.

Receives not thy nose court-odour from me?
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 757.

The idea of solidity we *receive* by our touch. *Locke.*

No Norman or Breton ever saw a Mussulman, except to give and *receive* blows on some Syrian field of battle.
Macaulay, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

3. To take notice of on coming or appearing; greet the advent of; salute or treat upon approach: as, to *receive* an actor with applause; to *receive* news joyfully.

To Westmynstur the kyng be water did glide,
Worshypfully *resayvid* with procession in frett,
Resayvid with reverence, his dewte not denye.
MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv. (*Halliwell.*)

My father was *received* with open arms by all his old friends. *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, vi.

4. To take or consider favorably; admit as credible, worthy, acceptable, etc.; give admission or recognition to: as, to *receive* a person into one's friendship; a *received* authority.

What he hath seen and heard, that he testifieth; and no man *receiveth* his testimony. John iii. 32.

He is a Gentleman so *receiv'd*, so courted, and so trusted.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

Every person who should now leave *received* opinions . . . might be regarded as a chimerical projector.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 4.

5. To admit for intercourse or entertainment; grant audience or welcome to; give a friendly reception to: as, to *receive* an ambassador or guests.

The quen with hire companie com him a-3ens,
& *reseyued* as reali as swiche rinkes ouȝt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3939.

It was so fre that Men *receyved* there alle manere of Fugityfes of other places for here evyl Dedis.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 66.

They kindled a fire, and *received* us every one, because of the present rain, and because of the cold. Acts xxviii. 2.

6. To take in or on; give entrance to; hold; contain; have capacity for: as, a box to *receive* contributions.

The brasen altar that was before the Lord was too little to *receive* the burnt offerings. 1 Ki. viii. 64.

This cave, fashion'd
By provident Nature in this solid rock
To be a den for beasts, alone *receives* me.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 1.

7†. To perceive; comprehend; take into the mind.

To be *received* plain, I'll speak more gross.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 82.

8. In *law:* (*a*) To take by transfer in a criminal manner; accept the custody or possession of from a known thief: as, to *receive* stolen goods.

You must restore all stoln goods you *receiv'd*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, v. 3.

(*b*) To admit as pertinent; take into consideration; permit the reception of: as, the court refused to *receive* the evidence, and ordered it to be stricken out.—**To receive the canvas†.** See *canvas*.—**To receive the coif.** See *coif*.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Receive, Take, Accept.* These words are in the order of strength in regard to the willingness with which the thing in question is received, etc., but none of them is warm. One may *receive* a letter, a challenge to a duel, a remittance, detriment, or a wound; the word thus may be wholly neuter. One may *take* cold, but, more often, *take* that which he might refuse, as a present, a bribe, offense, a pinch of snuff, or an orange. One may *accept* one's fate, but even then the word means a mental consent, a movement of mind; more often it means to receive with some willingness, as to *accept* a proposition, an invitation, or an offer. An offer, etc., may be *received* and not *accepted*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be a receiver or recipient; come into custody or possession of something by transfer.

Every one shall *receive* of thy words. Deut. xxxiii. 3.

Freely ye have *received*, freely give. Mat. x. 8.

2. To give, or take part in holding, a reception; greet and entertain visitors, especially at certain fixed times.

As this name was called the person presented advanced, bowed first to the prince and then separately to the two members of the royal family who were *receiving* with him.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 38.

received (rē-sēvd'), *a.* In *entom.*, projecting between other parts.—**Received scutellum**, a scutellum which lies between the bases of the elytra, as in most beetles.

receivedness (rē-sē'ved-nes), *n.* The state of being received; general allowance or belief.

Others will, upon account of the *receivedness* of this opinion, think it rather worth to be examined, than acquiesced in. *Boyle.*

receiver (rē-sē'vėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *receyver, receaver;* < ME. *resaver, receyvour,* < OF. *recevour, recevour,* F. *receveur,* < *recevoir,* receive: see *receive.*] 1. One who or that which receives, in any general sense; a recipient; a receptacle; a taker or container of anything transmitted: as, a *receiver* of taxes; a *receiver* for odds and ends.

We are *receivers* through grace and mercy, authors through merit and desert we are not, of our own salvation. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

But in this thankless World the Givers
Are envy'd ev'n by the *Receivers*.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, i. 11.

This invention covers a combined grass *receiver* and dumper to catch and carry the grass while the lawn mower is being operated. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 364.

2. An officer appointed to receive public money; a treasurer; specifically, a person appointed by a court of equity or other judicial tribunal to take, pending litigation, the custody and management or disposal of property in controversy, or to receive the rents and profits of land or the produce of other property.—3. One who, for purposes of profit or concealment, takes stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen, thus making himself a party to the crime.

Were there noe *receavers*, there would be noe theeves.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

4. In *chem.*: (*a*) A vessel for receiving and containing the product of distillation. (*b*) A vessel for receiving and containing gases.—5. The glass vessel placed on the plate of an air-pump, in order to be exhausted of air: so named because it is the recipient of those things on which experiments are made. See *air-pump.*—6. The receiving magnet of an electric telegraph, the receiving apparatus of a telephone, or the like.—**Exhausted receiver.** See *exhaust.*—**Florentine receiver.** See *Florentine.*—**Knitting-needle receiver,** an apparatus consisting of a magnetizing coil with a knitting-needle in its axis, used by Reis as a telephonic receiver. The action of this receiver depends on Page's discovery that an iron bar gives a sharp click when magnetized; the rapid succession of clicks in the receiver, corresponding to the successive make-and-breaks of the Reis transmitter, reproduces the sound.—**Mail-bag receiver and discharger.** See *mail-catcher.*—**Receiver and manager.** See *manager*, 4.—**Receiver of the fines,** formerly, in England, an officer who received the money of all such as compounded with the crown on original writs sued out of Chancery.—**Receiver's certificates,** evidences of debt, issued by a receiver of property in litigation, for the discharge of obligations incurred in the management of it, to be redeemed out of its proceeds when finally disposed of or restored to its owners. Such certificates may be authorized by the proper court, and made a lien upon the property, when the expenses connected with it cannot be otherwise met without detriment.—**Receivers of wreck,** officers appointed by the British Board of Trade for the preservation of wreck, etc., for the benefit of the shipping interests. They were formerly called *receivers of droits of admiralty.*

receiver-general (rē-sē'vėr-jen'ē-ral), *n.* In some countries or states, an officer who receives the public revenues in general or in a particular territory: in some of the United States, an additional title of the State treasurer.

receivership (rē-sē'vėr-ship), *n.* [< *receiver* + *-ship.*] The office of a receiver of public money, or of money or other property in litigation; the collection and care of funds awaiting final distribution by legal process.

receiving (rē-sē'ving), *n.* [< ME. *receyving;* verbal n. of *receive, v.*] The act of one who receives, in any sense of that verb.—**Receiving apparatus or instrument,** in *teleg.*, any appliance used at a telegraph-station, by the action of which the signals transmitted from another station are rendered perceptible to any of the senses of the receiving operator.—**Receiving tubes of the kidney,** the straight tubules of the kidney.

receiving-house (rē-sē'ving-hous), *n.* A house where letters or parcels are received for transmission; a place of deposit for things to be forwarded; a depot. [Great Britain.]

receiving-magnet (rē-sē'ving-mag'net), *n.* See *magnet.*

receiving-office (rē-sē'ving-of'is), *n.* In Great Britain, a branch post-office where letters, parcels, etc., may be posted, but from which no delivery is made to persons addressed.

receiving-ship (rē-sē'ving-ship), *n.* A ship stationed permanently in a harbor to receive recruits for the navy until they can be transferred to a cruising ship.

receiving-tomb (rē-sē'ving-tōm), *n.* Same as *receiving-vault.*

receiving-vault (rē-sē'ving-vâlt), *n.* A building or other structure in which the bodies of the dead may be placed temporarily when it is impossible or inconvenient to inter them in the usual manner.

recency (rē'sen-si), *n.* [< ML. *recentia,* < L. *recen(t-)s,* new, fresh: see *recent.*] The state or quality of being recent; recentness; newness; lateness; freshness.

So also a scirrhus in its *recency*, whilst it is in its augment, requireth milder applications than the confirmed or inveterate one. *Wiseman*, Surgery, I. 19.

An impression of *recency* is given which some minds are clearly unable to shake off.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 198.

recense (rē-sens'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *recensed*, ppr. *recensing.* [< OF. *recenser*, number, count, peruse, muster, review, F. *recenser*, number, take the census of, = Pr. *recensar* = Pg. *recensear*, examine, survey, < L. *recensere*, recount, examine closely, review, muster, revise, etc., < *re-*, again, + *censere*, think, deem, judge: see *census.*] To review; revise. [Rare.]

Sixtus and Clemens, at a vast expence, had an assembly of learned divines to *recense* and adjust the Latin Vulgate.
Bentley.

recension (rē-sen'shon), *n.* [< F. *recension*, < L. *recensio(n-)*, an enumeration, reviewing, recension, < *recensere*, review: see *recense.*] 1. Review; examination; enumeration. [Obsolete or rare.]

In this *recension* of monthly flowers, it is to be understood for the whole period that any flower continues, from its first appearing to its final withering.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, January.

2. A critical or methodical revision, as of the text of a book or document; alteration of a text according to some authority, standard, or principle; a reëditing or systematic revisal.

He who . . . spends nine years in the elaboration and *recension* of his book . . . will find that he comes too late.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxi.

3. A text established by critical or systematic revision; an edited version.

The genuine ballad-book thus published was so successful that in less than ten years three editions or *recensions* of it appeared. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 115.

Using the ancient versions in this way, we can recover a *recension* (or *recensions*) differing more or less widely from that represented by the traditional Hebrew text.
Contemporary Rev., L. 595.

4. A critical examination, as of a book; a review; a critique.

He was . . . bitterly convinced that his old acquaintance Carp had been the writer of that depreciatory *recension* which was kept locked in a small drawer of Mr. Casaubon's desk, and also in a small dark closet of his verbal memory. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxix.

recensionist (rē-sen'shon-ist), *n.* [< *recension* + *-ist.*] One who reviews or revises, as the text of an ancient author; an editor.

recent (rē'sent), *a.* [< OF. *recent*, F. *récent* = Pr. *recent* = Sp. *reciente* = Pg. It. *recente*, < L. *recen(t-)s*, fresh, new; (*a*) in one view, < *re-* + *-cen(t-)s*, supposed to be allied to W. *cynt*, first, earliest, Skt. *kaniyāns*, smaller, *kanistha*, smallest (cf. Russ. *po-chinatĭ*, begin); (*b*) in another view, orig. ppr. from a root **rec* = Zend √ *raç*, come (*cf. recens a victoria*, 'just coming from a victory'; *Rhodo recentes Romam venerunt*, 'they came to Rome just from Rhodes,' etc.: see def. 5).] 1. Of or pertaining to time just before the present; not long past in occurrence or existence; lately happening or being; newly appearing, done, or made: as, *recent* events; *recent* importations; *recent* memories; *recent* news; a *recent* speech.—2. Of modern date, absolutely or relatively; not of primitive or remote origin; belonging to or occurring in times not far removed.—3. Still fresh in quality or existence; not old or degenerate; unchanged by time: said of things liable to rapid change, as newly gathered plants or specimens in natural history.

The odour [of essential oils] is seldom as pleasant as that of the *recent* plant. *Ure*, Dict., III. 456.

4. In *geol.*, of or pertaining to the epoch regarded as the present from a geological point of view. Strata so called contain few, if any, fossils belonging to extinct species. The alluvial formations in the valleys are generally of recent formation, as well as most of the superficial detrital material. The deposits which belong to the Post-tertiary, or which are more recent than the Tertiary, are with difficulty classified, except for purposes of local geology. In glaciated regions, the traces of the former presence of ice adds variety to the phenomena, and complexity to the classification, of the various forms of detrital material. The existence of very ancient remains and works of man is a further element of interest in the geology of the recent formations.

5. Lately come; not long removed or separated. [Poetical and rare.]

Shall I not think that, with disorder'd charms,
All heav'n beholds me *recent* from thy arms?
Pope, Iliad, xiv. 382.

Amphitryon *recent* from the nether sphere.
Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, viii.

=Syn. 1. *Late*, *Fresh*, etc. See *new*.

recently (rē'sent-li), *adv.* At a recent time; newly; lately; freshly; not long since: as, advices *recently* received; a town *recently* built or repaired; an isle *recently* discovered.

recentness (rē'sent-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being recent; newness; freshness; recency; lateness of origin or occurrence: as, the *recentness* of alluvial land; the *recentness* of news or of events.

recept (rē'sept), *n.* [< L. *receptum*, neut. of *receptus*, pp. of *recipere*, receive: see *receive*. Cf. *receipt*.] That which is received; especially, something taken into the mind from an external source; an idea derived from observation. [Recent.]

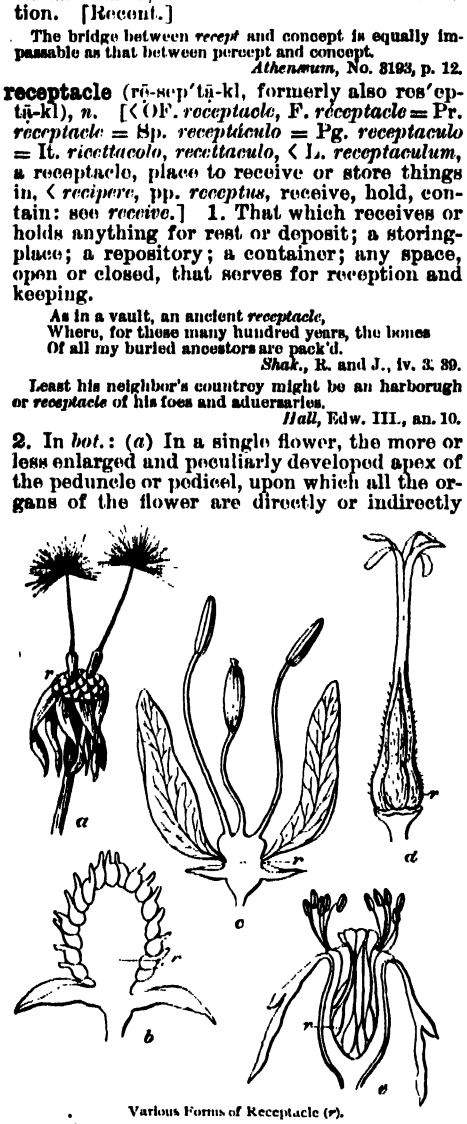
The bridge between *recept* and concept is equally impassable as that between percept and concept.
Athenæum, No. 3193, p. 12.

receptacle (rē-sep'tā-kl, formerly also res'ep-tā-kl), *n.* [< OF. *receptacle*, F. *réceptacle* = Pr. *receptacle* = Sp. *receptículo* = Pg. *receptaculo* = It. *ricettacolo*, *recettaculo*, < L. *receptaculum*, a receptacle, place to receive or store things in, < *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, receive, hold, contain: see *receive*.] 1. That which receives or holds anything for rest or deposit; a storing-place; a repository; a container; any space, open or closed, that serves for reception and keeping.

As in a vault, an ancient *receptacle*,
Where, for these many hundred years, the bones
Of all my buried ancestors are pack'd.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 3. 39.

Least his neighbor's country might be an harborugh or *receptacle* of his foes and aduersaries.
Hall, Edw. III., an. 10.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) In a single flower, the more or less enlarged and peculiarly developed apex of the peduncle or pedicel, upon which all the organs of the flower are directly or indirectly



Various Forms of Receptacle (*r*).

a, Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*); *b*, *Fragaria elatior* (longitudinal section); *c*, *Cleome integrifolia* (longitudinal section); *d*, *Geranium maculatum*; *e*, *Rosa rubiginosa* (longitudinal section).

borne: the Linnæan and usual name: same as the more specific and proper *torus* of De Candolle and the *thalamus* of Tournefort. The receptacle varies in size and texture. In form it may be convex or conical (as most often), elongated, as in *Magnolia*, or concave, as in the rose; it may develop into a *stipe*, *gynobase*, *disk*, *carpophore*, or *hypanthium* (see these words), or it may greatly enlarge in fruit, as in the strawberry. As belonging to a single flower, sometimes termed *proper receptacle*. (*b*) In an inflorescence, the axis or rachis of a head or other short dense cluster; most often, the expanded disk-like summit of the peduncle in *Compositæ* (dandelion, etc.) on which are borne the florets of the head, surrounded by an involucre of bracts; a clinanthium. In contrast with the above, sometimes called *common receptacle*. (*c*) In an ovary, same as *placenta*, 4. (*d*) Among cryptogams — (1) In the vascular class, the placenta. (2) In *Marchantiaceæ*, one of the umbrella-like branches of the thallus, upon which the reproductive organs are borne. (3) In *Fucaceæ*, a part of the thallus in which conceptacles (see *conceptacle*) are congregated. They are either terminal portions of branches or parts sustained above water by air-bladders. (4) In *Fungi*, sometimes same as *stroma*; in *Ascomycetes*, same as *pycnidium*, 1 (also the stalk of a discocarp); in *Phalloideæ*, the inner part of the sporophore, supporting the gleba. (5) In lichens, the cup containing the soredia. The term has some other analogous applications.—3. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a part or an organ which receives and contains or detains a secretion; a receptaculum: as, the gall-bladder is the *receptacle* of the bile.

receptacula, *n.* Plural of *receptaculum*.

receptacular (rē-sep-tak'ū-lėr), *a.* [= F. *réceptaculaire*, < L. *receptaculum*, a receptacle: see *receptacle*.] 1. In *bot.*, of or pertaining to a receptacle.—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, serving as a receptacle or reservoir; pertaining to a receptaculum.

receptaculite (rē-sep-tak'ū-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Receptaculites*.] A fossil of the genus *Receptaculites*.

Receptaculites (rē-sep-tak-ū-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Defrance, 1827), < L. *receptaculum*, a receptacle (see *receptacle*), + *-ites* (see *-ite*²).] The typical genus of *Receptaculitidæ*.

Receptaculitidæ (rē-sep-tak-ū-lit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Receptaculites* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil organisms, typified by the genus *Receptaculites*, of a very doubtful nature. They have been referred by many to the silicious sponges; but the skeleton was originally calcareous, and the silicious examples are the result of fossilization. They are of a spherical or pyriform shape, with a central closed cavity and an upper and lower pole, and the wall is composed of pillar-like spicules at right angles to the surface and expanded at their outer ends into rhomboidal summit-plates forming a mosaic-like outer layer. The species lived in the seas of the Silurian and Devonian epochs. Also called *Receptaculidæ*.

receptaculum (rē-sep-tak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *receptacula* (-lä). [L.: see *receptacle*.] In *zoöl.*, *anat.*, and *bot.*, a receptacle; a reservoir of fluid; a saccular or vesicular organ to receive and retain a fluid.—**Receptaculum chyli**, a dilatation of the thoracic duct, situated upon the body of the first or second lumbar vertebra, into which the lymphatics of the lower extremities and the lacteals of the intestine discharge. Also called *receptaculum Pecqueti*, *cistern* or *reservoir of Pecquet*, *lacteal sac*.—**Receptaculum ganglii petrosi**, a depression in the lower border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, for the lodgment of the petrous ganglion.—**Receptaculum Pecqueti**. Same as *receptaculum chyli*.—**Receptaculum seminis**, in *zoöl.*, a spermatheca in the female; any kind of seminal vesicle which may receive semen from the male and store it up. See cut under *Nematoidea*.

receptary† (res'ep-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *receptaire* = Sp. *recetario* = It. *ricettario*, a book of prescriptions or receipts, < ML. **receptarius*, adj. (as a noun *receptarius*, m., a receiver, collector), < *receptu*, a receipt, prescription: see *receipt*.] I. *a.* Commonly received or accepted but not proved; uncertain. [Rare.]

Baptista Porta, in whose works, although there be contained many excellent things, and verified upon his own experience, yet are there many also *receptary* and such as will not endure the test. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 8.

II. *n.* 1. A collection of receipts.

Receptaire [F.], a *receptary*: a note of physical receits.
Cotgrave.

2. A thing commonly received but not proved; an assumption; a postulate. [Rare.]

Nor can they which behold the present state of things and controversy of points so long received in divinity, condemn our sober enquiries in the doubtful appertinances of arts and *receptaries* of philosophy.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., To the Reader.

receptibility (rē-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *réceptibilité* = Pg. *receptibilidade* = It. *recettibilità*, as *receptible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] 1. The quality of being receptible; receivableness.

The peripatetick matter is a pure unactuated power, and this conceited vacuum a mere *receptibility*.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xvi.

2†. Something that may be received or believed in. *Imp. Dict.*

receptible (rē-sep'ti-bl), *a.* [< OF. *receptible* = Pg. *receptivel* = It. *recettibile*, < LL. *receptibilis*, that may be acquired again, recoverable, < L. *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, acquire, recover, receive: see *receive*.] Capable of or suited for being received; receivable. *Imp. Dict.*

reception (rē-sep'shon), *n.* [< ME. *reception* (in astrology), < OF. *reception*, F. *réception* = Pr. *receptio* = Sp. *recepcion* = Pg. *recepção* = It. *ricezione*, *recezione*, < L. *receptio*(*n*-), a receiving, reception, < *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, receive: see *receive*.] 1. The act of receiving by transfer or delivery; a taking into custody or possession of something tendered or presented; an instance of receipt: as, the *reception* of an invitation; a taking into place, position, or association; admission to entrance or insertion; a taking or letting in: as, a groove or socket for the *reception* of a handle; the *reception* of food in the stomach; *reception* of a person into society.—2. Admission into the mind; a taking into cognizance or consideration; a granting of credence; acceptance: as, the *reception* of a doctrine.

God never intended to compel, but only to persuade, us into a *reception* of divine truth.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. vii.

3. A receiving into audience, intercourse, or entertainment; treatment of a person on approach or presentation; greeting or welcome, as of a visitor: as, a cordial *reception*.—4. An occasion of ceremonious or complimentary greeting; an assemblage of persons to be individually received or greeted by an entertainer or by a guest selected for special attention: as, to give weekly *receptions*.

He assembled all his train,
Pretending so commanded, to consult
About the great *reception* of their King,
Thither to come. *Milton*, P. L., v. 769.

5†. A retaking; recapture; recovery.

He was right glad of the French King's *reception* of those Townes from Maximilian. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 44.

6†. Power or capacity of receiving; receptivity; susceptivity.

That were to extend
His sentence beyond dust and nature's law,
By which all causes else, according still
To the *reception* of their matter, act,
Not to the extent of their own sphere.
Milton, P. L., x. 807.

7. In *astrol.*, the interchange of the dignities of two planets, owing to each being in the other's house or exaltation.=Syn. 1 and 3. *Reception*, *Receipt*, *Recipe*. *Reception* is used of a person or a thing: as, he got a very gracious *reception*; *receipt* of a thing: as, the *reception* or, better, the *receipt* of news or a letter; *recipe*, in medicine or, latterly, in cooking. We say a *receipt* or *recipe* for making a cake, a *receipt* for money paid.

reception-room (rē-sep'shon-röm), *n.* A room for the reception of visitors.

receptive (rē-sep'tiv), *a.* [< OF. *receptif* = Sp. Pg. *receptivo* = It. *ricettivo*, *recettivo* = G. *receptiv*, < NL. **receptivus*, < L. *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, receive: see *receive*.] Having the quality of or capacity for receiving, admitting, or taking in; able to hold or contain.

The soul being in this sort, as it is active, perfected by love of that infinite good, shall, as it is *receptive*, be also perfected with those supernatural passions of joy, peace, and delight. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 11.

To acquire knowledge is to receive an object within the sphere of our consciousness. The acquisitive faculty may therefore, also, be called a *receptive* faculty.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xxi.

I am somehow *receptive* of the great soul. . . . More and more the surges of everlasting nature enter into me.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 269.

The outer layer of rods and cones (bacillary) is undoubtedly the true *receptive* layer. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 58.

Receptive power. See *power*¹.—**Receptive spot**, in *bot.*, the hyaline spot in an oösphere at which the male gamete enters. *Goebel*.

receptiveness (rē-sep'tiv-nes), *n.* Power or readiness to receive; receptivity.

Many of her opinions . . . seemed too decided under every alteration to have been arrived at otherwise than by a wilely *receptiveness*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, iii.

receptivity (rē-sep-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *réceptivité* = G. *receptivität*, < NL. **receptivita*(*t*-)*s*, < **receptivus*, receptive: see *receptive*.] The state or property of being receptive; ability to receive or take in; specifically, a natural passive power of the mind.

We call sensibility the *receptivity* of the soul, or its power of receiving representations whenever it is in any wise affected. *Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 51.

Objectivity, with subjectivity, causativity, plasticity, *receptivity*, and several other kindred terms, have come into vogue, during the two last generations, through the influence of German philosophy and æsthetics.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 308.

In our social system, so marked by the dovetailing of classes, the quality of *receptivity* for these influences . . . is raised to its maximum. *Gladstone*, Gleanings, I. 46.

receptory† (rē-sep'tō-ri), *n.* [< LL. *receptorius*, fit for receiving (neut. *receptorium*, a place of shelter), < L. *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, receive: see *receive*.] A receptacle. *Holland.*

receptrix (rē-sep'triks), *n.* [< LL. *receptrix*, fem. of *receptor*, a receiver, < L. *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, receive: see *receive*.] In *physics*, a dynamo-machine used to transform back into mechanical energy the electrical energy pro-

duced by a generatrix; an electric motor. See *generatrix*.

receptual (rē-sep'tū-al), *a.* [< L. *receptus* (*recceptu-*), a receiving (see *receipt, recept*), + *-al.*] Relating or pertaining to that which is received or taken in; consisting or of the character of a recept or recepts. [Recent.]

The difference between a mind capable of however limited a degree of conceptual ideation and one having only *receptual* ideation is usually agreed to be the possession of language by the first, and its absence in the other.
Science, XV. 90.

receptually (rē-sep'tū-al-i), *adv.* In a receptual manner; by receiving or taking in. [Recent.]

There is then the denotative stage, in which the child uses names *receptually* by mere association.
Science, XV. 90.

recercelé (rē-ser-se-lā'), *a.* [OF., also *recercellé*, pp. of *recerceler, recercveller*, curl up, curve, also hoop, encircle, < *re-*, back, + *cerceler*, hoop, encircle, < *cercel, cerceau*, hoop, ring, < L. *circellus*, dim. of *circus*, a ring: see *circus*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Curved at the ends more decidedly than in other forms, such as moline: noting a cross each end of which is divided into two points rolled backward into a spiral. (*b*) Same as *moline*.

recercelled (rē-sėr'seld), *a.* In *her.*, same as *recercelé*.

recess (rē-ses'), *n.* [< OF. *reces, recez*, a departure, retreat, recess (as of a school), setting (of a star), repose, = Sp. *receso* = Pg. It. *recesso*, recess, retreat, < L. *recessus*, a going back, retreat, departure, also a retired place, corner, retreat, etc., < *recedere*, pp. *recessus*, recede, retreat, etc.: see *recede*[1].] 1. The act of receding, or going back or away; withdrawal; retirement; recession. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Men . . . have made too untimely a departure and too remote a *recess* from particulars.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 164.

Every day of sin, and every criminal act, is a degree of *recess* from the possibilities of heaven.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 182.

Pliny hath an odd and remarkable passage concerning the death of men and animals upon the *recess* or ebb of the sea. *Sir T. Browne*, To a Friend.

The access of frost in the autumn, and its *recess* in the spring, do not seem to depend merely on the degree of cold. *Jefferson*, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 132.

2†. A state of being withdrawn or retired; seclusion; privacy.

In these are faire parks or gardens call'd villas, being onely places of *recesse* and pleasure, at some distance from the streetes, yet within the walls.
Evelyn, Diary, May 6, 1645.

Good verse *recess* and solitude requires. *Dryden*.

3. A time of withdrawal or retirement; an interval of release from occupation; specifically, a period of relief from attendance, as of a school, a jury, a legislative body, or other assembly; a temporary dismissal.

Before the Revolution the sessions of Parliament were short and the *recesses* long. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

It was *recess* as I passed by, and forty or fifty boys were creating such a hubbub in the school-yard.
The Century, XXVIII. 12.

4. A place of retirement or seclusion; a remote or secret spot or situation; a nook; hence, a hidden or abstruse part of anything: as, the *recesses* of a forest; the *recesses* of philosophy.

Departure from this happy place, our sweet
Recess. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 304.

I went to Dorking to see Mr. Charles Howard's amphitheatre, garden, or solitary *recess*, environed by a hill.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 1, 165[illegible]

Every man who pretends to be a scholar or a gentleman should . . . acquaint himself with a superficial scheme of all the sciences, . . . yet there is no necessity for every man of learning to enter into their difficulties and deep *recesses*. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind, I. xx. § 10.

The pair
Frequent the still *recesses* of the realm
Of Hela, and hold converse undisturb'd.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

5. A receding space or inward indentation or depression in a line of continuity; a niche, alcove, or the like: as, a *recess* in a room for a window or a bed; a *recess* in a wall or the side of a hill. See cut under *ambry*.

A bed which stood in a deep *recess*. *Irving*. (*Webster.*)

Inside the great portal at Koyunjik was a hall, 180 ft. in length by 42 in width, with a *recess* at each end, through which access was obtained to two courtyards, one on the right and one on the left. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 178.

6. A treaty, law, decree, or contract embodying the results of a negotiation; especially, a decree or law promulgated by the Diet of the old German empire, or by that of the Hanseatic League.—7. In *bot.*, a sinus of a lobed leaf.—8. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a receding or hollowed-out part; a depression or sinus; a recessus. —**Contrariety of access and recess.** Same as *contrariety of motion* (which see, under *contrariety*).—**Lateral recess.** See *recessus lateralis ventriculi quarti*, under *recessus*.—**Peritoneal recesses.** Same as *peritoneal fossæ* (which see, under *peritoneal*). =**Syn.** 3. *Prorogation, Dissolution*, etc. (see *adjournment*), intermission, respite.—4. Retreat, nook, corner.

recess (rē-ses'), *v.* [< *recess, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make a recess in; form with a space sunk beyond the general surface: as, to *recess* a wall.

Cutters for boring bars should be, if intended to be of standard size, *recessed* to fit the bar.
J. Ross, Pract. Machinist, p. 218.

2. To place in a recess; form as a recess; make a recess of or for; hence, to conceal in or as if in a recess.

Behind the screen of his prodigious elbow you will be comfortably *recessed* from curious impertinents.
Miss Edgeworth, Manœuvring, xiv.

The inscription is engraved on a *recessed* tablet, cut in the wall of the tunnel a few yards from its lower end.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 233.

The head of Zeus on these interesting coins is of the leonine type, with deeply *recessed* eye.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 88.

Recessed arch. See *arch*[1].

II. *intrans.* To take a recess; adjourn or separate for a short time: as, the convention *recessed* till the afternoon. [Colloq.]

recession[1] (rē-sesh'on), *n.* [< F. *récession*, going back, withdrawing, < L. *recessio(n-)*, a going back, receding, < *recedere*, recede: see *recede*[1] and *recess.*] 1. The act of receding or going back; withdrawal; retirement, as from a position reached or from a demand made.

Our wandering thoughts in prayer are but the neglects of meditation, and *recessions* from that duty.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 73.

2. The state of being put back; a position relatively withdrawn.

But the error is, of course, more fatal when much of the building is also concealed, as in the well-known case of the *recession* of the dome of St. Peter's. *Ruskin.*

recession[2] (rē-sesh'on), *n.* [< *re-* + *cession.*] A cession or granting back; retrocession: as, the *recession* of conquered territory to its former sovereign.

We believe a large sentiment in California would support a bill for the *recession* [of the Yosemite Park] to the United States. *The Century*, XXXIX. 475.

recessional (rē-sesh'on-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *recession*[1] + *-al.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or connected with recession, or a receding movement, as that of the choir or congregation at the close of a service: as, a *recessional* hymn.

II. *n.* A hymn sung while the clergy and choir are leaving a church at the end of a service of public worship.

recessive (rē-ses'iv), *a.* [< *recess* + *-ive.*] Tending to recede; receding; going back: used especially of accent regarded as transferred or moved backward from the end toward the beginning of a word. In Greek grammar the accent is said to be *recessive* when it stands as far back from the end of the word as the laws of Greek accentuation permit—that is, on the antepenult if the ultimate is short, or on the penult if the ultimate is long.

recessively (rē-ses'iv-li), *adv.* In a recessive or retrograde manner; with a backward movement or course.

As she [Greece] passes *recessively* from the grand Attic period to the Spartan, the Theban, the Macedonian, and the Asiatic. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 494.

recessus (rē-ses'us), *n.*; pl. *recessus*. [L.: see *recess.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a recess.—**Recessus diasmatis.** Same as *recessus opticus*.—**Recessus infundibuli,** the funnel-shaped cavity at the bottom of the third ventricle; the cavity of the infundibulum.—**Recessus labyrinthi.** Same as *ductus endolymphaticus* (which see, under *ductus*).—**Recessus lateralis ventriculi quarti,** the lateral recess of the fourth ventricle, containing the lateral choroid plexus.—**Recessus opticus,** a V-shaped recess of the floor of the third ventricle, in front of the infundibulum, bounded anteriorly by the lamina terminalis, posteriorly by the optic chiasm. Also called *recessus chiasmatis*. *Mihalcovics.*—**Recessus præpontilis,** a name given by Wilder in 1881 to the median pit formed by the overhanging of the front border of the pons Varolii.

Rechabite (rek'a-bīt), *n.* [= F. *Réchabite*; < *Rechab*, father of Jonadab, who founded the sect, + *-ite*[2].] 1. A member of a Jewish family and sect descended from Rechab, which, in obedience to the command of Jonadab, refused to drink wine, build or live in houses, sow seed, or plant or own vineyards. Jer. xxxv. 6, 7. Hence—2. A total abstainer from strong drink.

A *Rechabite* poor Will must live,
And drink of Adam's Ale.
Prior, Wandering Pilgrim.

3. A member of a society composed of total abstainers from intoxicating drinks, called the Independent Order of Rechabites.

Rechabitism (rek'a-bī-tizm), *n.* [< *Rechabite* + *-ism.*] 1. The practice of the ancient Rechabites in respect to abstinence from strong drink.

The praises of *Rechabitism* afford just as good an opportunity for the exhibition of sportive fancy and a lively humor as lyrical panegyrics on the most exquisite vintage of France or the Rhine.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 220.

2. The principles and practice of the Independent Order of Rechabites.

The advantages which *Rechabitism* offered above other friendly societies.
Rechabite Mag., July, 1886, p. 175. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rechant† (rē-chant'), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *re-* + *chant.* Cf. *recant.*] To chant in alternation; sing antiphonally.

Hark, hark the cheerfull and *re-chaunting* cries
Of old and young singing this joyfull Dittie.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

rechase (rē-chās'), *v. t.* [< ME. *rechasen*, < OF. (and F.) *rechasser*, drive back, < *re-*, back, + *chasser*, drive: see *chase*[1].] 1. To chase or drive back or away, as to a forest or covert; turn back by driving or chasing: as, to *rechase* sheep by driving them from one pasture to another. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Withynne a while the herte y-founde ys,
I-hallowed, and *rechased* faste
Longe time. *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 379.

Then these assail; then those *re-chase* again;
Till stay'd with new-made hills of bodies slain.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 47.

2. To call back (hounds) from a wrong scent.

rechase†, *n.* [< *rechase, v.*] A call (in hunting).

Seven score raches at his *rechase*.
Squyr of Lowe Degré, l. 772. (*Halliwell.*)

rechate†, *n.* and *v.* Same as *recheat.*

réchauffé (rā-shō-fā'), *n.* [F., pp. of *réchauffer*, dial. *récaufer, recofer*, warm up, warm over, < *re-*, again, + *échauffer*, warm, < L. *excalfacere*, warm: see *excalfaction*, and cf. *eschaufe, chafe.*] A warmed-up dish; hence, a new concoction of old materials; a literary rehash.

We suffer old plots willingly in novels, and endure without murmur *réchauffés* of the most ancient stock of fiction.
Saturday Rev.

rechet, *v.* An old spelling of *reach*[1].

recheat† (rē-chēt'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rechate, recait*; < OF. *recet, receit*, etc., also *rechet, rechiet*, a retreat, refuge: see *receipt.*] In *hunting*, a melody which the huntsman winds on the horn to call back the dogs from a wrong course, or to call them off at the close of the hunt; a recall on the horn.

In hunting I had as leeve stand at the *recait* as at the loosing. *Lyly*, Euphues. (*Nares.*)

That I will have a *recheat* winded in my forehead, or hang my bugle in an invisible baldrick, all women shall pardon me. *Shak.*, Much Ado, I. 1. 242.

recheat† (rē-chēt'), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *rechate*; < ME. *rechaten*, < OF. *receter, rechater, rechaiter*, receive, give refuge, refl. take refuge, retreat, < *recet, rechet*, etc., recheat: see *recheat, n.*] In *hunting*, to play the recheat; call back the hounds by the tones of the recheat on the horn.

Huntes hyzed hem theder, with hornes ful mony
Ay *rechatande* aryȝt til thay the renk seȝen.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1911.

Rechating with his horn, which then the hunter cheers,
Whilst still the lusty stag his high-palm'd head up-bears.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 127.

recherché (rē-sher'shā), *a.* [F., pp. of *rechercher*, seek again: see *research.*] Much sought after; hence, out of the common; rare; dainty.

We thought it a more savoury meat than any of the *recherché* culinary curiosities of the lamented Soyer.
Capt. M. Thomson, Story of Cawnpore, v.

rechristen (rē-kris'n), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *christen.*] To christen or name again; fix a new name upon.

Abbeys which have since been . . . *rechristened* with still homelier names.
Trevelyan, Early Hist. Chas. Jas. Fox, p. 47.

The faculties . . . are in part *rechristened*, and also rearranged. *Nature*, XXXIX. 244.

recidivate† (rē-sid'i-vāt), *v. i.* [< ML. *recidivatus*, pp. of *recidivare* (> F. *récidiver*), fall back, relapse, < L. *recidivus*, falling back, etc. (cf. *recidivatus*, a restoration): see *recidivous.*] To fall back, relapse, or backslide; return to an abandoned course of conduct.

To *recidivate*, and to go against her own act.
Bp. Andrewes, Opuscula, Speech, p. 79 (1629). (*Latham.*)

recidivation† (rē-sid-i-vā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *recidivation*, F. *récidivation*, < ML. *recidivatio(n-)*,

falling back, < *recidivare*, fall back: see *recidivate*.] A falling back; relapse; return to an abandoned course; backsliding.

Recidivation is so much more dangerous than our first sickness, as our natural strength is then the more feebled, and unable to endure means of restoring.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 447.

recidivist (rē-sid'i-vist), *n.* [< F. *récidiviste*, < *récidive*, a repetition of a fault or crime, < L. *recidivus*, falling back: see *recidivous*.] In *French law*, a relapsed criminal; one who falls back into the same criminal course for which he has already been condemned.

The French Cabinet offered a pledge that no *recidivists* should be sent to the islands.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 60.

recidivous† (rē-sid'i-vus), *a.* [= OF. *recidif* = It. *recidivo*, < L. *recidivus*, falling back, returning, recurring, < *recidere*, *recidere*, fall back, < *re-*, back, + *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*.] Liable to backslide to a former state. *Imp. Dict.*

recipe (res'i-pē), *v. t.* [L., impv. of *recipere*, take: see *receive*.] Take: a Latin imperative used (commonly abbreviated R. or ℞) at the beginning of physicians' prescriptions, as formerly and in part still written in Latin.

recipe (res'i-pē), *n.* [= OF. *recipe*, F. *récipé* = Sp. *recipe* = Pg. It. *recipe*, a recipe, < L. *recipe*, take, used as the first word in a prescription, and hence taken as a name for it: see *recipe*, *v.*] 1. A formula for the compounding of a remedy, with directions for its use, written by a physician; a medical prescription.

He deals all
With spirits, he; he will not hear a word
Of Galen or his tedious *recipes*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

2. A prescribed formula in general, but especially one having some relation or resemblance to a medical prescription; a receipt.

There was a greatness of mind in Paracelsus, who, having furnished a *recipe* to make a fairy, had the delicacy to refrain from its formation.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., IV. 186.

The one grand *recipe* remains for you — the be-all and the end-all of your strange existence upon earth. Move on!
Dickens, Bleak House, xix.

=Syn. *Receipt*, etc. See *reception*.

recipiangle (rē-sip'i-ang-gl), *n.* [< F. *récipiangle*, irreg. < L. *recipere*, receive, + *angulus*, angle: see *receive*, and *angle*[3], *n.*] In *engin.*, an instrument formerly used for measuring angles, especially in fortification. *Buchanan.*

recipience (rē-sip'i-ens), *n.* [< *recipien(t)* + *-ce*.] A receiving; the act of or capacity for receiving; receptivity. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

recipiency (rē-sip'i-en-si), *n.* [As *recipience* (see *-cy*).] Same as *recipience*.

We struggle — fain to enlarge
Our bounded physical *recipiency*,
Increase our power, supply fresh oil to life.
Browning, Cleon.

recipient (rē-sip'i-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *récipient*, a receiver, water-clock, = Sp. Pg. It. *recipiente*, receiving, a receiver, < L. *recipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *recipere*, receive: see *receive*.] I. *a.* Receiving; receptive; acting or serving as a receiver; capable of receiving or taking in.

The step from painting on a ground of stanniferous enamel to a similar surface on a metallic *recipient* body is an easy and obvious one.
Cat. Soulages Coll., p. 99.

Recipient cavity, in *entom.*, a cavity in which an organ or part is received at the will of the insect; specifically, a cavity of the mesosternum which corresponds to a spine of the prosternum, the spine and cavity forming in the *Elateridæ* a springing-organ. See *spring*.

II. *n.* 1. A receiver or taker; especially, one who receives or accepts something given or communicated; a taker of that which is offered or bestowed: as, *recipients* of charity or of public education; the *recipients* of the eucharist.

Whatever is received is received according to the capacity of the *recipient*.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 725.

Something should have been inserted to signify that, when the *recipient* is fitly qualified and duly disposed, there is a salutary life-giving virtue annexed to the sacrament.
Waterland, Works, V. 423.

The first *recipients* of the Revelation.
J. H. Newman, Development of Christian Doctrine, ii. § 1.

2. That which receives; formerly, the receiver in an apparatus or instrument.

The form of sound words, dissolved by chymical preparation, ceases to be nutritive, and, after all the labours of the alembeck, leaves in the *recipient* a fretting corrosive.
Decay of Christian Piety.

recipiomotor (rē-sip'i-ō-mō'tor), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *recipere*, receive, + *motor*, mover.] Receiving a motor impulse or stimulus; afferent, as a nerve, in an ordinary sense: correlated with *liberomotor* and *dirigomotor*. See *motor*.

Each afferent nerve is a *recipio-motor* agent.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 18.

reciprocal (rē-sip'rō-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. as if **reciprocalis*, < L. *reciprocus*, returning, alternating, reciprocal (> It. Pg. *reciproco* = Sp. *recíproco* = OF. *reciproque*, > obs. E. *reciprock*); perhaps lit. 'moving backward and forward,' < **recus* (< *re-*, back, + adj. formative *-cus*: see *-ic*) + *procus* (< *pro*, forward, + adj. formative *-cus*). Cf. *reciprocous*, *reciprock*.] I. *a.* 1. Moving backward and forward; alternating; reciprocating.

The stream of Jordan, south of their going over, was not supplied with any *reciprocal* or refluous tide out of the Dead Sea.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. i. 17. (*Davies*, under *refluous*.)

Obedient to the moon, he spent his date
In course *reciprocal*, and had his fate
Link'd to the mutual flowing of the seas.
Milton, Second Epitaph on Hobson the Carrier.

2. Mutually exchanged or exchangeable; concerning or given or owed by each (of two or more) with regard to the other or others: as, *reciprocal* aid; *reciprocal* rights, duties, or obligations; *reciprocal* love or admiration.

Let our *reciprocal* vows be remembered.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 267.

The Liturgy or service . . . consisteth of the *reciprocal* acts between God and man.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 378.

I take your gentle offer, and withal
Yield love again for love *reciprocal*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 2.

The king assured me of a *reciprocal* affection to the king my master, and of my particular welcome to his court.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 129.

The liberty of the enemy's fishermen in war has been protected by many French ordinances, and the English observed a *reciprocal* indulgence.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 170.

There is much the same relation of *reciprocal* dependence between judgment and reasoning as between conception and judgment.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 414.

3. Having an interchangeable character or relation; mutually equivalent or correspondent; concordant; agreeing.

Knowledge and power are *reciprocal*.
Bacon, Physical Fables, x., Expl., note.

Sometimes a universal affirming may be converted saving the quantity, to wit when consisting of *reciprocal* terms: as, every man is a rational animal, and therefore every rational animal is a man.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 32.

He [the king] must guide the vast and complicated machine of government, to the *reciprocal* advantage of all his dominions.
A. Hamilton, Works, II. 56.

Thence came her friends of either sex, and all
With whom she lived on terms *reciprocal*.
Crabbe, Works, V. 51.

Reciprocal consecution. See *consecution*. — **Reciprocal cross**, a reciprocal hybrid.

A *reciprocal cross* is a double cross between two species or varieties, one form being used in one case as the father and in the other case as the mother.
W. K. Brooks, Law of Heredity, p. 126.

Reciprocal determinant, diagrams, equation. See *determinant*, *diagram*, etc. — **Reciprocal ellipsoid of expansion.** See *ellipsoid*. — **Reciprocal figures** in *geom.*, two figures of the same kind (triangles, parallelograms, prisms, pyramids, etc.) so related that two sides of the one form the extremes of an analogy of which the means are the two corresponding sides of the other. — **Reciprocal functions, hybrids, matrix.** See *function*, etc. — **Reciprocal polars**, two curves such that the polar of any point on either (with respect to a fixed conic) is a tangent of the other. — **Reciprocal pronoun**, a pronoun expressing mutual or reciprocal relation, such as Greek ἀλλήλων (of each other, of one another). — **Reciprocal proportion.** See *proportion*. — **Reciprocal quantities**, in *math.*, those quantities which, multiplied together, produce unity. — **Reciprocal ratio.** See *ratio*. — **Reciprocal screws**, a pair of screws so related that a wrench about one produces no twist about the other. Given any five screws, a screw reciprocal to them all can be found. — **Reciprocal terms**, in *logic*, those terms that have the same signification, and consequently are convertible and may be used for each other. = Syn. *Reciprocal*, *Mutual*. There is a theoretical difference between these words, although it often is not important. That is *mutual* which is a common act on the part of both persons at the same time. *Mutual* is not properly applicable to physical acts or material things, as blows or gifts. *Reciprocal* means that one follows another, being caused by it, with emphasis upon that which is viewed as caused: as, *reciprocal* love or hate. See remarks under *mutual* as to the propriety of using *mutual* for *common*.

II. *n.* 1. That which is reciprocal to another thing.

No more
Ye must be made your own *reciprocals*
To your loved city and fair severals
Of wives and houses.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Apollo.

Love is ever rewarded either with the *reciprocal*, or with an inward or secret contempt.
Bacon, Love (ed. 1887).

2. In *math.*, the quotient resulting from the division of unity by the quantity of which the quotient is said to be the reciprocal. Thus, the reciprocal of 4 is ¼, and conversely the reciprocal of ¼ is 4; the reciprocal of 2 is ½, and that of $a + x$ is $1/(a + x)$. A fraction made by inverting the terms of another fraction is called the reciprocal of that other fraction: thus, ⅔ is the reciprocal of ³⁄₂. — **Polar reciprocals.** Same as *reciprocal polars*. See I.

reciprocality (rē-sip-rō-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *reciprocal* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being reciprocal.

An acknowledged *reciprocality* in love sanctifies every little freedom.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, II. i.

reciprocally (rē-sip'rō-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In a reciprocal manner; with reciprocating action or effect; alternatingly; interchangeably; correspondingly.

The Aristotelians . . . believe water and air to be *reciprocally* transmutable.
Boyle, Works, II. 342.

Virtue and sentiment *reciprocally* assist each other.
Goldsmith, Cultivation of Taste.

Faults in the life breed errors in the brain,
And these *reciprocally* those again.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 565.

2. In a reciprocal ratio or proportion; inversely. Thus, in bodies of the same weight the density is reciprocally as the magnitude — that is, the greater the magnitude the less in the same proportion the density, and the less the magnitude the greater in the same proportion the density. In geometry two magnitudes are said to be reciprocally proportional to two others when one of the first pair is to one of the second as the remaining one of the second is to the remaining one of the first.

reciprocalness (rē-sip'rō-kal-nes), *n.* The state or character of being reciprocal.

reciprocant (rē-sip'rō-kant), *n.* [< L. *reciprocan(t-)s*, ppr. of *reciprocare*, move back and forth: see *reciprocate*.] 1. The contravariant expressing the condition of tangency between the primitive quantic and an adjoint linear form. — 2. A differential invariant; a function of partial differential coefficients of n variables connected by a single relation, this function being such that, if the variables are interchanged in cyclical order, it remains unchanged except for multiplication by some nth root of unity into some power of the same root of the continued product of the first differential coefficients of one of the variables relatively to all the others. For an example, see *Schwarzian*, *n.* — **Absolute reciprocant**, one whose extrinsic factor reduces to unity, so that the interchange of variables produces no change except multiplication by a root of unity. — **Binary reciprocant**, one having two variables. — **Characteristic of a reciprocant**, the root of unity with which it becomes multiplied on interchange of the variables. — **Character of a reciprocant**, its kind with respect to its characteristic. — **Circular reciprocant**, a reciprocant which, equated to zero, gives the equation of a locus which is its own inverse with respect to every point. — **Degree of a reciprocant**, the number of factors (differential coefficients) in that term which has the greatest number. Thus, if that term is $(D_x y)^a (D_x^2 y)^b (D_x^3 y)^c$, the degree is $a + b + c$. — **Even reciprocant**, one whose characteristic is 1. — **Extent of a reciprocant**, the weight of the most advanced letter which it contains. — **Homogeneous reciprocant**, a reciprocant all the terms of which are of the same degree in the differential coefficients. — **Homographic binary reciprocant**, one which remains unaltered when x and y are changed respectively into $(Lx + M)/(x + N)$ and $(Py + Q)/(y + R)$, where the capitals are constants. — **Integrable reciprocant**, a reciprocant which, equated to zero, gives an equation which can be integrated. — **Isobaric reciprocant**, a reciprocant having the sum of the orders of the differential coefficients the same in all the terms. — **Odd reciprocant**, one whose characteristic is not 1. — **Orthogonal reciprocant**, one which remains unchanged by an orthogonal transformation of the variables. — **Type of a reciprocant**, the combination of its character, weight, degree, and extent. — **Weight of a reciprocant**, the sum of the orders, each diminished by two, of the factors (differential coefficients) of the term having the greatest weight. Thus, if that term is $(D_x y)^a (D_x^2 y)^b (D_x^3 y)^c$, the weight is $a + c + 2d$.

reciprocantive (rē-sip'rō-kan-tiv), *a.* [< *reciprocant* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to a reciprocant.

reciprocate (rē-sip'rō-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reciprocated*, ppr. *reciprocating*. [< L. *reciprocatus*, pp. of *reciprocare*, move back and forth, reverse (> It. *reciprocare* = Sp. Pg. *reciprocar* = F. *réciproquer*, reciprocate, interchange), < *reciprocus*, reciprocal: see *reciprocal*.] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to move back and forth; give an alternating motion to.

The sleeve is *reciprocated* from a rock shaft journaled in the lower aligning ends of the main frame.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 75.

2. To give and return mutually; yield or perform each to each; interchange: as, to *reciprocate* favors.

For 'tis a union that bespeaks
Reciprocated duties.
Cowper, Friendship, l. 48.

At night men crowd the close little caffè, where they *reciprocate* smoke, respiration, and animal heat.
Howells, Venetian Life, iii.

3. To give or do in response; yield a return of; requite correspondingly.

It must happen, no doubt, that frank and generous women will excite love they do not *reciprocate*.
Margaret Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 140.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move backward and forward; have an alternating movement; act interchangeably; alternate.

One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies,
And draws and blows *reciprocating* air.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 249.

2. To act in return or response; do something equivalent or accordant: as, I did him many favors, but he did not *reciprocate*. [Colloq.] —**Reciprocating engine**, a form of engine in which the piston and piston-rod move back and forth in a straight line, absolutely or relatively to the cylinder, as in oscillating-cylinder engines: in contradistinction to *rotatory engine*. See *rotatory*.—**Reciprocating force**. See *force*1.—**Reciprocating motion**, in *mach.*, a contrivance frequently employed in the transmission of power from one part of a machine to another. A rigid bar is suspended upon a center or axis, and the parts situated on each side of the axis take alternately the positions of those on the other. See cut under *pitman*.—**Reciprocating propeller**, a propeller having a paddle which has a limited stroke and returns in the same path.—**Reciprocating proposition**. See *proposition*.

reciprocation (rē-sip-rō-kā′shon), *n.* [< F. *réciprocation* = Sp. *reciprocacion* = Pg. *reciprocação* = It. *reciprocazione*, < L. *reciprocatio(n-)*, a going back upon itself, a returning by the same way, a retrogression, alternation, reflux, ebb, < *reciprocare*, pp. *reciprocatus*, move back and forth: see *reciprocate*.] 1. A going back and forth; alternation of movement.

When the bent spring is freed, when the raised weight falls, a converse series of motions must be effected, and this . . . would lead to a mere *reciprocation* [of force].
W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 24.

2. The act of reciprocating; interchange of acts; a mutual giving and returning: as, the *reciprocation* of kindnesses.

We do therefore lie, in respect of each other, under a *reciprocation* of benefits.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, Prol.

3. In *logic*, the relation of two propositions each the converse of the other.—**Polar reciprocation**, in *geom.*, the process of forming the polar reciprocal of a figure.

reciprocative (rē-sip′rō-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *reciprocate* + *-ive*.] Of a reciprocating character; giving and taking reciprocally.

Our four-handed cousins apparently credit their biped kinsmen with *reciprocative* tendencies.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 111.

reciprocatory (rē-sip′rō-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *reciprocate* + *-ory*.] Going backward and forward; alternating in direction or in action; reciprocating: opposed to *rotatory*.

Impart a *reciprocatory* motion to the carriage.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 457.

A rotatory movement could be combined with the *reciprocatory* one. *Dredge's Electric Illumination*, I. 388.

reciprocity (res-i-pros′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *réciprocité* = Sp. *reciprocidad* = Pg. *reciprocidade* = It. *reciprocità*, < ML. **reciprocita(t-)s*, < L. *reciprocus*, reciprocal: see *reciprocal*.] 1. Reciprocal action or relation; free interchange; mutual responsiveness in act or effect: as, *reciprocity* of benefits or of feeling; *reciprocity* of influence.

By the Convention of 1815 a *reciprocity* of intercourse was established between us and Great Britain.
D. Webster, Speech, Jan. 24, 1832.

2. Equality of commercial privileges between the subjects of different governments in each other's ports, with respect to shipping or merchandise, to the extent established by treaty.

On the Continent, after the fourteenth century, a system of *reciprocity* was frequently established between the several towns, as for instance in 1385 at Tournay.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. cxxix.

The *reciprocity* stipulations in our previous treaties were thought to operate disadvantageously to American navigation in the case of the Hanse towns, especially in regard to tobacco. *E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 432.

Another illustration may be found in the history of *reciprocity* with Canada.
G. F. Edmunds, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 428.

3. In the *Kantian philos.*, mutual action and reaction in the strict mechanical sense.

Reciprocity, which, as a pure conception, is but the relation of parts or species in a generic whole, becomes . . . invariable coexistence, or coexistence according to a universal rule. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 412.

Glance once again at *reciprocity* and causality. The one is a necessary to and fro; the other only a necessary fro.
J. H. Stirling, Mind, X. 65.

4. In *geom.*, the mutual relationship between points and straight lines in a plane, or points and planes in space, etc.; duality.—**Hermite's law of reciprocity** [named from the French mathematician Charles *Hermite*, born 1822], the proposition that the number of invariants of the *n*th order in the coefficients possessed by a binary quantic of the *p*th degree is equal to the number of invariants of the order *p* in the coefficients possessed by a quantic of the *n*th degree.—**Law of reciprocity of prime numbers**. See *law*1.—**Plane birational reciprocity**, a one to one correspondence between the elements of a field of points and those of a field of rays.—**Quadratic reciprocity**. See *quadratic*.—**Reciprocity treaty**, a treaty granting equal privileges of commercial intercourse in certain specified particulars to the people of the countries concerned. The reciprocity treaty between Great Britain and the United States, existing from 1854 to 1866, provided for freedom of trade in certain commodities, chiefly raw or half-manufactured products, between the latter country and the Canadian provinces. It was abrogated on previous notice given under its terms by the United States. The United States government formed a similar treaty with that of Hawaii in 1876. =**Syn.** 1. Exchange, interchange, reciprocation.

reciprock†, *a.* [Also *reciproque*; < OF. *reciproque*, F. *réciproque* = Pr. *recipros* = Sp. *recíproco* = Pg. It. *reciproco*, < L. *reciprocus*, reciprocal: see *reciprocous* and *reciprocal*.] Reciprocal.

'Twixt whom and them there is this *reciprock* commerce.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

reciprocornous (rē-sip-rō-kôr′nus), *a.* [< L. *reciprocicornis*, having horns curved backward, < *reciprocus*, turning back the same way (see *reciprocal*), + *cornu*, a horn: see *corn*2 and *horn*.] Having horns turned backward and then forward, as a ram. This form is characteristic of the sheep tribe, though not peculiar to it. See *arietiform*, and cuts under *bighorn*, *argali*, *aoudad*, and *Ovis*.

reciprocous† (rē-sip′rō-kus), *a.* [< L. *reciprocus*, turning back the same way: see *reciprocal*.] Reciprocal.

For the removing of which imparity, the cardinal acquainted Taylor "That he had devised to make the hand *reciprocous* and egal."
Strype, Memorials, Hen. VIII., I. i. 5.

reciproquet, *a.* See *reciprock*.

recision (rē-sizh′ọn), *n.* [< OF. *recision*, F. *récision* = Sp. *recisión* = Pg. *recisão* = It. *recisione*, < L. *recisio(n-)*, a cutting off, retrenchment, diminution, < *recidere*, pp. *recisus*, cut off, < *re-*, back, again, + *cædere*, cut.] 1. The act of cutting off. *Colgrave*.—2. Specifically, in *surg.*, same as *resection*.

recital (rē-sī′tal), *n.* [< *recite* + *-al*.] 1. The reciting or repeating of something previously prepared; especially, an elocutionary recitation; the rhetorical delivery before an audience of a composition committed to memory: as, the *recital* of a poem; a dramatic *recital*.—2. A telling over; a narration; a relation of particulars about anything, either orally or in writing: as, the *recital* of evidence.

Some men . . . give us in *recitals* of disease
A doctor's trouble, but without the fees.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 313.

He poured out a *recital* of the whole misadventure.
Howells, Undiscovered Country, p. 154.

3. That which is recited; a story; a narrative: as, a harrowing *recital*.—4. In *law*: (*a*) That part of a deed which rehearses the circumstances inducing or leading to its execution. (*b*) Any incidental statement of fact in a deed or contract: as, a *recital* is evidence of the fact recited, as against the party making it.—5. A musical performance or concert, vocal or instrumental, especially one given by a single performer, or a concert consisting of selections from the works of some one composer: as, a Wagner *recital*; a piano *recital*. =**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Relation*, *Narrative*, etc. (see *account*), repetition, speech, discourse.

recitation (res-i-tā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *recitation*, F. *récitation* = Sp. *recitacion* = Pg. *recitação* = It. *recitazione*, < L. *recitatio(n-)*, a reading aloud of judicial decrees or literary works, < *recitare*, pp. *recitatus*, read aloud, recite: see *recite*.] 1. The act of reciting or repeating what has been committed to memory; the oral delivery of a composition without the text, especially as a public exercise or performance.—2. The rehearsal by a pupil or student of a lesson or exercise to a teacher or other person; a meeting of a class for the purpose of being orally examined in a lesson.—3. In *music*: (*a*) Same as *recitative*. (*b*) Same as *reciting-note*.—**Mystic recitation**. See *mystic*.

recitationist (res-i-tā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *recitation* + *-ist*.] One who practises recitation; a public reciter of his own or others' compositions.

The youth who has heard this last of the *recitationists* deliver one of his poems will recall in future years the fire and spirit of a veteran whose heart was in his work.
Stedman, Poets of America, viii. § 3.

recitation-room (res-i-tā′shọn-rōm), *n.* A room for college or school recitations.

recitative (res′i-ta-tēv′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *récitatif*, n., < It. *recitativo*, n., a recitative in music; as *recite* + *-ative*.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, in the style of a recitative; as if spoken.

II. *n.* In *music*: (*a*) A form or style of song resembling declamation—that is, in which regularity of rhythmic, melodic, and harmonic structure is reduced to the minimum. It is a union of song and speech, with the emphasis sometimes on one element and sometimes on the other, but with a careful avoidance of technical "form" in the musical sense. The division into phrases is properly governed by rhetorical reasons only. The strictly tonal and metrical qualities of a balanced melody are usually but meagerly represented. The sequence of harmonies and of tonalities is often entirely unrestricted. An unaccompanied recitative (*recitativo secco*) has only a few detached instrumental chords, or a *basso continuo*, to suggest or sketch the harmonic basis of the melody. Accompaniments of this sort have been given at different periods to different instruments, such as the harpsichord, the violoncello, or the string orchestra alone. An accompanied recitative (*recitativo stromentato*) has a continuous instrumental background, which occasionally becomes highly descriptive or dramatic, and may be assigned to a full orchestra. This variety of recitative passes over insensibly into the *arioso* and the *aria parlante*. The recitative was invented, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, in the course of an attempt by certain Florentine musicians to recover the dramatic declamation of the ancient Greeks. Its recognition as a legitimate style of composition opened the way for the development of the dramatic forms of the opera and the oratorio, in both of which it has always retained a prominent place. Its value in such extended forms is due to its adaptability to descriptive, explanatory, and epic matter generally, as well as to strictly dramatic utterance of every kind. It has been customary to introduce lyric arias by recitatives; but in the operatic works of the present century the formal distinction between recitative and aria has been more or less abandoned as arbitrary. The *melos* of Wagner is an intermediate form, capable of extension in either direction. Also *recitativo*.

What they call *Recitative* in Musick is only a more tuneable Speaking; it is a kind of Prose in Musick.
Congreve, Semele, Arg.

Ballads, in the seventeenth century, had become the delight of the whole Spanish people. . . . The blind beggar gathered alms by chanting them, and the puppet-showman gave them in *recitative* to explain his exhibition.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., III. 77.

(*b*) A section, passage, or movement in the style described above.

recitatively (res′i-ta-tēv′li), *adv.* In the manner of recitative.

recitativo (rā-chē-tä-tō′vō), *n.* [It., a recitative in music: see *recitative*.] Recitative.

She tripp'd and laugh'd, too pretty much to stand; . . .
Then thus in quaint *recitativo* spoke.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 52.

recite (rē-sīt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *recited*, ppr. *reciting*. [< OF. *reciter*, F. *réciter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *recitar* = It. *recitare*, < L. *recitare*, read aloud, recite, repeat from memory, < *re-*, again, + *citare*, cite: see *cite*1.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To repeat or say over, as something previously prepared or committed to memory; rehearse the words of; deliver orally: as, to *recite* the Litany; to *recite* a poem.

All the parties concerned were then called together; and the fetiah, or prayer of peace, used in long and dangerous journies, was solemnly *recited* and assented to by them all.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 504.

2. In *music*, to deliver in recitative.

The dialogue [in the first operas] was neither sung in measure, nor declaimed without Music, but *recited* in simple musical tones. *Burney*, Hist. Music, IV. 18.

3. To relate the facts or particulars of; give an account or statement of; tell: as, to *recite* one's adventures or one's wrongs.

Till that, as comes by course, I doo *recite*
What fortune to the Briton Prince did lite,
Pursuing that proud Knight.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 17.

Lest the world should task you to *recite*
What merit lived in me. *Shak.*, Sonnets, lxxii.

"I make," cries Charley, *reciting* the shield, "three merions on a field or, with an earl's coronet."
Thackeray, Virginians, xxxii.

4. To repeat or tell over in writing; set down the words or particulars of; rehearse; cite; quote.

Which booke (de Ratione Studii et de Liberis Educandis) is oft *recited*, and much praysed, in the fragmentes of Nonius, even for authoritie sake.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, ii.

Lucianus, the merry Grecke, *reciteth* a great number of them [prophecies], deuised by a coosening companion, one Alexander. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 218.

The thoughts of gods let Granville's verse *recite*.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 425.

To recite one's beads. See *to bid beads*, under *bead*. =**Syn.** 3. *Cite*, *Adduce*, etc. (see *quote*); *Rehearse*, *Reiterate*, etc. (see *recapitulate*); enumerate, detail.

II. *intrans.* To make a recitation or rehearsal; rehearse or say over what has been learned: as, to *recite* in public or in a class.

They *recite* without book.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 126.

recitet (rē-sīt′), *n.* [< *recite*, *v.*] Recital.

All former *recites* or observations of long-liv'd races.
Sir W. Temple, Health.

reciter (rē-sī'tėr), *n.* [< OF. *reciteur, recitateur*, F. *récitateur* = It. *recitatore*, < L. *recitator*, a reciter, < *recitare*, recite: see *recite*.] One who recites or rehearses; a narrator or declaimer, especially of what has been previously written or told.

Narrative songs were committed to memory, and delivered down from one *reciter* to another.
Bp. Percy, On Anc. Metrical Romances, § 1. (*Latham.*)

reciting-note (rē-sī'ting-nōt), *n.* In *chanting*, a note or tone on which several or many syllables are recited in monotone. In Gregorian music this tone is regularly the dominant of the mode, but in Anglican chants it may be any tone. Usually every chant contains two, or a double chant four, reciting-notes.

reck (rek), *v.*; pret. and pp. *recked* (formerly *raught*). [Formerly also *reak*, sometimes misspelled *wreak*; < ME. *recken, rekken*, assibilated *recchen*, later forms, with shortened vowel, of *reken*, assibilated *rechen* (pret. *roughte, rouhte, rogte, roghte, rohte*), < AS. *recan, rēccan* (pret. *rōhte*), care, reck, = OS. *rōkian* = MLG. *rōken, rūken*, LG. *roken, ruken, rochen* = OHG. *ruohhjan, ruochan, ruochen*, MHG. *ruochen* (also, in comp., OHG. *geruochan*, MHG. *geruochen*, G. *geruhen*) = Icel. *rækja*, reck, regard, etc. (cf. Dan. *rögte*, care, tend, etc.); cf. AS. **rōc* (not recorded) = OHG. *ruoh, ruah*, MHG. *ruoch*, care, heed; perhaps akin to Gr. *ἀλέγειν* (for **ἀρέγειν*), have care, heed, reck.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To take heed; have a care; mind; heed; care: usually in a negative clause, often followed by *of*.

And whether thei had good ansuere or cuell, thei *raught* neuer. *Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry*, p. 2.

Sith that he myghte do her no companye,
He ne *roghte* not a myte for to dye.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 126.

He *receth* not, be so he wynne,
Of that another man shall lose.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

I *reck* not though I end my life to-day.
Shak., T. and C., v. 6. 26.

Of God, or hell, or worse,
He *reck'd* not. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 50.

Light *reeking of* his cause, but battling for their own.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 45.

2†. To think.

Forthe ther ys oon, y *reke*,
That can well Frensche speke.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 115. (*Halliwell.*)

II. *trans.* To take heed of; care for; regard; consider; be concerned about. [Obsolete or poetical.]

This son of mine, not *recking* danger, . . . came hither to do this kind office, to my unspeakable grief.
Sir P. Sidney.

An' may you better *reck* the rede
Than ever did th' adviser!
Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend.

It recks (impersonal), it concerns.

Of night, or loneliness, *it recks* me not.
Milton, Comus, l. 404.

reckent†, *v.* An obsolete (the more correct) form of *reckon*.

reckless (rek'les), *a.* [Formerly also assibilated *rechless, retchless*, and misspelled *wreckless, wretchless*; < ME. *rekles, reckeles, rekkeles*, assibilated *recheles, reccheles, rechlesse*, < AS. *rēceleás, rōcceleás*, careless, reckless, thoughtless, heedless, etc., = D. *roekeloos*, reckless, rash, = MLG. *rokelōs, rocelos* = OHG. *ruahchalōs*, MHG. *ruochalos*, G. *ruchlos*, careless, untroubled, wicked, notorious; < **rōc* or **rōce* (not recorded) = OHG. *ruoh*, MHG. *ruoch*, care (see *reck, v.*), + *-leás* = E. *-less*.] **1†.** Not recking; careless; heedless; inattentive: in a mild sense.

A monk, whan he is *recheles*,
Is likned to a fissch that is waterles—
This is to seyn, a monk out of his cloystre.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 179.

First when thu spekist be not *rekles*,
Kepe foote and fingeris and handes still in pese.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

2. Not recking of consequences; desperately heedless, as from folly, passion, or perversity; impetuously or rashly adventurous.

I am one, my liege,
Whom the vile blows and buffets of the world
Have so incensed that I am *reckless* what
I do to spite the world. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 110.

Unhappily, James, instead of becoming a mediator, became the fiercest and most *reckless* of partisans.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

=**Syn. 2.** *Enterprising, Rash*, etc. (see *adventurous*), incautious, unwary, unconcerned, indifferent, thoughtless. See list under *rash*[1].

recklessly (rek'les-li), *adv.* [< ME. *reklesly, rekkelesly*, < AS. **rēceleáslīce, rōcceleáslīce*, < *rēceleás*, reckless: see *reckless* and *-ly*[2].] In a reckless manner; with rash or desperate heedlessness.

recklessness (rek'les-nes), *n.* [Formerly also assibilated *rechlessness, retchlessness*; < ME. *reklesnes, recheles nesse, recchelesnes*, < AS. *rēceleásnes, rōcceleásnes*, < *rēceleás*, reckless: see *reckless* and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being reckless or heedless; perverse or desperate rashness.

reckling (rek'ling), *n.* and *a.* [Also *ruckling*; prob. < Icel. *reklingr*, an outcast, < *reka*, drive, toss, drift, etc. (= *wreak*), + *-lingr* = E. *-ling*[1]. Cf. *wretchcock*, the smallest of a brood of fowls.] **I.** *n.* 1. The smallest and weakest one in a litter, as of puppies, kittens, or pigs; the runt. Hence—2. A helpless babe.

There lay the *reckling*, one
But one hour old! What said the happy sire?
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

II. *a.* Small; puny; stunted.

A mother dotes upon the *reckling* child
More than the strong.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II., v. 3.

reckmaster† (rek'mās'tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *reck(on)* + *master*.] A professional computer and accountant. [Rare.]

The common logist, *reckmaster*, or arithmetician.
Dr. John Dee, Preface to Euclid (1570).

reckon (rek'n), *v.* [Early mod. E. *recken*; < ME. *reckenen, rekenen, reknen*, count, account, reckon, esteem, etc., < AS. **recenian*, found only in the once-occurring comp. *ge-recenian*, explain, = OFries. *rekenia, reknia* = D. *rekenen* = MLG. LG. *rekenen* = OHG. *rehhanon*, MHG. *rechenen*, G. *rechnen* = Icel. *reikna* (for **rekna* ?) = Sw. *räkna* = Dan. *regne*, reckon, = Goth. *rahnjan* (for **raknjan* ?), reckon; a secondary verb, with formative *-n* (see *-en*[1]), parallel with another verb (the common one in AS.), AS. *reccan* (pret. *reahte, rehte*), narrate, tell, say, explain, expound, = OS. *rekkian*, narrate, explain, = OHG. *rachjan, recchen*, narrate, explain, reckon; these verbs being derived from a noun, AS. *racu*, f., an account or reckoning, an account or narrative, an exposition, explanation, history, comedy, = OHG. *rahha*, f., a subject, thing, = Icel. *rök*, neut. pl., a reason, ground, origin; prob. akin to Gr. *λόγος*, an account, saying, word, reason, *λέγειν*, say: see *Logos, logic, legend*, etc. The AS. verb *reccan*, narrate, is generally confused with *reccan*, direct, rule, also stretch: see *rack*[1], *retch*[1]. The former spelling *recken* is historically the proper one, the termination *-on*, as with *beckon*, being prop. *-en*: see *-en*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To count, or count up; compute; calculate; tell over by items or one by one: often with *up*.

No man vpon molde schuld now deuise
Men richiller a-raid to *rekene* alle thinges.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1934.

I have not art to *reckon* my groans.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 121.

If we *reckon up* only those days which God hath accepted of our lives, a life of good years will hardly be a span long.
Sir T. Browne, To a Friend.

To *reckon* right it is required, (1.) That the mind distinguish carefully two ideas which are different one from another only by the addition or subtraction of one unit. (2.) That it retain in memory the names or marks of the several combinations from an unit to that number.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xvi. 7.

2. To take into account; include in an account or category; set to one's account; impute; charge or credit.

Faith was *reckoned* to Abraham for righteousness.
Rom. iv. 9.

Also these Yles of Ynde, which beth evene asenst us, beth noght *reckned* in the Climates; for thei ben asenst us that ben in the lowe Contree.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 186.

Was any man's lust or intemperance ever *reckoned* among the Titles of his honour? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

Among the costs of production have to be *reckoned* taxes, general and local. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 23.

3†. To take account of; inquire into; consider.

Thane salle we *rekkene* fulle rathe whatt ryghte that he claymes. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1275.

4. To hold in estimation as; regard; consider as being.

We ought not to *recken* and coumpt the thynge harde
That bryngeth ioye and pleasure afterwarde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 339.

For that they *reckened* this demeanoure attempted, not so specially againste the other Lordes, as agaynste the Kinge hymselfe. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 43.

Though it be not expressly spoken against in Scripture, yet I *reckon* it plainly enough implied in the Scripture.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

This is *reckoned* a very polite and fashionable amusement here. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxvi.

A friend may well be *reckoned* the masterpiece of nature.
Emerson, Friendship.

=**Syn. 1.** To enumerate, cast, cast up.—**1 and 2.** *Compute, Count*, etc. (see *calculate*).

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a computation; cast up an account; figure up.

And when he had begune to *reken*, won was browghte vnto hym whiche ought hym ten thousande talenttes.
Tyndale, Mat. xviii. 24.

2. To make an accounting; settle accounts; come to an adjustment or to terms: commonly followed by *with*.

"Parfay," seistow, "som tyme he *rekne* shal, . . .
For he noght helpeth needfulle in her nede."
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 12.

The lorde of those servauntes cam, and *reckened with* them. *Tyndale*, Mat. xxv. 19.

Know that ye shall to-morrow be placed before God, and *reckoned with* according to your deeds.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 104.

3†. To give an account of one's self; make an explanation.

Pandarus, withouten *rekenynge*,
Out wente anon to Eleyne and Delphebus.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1640.

4†. To take account of the points or details of a subject; reason; discriminate.

Nothing at all, to *rekin* rycht,
Different, in to Goddis sycht,
Than bene the purest Creature
That euir wes formit of nature.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 63.

5. To base a calculation or expectation; rely; count; depend: with *on* or *upon*.

My Lord Ambassador Aston *reckons upon* you, that you will be one of his Train at his first Audience in Madrid.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 28.

Thus they [men] adore the goodly scheme by which they brought all these things to pass, and *reckon upon* it as sure and infallible for the future.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.

In the whole corporation [of Newcastle-on-Tyne] the government could not *reckon on* more than four votes.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., viii.

6. To hold a supposition or impression; have a notion; think; suppose; guess: as, I *reckon* a storm is coming. [The use of *reckon* in this sense, though regularly developed and found in good literature, like the corresponding sense of the transitive verb (definition 4), has by reason of its frequency in colloquial speech in some parts of the United States, especially in the South (where it occupies a place like that of *guess* in New England), come to be regarded as provincial or vulgar.]

I *reckoned* [*thought*, R. V., margin] till morning that as a lion so will he break all my bones. Isa. xxxviii. 13.

For I *reckon* that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us. Rom. viii. 18.

What, you are a courtier, I *reckon*? No wonder you wish the press was demolished. *Foote*, The Bankrupt, iii.

There is one thing I must needs add, though I *reckon* it will appear to many as a very unreasonable paradox.
Swift, Nobles and Commons, v.

I *reckon* you will be selling out the whole—it's needless making twa bites of a cherry. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, x.

I *reckon* they will always be "the girls" to us, even if they're eighty. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 444.

7. To expect; intend. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Another sweet invention,
The which in brief I *reckon* to name.
Undaunted Londonderry (Child's Ballads, VII. 249).

To reckon for, to give an account for; be answerable for.

If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall *reckon for* it one day. *Bp. Sanderson.*

To reckon without one's host. See *host*[2].

reckoner (rek'n-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *rekenere, reknare* (= D. *rekenaar* = G. *rechner* = Sw. *beräknare* = Dan. *be-regner*); < *reckon* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who reckons or computes: as, a rapid *reckoner*.

But retrospects with bad *reckoners* are troublesome things. *Warburton*, On Occasional Reflections.

In Ireland, where the *reckoner* would begin by saying "The two thumbs is one." *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 489.

2. Something that assists a person to reckon or cast up accounts, as a book containing a series of tables; a ready-reckoner.

reckoning (rek'n-ing), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reckning*; < ME. *rekeninge, rekninge, rekning, recning* (= D. *rekening*, a bill, account, reckoning, = MLG. *rekeninge* = OHG. *rechenunga*, MHG. *rechenunge*, G. *rechnung* = Sw. *räkning* = Dan. *regning*, a reckoning, a computation); verbal n. of *reckon, v.*] 1. The act of counting or computing; hence, an account or calculation; an adjustment of accounts.

For it pleaseth a Mayster much to haue a true *reckoning*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

I am ill at *reckoning*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2. 42.

The way to make *reckonings* even is to make them often.
South.

2. A bill of charges, especially in a hotel, tavern, inn, or other place of entertainment; an itemized statement of what is due; a score.

Cervicius pales for all, his purse
Defraies all *reckonings*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

We were treated in the most friendly manner by these good people, and had no reason to complain of our *reckoning* on leaving. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 360.

He paid the goodwife's *reckoning*
In the coin of song and tale.
Whittier, Cobbler Keezar's Vision.

Till issuing arm'd he found the host, and cried,
"Thy *reckoning*, friend?" *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. An account of time.

Truth is truth
To the end of *reckoning*.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 46.

4. The estimated time of a cow's calving. [Now only Scotch.]

Canst thou their *reck'nings* keep, the time compute?
Sandys, Paraphrase upon Job, xxxix.

5. A summing up in general; a counting of cost or expenditure; a comparison of items or particulars in any matter of accountability.

Let us care
To live so that our *reckonings* may fall even
When we're to make account.
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 3.

The waste of it [time] will make you dwindle, alike in intellectual and moral stature, beyond your darkest *reckonings*. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 21.

6. An accounting for action or conduct; explanation; inquisition; scrutiny.

We two to *rekenynge* must be brouȝt;
Biwaare! free wille wole make thee woode.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

7. A holding in estimation; assignment of value; appreciation.

You make no further *reckoning* of it [beauty] than of an outward fading benefit nature bestowed.
Sir P. Sidney.

8. Standing as to rank, quality, or worthiness; rating; consideration; reputation.

Neither ought they [certain men] to be of such *reckoning* that their opinion or conjecture should cause the laws of the Church of England to give place.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Prof., iv.

Of honourable *reckoning* are you both.
Shak., R. and J., i. 2. 4.

One M. Harvey, a right honest man, of good *reckoning*; and one that above twenty years since bare the chiefest office in Walden with good credit.
G. Harvey, Four Letters, i.

9. *Naut.*, the calculation of the position of a ship from the rate as determined by the log, and the course as determined by the compass, the place from which the vessel started being known. See *dead-reckoning*.—**Astronomical reckoning**, a mode of stating dates before Christ, used by astronomers. The year B. C. 1 is called 0; B. C. 2 is called −1, etc.—**Count and reckoning.** See *count*¹.—**The day of reckoning**, the day of judgment; the day when account must be rendered and settlement made.—**To be astern of the reckoning.** See *astern*.—**To run ahead of one's reckoning** (*naut.*), to sail beyond the position erroneously estimated in the dead-reckoning.

reckoning-book (rek'n-ing-bůk), *n.* A book in which money received and expended is set down. *Johnson.*

reckoning-penny (rek'n-ing-pen'i), *n.* [= G. *rechenpfennig*.] A metallic disk or counter, with devices and inscriptions like a coin, formerly used in reckoning or casting up accounts.

reclaim (rē-klām'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *reclame*; < ME. *reclaimen*, *reclaymen*, *recleimen*, *recleymen*, < OF. *reclaimer*, *recleimer*, *reclamer*, F. *réclamer*, claim, reclaim, cry out against, exclaim upon, sue, claim, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *reclamar* = It. *richiamare*, < L. *reclamare*, cry out against, exclaim against, contradict, call repeatedly, < *re-*, again, + *clamare*, call: see *claim*¹.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To cry out; exclaim against something.

Hereunto Polomar *reclaiming* againe, began to aduance and magnifie the honour and dignitie of generall councels.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 637, an. 1438.

"I do not design it," says Tom, "as a reflection on Virgil: on the contrary, I know that all the manuscripts *reclaim* against such a punctuation." *Addison*, Tom Folio.

2. In *Scots law*, to appeal from a judgment of the lord ordinary to the inner house of the Court of Session.—3†. To draw back; give way.

Ne from his curriah will a whit *reclaim*.
Spenser. (*Webster.*)

4. To effect reformation.

They, harden'd more by what might most *reclaim*,
Grieving to see his glory, at the sight
Took envy. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 791.

II. *trans.* 1†. To cry out against; contradict; gainsay.

Herod, instead of *reclaiming* what they exclaimed, embraced and hugged their praises.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, ii. 8. (*Trench.*)

2†. To call back; call upon to return; recall; urge backward.

And willed him for to *reclayme* with speed
His scattred people, ere they all were slaine.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 9.

3. To claim the return or restoration of; demand renewed possession of; attempt to regain: as, to *reclaim* one's rights or property.

A tract of land [Holland] snatched from an element perpetually *reclaiming* its prior occupancy. *Coxe.*

A truly great historian would *reclaim* those materials which the novelist has appropriated. *Macaulay*, History.

4. To effect the return or restoration of; get back or restore by effort; regain; recover.

So shall the Briton blood their crowne agayn *reclame*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 48.

This arm, that hath *reclaim'd*
To your obedience fifty fortresses.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4. 5.

5†. In *falconry*, to draw back; recover.

Another day he wol, peraventure,
Reclayme thee and bringe thee to lure.
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 72.

To the bewits was added the creance, or long thread, by which the bird in tutoring was drawn back, after she had been permitted to fly; and this was called the *reclaiming* of the hawk. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 91.

6†. To bring under restraint or within close limits; check; restrain; hold back.

By this means also the wood is *reclaimed* and repressed from running out in length beyond all measure.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 22.

Or is her tow'ring Flight *reclaim'd*
By Seas from Icarus' Downfall nam'd?
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 23.

It cannot be intended that he should delay his assistance till corruption is *reclaimed*.
Johnson, Debates in Parliament (ed. 1787), II. 375.

7. To draw back from error or wrong-doing; bring to a proper state of mind; reform.

If he be wild,
The *reclaiming* him to good and honest, brother,
Will make much for my honour.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 1.

'Tis the intention of Providence, in its various expressions of goodness, to *reclaim* mankind. *Rogers*, Sermons.

8. To bring to a subdued or ameliorated state; make amenable to control or use; reduce to obedience, as a wild animal; tame; subdue; also, to fit for cultivation, as wild or marshy land.

Thou [Jason] madest thy *reclaymynge* and thy lures
To ladies of thy staately aparaunce,
And of thy wordes farsed with plesaunce.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1371.

The elephant is never won with anger,
Nor must that man that would *reclaim* a lion
Take him by the teeth. *Fletcher*, Valentinian, i. 3.

Upon his fist he bore, for his delight,
An eagle well *reclaimed*, and lily white.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 89.

A pathless wilderness remains
Yet unsubdued by man's *reclaiming* hand.
Shelley, Queen Mab, ix.

9†. To call or cry out again; repeat the utterance of; sound back; reverberate.

Melt to teares, poure out thy plaints, let Eccho *reclame* them. *Greene*, The Mourning Garment.

Reclaimed animals, in *law*, those animals, naturally wild, that are made tame by art, industry, or education, whereby a qualified property is acquired in them.—**Syn.** 4 and 6. To recover, regain, restore, amend, correct.

reclaim (rē-klām'), *n.* [< ME. *reclayme*, *recleyme*, < OF. *reclaim*, F. *réclame* = Sp. Pg. It. *reclamo*, calling back (in falconry); from the verb.] The act of reclaiming, or the state of being reclaimed, in any sense; reclamation; recall; restoration; reformation.

Non of hem all that him hide myȝh
But cam with him a *reclayme* ffro costis aboute,
And ffell with her ffetheris fflat vppon the erthe.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 182.

I see you are e'en past hope
Of all *reclaim*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

reclaimable (rē-klā'ma-bl), *a.* [< *reclaim* + *-able*.] Capable of being reclaimed, reformed, or tamed.

He said that he was young, and so *reclaimable*: that this was his first fault. *Dr. Cockburn*, Rem. on Burnet, p. 41.

reclaimably (rē-klā'ma-bli), *adv.* So as to be capable of being reclaimed.

reclaimant† (rē-klā'mant), *n.* [< OF. *reclamant*, F. *réclamant* (= Pg. It. *reclamante*), ppr. of *réclamer*, reclaim: see *reclaim*.] One who reclaims, or opposes, contradicts, or remonstrates.

reclaimer (rē-klā'mėr), *n.* One who reclaims.

reclaiming (rē-klā'ming), *p. a.* [< ME. *recleymynge*; ppr. of *reclaim*, *v.*] 1. Serving or tending to reclaim; recalling to a regular course of life; reforming.—2. In *Scots law*, appealing from a judgment of the lord ordinary to the inner house of the Court of Session.—**Reclaiming days**, in *Scots law*, the days allowed within which to take an appeal.—**Reclaiming note**, in *Scots law*, the petition of appeal in a case of reclaiming.

reclaimless (rē-klām'les), *a.* [< *reclaim* + *-less*.] Incapable of being reclaimed; that cannot be reclaimed; not to be reclaimed; irreclaimable. [Rare.]

And look on Guise as a *reclaimless* Rebel.
Lee, Duke of Guise, ii. 1.

reclamation (rek-lą-mā'shǫn), *n.* [< OF. *reclamation*, F. *réclamation* = Sp. *reclamacion* = Pg. *reclamação* = It. *richiamazione*, a contradiction, gainsaying, < L. *reclamatio(n-)*, a cry of opposition or disapprobation, < *reclamare*, cry out against: see *reclaim*.] 1. A reclaiming of something as a possession; a claim or demand for return or restoration; a requirement of compensation for something wrongly taken or withheld; also, a claim to a discovery as having been previously made.

When Denmark delivered up to Great Britain three prizes, carried into a port of Norway by Paul Jones in the revolutionary war, we complained of it, and continued our *reclamations* through more than sixty years.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. iii., p. 448.

2. A calling or bringing back, as from aberration or wrong-doing; restoration; reformation.

Not for a partnership in their vice, but for their *reclamation* from evill.
Bp. Hall, Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched, iii. § 6.

3. The act of subduing to fitness for service or use; taming; amelioration: as, the *reclamation* of wild animals or waste land.

A thorough course of *reclamation* was then adopted with this land, which was chiefly bog and cold boulder clay. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 205.

4. A remonstrance; representation made in opposition; a cry of opposition or disapprobation.

I suspect you must allow there is some homely truth at the bottom of what called out my worthy secretary's admonitory *reclamation*. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Sept., 1832.

reclamation-plow (rek-lą-mā'shǫn-plou), *n.* A heavy plow used for breaking new land and clearing it of roots and stones. Some forms are drawn by a steam-plow engine, others by oxen or horses.

reclinant (rē-klī'nant), *a.* [< F. *réclinant*, ppr. of *récliner*: see *recline*.] In *her.*, bending or bowed.

reclinate (rek'li-nāt), *a.* [= F. *récliné* = Sp. Pg. *reclinado* = It. *reclinato*, < L. *reclinatus*, pp. of *reclinare*, bend back, recline: see *recline*.] Bending downward. (*a*) In *bot.*, said of stems or branches when erect or ascending at the base, then turning toward the ground; of leaves in the bud in which the blade is bent down upon the petiole or the apex of the blade upon its base; of a cotyledon doubled over in the seed. (*b*) In *entom.*, said of parts, processes, hairs, etc., which curve down toward a surface, as if to rest on it.

reclination (rek-li-nā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *réclinaison* = Sp. *reclinacion* = Pg. *reclinação*, < L. *reclinare*, pp. *reclinatus*, bend back: see *recline* and *reclinate*.] 1. The act of leaning or reclining; the state of reclining or being reclined.—2. In *dialing*, the angle which the plane of the dial makes with a vertical plane which it intersects in a horizontal line.—3. In *surg.*, one of the operations once used for the cure of cataract. It consists in applying a specially constructed needle in a certain manner to the anterior surface of the lens, and depressing it downward or backward into the vitreous humor.

reclinatory† (rē-klī'nā-tō-ri), *n.* [ME. *reclinatorye*; < ML. *reclinatorium*, a place for reclining, a pillow, < L. *reclinare*, recline: see *recline*.] Something to recline on; a rest.

Therinne sette his *reclynatorye*.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 8. (*Halliwell.*)

recline (rē-klīn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reclined*, ppr. *reclining*. [< OF. *recliner*, F. *récliner* = Sp. Pg. *reclinar* = It. *reclinare*, lean back, < L. *reclinare*, lean back, recline, < *re-*, back, + **clinare*, lean: see *cline* and *lean*¹, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To lean backward or downward upon something; rest in a recumbent posture.—2. To bend downward; lean; have a leaning posture. [Rare.]

Eastward, in long perspective glittering, shine
The wood-crowned cliffs that o'er the lake *recline*.
Wordsworth, Descriptive Sketches.

Reclining dial. See *dial.*—**Syn.** *Recline* is always as strong as *lean*, and generally stronger, indicating a more completely recumbent position, and approaching *lie*.

II. *trans.* To place at rest in a leaning or recumbent posture; lean or settle down upon something: as, to *recline* the head on a pillow, or upon one's arm.

The mother
Reclined her dying head upon his breast. *Dryden.*

In a shadowy saloon,
On silken cushions half *reclined*,
I watch thy grace. *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

recline (rē-klīn'), *a.* [< L. *reclinis*, *reclinus*, leaning back, bent back, reclining, < *reclinare*, lean back, recline: see *recline*, *v.*] Leaning; being in a reclining posture. [Rare.]

They sat *recline*
On the soft downy bank damask'd with flowers.
Milton, P. L., iv. 333.

recliner (rē-klī'nėr), *n.* One who or that which reclines; specifically, a reclining dial.

reclining-board (rē-klī'ning-bōrd), *n.* A board to which young persons are sometimes strapped, to prevent stooping and to give erectness to the figure. *Mrs. S. C. Hall.*

reclining-chair (rē-klī'ning-chār), *n.* A chair the back of which can be tilted as desired, to allow the occupant to assume a reclining position; an invalid-chair.

reclivate (rek'li-vāt), *a.* [< LL. *reclivis*, leaning backward, < L. *re-*, back, + *clivus*, sloping: see *clivous*.] In *entom.*, forming a double curve; curving outward and then inward: noting margins, parts of jointed organs, and processes.

reclothe (rē-klōŦн'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *clothe*.] To clothe again.

The varying year with blade and sheaf
Clothes and *reclothes* the happy plains.
Tennyson, Day Dream, The Sleeping Palace.

recludet (rē-klōd'), *v. t.* [= OF. *reclure*, *reclorre*, F. *reclure* = Pr. *reclaure*, *resclure* = Sp. Pg. *recluir*, shut up, seclude, = It. *richiudere*, unclose, open, < LL. *recludere*, shut up or off, close, < L. *recludere*, unclose, open, also in LL. shut up, < *re-*, back, + *claudere*, shut: see *close*[1], and cf. *conclude*, *exclude*, *include*, *preclude*, *seclude*, *occlude*.] To open; unclose.

Hem softe enclude,
And towarde nyght hir yates thou *recludе*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

recluse (rē-klōs'), *a.* and *n.* [1. < ME. *recluse*, n., < OF. *reclus*, F. *reclus*, fem. *recluse* = Pr. *reclus* = Sp. Pg. *recluso* = It. *richiuso*, < LL. *reclusus*, shut up (ML. *reclusus*, m., *reclusa*, f., a recluse), pp. of *recludere*, shut up, L. unclose, open, etc.: see *recludе*. 2. < ME. *recluse*, < OF. *recluse*, a convent, monastery, < LL. *reclusa*, fem. of *reclusus*, shut up: see above.] **I.** *a.* Shut up or apart from the world; retired from public notice; sequestered; solitary; existing or passed in a solitary state: as, a *recluse* monk or hermit; a *recluse* life.

Here, as *recluse* as the Turkish Spy at Paris, I am almost unknown to every body.
Goldsmith, To Rev. Thomas Contarine.

II. *n.* 1. A person who withdraws from the world to spend his days in seclusion and meditation; specifically, a member of a religious community who is voluntarily immured for life in a single cell. The life of a monastic recluse was a privilege accorded only to those of exceptional virtue, and only by express permission of the abbot, chapter, and bishop. In earlier monasticism, the recluse was immured in a cell, sometimes underground, and usually within the precincts of the monastery. He was to have no other apparel than that which he wore at the time of his incarceration. The doorway to the cell was walled up, and only a sufficient aperture was left for the conveyance of provisions, but so contrived as not to allow the recluse to see or be seen. Later monasticism greatly modified this rigor.

2†. A place of seclusion; a retired or quiet situation; a hermitage, convent, or the like.

It is certain that the church of Christ is the pillar of truth, or sacred *recluse* and peculiar asylum of Religion.
J. Wise, The Churches' Quarrel Espoused.

reclusе† (rē-klōz'), *v. t.* [< ME. *reclusen*; < *recluse*, *a.*] To shut up; seclude; withdraw from intercourse.

Religious out-ryders *reclused* in here cloistres.
Piers Plowman (C), v. 116.

I had a shrewd Disease hung lately upon me, proceeding, as the Physicians told me, from this long *reclused* Life.
Howell, Letters, ii. 29.

reclusely (rē-klōs'li), *adv.* In a recluse manner; in retirement or seclusion from society; as a recluse. *Lee*, Eccles. Gloss.

recluseness (rē-klōs'nes), *n.* The state of being recluse; retirement; seclusion from society.

A kind of calm *reclusеness* is like rest to the overlabour'd man. *Feltham*, On Eccles. ii. 11. (Resolves, p. 349.)

reclusion (rē-klō'zhon), *n.* [< F. *reclusion* = Sp. *reclusion* = Pg. *reclusão* = It. *reclusione*, < ML. *reclusio(n-)*, < LL. *recludere*, pp. *reclusus*, shut up: see *recludе* and *recluse*.] 1. A state of retirement from the world; seclusion. *Johnson.* —2. Specifically, the life or condition of a recluse or immured solitary.

reclusive (rē-klō'siv), *a.* [< *recluse* + *-ive*.] Affording retirement from society; recluse.

And if it sort not well, you may conceal her . . .
In some *reclusive* and religious life.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 244.

reclusory (rē-klō'sō-ri), *n.*; pl. *reclusories* (-riz). [= Sp. It. *reclusorio*, < ML. *reclusorium*, < LL. *recludere*, pp. *reclusus*, shut up, close: see *recluse*.] The abode or cell of a recluse.

recoct† (rē-kokt'), *v. t.* [< L. *recoctus*, pp. of *recoquere*, cook again, < *re-*, again, + *coquere*, cook: see *cook*[1], *v.*] To cook over again; hence, to vamp up or renew.

Old women and men, too, . . . seek, as it were, by Medea's charms, to *recoct* their corps, as she did Æson's, from feeble deformities to sprightly handsomeness.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 71.

recoction (rē-kok'shon), *n.* [< *recoct* + *-ion*.] A second coction or preparation. *Imp. Dict.*

recognisable, recognise, etc. See *recognizable*, etc.

recognition[1] (rek-og-nish'on), *n.* [< OF. *recognition*, F. *récognition* = It. *ricognizione*, *recognizione*, < L. *recognitio(n-)*, < *recognoscere*, pp. *recognitus*, recognize, know again: see *recognize*[1].] 1. The act of recognizing; a knowing again; consciousness that a given object is identical with an object previously cognized.

Every species of fancy hath three modes: *recognition* of a thing as present, memory of it as past, and foresight of it as to come. *N. Grew.*

Sense represents phenomena empirically in perception, imagination in association, apperception in the empirical consciousness of the identity of these reproductive representations with the phenomena by which they were given therefore in *recognition*.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 115.

A person's *recognition* of a colour is in part an act of inference. *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 67.

2. A formal avowal of knowledge and approval or sanction; acknowledgment: as, the *recognition* of one government by another as an independent sovereignty or as a belligerent.

The lives of such saints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, solemn *recognition* in the church of God.
Hooker.

This Byzantine synod assumed the rank and powers of the seventh general council; yet even this title was a *recognition* of the six preceding assemblies.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xlix.

On the 4th he was received in procession at Westminster, seized the crown and sceptre of the Confessor, and was proclaimed king by the name of Edward IV. . . . From the 4th of March the legal *recognition* of Edward's royal character begins, and the years of his reign date.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 355.

That a man's right to the produce of his brain is equally valid with his right to the produce of his hands is a fact which has yet obtained but a very imperfect *recognition*.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 155.

3. Cognizance; notice taken; acceptance.

The interesting fact about Apollonius is the extensive *recognition* which he obtained, and the ease with which his pretensions found acceptance in the existing condition of the popular mind. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 103.

4. In *Scots law*, the recovery of lands by the proprietor when they fall to him by the fault of the vassal; or, generally, any return of the feu to the superior, by whatever ground of eviction. = **Syn. 1.** See *recognize*[1].

recognition[2] (rē"kog-nish'on), *n.* A repeated cognition.

recognitive (rē-kog'ni-tiv), *a.* [< L. *recognitus*, pp. of *recognoscere*, recognize, + *-ive*. Cf. *cognitive*.] Recognizing; recognitory.

recognitor† (rē-kog'ni-tor), *n.* [< AF. *recognitor*, < ML. *recognitor*, < L. *recognitus*, pp. of *recognoscere*, recognize: see *recognize*[1].] In *law*, one of a jury impaneled on an assize: so called because they acknowledge a disseizin by their verdict. The recognitor was a witness rather than a juror in the modern sense.

The inquests by *Recognitors* which we hear of from the time of the Conqueror onwards—the sworn men by whose oaths Domesday was drawn up—come much more nearly [than compurgators] to our notion of Jurors, but still they are not the thing itself.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 303.

recognitory (rē-kog'ni-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *recognitus*, pp. of *recognoscere*, recognize, + *-ory*[1].] Pertaining to or connected with recognition.

A pun and its *recognitory* laugh must be co-instantaneous. *Lamb*, Distant Correspondents.

recognizability (rek-og-nī-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *recognizable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state of being recognizable; capacity for being recognized.

recognizable (rek'og-ni-za-bl or rē-kog'ni-za-bl), *a.* [< *recognize*[1] + *-able*. Cf. OF. *reconnoissable*, F. *reconnaissable*.] Capable of being recognized, known, or acknowledged. Also spelled *recognisable*.

recognizably (rek'og-nī-za-bli or rē-kog'ni-za-bli), *adv.* So as to be recognized.

recognizance (rē-kog'ni-zans or rē-kon'i-zans), *n.* [< ME. *recognisance*, *reconysseaunce*, < OF. *recognoissance*, *reconnoissance*, *reconoisance*, *recunuissance*, *reconisance*, etc., F. *reconnaissance* (> E. *reconnaissance*) = Pr. *reconaissensa*, *regonoysensa* = Pg. *reconhecença* = It. *riconoscenza*, < ML. *recognoscentia*, a recognizing, acknowledgment, an obligation binding one over to do some particular act, < L. *recognoscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *recognoscere*, recognize: see *recognize*[1]. Cf. *cognizance*.] 1. The act of recognizing; acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; recognition.

The great bell that heaves
With solemn sound—and thousand others more,
That distance of *recognizance* bereaves,
Make pleasing music and not wild uproar.
Keats, Sonnet, "How many Bards."

2. Mark or badge of recognition; token.

She did gratify his amorous works
With that *recognizance* and pledge of love
Which I first gave her [a handkerchief].
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 214.

3. In *law*: (*a*) An obligation of record entered into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized, conditioned to do some particular act, as to appear at court, to keep the peace, or pay a debt.

He was bounden in a *recognysaunce*
To paye twenty thousand sheeld anon.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 330.

This fellow might be in's time a great buyer of land, with his statutes, his *recognizances*, his fines, his double vouchers, his recoveries. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 113.

(*b*†) The verdict of a jury impaneled upon assize.—**To enter into recognizances.** See *enter*[1].

recognizant (rē-kog'ni-zant or rē-kon'i-zant), *a.* [< OF. *recognoissant*, ppr. of *recognoistre*, etc., recognize: see *recognize*[1].] Recognizing; perceiving.

The laird did his best to help him; but he seemed nowise *recognizant*.
George MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xv.

recognization (rē-kog-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< *recognize*[1] + *-ation*.] The act of recognizing.

recognize[1] (rek'og-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *recognized*, ppr. *recognizing*. [With accom. term. *-ize* (as if from *recognizance*), after OF. *recognoistre*, F. *reconnaître* (> E. *reconnoiter*) = Pr. *recognoscer*, *reconoscer* = Sp. *reconocer* = Pg. *reconhecer* = It. *riconoscere*, < L. *recognoscere*, know again, recall to mind, recognize, examine, certify, < *re-*, again, + *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*. Cf. *cognize*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To know (the object) again; recall or recover the knowledge of; perceive the identity of with something formerly known or in the mind.

Then first he *recognis'd* the æthereal guest;
Wonder and joy alternate fire his breast.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, i. 415.

To *recognize* an object is to identify it with some object previously seen. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 226.

2. To avow or admit a knowledge of, with approval or sanction; acknowledge or accept formally: as, to *recognize* one as ambassador; to *recognize* a government as an independent sovereignty or as a belligerent.

He brought several of them . . . to *recognize* their sense of their undue procedure used by them unto him.
Bp. Fell, Life of Hammond. (*Latham.*)

Only that State can live in which injury to the least member is *recognized* as damage to the whole.
Emerson, Address, Soldiers' Monument, Concord.

Holland, immediately after the surrender of Yorktown, had *recognised* the independence of America, which had as yet only been *recognised* by France.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

3. To indicate one's acquaintance with (a person) by a salute: as, to pass one without *recognizing* him.—4. To indicate appreciation of: as, to *recognize* merit.—5. To review; reëxamine; take cognizance of anew.

However their causes speed in your tribunals, Christ will *recognize* them at a greater. *South.*

6. To acknowledge; admit or confess as an obligation or duty.

It is more to the purpose to urge that those who have so powerful an engine [as the press] in their hands should *recognize* their responsibility in the use of it.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 87.

= **Syn. 2–4.** *Recognize*, *Acknowledge*. The essential difference between these words lies in the difference between letting in to one's own knowledge (*recognize*) and letting out to other people's knowledge (*acknowledge*). Hence the opposite of *recognize* is *disown* or some kindred word; that of *acknowledge* is *conceal* or *deny*. To *recognize* an obligation and to *acknowledge* an obligation differ precisely in this way. The preacher may be able to make a man *recognize*, even if he cannot make him *acknowledge*, his need of moral improvement. See *acknowledge*.

II. *intrans.* In *law*, to enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal: as, A. B. *recognized* in the sum of twenty dollars.

Also spelled *recognise*.

recognize[2] (rē-kog'nīz), *v. t.* To cognize again.

By the aid of Reasoning we are guided in our search, and by it *re-cognize* known relations under somewhat different attendant circumstances.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 172.

recognizee (rē-kog-ni-zē' or rē-kon-i-zē'), *n.* [< *recognize*[1] + *-ee*[1].] In *law*, the person to whom a recognizance is made.

The recognizance is an acknowledgment of a former debt upon record, the form whereof is "that A. B. doth acknowledge to owe to our lord the king, to the plaintiff, to C. D., or the like, the sum of ten pounds" . . . : in which case the king, the plaintiff, C. D., &c., is called the *recognizee*, "is cui cognoscitur"; as he that enters into the recognizance is called the cognizor, "is qui cognoscit."
Blackstone, Com., II. xx.

recognizer (rek'og-nī-zėr), *n.* [< *recognize*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *recognizor*.] One who recognizes.

recognizingly (rek'og-nī-zing-li), *adv.* With recognition; consciously; appreciatively.

I know not if among all his "friends" he [John Wilson] has left one who feels more *recognizingly* what he was . . . than I. *Carlyle*, in Froude, Life in London, xxii.

recognizor (rē-kog'ni-zor or rē-kon'i-zor), *n.* [< OF. **recognoissour*, F. *reconnaisseur;* as *recognize*[1] + *-or*[1].] In *law*, one who enters into a recognizance.

recognoscet†, *v. t.* [< L. *recognoscere*, recognize: see *recognize*[1].] Same as *recognize*[1]. *Boyle.*

The Examiner [Boyle] might have remembered . . . who it was that distinguished his style with "ignore" and "*recognosce*," and other words of that sort, which nobody has yet thought fit to follow him in.
Bentley (quoted in F. Hall's Mod. Eng., p. 118).

recoil[1] (rē-koil'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *recoyle, recule;* < ME. *recoilen, reculen*, < OF. *reculer*, F. *reculer*, draw back, go back, recoil, retire, defer, drive off (= Pr. Sp. *recular* = Pg. *recuar* = It. *reculare, rinculare*), < ML. *reculare*, go backward, < L. *re-*, back, + *culus* (> F. *cul*), the hinder parts, posteriors; cf. Ir. Gael. *cūl*, the back, hinder part, = W. *cil*, back, a retreat.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To draw back; go back; retreat; take a sudden backward motion after an advance.

Sodainely he blewe the retraite, and *reculed* almoste a myle backewarde. *Hall*, Hen. V., an. 6.

We were with vyolence and rage of the sayde tempest constreyned to *recoyle* and turne backwardes, and to seke some hauyn vpon the coste of Turkey.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 59.

Ye both forwearied be; therefore a whyle
I read you rest, and to your bowres *recoyle*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 17.

Looking on the lines
Of my boy's face, methoughts I did *recoil*
Twenty-three years, and saw myself unbreech'd.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 154.

Their manner is, when any will inuade them, to allure and drawe them on by flying and *reculing* (as if they were afraide). *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 489.

His men were compelled to *recoil* from the dense array of German pikes. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

2. To start or draw back, as from anything repulsive, distressing, alarming, or the like; shrink.

First Fear his hand, its skill to try,
Amid the chords bewildered laid,
And back *recoiled*, he knew not why,
E'en at the sound himself had made.
Collins, The Passions.

The heart
Recoils from its own choice.
Cowper, Task, i. 467.

3. To fall, rush, start, bound, or roll back, as in consequence of resistance which cannot be overcome by the force impressed; return after a certain strain or impetus: literally or figuratively.

These dread curses, like the sun 'gainst glass,
Or like an overcharged gun, *recoil*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 331.

Revenge, at first though sweet,
Bitter ere long, back on itself *recoils*.
Milton, P. L., ix. 172.

4†. To fall off; degenerate.

Be revenged;
Or she that bore you was no queen, and you
Recoil from your great stock.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 128.

II.† *trans.* To drive back.

Mariners and merchants with much toyle
Labour'd in vaine to have secur'd their prize, . . .
But neither toyle nor travell might her backe *recoyle*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 19.

recoil[1] (rē-koil'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *recule;* < OF. *recul*, recoil, backward movement, retreat, F. *recul*, recoil, rebound, = Pg. *recuo*, a recoil; from the verb.] 1†. A drawing back; retreat.

Where, having knowledge of Omore his *recule*, he pursued him. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Ireland. (*Nares.*)

2. A backward movement; a rebound: literally or figuratively.

On a sudden open fly
With impetuous *recoil* and jarring sound
The infernal doors. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 880.

The *recoil* from formalism is scepticism.
F. W. Robertson.

Who knows it not — this dead *recoil*
Of weary fibres stretched with toil?
O. W. Holmes, Midsummer.

3. Specifically, the rebound or resilience of a firearm or a piece of ordnance when discharged.

Like an unskilful gunner, he usually misses his aim, and is hurt by the *recoil* of his own piece.
Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 3.

Energy of recoil. See *energy.* — **Recoil-check.** See *check*[1].

recoil[2] (rē-koil'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *coil*[1].] To coil again.

He [the driller] then reverses the motion, uncoils it [the cable], and *recoils* it up the other way.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 116.

recoiler (rē-koi'lėr), *n.* One who recoils or falls back. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, p. 98.

recoil-escapement (rē-koil'es-kāp'ment), *n.* In *horol.*, an escapement in which after each beat the escape-wheel recoils, or moves backward slightly: opposed to a *dead-beat escapement*, in which the escape-wheel rests dead, or without motion in the interval between the beats.

recoilment (rē-koil'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *recuilment;* < OF. (and F.) *reculement*, < *reculer*, recoil: see *recoil*[1].] The act of recoiling.

The sharp pains of the stone were allay'd by that heaviness of sense which the *recuilment* of serous moisture into the habit of the body and insertions of the nerves occasion'd. *Hammond*, in Bp. Fell.

recoil-pallet (rē-koil'pal"et), *n.* One of the pallets which form an essential part of the mechanism of a recoil-escapement.

Recoil pallets — and dead ones too — should only just clear the teeth. *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks and Watches, p. 79.

recoil-wave (rē-koil'wāv), *n.* A dicrotic wave.

recoin (rē-koin'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *coin*[1].] To coin again: as, to *recoin* gold or silver. *Locke.*

recoinage (rē-koi'nāj), *n.* [< *recoin* + *-age.*] 1. The act of coining anew. — 2. That which is coined anew.

recoiner (rē-koi'nėr), *n.* One who recoins.

recollect[1] (rē-ko-lekt'), *v.* [< L. *recollectus*, pp. of *recolligere* (> It. *raccogliere, raccorre, ricogliere, ricorro* = Pg. *recolher* = Sp. *recolegir* = F. *recueillir*, also *récolliger*), gather up again, recollect, < *re-*, again, + *colligere*, pp. *collectus*, gather, collect: see *collect.* Cf. *recollect*[2] and *recueil.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To collect or gather again; collect what has been scattered: often written distinctively *re-collect:* as, to *re-collect* routed troops.

So oft shalt thou eternal favour gain,
Who *recollectedst* Ireland to them twain.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

The Lake of Zembre, . . . now dispersed into ample lakes, and againe *recollecting* his extravagant waters.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 73.

He [Gray] asks his friend Stonehewer, in 1760, "Did you never observe (while rocking winds are piping loud) that pause as the gust is *re-collecting* itself?"
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 163.

2†. To summon back, as scattered ideas; reduce to order; gather together.

"Young man" (quoth she), "thy spirites *recollect;*
Be not amazde mine vncouth shape to see."
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

Recollecting of all our scattered thoughts and exterior extravagances . . . is the best circumstance to dispose us to a heavenly visitation. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 29.

3. To recover (one's self); collect (one's self): used reflexively in the past participle.

Thor. You'll be temperate,
And hear me.
Ger. Speak, I am *re-collected.*
Shirley, Love in a Maze, ii. 3.

Now if Joseph would make one of his long speeches, I might *recollect* myself a little.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 8.

4†. To gather; collect.

Those fishers . . . from their watery empire *recollect*
All that may men approve or men detect.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1. 54.

II. *intrans.* To come together again; reunite.

Though diffus'd, and spread in infinite,
Shall *recollect*, and in one all unite.
Donne, To Lady Bedford.

recollect[2] (rek-o-lekt'), *v. t.* [In form and origin same as *recollect*[1], but in pronunciation and sense depending upon the noun *recollection.*] To recover or recall knowledge of; bring back to the mind or memory; remember.

Conscious of age, she *recollects* her youth.
Cowper, Truth, l. 153.

Perchance
We do but *recollect* the dreams that come
Just ere the waking. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

=**Syn.** To call up, call to mind. See *remember* and *memory.*

Recollect[3] (rek'o-lekt), *n.* Same as *Recollet.*

The *Recollects* were uninfected by Jansenism.
Rom. Cath. Dict., p. 709.

recollectedness (rek-o-lek'ted-nes), *n.* 1. The result of searching the memory, as putting a person into complete possession of what he remembers.

Recollectedness to every good purpose; unpremeditatedness to every bad purpose.
Bentham, Judicial Evidence, II. iv.

2. Self-possession; mastery of what is in one's mind.

I spoke with *recollectedness* and power.
Bp. Wilberforce, Diary, March 3, 1857.

recollection (rek-o-lek'shon), *n.* [< OF. *recollection*, F. *récollection* = Sp. *recoleccion*, recollection, = Pg. *recoleição*, retirement, < L. *recollectio*(*n-*), < *recolligere*, pp. *recollectus*, collect again: see *recollect*[1], *recollect*[2].] 1. The act of recollecting, or recalling to the memory; the act by which objects are voluntarily recalled to the memory or ideas are revived in the mind; the searching of the memory; reminiscence; remembrance.

If it [the idea] be sought after by the mind, and with pain and endeavour found, and brought again in view, it is *recollection*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xix. 1.

2. The power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period over which such power extends; remembrance: as, the events mentioned are not within my *recollection*.

When I think of my own native land,
In a moment I seem to be there;
But alas! *recollection* at hand
Soon hurries me back to despair.
Cowper, Alexander Selkirk.

How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond *recollection* presents them to view!
S. Woodworth, The Bucket.

3. That which is recollected; something recalled to mind.

One of his earliest *recollections*. *Macaulay.*

Thinks I, "Aha!
When I can talk, I'll tell Mamma."
— And that's my earliest *recollection*.
F. Locker, A Terrible Infant.

4. The operation or practice of collecting or concentrating the mind; concentration; collectedness.

From such an education Charles contracted habits of gravity and *recollection* which scarcely suited his time of life. *W. Robertson*, Charles V.

=**Syn. 1-3.** *Remembrance, Reminiscence*, etc. See *memory.*

recollective (rek-o-lek'tiv), *a.* [< *recollect*[2] + *-ive.*] Having the power of recollecting. *Foster.*

Recollet (rek'o-let), *n.* [Sometimes spelled *Recollect;* < OF. *recollet*, F. *récollet* = Sp. Pg. *recoleto* = It. *recolletto*, m. (F. *récollette* = Sp. Pg. *recoleta* = It. *recolletta*, f.), < L. *recollectus*, pp. of *recolligere*, recollect: see *recollect*[1].] A member of a congregation of a monastic order which follows an especially strict rule. The most noted Recollets belong to the Franciscan order, and form a branch of the Observantines. See *Franciscan.*

recolor, recolour (rē-kul'or), *v.* [< *re-* + *color, colour.*] **I.** *trans.* To color or dye again.

The monuments which were restored . . . may also in part have been *recoloured*. *Athenæum*, No. 3237, p. 643.

II. *intrans.* To reassume a color; flush again. [Rare.]

The swarthy blush *recolours* in his cheeks.
Byron, Lara, I. 13.

recomand†, *v.* A Middle English form of *recommend.*

recombine (rē-kom-bīn'), *v. t.* [= F. *récombiner* = Sp. *recombinar;* as *re-* + *combine.*] To combine again.

Which when to-day the priest shall *recombine*,
From the mysterious holy touch such charms
Will flow. *Carew*, On the Marriage of P. K. and C. C.

recomfort (rē-kum'fėrt), *v. t.* [< ME. *recomforten, reconforten, recounforten*, < OF. *reconforter, reconforter*, F. *réconforter* = It. *riconfortare*, strengthen anew; as *re-* + *comfort.*] 1†. To give new strength to.

The kynge Pynghores com with vijm Saisnes, that hem *recounforted* and moche sustened, for thei smyten in among the kynge Ventres meyne.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 245.

In strawberries . . . it is usual to help the ground with muck, and likewise to *recomfort* it sometimes with muck put to the roots. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 403.

2. To comfort again; console anew.

And hym with al hire wit to *reconforte*,
As sche best koude, she gan hym to disport.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1672.

Recomfort thyself, wench, in a better choice.
Middleton, Family of Love, ii. 4.

recomfortless† (rē-kum'fėrt-les), *a.* [< **recomfort*, *n.* (< F. *reconfort*, succor, consolation), + *-less*.] Without comfort.

There all that night remained Britomart,
Restlesse, *recomfortlesse*, with heart deepe grieved.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 24.

recomforture† (rē-kum'fėr-tūr), *n.* [< *recomfort* + *-ure*.] Renewal or restoration of comfort.

They shall breed
Selves of themselves, to your *recomforture* [orig. *recomfiture*]. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 425.

recommence (rē-kọ-mens'), *v.* [< F. *recommencer* = Pr. *recomensar* = It. *ricominciare*; as *re-* + *commence*.] I. *intrans.* To begin again to be; begin again.

He seemed desirous enough of *recommencing* courtier.
Johnson, Swift.

The transport of reconciliation was soon over; and the old struggle *recommenced*.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

II. *trans.* To cause again to begin to be; begin again.

I could be well content, allow'd the use
Of past experience, . . .
To *recommence* life's trial. *Cowper*, Four Ages.

recommencement (rē-kọ-mens'ment), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *recommencement* = It. *ricominciamento*; as *recommence* + *-ment*.] A commencement anew.

recommend (rek-ọ-mend'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *recommand*; < ME. *recommenden*, *recomanden*, *recomaunden*, < OF. *recommander*, *recumander*, F. *recommander* = Pr. *recommandar* = Cat. *recomanar* = Sp. *recomendar* = Pg. *recommendar* = It. *raccomandare*, < ML. *recommendare*, recommend, < L. *re-*, again, + *commendare*, commend: see *commend*.] 1. To commend to another's notice; put in a favorable light before another; commend or give favorable representations of; bring under one's notice as likely to be of service.

Custance, your child, hir *recomandeth* ofte
Un-to your grace.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 180.

And we praye the kynge of Fraunce that he wyll vs *recommaunde* to the myghty kyng of Englande.
R. Eden, tr. of Amerigo Vespucci (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxvi).

In my most hearty wise I *recommend* me to you.
Sir T. More (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 297).

He *recommends* a red striped silk to the pale complexion, white to the brown, and dark to the fair.
Addison, Spectator, No. 265.

2. To make acceptable; attract favor to.

Conversing with the meanest of the people, and choosing such for his Apostles, who brought nothing to *recommend* them but innocency and simplicity.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iii.

As shades more sweetly *recommend* the light,
So modest plainness sets off sprightly wit.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 301.

3. To commit or intrust, as in prayer.

Alle the bretherin and sistrin . . . han *reconoundid* in here mynde the stat of holi Chirche, and for pes and vnite in the lond. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

Paul chose Silas, and departed, being *recommended* by the brethren unto the grace of God. Acts xv. 40.

4. To advise, as to an action, practice, measure, remedy, or the like; advise (that something be done).

If there be a particular inn . . . where you are well acquainted, . . . *recommend* your master thither.
Swift, Advice to Servants, To the Groom.

He *recommended* that the whole disposition of the camp should be changed. *Irving*, Granada, p. 67.

I was . . . strongly *recommended* to sell out by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

5†. To give or commit in kindness.

Denied me mine own purse,
Which I had *recommended* to his use
Not half an hour before. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 94.

To recommend itself, to be agreeable; make itself acceptable.

This castle hath a pleasant seat; the air
Nimbly and sweetly *recommends itself*
Unto our gentle senses. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 6. 2.

recommendable (rek-ọ-men'da-bl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *recommandable* = Sp. *recomendable* = Pg. *recommendavel*; as *recommend* + *-able*.] Capable of being or suitable to be recommended; worthy or deserving of recommendation or praise. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, Pref.

recommendableness (rek-ọ-men'da-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being recommendable. *Dr. H. More*.

recommendably (rek-ọ-men'da-bli), *adv.* In a recommendable manner; so as to deserve recommendation.

recommendation (rek'ọ-men-dā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *recomendacyon*, < OF. (and F.) *recommandation* = Pr. *recomandatio* = Sp. *recomendacion* = Pg. *recommendação* = It. *raccommandazione*, < ML. *recommendatio(n-)*, < *recommendare*, recommend: see *recommend*.] 1. The act of recommending or of commending; the act of representing in a favorable manner for the purpose of procuring the notice, confidence, or civilities of another.

My wife . . . referred her to all the neighbors for a character; but this our peeress declined as unnecessary, alleging that her cousin Thornhill's *recommendation* would be sufficient. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xi.

2. That which procures a kind or favorable reception; any thing, quality, or attribute, which produces or tends to produce a favorable acceptance, reception, or adoption.

Poplicola's doors were opened on the outside, to save the people even the common civility of asking entrance; where misfortune was a powerful *recommendation*.
Dryden.

3†. Favor; repute.

Whome I founde a lorde of hyghe *recomendacyon*, noble, lyberall, and curtesse.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xxvii.

It [the burying of the dead] hath always been had in an extraordinary *recommendation* amongst the ancients.
North, tr. of Plutarch, ii.

4. A letter of recommendation. [Colloq.]—**Letter of recommendation**, a letter given by one person to another, and addressed to a third or "to whom it may concern," in which the bearer is represented as worthy of consideration and confidence.

recommendative† (rek-ọ-men'da-tiv), *n.* [= OF. *recommandatif* = It. *raccomandativo*; as *recommend* + *-ative*.] That which recommends; a recommendation. *Imp. Dict.*

recommendatory (rek-ọ-men'dā-tọ-ri), *a.* [= Sp. *recomendatorio* = It. *raccomandatorio*; < *recommend* + *-at-ory*. Cf. *commendatory*.] Serving to recommend; recommending.

If you . . . send us withal a Copy of your *Recommendatory* Letters, we shall then take care that you may with all speed repair to us upon the Public Faith.
Milton, Letters of State (Works, VIII. 271).

recommender (rek-ọ-men'dėr), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *recommandeur* = P'g. *recommendador* = It. *raccomandatore*; from the verb.] One who or that which recommends.

This letter is in your behalf, fair maid;
There 's no denying such a *recommender*.
Digby, Elvira, i. 1.

recommit (rē-kọ-mit'), *v. t.* [= It. *ricommettere*; as *re-* + *commit*. Cf. ML. *recommittere*, commend.] 1. To commit again: as, to *recommit* persons to prison.

When they had bailed the twelve bishops who were in the Tower, the House of Commons expostulated with them, and caused them to be *recommitted*. *Clarendon*.

2. To refer again as to a committee.

I shall propose to you to suppress the Board of Trade and Plantations, and to *recommit* all its business to the council. *Burke*, Economical Reform.

If a report is *recommitted* before it has been agreed to by the assembly, what has heretofore passed in the committee is of no validity.
Cushing, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 291.

recommitment (rē-kọ-mit'ment), *n.* [< *recommit* + *-ment*.] 1. A second or renewed commitment.—2. A renewed reference to a committee.

recommittal (rē-kọ-mit'al), *n.* [< *recommit* + *-al*.] Same as *recommitment*.

recompact (rē-kọm-pakt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *compact*[1], *v.*] To compact or join anew.

Repair
And *recompact* my scatter'd body.
Donne, A Valediction of my Name.

recompence†, *v.* and *n.* An old spelling of *recompense*.

recompensation (rē-kom-pen-sā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *recompensacion*, *recompensacioun*, < OF. *recompensation* = Sp. *recompensacion* = Pg. *recompensação* = It. *ricompensazione*, < ML. *recompensatio(n-)*, a rewarding, < *recompensare*, reward: see *recompense*.] 1†. A recompense.

They ne owhte nat ryht for the *recompensacyon* for to geten hem bounte and prowesse.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 4.

And that done, he shuld geue vnto the duke, in *recompensacion* of his costys, so many wedgys of golde as shulde charge or lade viii. charettis.
Fabyan, Chron., II., an. 1391.

2. In *Scots law*, a case in which the plaintiff pursues for a debt, and the defendant pleads compensation, to which the pursuer replies by pleading compensation also.

recompense (rek'ọm-pens), *v.*; pret. and pp *recompensed*, ppr. *recompensing*. [Formerly also *recompence*; < ME. *recompensen*, < OF. *recompenser*, F. *récompenser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *recompensar* = It. *ricompensare*, < ML. *recompensare*, reward, remunerate, < L. *re-*, again, + *compensare*, compensate: see *compensate*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make a return to; give or render an equivalent to, as for services or loss; compensate: with a person as object.

For they cannot *recompence* the, butt thou shalt be *recompensed* at the resurreccion of the iuste men.
Tyndale, Luke xiv. 14.

Yet fortune cannot *recompense* me better
Than to die well and not my master's debtor.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3. 75.

2. To return an equivalent for; pay for; reward; requite.

I will *recompense* their iniquity. Jer. xvi. 18.

He means to *recompense* the pains you take
By cutting off your heads. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 4. 15.

He shall *recompense* them their wickedness, and destroy them in their own malice.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, xciv. 23.

3. To pay or give as an equivalent; pay back.

Recompense to no man evil for evil. Rom. xii. 17.

4. To make amends for by some equivalent; make compensation for; pay some forfeit for.

If the man have no kinsman to *recompense* the trespass unto. Num. v. 8.

So shall his father's wrongs be *recompensed*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 161.

The sun, whose presence they are long deprived of in the winter (which is *recompensed* in their nightlesse Summer), is worshipped amongst them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 434.

Where thou mightst hope to change
Torment with ease, and soonest *recompense*
Dole with delight. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 393.

He is a very licentious translator, and does not *recompense* his neglect of the author by beauties of his own.
Johnson, Stepney.

5. To serve as an equivalent or recompense for.

The tenderness of an uncle *recompensed* the neglect of a father. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Remunerate*, *Reimburse*, etc. (see *indemnify*), repay.

II.† *intrans.* To make amends or return. *Chaucer*.

recompense (rek'ọm-pens), *n.* [Formerly also *recompence*; < OF. *recompense*, F. *récompense* = Sp. Pg. *recompensa* = It. *ricompensa*, f., *ricompenso*, m., < ML. *recompensa*, recompense; from the verb.] An equivalent returned for anything given, done, or suffered; compensation; reward; amends; requital.

To me belongeth vengeance and *recompence*.
Deut. xxxii. 35.

Is this a child's love? or a *recompense*
Fit for a father's care?
Beau. and Fl., Captain, i. 3.

Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere;
Heaven did a *recompense* as largely send.
Gray, Elegy.

recompensement† (rek'ọm-pens-ment), *n.* [< OF. *recompensement* = It. *ricompensamento*; as *recompense* + *-ment*.] Recompense; requital.

Edfryde had great summes of money in *recompencement* of his brother's deth. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. cxxxv.

recompenser (rek'ọm-pen-sėr), *n.* [< OF. *recompenseur*, F. *récompenseur* = Pg. *recompensador*, < ML. *recompensator*, < *recompensare*, recompense: see *recompense*.] One who or that which recompenses.

recompensive (rek'ọm-pen-siv), *a.* [< *recompense* + *-ive*.] Having the character of a recompense; compensative.

Reduce those seeming inequalities and respective distributions in this world to an equality and *recompensive* justice in the next. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. § 47.

recompile (rē-kọm-pīl'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *compile*.] To compile anew. *Bacon*.

recompilement (rē-kọm-pīl'ment), *n.* [< *recompile* + *-ment*.] A new compilation or digest.

Although I had a purpose to make a particular digest or *recompilement* of the laws, I laid it aside.
Bacon, A Compiling an Amendment of the Laws.

recomplete (rē-kọm-plēt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *complete*.] To complete anew; make complete again, as after an injury.

The ability of an organism to *recomplete* itself when one of its parts has been cut off is of the same order as the ability of an injured crystal to *recomplete* itself.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 64.

recompletion (rē-kọm-plē'shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *completion*.] Completion again, as after an injury which has caused incompleteness.

In this way, by successive destruction and *re-completion*.
J. D. Dana, Text-book of Geology (2d ed.), p. 32.

recompose (rē-kom-pōz'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *recomposer*; as *re-* + *compose*. Cf. Sp. *recomponer* = Pg. *recompôr* = It. *ricomporre*, recompose.] 1. To quiet anew; compose or tranquilize that which is ruffled or disturbed: as, to *recompose* the mind.

By music he was *recomposed* and tamed.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 3.

2. To compose anew; form or adjust again.

We were able to produce a lovely purple, which we can destroy or *recompose* at pleasure. *Boyle*, Works, I. 738.

recomposer (rē-kom-pō'zėr), *n.* One who or that which recomposes.

No animal figure can offer to move or wagge amisse but it meets with a proper corrector and *re-composer* of its motions. *Dr. H. More*, Moral Cabbala, i.

recomposition (rē-kom-pō-zish'on), *n.* [< F. *recomposition* = Sp. *recomposicion* = Pg. *recomposição*; as *re-* + *composition*.] The act of recomposing; composition renewed.

I have taken great pains with the *recomposition* of this scene. *Lamb*, To Coleridge. (*Latham.*)

recompt†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *recount*[1].

reconcentrado (re-kon-sen-trä'dō), *n.*; pl. *reconcentrados* (-dōz). [Sp. < *reconcentrar*, concenter.] In the Cuban rebellion of 1895–98, one of the Cubans who were forced by the Spanish military authorities to abandon their homes in the country and concentrate in the towns.

reconcilable (rek'on-sī-la-bl), *a.* [Also *reconcileable*; < *reconcile* + *-able*. Cf. F. *réconciliable* = Sp. *reconciliable* = Pg. *reconciliavel* = It. *riconciliabile*, < L. as if **reconciliabilis*, < *reconciliare*, reconcile: see *reconcile*.] Capable of being reconciled. Specifically — (*a*) Capable of being brought again to friendly feelings; capable of renewed friendship. (*b*) Capable of being made to agree or be consistent; able to be harmonized or made congruous.

Acts not *reconcileable* to the rules of discretion, decency, and right reason. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. ii.

=**Syn.** (*a*) Appeasable, placable. (*b*) Consistent (with).

reconcilableness (rek'on-sī-la-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being reconcilable. (*a*) Possibility of being restored to friendship and harmony. (*b*) Consistency; harmony. Also spelled *reconcilableness*.

Discerning how the several parts of Scripture are fitted to several times, persons, and occurrences, we shall discover not only a *reconcilableness*, but a friendship and perfect harmony, betwixt texts that here seem most at variance. *Boyle*.

reconcilably (rek'on-sī-la-bli), *adv.* In a reconcilable manner. Also *reconcileably*. *Imp. Dict.*

reconcile (rek'on-sīl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reconciled*, ppr. *reconciling*. [< ME. *reconcilen*, *reconsylen*, *recounselen*, < OF. *reconcilier*, *reconseiller*, F. *réconcilier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *reconciliar* = It. *riconciliare*, < L. *reconciliare*, bring together again, reunite, reconcile, < *re-*, again, + *conciliare*, bring together, conciliate: see *conciliate*.] I. *trans.* 1. To conciliate anew; restore to union and friendship after estrangement or variance; bring again to friendly or favorable feelings.

First be *reconciled* to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift. Mat. v. 24.

We pray you, in Christ's stead, be ye *reconciled* to God. 2 Cor. v. 20.

To be friends for her sake, to be *reconciled*.
Tennyson, Maud, xix.

2. To adjust; pacify; settle: as, to *reconcile* differences or quarrels.

You never shall, so help you truth and God!
Embrace each other's love in banishment; . . .
Nor never write, regreet, nor *reconcile*
This louring tempest of your home-bred hate.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 136.

3. To bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submission: with *to*.

The treasurer's talent in removing prejudice, and *reconciling* himself *to* wavering affections. *Clarendon*.

I found his voice distinct till I came near Front street. . . . This *reconciled* me *to* the newspaper accounts of his having preached to twenty-five thousand people in the fields. *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 109.

Men *reconcile* themselves very fast *to* a bold and good measure when once it is taken, though they condemned it in advance. *Emerson*, Amer. Civilization.

4. To make consistent or congruous: bring to agreement or suitableness: often followed by *with* or *to*.

Such welcome and unwelcome things at once
'Tis hard to *reconcile*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 139.

If it be possible to *reconcile* contradictions, he will praise him by displeasing him, and serve him by disserving him. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxv.

5. To rid of apparent discrepancies; harmonize: as, to *reconcile* the accounts of a fact given by two historians: often with *with* or *to*.

However, it breeds much difficulty to *reconcile* the ancient Historie of the Babylonian and Assyrian great and long continued Empire *with* the kingdomes and Kings in that Chapter by Moses mentioned.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 71.

6. *Eccles.*, to restore to sacred uses after desecration, or to unity with the church, by a prescribed ceremonial: as, to *reconcile* a church or a cemetery which has been profaned, as by murder; to *reconcile* a penitent (that is, to restore to communion one who has lapsed, as into heresy or schism).

Oure righte Heritage before seyd [Palestine] scholde be *reconsyled* and put in the Hondes of the righte Heires of Jesu Crist. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 4.

The chirche is entredited til it be *reconciled* by the byssshop. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Innocent III. ordered that the remains of the excommunicated person . . . should . . . be exhumed; if not, that the cemetery should be *reconciled* by the aspersion of holy water solemnly blessed. *Rom. Cath. Dict.*, p. 134.

7†. To recover; regain.

Othir kynges of the kith, that comyn fro Troy,
That were put fro there prouyns, Repairet agayne,
Recounseled to there cuntre, comyns & other.
And were welcom, I-wis, to wyuis & all.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12931.

8. In *ship-building*, to join (a piece of work) fair with another. The term refers particularly to the reversion of curves. = **Syn.** 1. *Reconcile*, *Conciliate*, pacify, appease. *Reconcile* may apply to one or both parties to a quarrel; *conciliate* to only one. With either word, if only one side is meant, the person or persons seem to be rather in a position of superiority. — 2. To compose, heal.

II.† *intrans.* To become reconciled.

Your thoughts, though much startled at first, *reconcile* to it. *Abp. Sancroft*, Sermons, p. 104. (*Latham.*)

reconcilement (rek'on-sīl-ment), *n.* [< OF. *reconciliement*, F. *réconciliement* = Pr. *reconciliament* = It. *riconciliamento*; as *reconcile* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of reconciling, in any sense; reconciliation; renewal of interrupted friendship.

Reconcilement is better managed by an amnesty, and passing over that which is past, than by apologies and excusations. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 316.

2. Adjustment.

By *reconcilement* exquisite and rare,
The form, port, motions, of this Cottage-girl
Were such as might have quickened and inspired
A Titian's hand. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

reconciler (rek'on-sī-lėr), *n.* One who reconciles; especially, one who brings parties at variance into renewed friendship.

reconciliation (rek-on-sil-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *reconciliation*, F. *réconciliation* = Pr. *reconciliatio* = Sp. *reconciliacion* = Pg. *reconciliação* = It. *riconciliazione*, < L. *reconciliatio*(*n*-), a restoration, renewal, reconciliation, < *reconciliare*, reconcile: see *reconcile*.] 1. The act of reconciling parties at variance; renewal of friendship after disagreement or enmity.

A man that languishes in your displeasure,
. . . your lieutenant, Cassio. Good my lord,
If I have any grace or power to move you,
His present *reconciliation* take.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 47.

I have found out a Pique she has taken at him, and have fram'd a letter that makes her sue for *Reconciliation* first. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, iii. 11.

2. The act of harmonizing or making consistent; an agreement of things seemingly opposite, different, or inconsistent.

These distinctions of the fear of God give us a clear and easy *reconciliation* of those seeming inconsistencies of Scripture with respect to this affection. *D. Rogers*.

3. *Eccles.*: (*a*) Removal of the separation made between God and man by sin; expiation; propitiation; atonement. 2 Chron. xxix. 24. (*b*) Restoration to sacred uses after desecration, or to communion with the church. See *reconcile*, 6.

The local interdict is quite peculiar to the Church of Rome. It is removed by what is termed *reconciliation*.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 188.

=**Syn.** 1. *Atonement*, *Expiation*, etc. (see *propitiation*); reconcilement, appeasement, pacification, reunion.

reconciliatory (rek-on-sil'i-a-tō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *reconciliatoire*, F. *réconciliatoire* = Sp. *reconciliatorio*, < L. *reconciliare*, pp. *reconciliatus*, reconcile: see *reconcile*.] Able or tending to reconcile.

Those *reconciliatory* papers fell under the eyes of some grave divines on both parts.
Bp. Hall, Specialties of the Life of Bp. Bull.

recondensation (rē-kon-den-sā'shon), *n.* [< *recondense* + *-ation*.] The act of recondensing.

recondense (rē-kon-dens'), *v. t.* [= OF. *recondenser* = It. *ricondensare*; as *re-* + *condense*.] To condense again.

recondite (rē-kon'dit or rek'on-dīt), *a.* [< ME. **recondit*, *recondet*, < OF. *recondit* = Sp. *recóndito* = Pg. It. *recondito*, hidden, secret, etc., < L. *re-conditus*, put away, hidden, secret, pp. of *recondere*, put back again, put away, hide, < *re-*, back, + *condere*, put together: see *condiment*, *condite*[1].] 1. Hidden from mental view; secret; abstruse: as, *recondite* causes of things.

When the most inward and *recondite* spirits of all things shall be dislodged from their old close residences.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv. (*Latham.*)

Occasionally, . . . when a question of theological or political interest touches upon the more *recondite* stores of history, we have an industrious examination of ancient sources. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 55.

2. Profound; dealing with things abstruse.

Men of more *recondite* studies and deep learning.
Felton, On Reading the Classics. (*Latham.*)

It is this mine of *recondite* quotations in their original languages, most accurately translated, which has imparted such an enduring value to this treasure of the ancient theology, philosophy, and literature.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 400.

The most trivial passages he regards as oracles of the highest authority, and of the most *recondite* meaning.
Macaulay, Dryden.

3. In *bot.*, concealed; not easily seen. — 4. In *entom.*, said of organs which are concealed in repose: opposed to *exserted*. Specifically applied to the aculeus or sting of a hymenopterous insect when it is habitually withdrawn into the body. = **Syn.** 1. Occult, mystical, mysterious, deep.

reconditeness (rē-kon'dit-nes or rek'on-dit-nes), *n.* The character or state of being recondite; profound or hidden meaning.

reconditory (rē-kon'di-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *reconditories* (-riz). [= Pg. It. *reconditorio*, a hiding-place, < ML. *reconditorium*, a repository for archives, < L. *recondere*, pp. *reconditus*, put or hide away: see *recondite*.] A repository; a storehouse or magazine. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

reconduct (rē-kon-dukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *reconductus*, pp. of *reconducere*, bring back, hire anew (> It. *ricondurre*, prorogue, continue, = Sp. *reconducir*, renew a lease, = Pg. *reconduzir* = F. *reconduire*, reconduct), < *re-*, back, + *conducere*, lead: see *conduct*.] To conduct back or again.

Amidst this new creation want'st a guide
To *reconduct* thy steps?
Dryden, State of Innocence, ii. 1.

reconduction (rē-kon-duk'shon), *n.* [= F. *réconduction* = Sp. *reconduccion*, renewal of a lease, = Pg. *reconducção*, prorogation, continuance, < NL. **reconductio*(*n*-), < L. *reconducere*, pp. *reconductus*, hire anew: see *reconduct*.] In *law*, a renewal of a lease.

reconfirm (rē-kon-fėrm'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *reconfirmer*, < ML. *reconfirmare*, confirm anew, < L. *re-*, again, + *confirmare*, confirm: see *confirm*.] To confirm anew. *Clarendon*, Life, III. 835.

reconjoin (rē-kon-join'), *v. t.* [= It. *ricongiugnere*, < ML. *reconjungere*, join again, < L. *re-*, again, + *conjungere*, conjoin: see *conjoin*.] To conjoin or join anew. *Boyle*, Works, I. 739.

reconnaissance (rē-kon'ā-sans), *n.* [Also *reconnoissance*; < F. *reconnaissance*, formerly *reconnoissance*, recognition, reconnaissance: see *recognizance*.] The act or operation of reconnoitering; preliminary examination or survey. Specifically — (*a*) An examination of a territory or of an enemy's position, for the purpose of directing military operations. (*b*) An examination or survey of a region in reference to its general geological character. (*c*) An examination of a region as to its general natural features, preparatory to a more particular survey for the purposes of triangulation, or of determining the location of a public work, as a road, a railway, or a canal. — **Reconnaissance in force** (*milit.*), a demonstration or attack by a considerable body of men for the purpose of discovering the position or strength of an enemy.

reconnoissance (rek-o-noi'sins), *n.* Same as *reconnaissance*.

reconnoiter, reconnoitre (rek-o-noi'tėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reconnoitered*, *reconnoitred*, ppr. *reconnoitering*, *reconnoitring*. [< OF. *recognoistre*, *reconoistre*, F. *reconnaître*, recognize, take a precise view of: see *recognize*[1].] I. *trans.* 1†. To know again; recognize.

So incompetent has the generality of historians been for the province they have undertaken, that it is almost a question whether, if the dead of past ages could revive, they would be able to *reconnoitre* the events of their own times as transmitted to us by ignorance and misrepresentation. *Walpole*, Historic Doubts, Pref.

He would hardly have *reconnoitred* Wildgoose, however, in his short hair and his present uncouth appearance.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, iv. 1. (*Davies.*)

2. To examine with the eye; make a preliminary survey of; specifically, to examine or survey, as a tract or region, for military, engineering, or geological purposes. See *reconnaissance*.

These gardens also seem to be those where Titus was in such great danger when he came to *reconnoitre* the city.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 19.

An aged, sour-visaged domestic *reconnoitered* them through a small square hole in the door.
Scott, Kenilworth, iii.

II. *intrans.* To make a survey or inspection preliminary to taking some action; examine a position, person, opinion, etc., as a precaution.

He . . . thrust out his head, and, after *reconnoitering* for a couple of minutes, drew it in again.
Barham, in Mem. prefixed to Ingoldsby Legends, I. 51.

She saw a tardigrade slowly walking round a bladder [of *Utricularia clandestina*], as if *reconnoitring*.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 408.

reconnoiter, reconnoitre (rek-ọ-noi'tėr), *n.* [< *reconnoiter, reconnoitre, v.*] A preliminary survey; a reconnaissance.

Satisfied with his *reconnoitre*, Losely quitted the skeleton pile. *Bulwer*, What Will He Do with It? x. 1.

reconquer (rē-kong'kėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *reconquerir, reconquerre*, F. *reconquérir* (cf. Sp. Pg. *reconquistar* = It. *riconquistare*); as *re-* + *conquer*.] 1. To conquer again; recover by conquest.

Belisarius has *reconquered* Africa from the Vandals.
Brougham.

2. To recover; regain.

Nor has Protestantism in the course of two hundred years been able to *reconquer* any portion of what she then lost. *Macaulay*, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

reconquest (rē-kong'kwest), *n.* [< OF. *reconqueste*, F. *reconquête* = Sp. Pg. *reconquista* = It. *riconquista*; as *re-* + *conquest*.] A second or repeated conquest. *Hall*.

reconsecrate (rē-kon'sę-krāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *consecrate*.] To consecrate anew.

If a church should be consumed by fire, it shall, in such a case, be *reconsecrated*. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

reconsecration (rē-kon-sę-krā'shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *consecration*.] A renewed consecration.

reconsider (rē-kọn-sid'ėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *reconsiderer*, F. *reconsidérer* = It. *riconsiderare*; as *re-* + *consider*.] 1. To consider again; turn over in the mind again; review.

Reconsider from time to time, and retain the friendly advice which I send you. *Chesterfield*.

He had set himself . . . to *reconsider* his worn suits of clothes, to leave off meat for breakfast, to do without periodicals. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxiv.

2. In *parliamentary language*, to take into consideration a second time, generally with the view of rescinding or of amending: as, to *reconsider* a motion in a legislative body; to *reconsider* a vote.

It is believed the motion to *reconsider*, as in use in this country [the United States], is of American origin.
Cushing, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 257

reconsideration (rē-kọn-sid-ę-rā'shọn), *n.* [< *reconsider* + *-ation*.] The act of reconsidering. (*a*) A renewed consideration or review in the mind.

Unless on *reconsideration* it should appear that some of the stronger inductions have been expressed with greater universality than their evidence warrants, the weaker one must give way. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. iv. § 3.

(*b*) A second consideration; specifically, in *deliberative assemblies*, the taking up for renewed consideration that which has been passed or acted upon previously, as a motion, vote, etc. Usually a motion to reconsider can be made only by a person who voted with the majority.

The inconvenience of this rule [that a decision by vote cannot be again brought into question] . . . has led to the introduction into the parliamentary practice of this country [the United States] of the motion for *reconsideration*. *Cushing*, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 254.

reconsolate† (rē-kon'sọ-lāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *consolate*. Cf. OF. (and F.) *reconsoler* = It. *riconsolare*.] To console or comfort again.

That only God who can *reconsolate* us both.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 439.

reconsolidate (rē-kọn-sol'i-dāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *consolidate*. Cf. F. *reconsolider*, reconsolidate.] To consolidate anew.

reconsolidation (rē-kọn-sol-i-dā'shọn), *n.* [< *reconsolidate* + *-ion*.] The act of reconsolidating, or the state of being reconsolidated; a second or renewed consolidation.

reconstituent (rē-kọn-stit'ū-ent), *a.* Reconstituting; forming anew; giving a new character or constitution to. *Nature*, XL. 636. [Rare.]

reconstitute (rē-kon'sti-tūt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *constitute*.] To constitute anew; furnish again with a constitution, whether the original or a different one.

reconstitution (rē-kon-sti-tū'shọn), *n.* [= F. *reconstitution*; as *reconstitute* + *-ion*.] The act or process of forming anew, or of bringing together again the parts or constituents of anything that has been broken up or destroyed.

No thorough *reconstitution* of the council was, however, made during the reign. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 367.

reconstruct (rē-kọn-strukt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *construct*. Cf. OF. (and F.) *reconstruire* = Pg. *reconstruir*, reconstruct.] To construct again; rebuild.

The aim of the hour was to *reconstruct* the South; but first the North had to be *reconstructed*.
Emerson, Address, Soldiers' Monument, Concord.

Out of an enormous amount of material, Carlyle *reconstructs* for us Frederick William I. of Prussia, a living, moving, tantalising reality.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 92.

reconstruction (rē-kọn-struk'shọn), *n.* [= F. *reconstruction* = Sp. *reconstruccion* = Pg. *reconstrucção*; as *reconstruct* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of constructing again.

Goethe . . . has left an interesting memorial of Euripidean study in his attempted *reconstruction* of the lost Phaethon. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 679.

2. Specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, the process by which, after the civil war, the States which had seceded were restored to the rights and privileges inherent in the Union. The period of reconstruction extended from 1865 to about 1870. —3. That which is reconstructed. [Rare.]

A fleet of above thirty vessels, all carrying cannon, was in about three months little less than created, though a few of the largest were *reconstructions*, having been first framed and sent over from Great Britain.
Belsham, Hist. Great Britain, an. 1777.

Reconstruction Acts, two acts of Congress, of which the first, entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," was passed over the President's veto on March 2d, 1867; and the second, a supplementary act, was passed later in the same month. These acts embodied the congressional plan of reconstruction, providing that every State should remain under military government until certain acts should be performed. The principal conditions were that each State should hold a convention and frame a constitution; that this constitution must be ratified by popular vote and approved by Congress; that the new State legislature must ratify the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution; and that when the requisite number of States had ratified this amendment, any State which had fulfilled all requirements should be readmitted to the Union, and entitled to congressional representation. By 1870 all the seceding States were readmitted, but they were not all represented in Congress until 1871.

reconstructionary (rē-kon-struk'shọn-ą-ri), *a.* [< *reconstruction* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to reconstruction, especially to reconstruction in the southern United States: as, "*reconstructionary* influence," *Congregationalist*, June 17, 1886. [Rare.]

reconstructionist (rē-kọn-struk'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *reconstruction* + *-ist*.] An adherent of reconstruction; specifically, in *U. S. politics*, an adherent of the policy of reconstruction in the South.

The Republican *reconstructionists* . . . barred the way.
J. C. Harris, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 703.

reconstructive (rē-kọn-struk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *reconstruct* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to reconstruct; having the power of reconstructing.

II. *n.* In *med.*, that which is adapted or serviceable for reconstructing.

Oysters, on the other hand, are extremely useful as nerve *reconstructives*. *Science*, XV. 219.

reconstructor (rē-kọn-struk'tọr), *n.* [< *reconstruct* + *-or*.] One who reconstructs.

reconstruct (rē-kọn-struk'tū), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *construct*.] To construct again.

reconstruction (rē-kọn-struk'shọn), *n.* [< *reconstruct* + *-ion*.] Reconstruction.

reconstructive (rē-kọn-struk'tiv), *a.* [< *reconstruct* + *-ive*.] Reconstructive.

reconstructor (rē-kọn-struk'tọr), *n.* [< *reconstruct* + *-or*.] A reconstructor.

reconstruct (rē-kọn-strukt'

events; to *enlist* soldiers, marines. To *record* a mortgage or deed; to *register* a marriage.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To reflect; meditate; ponder.

Praying all the way, and *recording* upon the words which he before had read. *Fuller.*

2. To sing or repeat a tune: now only of birds.

She had no sooner ended with the joining her sweet lips together but that he *recorded* to her music like rural poesy; and with the conclusion of his song he embraced her.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Sweet robin, linnet, thrush,
Record from every bush.
B. Jonson, The Penates.

The young males [birds] continue practising, or, as the bird-catchers say, *recording*, for ten or eleven months.
Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 53.

record (rek'ord, formerly also rē-kôrd'), *n.* [< ME. *record, recorde*, < OF. *record, recort*, witness, record, mention, = Pr. *record* = Cat. *record* = Sp. *recuerdo*, remembrance, = It. *ricordo*, remembrance, warning, instruction, < ML. *recordum*, witness, record, judgment; from the verb: see *record, v.*] 1. Attestation of a fact or event; testimony; witness.

Purely hir symple *records*
Was founde as trewe as any bonde.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 934.

Though I bear *record* of myself, yet my *record* is true.
John viii. 14.

Heaven be the *record* to my speech!
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 30.

The *record* of a nameless woe
In the dim eye's imploring stare.
Whittier, The Human Sacrifice.

2†. Memory; remembrance.

Vio. My father . . . died that day when Viola from her birth
Had number'd thirteen years.
Seb. O, that *record* is lively in my soul!
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 253.

3. That which preserves remembrance or memory; a memorial.

Nor Mars his sword nor war's quick fire shall burn
The living *record* of your memory. *Shak.*, Sonnets, lv.

4. Something set down in writing or delineated for the purpose of preserving memory; specifically, a register; an authentic or official copy of any writing, or an account of any facts and proceedings, whether public or private, usually entered in a book for preservation; also, the book containing such copy or account: as, the *records* of a court of justice; the *records* of a town or parish; the *records* of a family. In law the term is often used, even without qualification, to designate the records of a family, a corporation, a priest or church, etc., but these, except when rendered public by law or legal sanction, are really private records.

He commanded to bring the book of *records* of the chronicles; and they were read before the king. Esther vi. 1.

Burn all the *records* of the realm.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 16.

Probably the very earliest *record* which we possess of any actual event is the scene depicted on a fragment of an antler, which was found in the rock shelter at Laugerie Basse, in Auvergne. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 16.

5. The aggregate of known facts in a person's life, especially in that of a public man; personal history: as, a good *record;* a candidate with a *record.*

Because in America party loyalty and party organization have been hitherto so perfect that any one put forward by the party will get the full party vote if his character is good and his *record*, as they call it, unstained.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 76.

6. In *racing, sports*, etc., the best or highest recorded achievement of speed, distance, endurance, or the like: as, to beat the *record* in leaping.—7†. Same as *recorder*, 4. [Rare.]

Melodious instruments, as Lutes, Harpes, Regals, *Records* and such like. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 53.

Assurances or conveyances by record, those made or evidenced by the authority of a court of record, as a conveyance by private act of Parliament or royal grant, or a fine and recovery.—**Closing the record**, in *Scots law*, the judicial declaration that the pleadings in a cause are at issue for trial.—**Contract of record.** See *contract.*—**Court of record.** See *court*, 7.—**Debt of record**, a debt which is shown by public record to exist.—**Estoppel by record.** See *estoppel.*—**In record, on record, upon record**, set down; registered; recorded.

Mine were the very cipher of a function,
To fine the faults whose fine stands *in record*,
And let go by the actor. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 40.

Convicted fools they are, madmen *upon record*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 75.

Judgment record. See *judgment.*—**Matter of record.** See *matter.*—**Nisi prius record.** See *nisi prius.*—**Public records**, official entries of facts, transactions, or documents, made by public officers pursuant to law, for the purpose of affording public notice or preserving a public memorial or continuing evidence thereof. More specifically—(*a*) In *old Eng. law*, authentic documents in official rolls of parchment, particularly of judicial proceedings, and preserved in a court of record. (*b*) In modern use, the original process and pleadings in an action or suit, with the judgment and such other proceedings as are involved therein and required to be included by the law of the forum, which are filed and registered as containing a permanent memorial of the essential features of the adjudication.—**To beat, break, or cut the record**, in contests of speed, skill, endurance, etc., to surpass any recorded exploit in the line in question: as, to *break the record* for the running jump. [Colloq.]—**To discharge of record.** See *discharge.*—**To falsify a record.** See *falsify.* **Trial by record**, a common-law mode of trial, had when a matter of record is pleaded and the opposite party pleads that there is no such record. The trial is by inspection of the record itself; no other evidence is admissible.—**Syn. 4.** Note, chronicle, account, minute, memorandum.

recordable (rē-kôr'da-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of recordation or being known as past.—2. Worthy of being recorded; deserving of record.

Of very important, very *recordable* events, it was not more productive than such meetings usually are.
Jane Austen, Emma, xxxviii.

recordance† (rē-kôr'dans), *n.* [< OF. *recordance*, remembrance, < *recordor*, remember: see *record.*] Remembrance; recollection. *Howell*, Letters.

recordari facias loquelam (rek-ôr-dā'rī fā'shi-as lō-kwē'lam). [So called from these words in the writ, in the L. (ML.) form, lit. 'cause the complaint to be recorded': L. *recordari*, pass. of *recordare*, usually deponent *recordari*, remember, ML. also recite, record; *facias*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (in impv. use) of *facere*, make, cause; *loquelam*, acc. of *loquela*, complaint.] In *law*, an old writ directed to the sheriff to make a record of the proceedings of a cause depending in an inferior court, and remove the same to the King's (Queen's) Bench or Common Pleas.

recordation (rek-or-dā'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *recordacion;* < OF. *recordation, recordacion*, F. *recordation* = Pr. *recordacio* = Sp. *recordacion* = Pg. *recordação* = It. *ricordazione*, < L. *recordatio(n-)*, recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance, < *recordari*, remember: see *record.*] 1†. Recollection; remembrance.

For suche as be in sorowe, care, or peyne can not sleape soundely, for the often *recordacion* of theyr evils.
Udall, Flowers, fol. 138.

To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes,
That it may grow and sprout as high as heaven,
For *recordation* to my noble husband.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 61.

Sinfull man, whose very heart should bleed
With *recordation* of soe straunge a deed.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

2. The act of recording; also, a record; a register.

I think that the wittes of many readers haue diuerted from the weyght of great affaires, to the *recordation* of such pleasaunt thynges.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 200).

Ulyss. Why stay we, then?
Tro. To make a *recordation* to my soul
Of every syllable that here was spoke.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2. 116.

Papers pertaining to the probate and *recordation* of wills. *Code of Virginia*, 1873, clv. § 7.

recorder (rē-kôr'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *recorder*, a pipe, **recordour, recordowre*, a witness, < OF. *recordeor, recordeour, recordeur*, one who records or narrates, a witness, a judge, a minstrel, = Sp. *recordador*, recorder, = It. *ricordatore*, remembrancer, < ML. *recordator*, a recorder, < L. *recordari*, remember: see *record.*] 1†. One who bears witness; a witness. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 426.—2. One who records; specifically, a person whose official duty is to register writings or transactions, as the keeper of the rolls of a city, or the like.

Elihoreph and Ahiah, . . . scribes; Jehoshaphat the son of Ahilud, the *recorder*. 1 Ki. iv. 3.

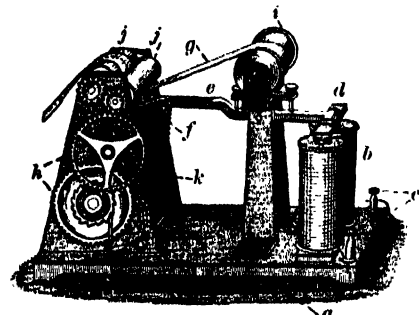
I . . . asked the mayor what meant this wilful silence;
His answer was, the people were not wont
To be spoke to but by the *recorder*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 30.

3. A judge having local criminal jurisdiction in a city or borough. [The designation is little used in the United States except in the State of New York.]—4†. A musical instrument of the flageolet family, having a long tube with seven holes and a mouthpiece. In some cases an eighth hole, covered with gold-beaters' skin, appears near the mouthpiece, apparently to influence the quality of the tone. The compass of the instrument was about two octaves. Also *record.*

O, the *recorders!* let me see one. . . . Will you play upon this pipe? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 360.

Anon they move
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood
Of flutes and soft *recorders*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 551.

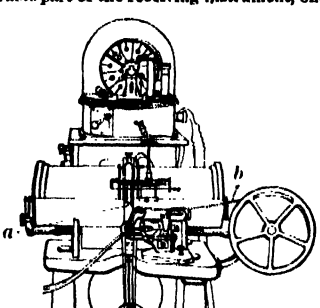
5. A registering apparatus; specifically, in *teleg.*, a receiving instrument in which a permanent record of the signals is made. In the earlier form, as invented by Morse, the record was made by embossing on a ribbon of paper by means of a style fixed to one end of a lever, which carried at the other end the armature of an electromagnet. Several devices for using ink were afterward substituted for the style. In Bain's chemical recorder the dots and dashes were registered by



Morse Recorder or Register.

a, base; *b*, electromagnet; *c*, screws for terminals of the wires; *d*, armature; *e*, armature-lever; *f*, stylus, carried by lever *e*; *g*, paper tape; *h*, mechanism for unwinding the tape from the spool *i*, and feeding it between the rolls *j*, *j*; *k*, armature-lever spring.

the chemical decomposition of some substance with which the paper was impregnated, the decomposition being produced on the passage of a current of electricity. In Thomson's siphon recorder, used principally on long cable-lines, a fine glass tube bent into the shape of a siphon is attached to the movable part of the receiving instrument, one arm



Siphon Recorder. *a*, siphon; *b*, reel.

of which dips into a vessel of ink, and the other moves back and forth at right angles to a strip of paper which is regularly moved by clockwork. The electrification of the ink causes it to be projected from the end of the tube in minute drops, so that the movements of the coil are recorded on the slip of paper in very fine dots very near one another. The principal advantage of this instrument is that only a very feeble current is required to give a permanent record of the signals.

recordership (rē-kôr'dėr-ship), *n.* [< *recorder* + *-ship.*] The office of recorder; also, the period during which a person holds this office.

record-office (rek'ord-of"is), *n.* A place where public records are kept and may be consulted.

recorporification (rē-kôr"pō-ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *corporification.*] The act of embodying again, or the state of being reëmbodied; the state of being invested anew with a body. *Boyle*, Works, III. 53. [Rare.]

recouch (rē-kouch'), *v. i.* [< OF. (and F.) *recoucher* = It. *ricollocare*, replace; as *re-* + *couch, v.*] To lie down again; retire again to a couch. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 386. [Rare.]

recounselt, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *reconcile.*

recount[1] (rē-kount'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *recompt;* < ME. *recompten*, < OF. *reconter* (cf. F. *raconter*) = Sp. Pg. *recontar* = It. *ricontare*, < ML. *recomputare*, recall to mind, narrate, count, relate, < L. *re-*, again, + *computare*, count, compute: see *count*[1].] 1. To relate in detail; recite; tell or narrate the particulars of; rehearse.

The greatest enimyes to discipline, as Plato *recompteth*, are labours and sleepe.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 143.

I must
Once in a month *recount* what thou hast been.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 262.

The lawyer . . .
Went angling down the Saco, and, returning,
Recounted his adventures and mishaps.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

2†. To account; consider.

Thy wordes as japes ought wel to be *recompted*.
Lydgate, The Bayte.

=**Syn. 1.** To narrate, repeat, detail.

recount[2] (rē-kount'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *count*[1].] To count again.

recount[2] (rē-kount'), *n.* [< *recount*[2], *v.*] A counting anew; a second or repeated count.

recountal (rē-koun'tal), *n.* [< *recount*[1] + *-al.*] The act of recounting; a detailed narration. [Rare.]

A mere *recountal* of facts.
A. V. J. Allen, Jonathan Edwards, p. v.

recountment (rē-kount'ment), *n.* [< *recount*[1] + *-ment.*] Relation in detail; recital. [Rare.]

When from the first to last betwixt us two
Tears our *recountments* had most kindly bathed.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 141.

recoup (rē-köp'), *v. t.* [< OF. *recouper, recoupper, recolper, recoper*, cut again, cut back, cut off, strike, F. *recouper*, cut again, < *re-*, again, + *couper*, cut: see *coupon, coupé.*] 1. In *law*, to keep back as a set-off or discount; diminish by keeping back a part: as, to *recoup* from a servant's wages the damages caused by his negligence; to *recoup* from the price of goods sold a claim for breach of warranty as to quality.—2. To reimburse or indemnify for a loss or damage by a corresponding advantage: commonly used reflexively.

Elizabeth had lost her venture; but, if she was bold, she might *recoup herself* at Philip's cost. *Froude.*

It was necessary for parliament to intervene to compel the landlord to *recoup* the tenant for his outlay on the land. *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 161.

3. To return or bring in an amount equal to.

Why should the manager be grudged his ten per cent. . . . when it would be the means of securing to the shareholders dividends that in three or four years would *recoup* their whole capital?
Saturday Rev., Aug. 1, 1868, p. 151. (*Latham.*)

recoup (rē-köp'), *n.* [< OF. *recoupe, recouppe*, something cut off, a shred, < *recouper*, cut off: see *recoup, v.*] In *law*, the keeping back of something which is due; a deduction; recoupment; discount. *Wharton.*

recoupé (rē-kö-pā'), *a.* [< F. *recoupé*, pp. of *recouper*, cut again: see *recoup, v.*] In *her.*, cut or divided a second time: especially noting an escutcheon which, being divided per fesse, is divided again barwise, usually in the base.

recouped (rē-köpt'), *a.* [< *recoup* + *-ed*[2], after F. *recoupé*: see *recoup, v.*] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *couped.* (*b*) Same as *recoupé.*

recouper (rē-kö'pėr), *n.* In *law*, one who recoups or keeps back. *Story.*

recoupment (rē-köp'ment), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *recoupement*, < *recouper*, recoup: see *recoup, v.*] In *law*, the act of recouping or retaining a part of a sum due by reason of a legal or equitable right to abate it because of a cross-claim arising out of the same transaction or relation.

recourt, recouret, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *recover*[2].

recourse (rē-kōrs'), *n.* [< ME. *recours*, < OF. (and F.) *recours* = Pr. *recors* = Sp. Pg. *recurso* = It. *ricorso*, recourse, retreat, < L. *recursus*, a running back, return, retreat, < *recurrere*, pp. *recursus*, run back, retreat: see *recur.* Cf. *course*[1].] 1. Resort for help or protection, as when in difficulty or perplexity.

As I yow sale, so schall it bee,
Ye nedis non othir *recours* to craue.
York Plays, p. 237.

Hippomenes, therefore, had *recourse* to stratagem.
Bacon, Physical Fables, iv.

Though they [the Italians] might have *recourse* to barbarity as an expedient, they did not require it as a stimulant. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

2. Resort; customary visitation or communication.

Vpon their countrye bordered the Nerutans, of whose nature and condicions Cesar founde thus muche by enquirye, that there was no *recourse* of merchants vnto them.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 53.

3†. Access; admittance.

I'll give you a pottle of burnt sack to give me *recourse* to him, and tell him my name is Brook.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 223.

4†. Return; new attack; recurrence.

Preventive physick . . . preventeth sickness in the healthy, or the *recourse* thereof in the valetudinary.
Sir T. Browne.

5†. Repeated course; frequent flowing.

Priamus and Hecuba on knees,
Their eyes o'ergalled with *recourse* of tears.
Shak., T. and C., v. 3. 55.

6. In *Scots law*, the right of an assignee or disponee under the warrandice of the transaction to recur on the vendor or cedent for relief in case of eviction or of defects inferring warrandice.—**Indorsement without recourse.** See *indorsement.*

recourse† (rē-kōrs'), *v. i.* [< L. *recursare*, run back, freq. of *recurrere*, run back: see *recur*, and cf. *recourse, v.*] 1. To return; recur.

The flame departing and *recoursing* thrise ere the wood took strength to be the sharper to consume him.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 924.

Recoursing to the thinges forepaste, and diuining of thinges to come. *Spenser*, F. Q., To the Reader.

2. To have recourse.

The Court *re-courst* to Lakes, to Springs, and Brooks: Brooks, Springs, and Lakes had the like taste and looks.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

recourseful† (rē-kōrs'fûl), *a.* [< *recourse* + *-ful.*] Returning; moving alternately.

Thetis' handmaids still in that *recourseful* deep
With those rough Gods of sea continual revels keep.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 279.

recover[1] (rē-kuv'ėr), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *recouvrir*, cover again, cover up, = Pr. *recobrir* = OCat. *ricobrir* = It. *ricoprire*, cover again, < L. *re-*, again, + *coperire*, cover, hide: see *cover*[1], *v.*] To cover again or anew. Sometimes written distinctively *re-cover.*

When they [old shoes] are in great danger, I *recover* them. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 1. 28.

recover[2] (rē-kuv'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *recoveren, recoevren, recoeuren, recouren, recuren, rekeveren, rekeuren*, < OF. *recoevrer, recouvrer, recuvrer, recoevrer, recoverer, recouverer*, regain, recover, get, obtain, etc., F. *recouvrer*, recover, = Pr. Sp. *recobrar* = Pg. *recuperar* = It. *recuperare*, < L. *recuperare, reciperare*, get again, regain, recover, revive, restore; in ML. also intr., revive, convalesce, recover; < *re-* + *-cuperare, -ciperare*, of uncertain origin; perhaps orig. 'make good again,' < Sabine **cuprus, cyprus*, good; or orig. 'desire,' < L. *cupere*, desire: see *Cupid.* Cf. *recuperate*, and *recure*[1], a contracted form, and *cover*[2], a reduced form, of *recover*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To regain; get or obtain again (after it has been lost).

And some to ryde and to *recoure* that vnrightfully was wonne. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 239.

Than com alle the Bretouns oute of the wode, and hane *recouered* the felde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 654.

And David *recovered* all that the Amalekites had carried away. 1 Sam. xxx. 18.

I spier'd for my cousin fu' couthy and sweet,
Gin she had *recover'd* her hearin'.
Burns, Last May a Braw Wooer.

2. To restore from sickness, faintness, or the like; cure; heal.

Am I God, . . . that this man doth send unto me to *recover* a man of his leprosy? 2 Ki. v. 7.

He's most desperate ill, sir;
I do not think these ten months will *recover* him.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 3.

3. To repair the loss or injury of; retrieve; make up for: as, to *recover* lost time.

"For los of catel may *recovered* be,
But los of tyme shendeth us," quod he.
Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 27.

Yet this loss,
Thus far at least *recover'd*, hath much more
Establish'd in a safe unenvied throne.
Milton, P. L., ii. 22.

Diligence . . . gives great advantages to men: it loses no time, it conquers difficulties, *recovers* disappointments, gives dispatch, supplies want of parts.
Penn, Advice to his Children, iii. § 10.

Jamaica society has never *recovered* the mixture of Buccaneer blood.
Dr. Arnold, Life and Correspondence, p. 505.

He had given a shake to her confidence which it never could *recover.* *J. H. Newman*, Loss and Gain, p. 263.

4. To rescue; save from danger.

That they may *recover* themselves out of the snare of the devil. 2 Tim. ii. 26.

If you will not undo what you have done—that is, kill him whom you have *recovered* [saved from drowning]—desire it not. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 1. 39.

He fell into the water, near the shore, where it was not six feet deep, and could not be *recovered.*
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 291.

5†. To reach by some effort; get; gain; find; come to; return to.

With cormerantes make thy nek long,
In pondys depe thy pray to *recouere.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 25.

If she be lost, we shal *recovere* another.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 406.

Sir And. If I cannot *recover* your niece, I am a foul way out. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3. 200.

The forest is not three leagues off;
If we *recover* that, we are sure enough.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 1. 12.

Your son-in-law came to me so near the time of his going away as it had been impossible to have *recovered* him with a letter at so far a distance as he was lodged.
Donne, Letters, lix.

6†. To reconcile; reëstablish friendly relations with.

What, man! there are ways to *recover* the general again: you are but now cast in his mood; . . . sue to him again, and he's yours. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 273.

7. In *law*, to obtain by judgment in a court of law or by legal proceedings: as, to *recover* lands in ejectment; to *recover* damages for a wrong, or for a breach of contract. It does not necessarily imply the actual gain of satisfaction or possession, but ordinarily only the obtaining of judgment therefor.

There is no Iuge y-sette of suche trespace
By which of right one may *recouered* be.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 74.

8. In *hunting*, to start (a hare) from her cover or form. *Halliwell.*—9†. To fetch; deal.

He [Pounce] . . . smote the kynge vpon the helme, . . . and whan Pounce wolde have *recovered* a-nother stroke, the kynge spored his horse in to the stour.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 391.

10†. To restore to a previous state.

To hiden his desire al in mewe
From every wyght yborne, alle outrely,
But he myghte aught *recovered* be therby.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 383.

Recover arms (*milit.*), a word of command, in firing, requiring the piece to be brought back or recovered from the position of aim to that of ready.—**To recover one's self.** (*a*) To regain one's strength, consciousness, composure, or the like.

He fell down for dead; . . .
But Robin he soon *recovered himself*,
And bravely fell to it again.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 209).

(*b*†) To recoup one's self.

I shall pay the Wager in the Place appointed, and try whether I can *recover myself* at Gioco d'amore, which the Italian saith is a Play to cozen the Devil.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 25.

To recover the wind of, to cause (an animal pursued) to run with the wind, that it may not perceive the snare.

Why do you go about to *recover the wind of* me, as if you would drive me into a toil? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 361.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** To get back, repair, recruit, recuperate, reëstablish.

II. *intrans.* 1. To regain health after sickness; grow well again: often followed by *of* or *from.*

Go, enquire of Baal-zebub, the god of Ekron, whether I shall *recover of* this disease. 2 Ki. i. 2.

With the help of a surgeon he might yet *recover.*
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 317.

2. To regain a former state or condition, as after misfortune or disturbance of mind: as, to *recover* from a state of poverty or depression. In this sense formerly and still sometimes used elliptically without *from.*

Twelue of the men in the flyboat were throwne from the Capstern by the breaking of a barre, and most of them so hurt that some never *recovered* it.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 102.

Two of . . . [the men] fell into the ice, yet *recovered* again. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 302.

As soon as Jones had a little *recovered* his first surprise.
Fielding, Tom Jones, v. 6.

Just as we were *recovering* the effects of breakfast, the sound of firing from Outram's position summoned all idlers to the front. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 284.

3†. To come; arrive; make one's way.

With much ado the Christians *recovered* to Antioch.
Fuller.

4. To obtain a judgment at law; succeed in a lawsuit: as, the plaintiff has *recovered* in his suit.

recover[2] (rē-kuv'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *recover, recure*; from the verb.] 1†. Recovery.

He was in peril to deye,
And but if he hadde *recourere* the rather that rise shulde he neure. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 67.

I'le witness when I had recovered him,
The prince's head being split against a rocke
Past all *recover.* *Tragedy of Hoffman* (1631).

2. In *boating*, the movement of the body by which a rower reaches forward from one stroke in preparation for the next: as, the bow oar is slow in the *recover.*

recoverability (rē-kuv'ėr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *recoverable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or property of being recoverable.

recoverable (rē-kuv'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *recouvrable*; as *recover*[2] + *-able.* Cf. *recuperable.*] 1. Capable of being regained or recovered.

You have lost nothing by missing yesterday at the trials, but a little additional contempt for the High Steward; and even that is *recoverable*, as his long paltry speech is to be printed. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 43.

2. Restorable from sickness, faintness, danger, or the like.

It is a long time . . . to spend in [mental] darkness; . . . If I am *recoverable*, why am I thus?
Cowper, To Rev. John Newton, Jan. 13, 1784.

3. Capable of being brought back to a former condition.

A prodigal course
Is like the sun's; but not, like his, *recoverable.*
Shak., T. of A., iii. 4. 13.

4. Obtainable from a debtor or possessor: as, the debt is *recoverable.*

Being the only case in which damages were *recoverable* in any possessory actions at the common law.
Blackstone, Com., III. x.

5. That may be recovered from. [Rare.]

Whether the sicknesse or disease be curable and *recoverable*, yea, or no? *J. Gaule*, Hῠσ-μαστιξ, an. 1652, p. 240.

recoverableness (rē-kuv'ėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being recoverable; capability of being recovered.

recoverance† (rē-kuv'ėr-ans), *n.* [< OF. *recoverance, recovrance, recuvrance, recouvrance*, F. *recouvrant*, pp. of *recouvrer*, recover: see *recover*[2].] Recovery. *York Plays*, p. 223.

recoveree (rē-kuv-ėr-ē'), *n.* [< *recover*[2] + *-ee*[1].] In *law*, the tenant or person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery. See *common*.

recoverer[1] (rē-kuv'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *recoverer*, < OF. *recovreor, recouvreur*, < *recovrer*, recover: see *recover*[2].] One who recovers; a recoveror.

recoverer[2]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *recovrier*, aid, help, recovery, < *recovrer*, recover: see *recover*[2].] Aid; help; recovery.

And by that Castell where-of I spoke hadde the saisnes all her *recouerer* and all her socour of the contrey.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 185.

recoveror (rē-kuv'ėr-or), *n.* [< OF. *recovreor*, etc.: see *recoverer*[1].] In *law*, the demandant or person who obtains a judgment in his favor in common recovery. See *common*.

recovery (rē-kuv'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *recoveries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. *recovery, recoverie*; < AF. *recovery* (Littleton), OF. *recovree, recuvree, recouvree, recoverce*, recovery, < *recovrer*, recover: see *recover*[2], *v.* Cf. *recover*[2], *n.*, and *discovery*.] 1. The act or power of recovering, regaining, retaking, conquering again, or obtaining renewed possession: as, to offer a reward for the *recovery* of stolen goods.

What the devil should move me to undertake the *recovery* of this drum? *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 1. 38.

Mario Sanudo, a Venetian, . . . lived about the 14th Age, a Man full of zeal for the *recovery* of the Holy Land.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 269.

2. Restoration from a bad to a good condition; especially, restoration from sickness, faintness, or the like; also, restoration from low condition or misfortune.

Let us come in, that we may bind him fast,
And bear him home for his *recovery*.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 41.

This year much of the wheat is destroyed, . . . but the Lord hath sent much rain for the *recovery* of the remainder.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 321.

Pray tell me how you are, and if you are making a good *recovery*. *Sydney Smith*, To Countess Grey.

3†. Attainment; reaching.

To thinkent that his adversaryes showld not have ready *recovery* of the shore, and coome a land.
Polydore Vergil, Hist. Eng., xxv. (Camden Soc.), p. 213.

4. In *law*, the obtaining of right to something by a verdict or judgment of court from an opposing party in a suit: as, the *recovery* of debt, damages, and costs by a plaintiff; the *recovery* of costs by a defendant; the *recovery* of land in ejectment. Compare *fine*[1], *n.*, 3.—5. In *fencing*, the return of the fencer to his original position "on guard" after extending himself in the lunge (which see). It is done by raising the left hand sharply, withdrawing the right foot from its place in extension, and flexing the right elbow more or less till the foil or sword is in the proper position to await the opponent's riposte (which see).—**Abolition of Fines and Recoveries Act.** See *fine*[1].—**Common or feigned recovery.** See *common*.

recrayed†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *recreü* (= It. *ricreduto*), pp. of *recroire*, be recreant (see *recreant*), + E. *-ed*[2].] Recreant.

Ac reddestow neuere Regum, thow *recrayed* Mede,
Whi the venlaunce fel on Saul and on his children?
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 257.

recreance (rek'rē-ans), *n.* [< ME. *recreance*, < OF *recreance*, weariness, faintness, faint-heartedness, < *recreant*, weary, faint-hearted, cowardly: see *recreant*.] Recreancy. *Chaucer*.

recreancy (rek'rē-an-si), *n.* [As *recreance* (see *-cy*).] The quality of being recreant; a cowardly yielding; mean-spiritedness.

Amidst the poignancy of her regrets, her shame for her *recreancy* was sharper still.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xxvii.

recreandise†, *n.* [ME. *recreaundise*, < OF. *recreandise, recreantise*, weakness, cowardice, recreancy, < *recreant*, recreant: see *recreant*.] Recreancy; apostasy; desertion of principle.

I seye nought for *recreaundise*,
For I nought doute of youre servise.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2107.

recreant (rek'rē-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *recreant, récreaunt, recrayhand*, < OF. *recreant, recreaunt*, giving up the contest, acknowledging defeat, weary; as a noun, one who acknowledges defeat, a craven, recreant; < ML. *recredent(t-)s*, ppr. (cf. equiv. *recreditus*, a recreant, prop. pp.) of *recredere* (> OF. *recroire*), give in, recant; *se recredere*, own oneself beaten in a duel or judicial combat; lit. 'believe again,' < L. *re-*, again, + *credere*, believe: see *credent*. Cf. *miscreant*.] I. *a.* 1. Ready to yield in fight; acknowledging defeat; hence, craven; cowardly. Compare *craven*.

He that despeireth hym is lyke the coward champioun *recreant*, that seith "recreaunt" withoute nede.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it for shame,
And hang a calf's-skin on those *recreant* limbs.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 128.

2. Unfaithful to duty; betraying trust.

And if I eny man it graunte,
Holdeth me for *recreaunte*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4090.

Who, for so many benefits received,
Turn'd *recreant* to God, ingrate and false.
Milton, P. R., iii. 138.

Then and there I . . . offered up a vow . . . that I would in no manner prove *recreant* to her dear memory, or to the memory of the devout affection with which she had blessed me. *Poe*, Tales, I. 449.

II. *n.* One who yields in combat and cries craven; one who begs for mercy; hence, a mean-spirited, cowardly, or unfaithful wretch.

With his craftes ganne he calle,
And callede thanne *recrayhandes* alle,
Kynge, knyghtes in-with walle.
Perceval, 610. (*Halliwell.*)

You are all *recreants* and dastards.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 28.

We find St. Paul
No *recreant* to this faith delivered once.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 84.

recreantly (rek'rē-ant-li), *adv.* [< ME. *recreantly*; < *recreant* + *-ly*[2].] In a recreant or cowardly manner; basely; falsely.

That he wold be dede ful *recreantly*,
Or discomfite wold this cruell geant.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4436.

recreate[1] (rek'rē-āt), *v.* [< L. *recreatus*, pp. of *recreare* (> It. *ricreare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *recrear* = OF. *recrer*, F. *récréer*), create or make again, revive, refresh, recruit, < *re-*, again, + *creare*, create: see *create*.] I. *trans.* To revive or refresh after toil or exertion; reanimate, as languid spirits or exhausted strength; amuse; divert; gratify.

Sweete sauers [savors] greatly *recreatynge* and comfortynge nature.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 151).

Go, *recreate* yourselves abroad; go, sport.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 3.

Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before them colours mixed with blue and green to *recreate* their eyes. *Dryden*.

As every day brought her stimulating emotion, so every night yielded her *recreating* rest.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xx.

=**Syn.** To reanimate, enliven, cheer, entertain.

II. *intrans.* To take recreation.

They suppose the souls in purgatory have liberty to *recreate*. *L. Addison*, State of the Jews, p. 121. (*Latham.*)

recreate[2] (rē-krē-āt'), *v. t.* [< L. *recreatus*, pp. of *recreare*, create again: see *recreate*[1].] To create anew: often written distinctively *re-create*.

On opening the campaign of 1776, instead of reinforcing, it was necessary to *recreate* the army.
Marshall. (*Webster.*)

The mass of men, whose very souls even now
Seem to need *re-creating*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 225.

recreation[1] (rek-rē-ā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *recreation, recreacyon, recreacioun*, < OF. *recreation*, F. *récréation* = Pr. *recreacio* = Sp. *recreacion* = Pg. *recreação* = It. *ricreazione*, recreation, diversion, < L. *recreatio(n-)*, recovery from illness, restoration, < *recreare*, pp. *recreatus*, refresh, revive: see *recreate*[1].] 1. The act of recreating, or the state of being recreated; refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; amusement; diversion; also, some occupation which serves to recreate or amuse.

Vnkyndely thei kidde them ther kyng for to kenne,
With carefull comforth and colde [poor] *recreacioun*.
York Plays, p. 481.

God never did make a more calm, quiet, innocent *recreation* than angling. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 5.

Soft *Recreations* fit the Female-kind;
Nature for Men has rougher Sports design'd.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. A short piece of music introduced among technical exercises for variety and practice in style.—3†. Dinner; refreshment; refection.

We will to our *recreation*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 173.

=**Syn.** 1. *Amusement, Entertainment*, etc. (see *pastime*), sport, play.

recreation[2] (rē-krē-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *recreatio(n-)*, in lit. sense: see *recreation*[1] and *recreate*[2].] The act of creating or forming anew; a new creation; specifically, in *theol.*, regeneration. Also written *re-creation*.

recreational (rek-rē-ā'shon-al), *a.* [< *recreation*[1] + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or conducing to recreation. *The Century*, XI. 176.

recreation-ground (rek-rē-ā'shon-ground), *n.* A place set apart for sports and other recreations.

recreative (rek'rē-ā-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *recreatif*, F. *récréatif*, diverting, amusing, = Sp. Pg. *recreativo* = It. *ricreativo*, < L. *recreare*, pp. *recreatus*, recreate, revive, restore, etc.: see *recreate*[1].] Tending to recreate; refreshing; giving new vigor or animation; giving relief after labor or pain; amusing; diverting.

Another Vision happned to the same Authour, as comfortable *recreatyve* as the former was dolorous.
Puttenham, Parthenlades.

Let not your recreations be lavish spenders of your time; but choose such which are healthful, short, transient, *recreative*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, i. 1.

In this "Manual of Sins" . . . our *recreative* monk has introduced short tales, some grave and some he deemed facetious, which convey an idea of domestic life and domestic language. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 138.

recreatively (rek'rē-ā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a recreative manner; with recreation or diversion. *Imp. Dict.*

recreativeness (rek'rē-ā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being recreative, refreshing, or diverting.

recrement (rek'rē-ment), *n.* [< OF. *recrement*, F. *récrément* = Sp. Pg. *recremento*, refuse, < L. *recrementum*, dross, slag, < **recernere*, < *re-*, back, + *cernere*, pp. *cretus*, separate: see *concern, concrete*, and cf. *excrement*[1].] 1. Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; scoria; spume.

Of all the visible creatures that God hath made, none is so pure and simple as light; it discovers all the foulness of the most earthly *recrements*, it mixeth with none of them. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 41.

2. In *med.*, a fluid which, after having been separated from the blood, is returned to it, as the saliva, the secretion of serous membranes, etc.

recremental (rek-rē-men'tal), *a.* [< *recrement* + *-al*.] Consisting of or pertaining to recrement; recrementitious. *Armstrong*, Art of Preserving Health, iii. 254.

recrementitial (rek'rē-men-tish'al), *a.* [< F. *récrémentitiel*; as *recrement* + *-it-ial*.] Same as *recrementitious*.

recrementitious (rek'rē-men-tish'us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *recrementicio*; as *recrement* + *-it-ious*.] Drossy; consisting of superfluous matter separated from that which is valuable. *Boyle*, Works, I. 645.

recrew† (rē-krö'), *v. t.* [< **recrew*, < OF. *recreue, recrue*, a supply, spare stores, recruit, F. *recrue*, supply, addition, recruit, levy: see *recruit*.] To recruit.

One intire troop with some other odd troopers, and some straggling foot, that were to *recrew* other companies.
Prince Rupert's beating up of the Rebel Quarters at Postcomb and Chinner (1643), p. xvi. (*Davies.*)

recriminate (rē-krim'i-nāt), *v.* [< ML. *recriminatus*, pp. of *recriminare* (> It. *recriminare* = Sp. Pg. *recreminar* = OF. *recriminer*, F. *récriminer*), accuse in return, < L. *re-*, back, + *criminari*, accuse: see *criminate*.] I. *intrans.* To return one accusation with another; retort a charge; charge an accuser with a like crime.

Such are some of the personalities with which Decker *recriminated*. *I. D'Israeli*, Calamities of Authors, II. 339.

II. *trans.* To accuse in return. [Rare.]

Did not Joseph lie under black infamy? he scorned so much as to clear himself, or to *recriminate* the strumpet. *South*.

recrimination (rē-krim-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *recrimination*, F. *récrimination* = Sp. *recriminacion* = Pg. *recriminação* = It. *recriminazione*, < ML. *recriminatio(n-)*, < *recriminare*, recriminate: see *recriminate*.] 1. The act of recriminating; the meeting of an accusation by a counter-accusation: as, to indulge in mutual *recriminations*.

Let us endeavour to remove this objection, not by *recrimination* (which is too easie in such cases), but by living suitably to our holy Religion.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. vi.

Short-sighted and injudicious, however, as the conduct of England may be in this system of aspersion, *recrimination* on our part would be equally ill-judged.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 76.

2. In *law*, an accusation, brought by an accused person against the accuser, of being in a similar guilt as charged, or derelict in a corresponding duty; a counter-accusation.

recriminative (rē-krim'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *recriminate* + *-ive*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to recrimination; indulging in recrimination; recriminatory. *Imp. Dict.*

recriminator (rē-krim'i-nā-tor), *n.* [Cf. F. *récriminateur* = Sp. *recriminador*, one who recriminates, recriminating; as *recriminate* + *-or*[1].] One who recriminates; one who accuses the accuser of a like crime.

recriminatory (rē-krim'i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *récriminatoire* = Pg. *recriminatorio*; as *recriminate* + *-ory*.] Retorting accusation; recriminating.

They seem to have been so entirely occupied with the defence of the French directory, so very eager in finding *recriminatory* precedents to justify every act of its intolerable insolence. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

recrossed (rē-krôst'), *a.* In *her.*: (*a*) Having the ends crossed. (*b*) Same as *crossed* when noting a crosslet: thus, a cross crosslet *recrossed* is the same as a cross crosslet crossed.

recrucify (rē-krö'si-fī), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *crucify*.] To crucify again.

By it [wilful sin] we do, as the Apostle teaches, *recrucify* the Son of God, and again expose Him to open shame. *Barrow*, Works, VI. 79.

recrudency (rē-krö'den-si), *n.* [As *recrud(esce)* + *-ency*.] Same as *recrudescence*.

recrudesce (rē-krö-des'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *recrudesced*, ppr. *recrudescing*. [= Pg. *recrudescer*, < L. *recrudescere*, become raw again, < *re-*, back, again, + *crudescere*, grow harsh, < *crudus*, raw: see *crude*.] 1. To become raw or exacerbated again.—2. To revive; become alive again; be renewed.

Ideas which have made no part of the waking life are apt to *recrudesce* in the sleep-waking state. *Mind*, IX. 118.

recrudescence (rē-krö-des'ens), *n.* [< F. *recrudescence* = Sp. Pg. *recrudescencia*; as *recrudescen(t)* + *-ce*.] 1. The state of being recrudescent, or becoming raw or exacerbated again. Hence—2. A reopening; renewal; a coming into existence anew; a fresh outbreak.

The king required some regulations should be made for obviating the *recrudescence* of those ignoramus abuses for the future that had been so scandalous before. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 632. (*Davies.*)

That *recrudescence* of military organization which followed the Conquest. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 525.

3. In *med.*, increased activity of a disease or morbid process after partial recovery.

A kind of *recrudescence* [of scarlet fever], but without the reappearance of the rash, would seem possible up to the eighth week. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1392.

4. In *bot.*, the production of a fresh shoot from the top of a ripened spike.

recrudescency (rē-krö-des'en-si), *n.* [As *recrudescence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *recrudescence*. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 578.

recrudescent (rē-krö-des'ent), *a.* [= Pg. *recrudescente*, < L. *recrudescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *recrudescere*, break out afresh, become raw again, < *re-*, again, + *crudescere*, become raw.] 1. Growing raw, sore, or painful again.—2. Coming into existence or renewed vigor again.

recruit (rē-krōt'), *v.* [Formerly also *recrute*; = D. *recruteren* = G. *recrutieren* = Dan. *rekrutere* = Sw. *rekrytera*, < OF. *recruter*, levy, prop. *reculer*, mend, = Pg. *recrutar*, *reclutar*, levy, = Sp. *reclutar*, complete, supply, also recruit, = It. *reclutare*, complete, levy, < ML. *reclutare* (after Rom.), recruit, orig. mend, patch, < L. *re-* + Teut. (AS.) *clūt* (> OF. *clut*), clout, lit. 'rag,' 'piece': see *clout*[1]. The orig. sense was forgotten, and confusion ensued with OF. *recreue*, *recrue*, a supply, spare stores, etc., *recrue*, a levy of troops, prop. an addition, supply, fem. of *recreu*, F. *recru*, pp. of *recroître*, *recroistre*, grow again, < L. *re-*, again, + *crescere*, grow, increase: see *crease*[2], *increase*, etc. Cf. *accrue*, *recreue*, *crew*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To repair by fresh supplies; supply lack or deficiency in.

Her cheeks glow the brighter, *recruiting* their colour. *Granville*, Phyllis Drinking.

2. To restore the wasted vigor of; renew the health, spirits, or strength of; refresh: as, to *recruit* one's health.

And so I began the world anew; and, by the blessing of God, was again pretty well *recruited* before I left this town. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 385).

I sat down and talked with the family while our guide *recruited* himself with a large dish of thick sour milk. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 419.

3. To supply with new men; specifically, to supply with new men for any deficiency of troops; make up by enlistment: as, to *recruit* an army.

His [Amurath's] forces, . . . though daily *recruited* by the new supplies which came to them, yet mouldred away. *North*, tr. of Thenet's Lives.

The Frank population of Cyprus . . . was either constantly diminishing or *recruited* by arrivals from the West. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 168.

4. To provision; take supplies on board of, as a vessel: as in the phrase *to recruit ship*. = **Syn.** Reinforce, replenish.

II. *intrans.* 1. To gain new supplies of anything lost or wasted; gain flesh, health, spirits, etc.

My master, said I, honest Thomas . . . is come to Bath to *recruit*. Yes, sir, I said to *recruit*—and whether for men, money, or constitution, you know, sir, is nothing to him, nor any one else. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

2. To gain new supplies of men for any object; specifically, to raise new soldiers.

When a student in Holland he there met Carstairs, on a mission into that country to *recruit* for persons qualified to fill the chairs in the several universities of Scotland. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. To enter port for supplies, as a vessel.

recruit (rē-krōt'), *n.* [= D. *recrut* = G. *recrut* = Dan. *rekrut* = Sw. *rekryt*, < OF. *recreute* = Sp. *recluta* = Pg. *recruta* = It. *recluta*, recruit; from the verb, confused in OF. with *recreue*, a supply, *recrue*, a levy of troops.] 1. A fresh supply of anything wasted or used, as of provisions and supplies on shipboard, etc.

Carrying also plentiful *recruits* of provisions. *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 9.

A *Recruit* of new People. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 38.

The state is to have *recruits* to its strength, and remedies to its distempers. *Burke.*

2. A soldier or sailor newly enlisted to supply the deficiency of an army or a navy; one who has newly filled a vacancy in any body or class of persons.

The powers of Troy
With fresh *recruits* their youthful chief sustain. *Dryden.*

3. A substitute for something wanting. [Rare.]

Whatever Nature has in worth deny'd,
She gives in large *recruits* of needful pride. *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 206.

Port of recruit (*naut.*), a recruiting-station.

recruital (rē-krö'tal), *n.* [< *recruit* + *-al*.] A renewed supply of anything lost or exhausted, especially of strength or vigor, bodily or mental. [Rare.]

Shortly after this communion Mr. Chalmers sought relief and *recruital* in an excursion to Fifeshire. *W. Hanna*, Chalmers, II. 65.

recruiter (rē-krö'tėr), *n.* One who recruits.

recruithood (rē-krōt'hụd), *n.* [< *recruit* + *-hood*.] The condition of a recruit; the state or the period of being a recruit. [Rare.]

Old soldiers who read this will remember their green *recruithood* and smile assent. *The Century*, XXIX. 108.

recruiting-ground (rē-krö'ting-ground), *n.* A place or region where recruits are or may be obtained.

The murderers of Cæsar had turned the provinces which they governed into one vast *recruiting-ground* for a last decisive struggle. *W. W. Capes*, The Early Empire, Int.

recruiting-party (rē-krö'ting-pär'ti), *n.* A number of soldiers, in charge of an officer or a non-commissioned officer, who are detached from their regiment or post for the purpose of enlisting recruits.

recruiting-sergeant (rē-krö'ting-sär'jent), *n.* A sergeant deputed to enlist recruits.

recruitment (rē-krōt'ment), *n.* [< F. *recrutement* = Sp. *reclutamiento* = Pg. *recrutamento*, the act of recruiting; as *recruit* + *-ment*.] The act or business of recruiting; the act of raising new supplies of men for an army or a navy.

The theoretical *recruitment* is partly voluntary and partly by lot for the militia. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 40.

Rec. Sec. An abbreviation of *Recording Secretary*.

rect†, *a.* [ME., < L. *rectus*, straight, direct, right: see *right*.] Direct; immediate.

Thus ys mede and mercede as two manere relacions,
Rect and indyrect. *Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 336.

rect. An abbreviation of (*a*) in pharmacy, (*rectificatus*) *rectified*; (*b*) *rector*.

recta, *n.* Plural of *rectum*.

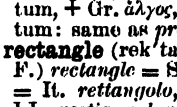
rectal (rek'tal), *a.* [< *rectum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or connected with the rectum or straight gut: as, *rectal* parts or organs; *rectal* disease, operation, instrument; *rectal* action, evacuation.—**Rectal alimentation**, the administration of enemeta containing food specially prepared for absorption by the mucous membrane of the large intestine.—**Rectal anæsthesia**, the administration of ether or other anæsthetics by the rectum.—**Rectal chemise**. See *chemise*.—**Rectal crises**, paroxysms of pain in the rectum, often with tenesmus, and sensations as of a foreign body, met with in cases of locomotor ataxia.—**Rectal diaphragm**, the sheet of muscles closing the rectal outlet of the pelvis, consisting of the sphincter ani externus superficially, and a deeper layer composed of the levator ani and coccygeus.—**Rectal fissure**, a very painful crack-like opening in the mucous membrane of the lower part of the rectum.—**Rectal glands**. See *gland*.

rectalgia (rek-tal'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < *rectum*, rectum, + Gr. ἄλγος, pain.] Neuralgia of the rectum: same as *proctalgia*.

rectangle (rek'tang-gl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *rectangle* = Sp. *rectángulo* = Pg. *rectangulo* = It. *rettangolo*, rectangular, a rectangle, < LL. *rectiangulum*, having a right angle, < *rectus*, right, + *angulus*, an angle: see *right* and *angle*[3].] **I.**† *a.* Rectangular; right-angled.

If all Athens should decree that . . . in *rectangle* triangles the square which is made of the side that subtendeth the right angle is equal to the squares which are made of the sides containing the right angle, . . . geometricians . . . would not receive satisfaction without demonstration thereof. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

II. *n.* 1. A quadrilateral plane figure having all its angles right angles and its opposite sides consequently equal. When the adjacent sides are equal, it is a square. The area of a rectangle is equal to the product of two adjacent sides; thus, if its sides measure 6 feet and 4 feet, its area is 24 square feet.



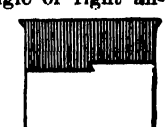
Rectangle.

2. The product of two lengths. Thus, especially in old books, "the *rectangle* under two lines" is spoken of, meaning substantially the product of their lengths.

3†. A right angle.

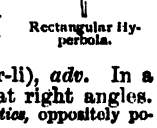
Th' acute, and the *rect-Angles* too,
Stride not so wide as obtuse Angles doo. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

rectangled (rek'tang-gld), *a.* [< *rectangle* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a right angle or right angles; right-angled.—2. In *her.*, forming a right angle, or broken twice, forming two right angles: said of a heraldic line and also of a division of the field so bounded by it: as, a chief *rectangled*.—**Fesse rectangled**. See *fesse*.



Argent, a Chief Rectangled gules.

rectangular (rek-tang'gū-lėr), *a.* [= F. *rectangulaire* = Sp. Pg. *rectangular*, < L. *rectangulus*, rectangled: see *rectangle*.] Right-angled; having an angle or angles of ninety degrees.—**Rectangular coördinates**, in *analytical geom.* See *coördinate*.—**Rectangular hyperbola**, a hyperbola whose asymptotes are at right angles to one another.—**Rectangular map-projection**. See *projection*.—**Rectangular solid**, in *geom.*, a solid whose axis is perpendicular to its base.



Rectangular Hyperbola.

rectangularity (rek-tang-gū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *rectangularité*; as *rectangular* + *-ity*.] The quality or state of being rectangular or right-angled; rectangularness.

rectangularly (rek-tang'gū-lėr-li), *adv.* In a rectangular manner; with or at right angles.—**Rectangularly polarized**, in *optics*, oppositely polarized.

rectangularness (rek-tang'gū-lėr-nes), *n.* Rectangularity. *Imp. Dict.*

rectascension (rek-ta-sen'shon), *n.* [< L. *rectus*, right, + *ascensio(n-)*, ascension.] In *astron.*, right ascension.

recti, *n.* Plural of *rectus*.

recticruræus (rek'ti-krö-rē'us), *n.*; pl. *recticruræi* (-ī). [NL., < L. *rectus*, straight, + *crus* (*crur-*), leg: see *cruræus*.] The straight muscle of the front of the thigh; the rectus femoris. *Coues.*

rectifiable (rek'ti-fī-ą-bl), *a.* [< F. *rectifiable* = Sp. *rectificable* = Pg. *rectificavel*; as *rectify* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being rectified, corrected, or set right: as, a *rectifiable* mistake.—2. In *geom.*, said of a curve admitting the construction of a straight line equal in length to any definite part of the curve.

rectification (rek'ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *rectification* = Pr. *rectificatio* = Sp. *rectificacion* = Pg. *rectificação* = It. *rettificazione*, < ML. *rectificatio(n-)*, < *rectificare*, rectify: see *rectify*.] The act or operation of rectifying. (*a*) The act of correcting, amending, or setting right that which is wrong or erroneous: as, the *rectification* of errors, mistakes, or abuses.

The proper *rectification* of the expression would be to insert the adverb as. *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, xxii.

(*b*) The process of refining a substance by repeated or fractional distillation: it is in this way freed from other substances which are either more or less volatile than

itself, or from non-volatile matters: as, the *rectification* of spirits. The concentration of sulphuric acid in platinum or glass vessels is sometimes (improperly) called *rectification*.

The process of *rectification* is generally done by redistilling, and filtering through alternate layers of woolen blankets, sand, and granulated bone or maple charcoal.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 80.

(*c*) In *geom.*, the determination of a straight line whose length is equal to a given portion of a curve; the finding a formula for the length of the arc of a given curve.—**Rectification of a globe**, in *astron.* and *geog.*, the adjustment of it preparatory to the solution of a proposed problem.

rectified (rek'ti-fīd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *rectify*.] 1. Made right; corrected.

Be just therefore to thyself all the way, pay thyself, and take acquittances of thyself, all the way, which is only done under the seal and in the testimony of a *rectified* conscience. *Donne*, Sermons, ix.

2. In *hort.*, developed in a desired direction, as when plain tulips are propagated till they sport into variegated forms.

Some of the progeny "break," that is, produce flowers with the variegation which is so much prized. The flower is then said to be "*rectified*." *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 259.

rectifier (rek'ti-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *rectify* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which rectifies. (*a*) One who corrects or amends.

Fast friend he was to reformation, . . .
Next *rectifier* of wry law.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 482.

(*b*) One who refines a substance by repeated distillations or by filtering or any other method; specifically, one who rectifies liquors. (*c*) In the distillation of alcoholic liquors: (1) A vessel or receptacle in which a second distillation is carried on, to condense the liquor and increase its alcoholic strength, or to flavor it by exposing the flavoring substance to the vaporized spirit. (2) A cylindrical vessel continuous with a primary still, in which repeated distillations occur till the alcohol reaches the desired strength. Also called *rectifying column*, and simply *column*. (*d*†) An instrument formerly used for indicating the errors of the compass. *Falconer*.

rectify (rek'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rectified*, ppr. *rectifying*. [Early mod. E. *rectifie*, *rectyfye*; < OF. (and F.) *rectifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rectificar* = It. *rettificare*, < ML. *rectificare*, make right, rectify, < L. *rectus*, straight (= E. *right*), + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] 1. To make right or straight; correct when wrong, erroneous, or false; amend: as, to *rectify* errors, mistakes, or abuses: sometimes applied to persons.

I meant to *rectify* my conscience.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 203.

I onlie strive
To *rectifie* abuses which deprive
The Gospell of his propagation
And plentifull encrease.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

To *rectifie* a common-wealth with debaushed people is impossible. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 106.

When an authentic watch is shown,
Each man winds up and *rectifies* his own.
Suckling, Aglaura, Epil.

This morning I received from him the following letter, which, after having *rectified* some little orthographical mistakes, I shall make a present of to the public.
Addison, Husbands and Wives.

Specifically—2. In *distilling*: (*a*) To remove impurities from (an alcoholic distillate) and raise to a required proof or strength by repeated distillation. As flavoring materials are often added during rectification in the manufacture of gin, cordials, factitious brandy, etc., the term *rectify* has been extended to the performance of these processes. Hence—(*b*) To bring (a spirit) by repeated distillation to the strength required, and at the same time to impart to it the desired flavor. See *rectifier*. —3. In *chemical manuf.* and in *phar.*: (*a*) To separate impurities from (a crystalline body) by dissolving and recrystallizing it, sometimes repeatedly, and sometimes also with intermediate washing of the crystals. (*b*) To raise (a liquid) to a prescribed strength by extraction of some part of its liquid components. Distillation under ordinary atmospheric pressure or in a vacuum, and absorption of water by substances having strong affinity for water, as caustic lime, calcium chlorid, etc., when such substances do not affect the chemical constitution of the substances under treatment, are common processes employed in rectification. (*c*) To remove impurities from (solutions) by filtering them through substances absorbent of dissolved impurities, but non-absorbent of, and chemically inactive upon, the substance to be purified. Of such materials bone-black is a typical example, especially in sugar-refining. (*d*) To purify by one or more resublimations.—4. In *math.*, to determine the length of (a curve, or a part of a curve) included between two limits.—5. In the use of the globes, to place (a globe) in such a position that the solution of a given problem may be effected with it.—**Rectifying developable**, or **rectifying developable surface of a non-plane curve**, a developable surface such that, when it is unrolled into a plane with the curve to which it belongs, the latter is unrolled into a right line: it is perpendicular to the normal and the osculating planes.—**Rectifying edge**, the cuspidal edge of the rectifying developable.—**Rectifying line**, the line common to two consecutive rectifying planes.—**Rectifying plane**, a plane tangent to the rectifying surface.—**To rectify alcoholic liquors.** See def. 2.—**To rectify a sun-dial.** See the quotation.

To rectify the dial (using the old expression, which means to prepare the dial for an observation).
Encyc. Brit., VII. 161.

To rectify the course of a vessel, in *nav.*, to determine its true course from indications of the ship's compass, by correcting the errors of the compass due to magnetic variations and local attractions.—**To rectify the globe**, in *astron.* and *geog.*, to bring the sun's place in the ecliptic on a globe to the brass meridian, or otherwise to adjust it in order to prepare it for the solution of any proposed problem.—**Syn. 1.** *Improve*, *Better*, etc. (see *amend*), redress, adjust, regulate.

Rectigradæ (rek-tig'rā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *rectigrade*.] A group of spiders; the rectigrade spiders. Also *Rectigradi*, *Rectigrades*.

rectigrade (rek'ti-grād), *a.* [< L. *rectus*, straight, + *gradi*, step: see *grade*[1].] Walking straight forward, as a spider; pertaining to the *Rectigradæ*: correlated with *laterigrade*, *saltigrade*, etc.

rectilineal (rek-ti-lin'ē-al), *a.* [Cf. It. *rettilineo* = OF. (and F.) *rectiligne*; < ML. **rectilineus*, having a straight line, < L. *rectus*, straight, right, + *linea*, a line: see *right* and *line*[2], *n.*] Same as *rectilinear*.

rectilineally (rek-ti-lin'ē-al-i), *adv.* Same as *rectilinearly*.

rectilinear (rek-ti-lin'ē-ėr), *a.* [< L. *rectilineus*, rectilineal (see *rectilineal*), + *-ar*[3].] Straight-lined; bounded by straight lines; consisting of a straight line or of straight lines; straight: as, a *rectilinear* figure or course. Also *rectilineal*.

Whenever a ray of light is by any obstacle turned out of its *rectilinear* way, it will never return to the same *rectilinear* way, unless perhaps by very great accident.
Newton, Opticks.

Rectilinear lens, motion, etc. See the nouns.—**Rectilinear muscle.** See *muscle*[1], 2.

rectilinearity (rek-ti-lin-ē-ar'i-ti), *n.* [< *rectilinear* + *-ity*.] The state of being rectilinear. *Coleridge*.

rectilinearly (rek-ti-lin'ē-ėr-li), *adv.* In a rectilinear manner or direction; in a right line.

rectilinearness (rek-ti-lin'ē-ėr-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being rectilinear. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 230.

rectilineous† (rek-ti-lin'ē-us), *a.* [= OF. (and F.) *rectiligne* = Sp. *rectilineo* = Pg. *rectilineo* = It. *rettilineo*, < ML. **rectilineus*: see *rectilineal*.] Rectilinear. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

rectinerved (rek'ti-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *rectus*, straight, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, having nerves running straight from their origin to the apex or to the margin: said mostly of parallel-nerved leaves.

rection (rek'shon), *n.* [< L. *rectio(n-)*, a leading, guiding, government, direction, < *regere*, pp. *rectus*, rule, govern: see *regent*.] In *gram.*, the influence or power of a word in consequence of which another word in the sentence must have a certain form, in regard to number, case, person, mode, or the like; government.

rectipetality (rek"ti-pe-tal'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *rectus*, straight, + *petere*, seek (see *petition*), + *-al* + *-ity*.] In *bot.*, the inherent tendency of stems to grow in a right line, as indicated by Vocchting's experiments with the clinostat. Even parts grown crooked incline to straighten when freed from deflecting influences. This general tendency is modified, however, by an irregularity called *heterauxesis* (which see).

rectirostral (rek-ti-ros'tral), *a.* [Cf. F. *rectirostre*; < L. *rectus*, straight, + *rostrum*, beak, + *-al*.] Having a straight bill or beak, as a bird.

rectischiac (rek-tis'ki-ak), *a.* [< NL. *rectum* + *ischium* + *-ac*.] Same as *ischiorectal*.

rectiserial (rek-ti-sē'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *rectus*, straight, + *series*, a row: see *serial*.] 1. Disposed in a right line; rectilinear or straight, as a row or series of parts.—2. In *bot.*, disposed in one or more straight ranks: specifically used by Bravais, in contrast with *curviserial* (which see), to describe those forms of phyllotaxy in which a second leaf soon stands exactly over any given leaf, and thus all fall into right lines.

rectitic (rek-tit'ik), *a.* [< *rectitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with rectitis.

rectitis (rek-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *rectum* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the rectum.

rectitude (rek'ti-tūd), *n.* [< OF. *rectitude*, *rettitude*, F. *rectitude* = Pr. *rectetut* = Cat. *rectitut* = Sp. *rectitud* = Pg. *rectitude* = It. *rettitudine*, < L. *rectitudo* (*-in-*), straightness, uprightness, < *rectus*, straight, = E. *right*: see *right*.] 1. Straightness: as, the *rectitude* of a line. *Johnson*.

Young pines, bent by . . . snowfalls or other accident, in seeking to recover their *rectitude*, describe every graceful form of curve or spiral. *A. B. Alcott*, Tablets, p. 12.

2. Rightness of principle or practice; uprightness of mind; exact conformity to truth, or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct by either divine or human laws; integrity; honesty; justice.

Of the *rectitude* and sincerity of their life and doctrine to judge rightly, wee must judge by that which was to be their rule. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

Provided they "keep o' the windy side of the law," the great majority are but little restrained by regard for strict *rectitude*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 405.

3. Correctness; freedom from error, as of conduct.

Perfectly conscious of the *rectitude* of her own appearance, [she] attributed all this mirth to the oddity of mine. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

—**Syn. 2.** *Integrity*, *Uprightness*, etc. (see *honesty*), principle, equity.

recto (rek'tō), *n.* [1. < L. *recto*, abl. of *rectum*, right: see *right*, *n.* 2. For *recto folio*, 'the right page,' opposed to *verso folio*, 'the opposite page': L. *recto*, abl. of *rectus*, right; *folio*, abl. of *folium*, a leaf, sheet: see *folio*.] 1. In *law*, a writ of right, now abolished.—2. In *printing*, the right-hand page of an open book: opposed to the left-hand, *reverso* or *verso*. In books as commonly printed, the odd folios, pages 1, 3, 5, 7, etc., are the rectos; the even folios, pages 2, 4, 6, 8, etc., the reversos.

Junius had seen books of this kind printed by Coster (the beginnings of his labours) on the *rectos* of the leaves only, not on both sides. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 689.

recto-. In composition, rectal; of the rectum.

rectocele (rek'tō-sēl), *n.* [< NL. *rectum*, rectum, + Gr. *κήλη*, tumor.] Prolapse of the rectovaginal wall through the vagina. Compare *proctocele*.

rectogenital (rek-tō-jen'i-tal), *a.* [< NL. *rectum*, rectum, + L. *genitalis*, genital.] Of or pertaining at once to the rectum and to the genitalia: as, the *rectogenital* chamber.

rector (rek'tor), *n.* [= OF. *retteur*, *recteur*, F. *recteur* = Pr. Sp. *rector* = Pg. *rector*, *reitor* = It. *rettore*, < L. *rector*, a ruler, director, rector, < *regere*, pp. *rectus*, rule: see *regent*.] 1. A ruler or governor. [Rare.]

The *rector* of the vniuersitie called to counsell all the doctors regentes that were that tyme at Tholose. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 22.

Reason (which in right should be
The special *rector* of all harmony).
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Who shall be the *rectors* of our daily rioting?
Milton, Areopagitica (ed. Hales), p. 24.

2. In the *Ch. of Eng.*, a clergyman who has the charge of a parish and full possession of all the rights and privileges attached thereto. He differs from the *vicar* in that the latter is entitled only to a certain proportion of the ecclesiastical income specially set apart to the vicarage. The latter, again, differs from the *curate* (in the narrower or popular sense of that word), who is subject to the incumbent, whether rector or vicar, and the amount of whose salary is determined not by the law, but by the patron of the benefice, or by the incumbent employing him. Abbreviated *Rect.*

The bishops that are spoken of in the time of the primitive Church, all such as parsons or *rectors* of parishes are with us. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 13.

3. In the United States, a clergyman in charge of a parish in the Protestant Episcopal Church. —4. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastic in charge of a congregation, a college, or a religious house; specifically, the superior of a Jesuit seminary or college.

His wife . . . fled . . . to Saint Jaques le Grand; . . . her death . . . was faithfully confirmed by the *rector* of the place. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 69.

5. The chief elective officer of some universities, as in France and Scotland. In Scotland *rector* is also the title of the head master of an academy or important public school; in England, of the heads of Exeter and Lincoln colleges, Oxford. In the United States it is a title assumed by the principals of some private schools: as, the *rectors* of St. John's and St. Paul's. In Germany *rector* is the title of the head of a higher school; the chief officer of a university is styled *rector magnificus* or, when the prince of the country is the titular head, *rector magnificentissimus*.

The *rector* . . . in the first instance was head of the faculty of arts. . . . It was not until the middle of the 14th century that the *rector* became the head of the collective university [of Paris]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 835.

6. The presiding officer or chairman of certain gilds and associations.

Many artists . . . as *rectors* represented the greater and lesser art guilds in the city government [of Siena].
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 51.

Lay rector, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, a layman who receives and possesses the rectorial tithes of a benefice. *Lee*, Glossary. — **Missionary rector**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a priest

appointed by the bishop to certain parishes in England, in the United States to the charge of any parish.—**Rector of a Board of Trustees**, the presiding officer.

rectorage (rek'tor-āj), *n.* [OF. *rectorage*, < *rector* + *-age.*] A rector's benefice. Compare *vicarage.*

Sic pastoris wyll be wellt content
To leif vpon the fer les rent,
Nor hes sum Vicare for his waige,
Or Rector for his *Rectoraige.*
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 326.

rectoral (rek'tor-al), *a.* [< F. *rectoral* = Sp. *rectoral*, < ML. **rectoralis*, < L. *rector*, a rector: see *rector.*] Same as *rectorial.* *Blackstone.*

rectorate (rek'tor-āt), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *rectorat* = Sp. *rectorado* = Pg. *reitorado* = It. *rettorato*, < ML. *rectoratus*, the office of a rector, < L. *rector*, a rector: see *rector.*] I. *n.* The office or rank of rector; the period of incumbency of a rector.

His two *rectorates* in our city, from 1829 to 1845, saw the beginning of a successful revolt against the leadership of Evangelicals. *The American*, X. 297.

II. *a.* Same as *rectorial.*

His very instructive *rectorate* address on The Backwardness of the Ancients in Natural Science.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 203.

rectoress, rectress (rek'tor-es, -tres), *n.* [< *rector* + *-ess.*] 1. A female rector or ruler; a governess. [Rare.]

Be thou alone the *rect'ress* of this isle,
With all the titles I can thee enstile.
Drayton, Legend of Matilda, st. 39.

Great mother Fortune, queen of human state,
Rectress of action, arbitress of fate.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 4.

2. A rector's wife. [Humorous.]

In this way the worthy *Rectoress* consoled herself.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlviii.

Also *rectrix.*

rectorial (rek-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *rector* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a rector or a rectory.—**Rectorial tithes**, tithes payable to the rector, ordinarily those of corn, hay, and wood. Also *great tithes.*

The tithes of many things, as wood in particular, are in some parishes *rectorial*, and in some vicarial *tithes.*
Blackstone, Com., I. xi.

rectorship (rek'tor-ship), *n.* [< *rector* + *-ship.*] 1. The office or rank of a rector.—2†. Rule; direction; guidance.

Why, had your bodies
No heart among you? or had you tongues to cry
Against the *rectorship* of judgement?
Shak., Cor., ii. 3. 213.

rectory (rek'tor-i), *n.*; pl. *rectories* (-iz). [< OF. *rectorie* = Sp. *rectoría* = Pg. *reitoria* = It. *rettoria*, < ML. *rectoria*, the office or rank of a rector, < L. *rector*, a rector: see *rector.*] 1. A parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes.—2. A rector's mansion or parsonage-house.

The *Rectory* was on the other side of the river, close to the church, of which it was the fitting companion.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxiii.

rectoscope (rek'tō-skōp), *n.* [< NL. *rectum*, rectum, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A speculum used for rectal examination.

rectostenosis (rek″tō-stē-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *rectum* (see *rectum*) + Gr. *στένωσις*, stricture: see *stenosis.*] Stricture of the rectum.

rectotomy (rek-tot'o-mi), *n.* [< NL. *rectum*, rectum, + Gr. *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The operation for dividing a rectal stricture.

recto-urethral (rek'tō-ū-rē'thral), *a.* Pertaining to the rectum and to the urethra: as, the *recto-urethral* space (a vertical triangular interval between the membranous urethra above and the rectum below, with the apex at the prostate gland).—**Recto-urethral fistula**, a fistula connecting the rectum and the urethra.

recto-uterine (rek-tō-ū'te-rin), *a.* Of or belonging to the rectum and the uterus.—**Recto-uterine folds or ligaments**, semilunar folds of peritoneum passing one on each side from the rectum to the posterior upper surface of the uterus, forming the lateral walls of the rectovaginal pouch.—**Recto-uterine fossa**, the space between the uterus and the rectum above the borders of the recto-uterine folds.—**Recto-uterine pouch.** See *pouch.*

rectovaginal (rek-tō-vaj'i-nal), *a.* Of or belonging to the rectum and the vagina.—**Rectovaginal fistula**, a fistulous opening between the rectum and the vagina.—**Rectovaginal hernia.** Same as *rectocele.*—**Rectovaginal pouch.** See *pouch.*—**Rectovaginal septum**, the tissues separating the rectum and the vagina.

rectovesical (rek-tō-ves'i-kal), *a.* [< NL. *rectum* + E. *vesical.*] Of or belonging to the rectum and the bladder.—**Rectovesical fascia.** See *fascia.*—**Rectovesical folds**, the posterior false ligaments of the bladder, innate folds of peritoneum between the bladder and the rectum in the male. Also called *semilunar folds of Douglass.*—**Rectovesical fossa**, the pouch of peritoneum lying between the bladder and the rectum.—**Rectovesical pouch.** See *pouch.*

rectress, *n.* See *rectoress.*

rectrices, *n.* Plural of *rectrix.*

rectricial (rek-trish'al), *a.* [< NL. *rectrix* (*rectric-*), a tail-feather (see *rectrix*), + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to rectrices.

rectrix (rek'triks), *n.*; pl. *rectrices* (rek-trī'sēz). [< L. *rectrix*, directress, governess, mistress, fem. of *rector*, ruler, governor: see *rector.*] 1. Same as *rectoress.*

A late queen *rectrix* prudently commanded.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa. (*Latham.*)

2. In *ornith.*, a tail-feather; one of the long or large quill-feathers of a bird's tail: so called from its use in directing or steering the course of a bird in flight, like a rudder. The rectrices are comparable to the similar large flight-feathers of the wing, called *remiges.* In the *Saururæ*, or Jurassic birds with long lizard-like bony tail, the rectrices are bi-serially or distichously arranged in a row on each side of the caudal vertebræ. In all modern birds they are set together in a fan-like manner upon the pygostyle. (See *Eurhipidura.*) In a few birds they are rudimentary, as in grebes. The most frequent number by far is twelve, which prevails (with few anomalous exceptions) throughout the great order *Passeres*, and also in very many other birds of different orders. In many picarian birds the number is ten; in a very few eight. In various water-birds the rectrices run up to higher numbers, twenty-four being probably the maximum. There is normally always an even number, these feathers being paired. In size, shape, and texture they are endlessly varied, giving rise to all the different shapes a bird's tail presents.

rectum (rek'tum), *n.*; pl. *recta* (-tä). [= F. *rectum* = Sp. Pg. *recto* = It. *retto*, < NL. *rectum*, abbr. of L. *rectum intestinum*, the straight intestine: *rectum*, neut. of *rectus*, straight: see *right.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a terminal section of the intestine, ending in the anus: so called from its comparatively straight course in man; the lower bowel: more fully called *intestinum rectum.* In man the rectum is the continuation of the sigmoid flexure of the colon, beginning about opposite the promontory of the sacrum, a little to the left side, and running through the pelvis to the anus. It is supported by a proper duplication of peritoneum, the mesorectum, and other fascive. Its structure includes well-developed longitudinal and circular muscular fibers, the latter being aggregated into a stout internal sphincter muscle near the lower end. In animals whose colon has no special sigmoid flexure there is no distinction of a rectum from the rest of the large intestine; and the term applies only to any given or taken terminal section of the bowel, of whatever character. In mammals above monotremes the rectum is entirely shut off from the urogenital organs, ending in a distinct anus; but in most animals it ends in a cloaca common to the digestive and urogenital systems. The rectum receives the refuse of digestion, and retains the feces until voided. See cuts under *intestine*, *peritoneum*, *Pulmonata*, *Pycnogonida*, *Appendicularia*, and *Blattidæ.*—**Columns of the rectum.** See *columna.*

rectus (rek'tus), *n.*; pl. *recti* (-tī). [NL., abbr. of L. *rectus musculus*, straight muscle: *rectus*, straight: see *right.*] In *anat.*, one of several muscles so called from the straightness of their course, either in their own axis or in the axis of the body or part where they lie.—**Recti capitis**, five pairs of small muscles, the anticus major and minor, posticus major and minor, and the lateralis, all arising from the lower part of the occipital bone and inserted into the transverse processes of the upper cervical vertebræ.—**Rectus abdominis externus.** Same as *pyramidalis* (*a*).—**Rectus abdominis internus**, the straight muscle of the abdomen, in the middle line in front, mostly inclosed in an aponeurotic sheath formed by the tendons of other abdominal muscles, usually intersected by several transverse tendons, and extending from the pubis to the sternum, in some animals to the top of the sternum.—**Rectus femoris**, the anterior part of the quadriceps extensor. It is a fusiform, bipennate muscle, arising by two heads from the ilium, and inserted into the base of the patella. See cut under *muscle*1.—**Rectus lateralis**, the lateral straight muscle of the head, arising from the transverse process of the axis, and inserted into the jugular process of the occipital.—**Rectus medialis oculi.** Same as *rectus oculi internus.*—**Rectus oculi externus, inferior, internus, superior**, the external, inferior, internal, superior straight muscle of the eyeball, turning the ball outward, downward, inward, or upward. See cut under *eyeball.*—**Rectus sternalis**, in man, an occasional slip lying lengthwise upon the sternum, representing the prolongation upward of the rectus abdominis externus, as is normal in many animals.—**Rectus thoracis**, in man, an occasional slip, similar to the last, but lying deep-seated, supposed to represent the continuation upward of the rectus abdominis internus.

recubant (rek'ū-bant), *a.* [< L. *recuban(t-)s*, ppr. of *recubare*, lie back: see *recubation.*] Lying down; reclining; recumbent.

recubation (rek-ū-bā'shon), *n.* [< L. *recubare*, pp. *recubatus*, lie upon the back, lie back, recline: see *recumbent.*] The act of lying down or reclining. [Rare.]

The French and Italian translations, expressing neither position of session or *recubation*, do only say that he placed himself at the table. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 6.

recueil (rē-kèy'), *n.* [F., a collection: see *recule*2.] A collection of writings.

reculet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *recoil.*

recuilementt, *n.* An obsolete form of *recoilment.*

recule1†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *recoil.*

recule2†, *n.* [ME., also *recuyell*, < OF. *recueil*, F. *recueil*, a collection, < *recueillir*, collect: see *recollect.*] A collection of writings; a book or pamphlet. *Caxton*; *Halliwell.*

recultivate (rē-kul'ti-vāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *cultivate.* Cf. OF. *recultiver*, recultivate.] To cultivate anew.

recultivation (rē-kul-ti-vā'shon), *n.* [< *recultivate* + *-ion.*] The act of cultivating anew, or the state of being cultivated anew.

recumbt (rē-kum'), *v. i.* [< L. *recumbere*, lie back, recline: see *recumbent.*] To recline; lean; repose.

The king makes an overture of pardon and favour unto you, upon condition that any one of you will *recumbe*, rest, lean upon, or roll himself upon the person of his son.
Barrow, Works, II. iv.

recumbence (rē-kum'bens), *n.* [< *recumben(t)* + *-ce.*] Same as *recumbency.*

A *recumbence* or reliance upon Christ for justification and salvation. *Lord North*, Light to Paradise, p. 54.

recumbency (rē-kum'ben-si), *n.* [As *recumbence* (see *-cy*).] 1. The state of being recumbent; the posture of reclining, leaning, or lying.

But relaxation of the languid frame,
By soft *recumbency* of outstretched limbs,
Was bliss reserved for happier days.
Cowper, Task, i. 82.

2. Rest; repose; idleness.

When the mind has been once habituated to this lazy *recumbency* and satisfaction, . . . it is in danger to rest satisfied there. *Locke.*

3. The act of reposing or resting in confidence.

There are yet others [Christians] who hope to be saved by a bare act of *recumbency* on the merits of Christ.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xiv.

recumbent (rē-kum'bent), *a.* [< L. *recumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *recumbere*, lie back, recline, < *re-*, back, + *cubare*, lie: see *cumbent.*] 1. Leaning; reclining.

The Roman *recumbent* . . . posture in eating was introduced after the first Punic war.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 134.

2. Reposing; inactive; idle; listless.

What smooth emollients in theology
Recumbent virtue's downy doctors preach!
Young, Night Thoughts, iv. 644.

3. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, noting a part that leans or reposes upon anything.—**Recumbent hairs**, in *entom.*, hairs that lie partly against the surface, but are not pressed close to it.

recumbently (rē-kum'bent-li), *adv.* In a recumbent manner or posture.

recuperability (rē-kū″pe-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *recuperable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Ability to recuperate; power of recuperation. [Rare.]

A state of almost physiological *recuperability.*
Alien. and Neurol., VII. 463.

recuperable (rē-kū'pe-ra-bl), *a.* [< ME. *recuperable*, < OF. *recuperable* = Sp. *recuperable* = Pg. *recuperavel*, < ML. **recuperabilis*, < L. *recuperare*, recover, recuperate: see *recuperate*, *recover*2. Cf. *recoverable.*] Recoverable; that may be regained.

And hard it is to ravysshe a treasour
Which of nature is not *recuperable.*
Lydgate, The Tragedies.

Therfore, if thou yet by counsaile arte *recuperable*,
Flee thou from idlenesse and alway be stable.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 13.

recuperate (rē-kū'pe-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *recuperated*, ppr. *recuperating.* [< L. *recuperatus*, pp. of *recuperare*, *reciperare* (> It. *recuperare* = Sp. Pg. *recuperar* = F. *récupérer*), get again, regain, recover, revive, restore, ML. also intr., revive, convalesce, recover: see *recover*2, the older form in E.] I. *trans.* 1. To recover; regain: as, to *recuperate* one's health or spirits.—2. To recoup. [Rare.]

More commonly he [the agent] paid a fixed sum to the clergyman, and *recuperated* himself by a grinding tyranny of the tenants. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

II. *intrans.* To recover; regain strength or health. [U. S.]

recuperation (rē-kū-pe-rā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *recuperation*, F. *récupération* = Sp. *recuperacion* = Pg. *recuperação* = It. *recuperazione*, < L. *recuperatio*(*n-*), a getting back, regaining, recovery, < *recuperare*, pp. *recuperatus*, regain, recover: see *recuperate* and *recover*2.] 1. Recovery, as of something lost.

The reproduction or *recuperation* of the same thing that was before. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 225.

2. Specifically, recovery of strength or health.

recuperative (rē-kū'pe-rā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *recuperativo*, < L. *recuperativus*, recoverable, < *recuperare*, pp. *recuperatus*, recover: see *recover*2 and *recuperate.*] Tending to recovery;

pertaining to recovery, especially of strength or health.

The seasons being in turn *recuperative*, . . . even the frosts of winter impart virtues that pass into summer, preserving the mind's vigor and fertility during the reign of the dog-star. *A. B. Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 68.

recuperator (rē-kū′pe-rā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *recuperador*, < L. *recuperator*, a recoverer, < *recuperare*, pp. *recuperatus*, recover: see *recuperate*.] 1. One who or that which recuperates or recovers.—2. That part of the Ponsard furnace which answers the same purpose as the regenerator of the Siemens regeneration furnace. See *regenerator*.

recuperatory (rē-kū′pe-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *recuperatorio*, < L. *recuperatorius*, < *recuperator*, a recoverer, < *recuperare*, pp. *recuperatus*, recover: see *recuperate*.] Same as *recuperative*. *Bailey*.

recur (rē-kėr′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *recurred*, ppr. *recurring*. [< OF. *recourer*, *recorir*, *recourre*, *recourir*, F. *recourir* = Pr. *recorre* = Cat. *recorrer* = Sp. *recurrir* = Pg. *recorrer* = It. *ricorrere*, < L. *recurrere*, run back, return, recur, < *re-*, back, + *currere*, run: see *current*1.] 1. To go or come back; return: literally or figuratively.

When the fear of Popery was over, the Tories *recurred* to their old principles. *Brougham*.

And Fancy came and at her pillow sat, . . .
And chased away the still-*recurring* gnat.
Tennyson, Three Sonnets to a Coquette, i.

2. To return in thought or recollection.

He . . . had received a liberal education at a charity school, and was apt to *recur* to the days of his muffin-cap and leathers. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 25.

3. To return to the thought or mind.

When any word has been used to signify an idea, that old idea will *recur* in the mind when the word is heard. *Watts*, Logic, I. vi. § 3.

Acted crime,
Or seeming-genial venial fault,
Recurring and suggesting still.
Tennyson, Will.

4. To resort; have recourse; turn for aid.

For if his grace were minded, or would intend to do a thing inique or unjust, there were no need to *recur* unto the pope's holiness for doing thereof
Bp Burnet Records, I ii., No. 22.

5. To occur again or be repeated at stated intervals, or according to some rule.

Food, sleep, amusement *recur* in uniform succession. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning ii. 272.

In volcanic archipelagos . . . the greater eruptions usually *recur* only after long intervals. *Darwin*, Geol Observations i. 144.

recure1† (rē-kūr′), *v.* [< ME. *recuren*, < OF. *recurer*, < L. *recurare*, restore by taking care of, make whole again, cure, also take care of, prepare carefully, < *re-*, again, + *curare*, care, cure: see *cure*, *v.* The verb was partly confused with *recure*2, ME. *recouren*, a form of *recoveren*, recover: see *recure*2, *recover*2.] I. *trans.* To cure again; cure; heal.

Which [ills] to *recure*, we heartily solicit
Your gracious self to take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 130.

Jarumannus, a Faithfull Bishop, who with other his fellow Labourers, by sound Doctrin and gentle dealing, soon *recur'd* them [the East-Saxons] of thir second relaps. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

II. *intrans.* To recover; get well.

Rabert Lauerawns is wele amendyd, and I hope xall *recure*. *Paston Letters*, I. 112.

recure1† (rē-kūr′), *n.* [< ME. *recure*; < *recure*2, partly < *recure*1, *v.*] Recovery.

Recure to fynde of myn adversite.
Lydgate, Complaint of a Lover's Life, l. 681.

Had she been my daughter,
My care could not be greater than it shall be
For her *recure*. *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 2.

recure2† (rē-kūr′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *recoure*; < ME. *recuren*, *recouren*, var. of *recoveren*, recover: see *recover*2.] To recover; get again.

Fredom of kynde so lost hath he
That never may *recured* be.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4920.

But Hector fyrst, of strength most assured,
His stede agayne hath anone *recured*.
Lydgate, Troye (1555), sig. P, v. (*Halliwell.*)

For sometimes Paridell and Blandamour
The better had, and bet the others backe:
Eftsoones the others did the field *recoure*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 25.

recureful† (rē-kūr′fūl), *a.* [< *recure*1 + *-ful*.] Curative; healing.

Let me forever hide this staine of beauty
With this *recureful* maske.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

recureless† (rē-kūr′les), *a.* [< ME. *rekeurles*; < *recure*1 + *-less*.] Incapable of recovery or remedy; incurable.

Ye are to blame to sette yowre hert so sore,
Sethyn that ye wote that hyt [ys] *rekeurles*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 14. (*Halliwell.*)

My *recureless* sore. *G. Ferrars*.

'Tis foolish to bewail *recureless* things.
Greene, James the Fourth, ii.

recurelessly† (rē-kūr′les-li), *adv.* So as not to be cured.

Recurelesly wounded with his own weapons.
Greene, Groats-worth of Wit (Works, ed. Dyce, Int., p. xxvi.).

recurrence (rē-kur′ens), *n.* [= F. *récurrence*; as *recurren(t)* + *-ce*.] 1. The act of recurring, or the state of being recurrent; return.

Atavism, which is the name given to the *recurrence* of ancestral traits, is proved by many and varied facts.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 83.

2. Resort; the having recourse.

In the use of this, as of every kind of alleviation, I shall insensibly go on from a rare to a frequent *recurrence* to the dangerous preparations. *Jer. Taylor*.

recurrency (rē-kur′en-si), *n.* [As *recurrence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *recurrence*. *Bailey*.

recurrent (rē-kur′ent), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *recurrent*, F. *récurrent* = Pg. *recurrente* = It. *ricorrente*, < L. *recurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *recurrere*, run back, return, recur: see *recur*.] I. *a.* 1. Recurring; returning from time to time; reappearing; repeated: as, *recurrent* pains of a disease. *Prof. Blackie*.

The music would swell out again, like chimes borne onward by a *recurrent* breeze.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. i.

Nature, with all her changes, is secure in certain noble *recurrent* types. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 150.

2. In *crystal.*, noting a crystal which exhibits an oscillatory combination of two sets of planes. See *oscillatory*.—3. In *anat.*, turned back in its course, and running in a direction the opposite of its former one: specifically noting the inferior laryngeal branch of the pneumogastric. See the following phrases.—4. In *entom.*, turning back toward the base: as, a *recurrent* process.—**Posterior interosseous recurrent artery**, a branch of the posterior interosseous artery which gives off branches in the region of the olecranon which anastomose with the superior profunda posterior ulnar recurrent, and radial recurrent arteries.—**Radial recurrent artery.** See *radial*.—**Recurrent arteries of the deep palmar arch**, branches which pass from the upper side of the palmar arch and anastomose with branches of the anterior carpal arch.—**Recurrent branch of the ophthalmic nerve**, a small branch arising near the Gasserian ganglion, and running backward across the fourth nerve to be distributed in the tentorium.—**Recurrent fever.** See *fever*1.—**Recurrent fibroid tumor.** Same as *small spindle-cell sarcoma*. See *sarcoma*.—**Recurrent laryngeal.** See *laryngeal*.—**Recurrent mania.** Same as *periodical mania*.—**Recurrent nerve.** Same as *meningeal nerve* (which see, under *nerve*).—**Recurrent nerve of the inferior maxillary**, a branch from the inferior maxillary as it passes through the foramen ovale, which passes back into the skull through the foramen spinosum, giving rise to two branches, one going to the great wing of the sphenoid, the other to the mastoid cells.—**Recurrent nerve of the superior maxillary**, a branch given off from the superior maxillary near its origin, which passes to the dura mater and middle meningeal artery.—**Recurrent nervure** of an insect's wing. (*a*) A branch which is more or less turned toward the base of the wing, in a direction contrary to the nervure from which it arises. Many of these recurrent nervures are distinguished. (*b*) A vein of the wing which, after running toward the apex, is bent or curved back toward the base, as in many *Coleoptera*.—**Recurrent pulse.** See *pulse*1.—**Recurrent radial artery**, an artery which arises from the radial artery near its origin, and anastomoses with the anterior terminal branch of the superior profunda.—**Recurrent sensibility**, the sensibility manifested by the anterior root of a spinal nerve. This is due to fibers derived from the posterior root.—**Recurrent tibial arteries.** (*a*) The *posterior*, arising near the perforation of the interosseous membrane, and anastomosing with the lower articular popliteal arteries. (*b*) The *anterior*, a larger branch, arising just behind the perforation of the interosseous membrane, and anastomosing with the lower articular popliteal arteries.—**Recurrent ulnar arteries.** (*a*) The *anterior*, arising from the upper part of the ulnar, and joining the anastomotic branch of the brachial. (*b*) The *posterior*, arising a little lower than the anterior (though they often have a common origin), and communicating with the inferior profunda, the anastomotic, and posterior interosseous recurrent.

II. *n.* Any recurrent nerve or artery.

recurrently (rē-kur′ent-li), *adv.* In a recurrent manner; with recurrence.

For a long time I had under observation a middle-aged man who, throughout his life, has *recurrently* been tormented by this parasite.
B. W. Richardson, Preventive Medicine, p. 568.

recurring (rē-kėr′ing), *p. a.* Returning again.—**Recurring continued fraction.** See *continued fraction*, under *continued*.—**Recurring decimal.** See *decimal*.—**Recurring series**, in *alg.*, a series in which the coefficients of the successive powers of x are formed from a certain number of the preceding coefficients according to some invariable law. Thus, $a + bx + (a + b)x^2 + (a + 2b)x^3 + (2a + 3b)x^4 + (3a + 5b)x^5 + \ldots$ is a recurring series.—**Recurring utterances**, a form of aphasia in which the patient can repeat only the word last uttered when taken ill.

recursant (rē-kėr′sant), *a.* [< L. *recursan(t-)s*, ppr. of *recursare*, run or hasten back, come back, return, recur, freq. of *recurrere*, run back, recur: see *recur*.] In *her.*, turned in a way contrary to the usual position, or with the back displayed instead of the front. Thus, an eagle *recursant* shows the back of the bird with the wings crossed.—**Displayed recursant.** See *displayed*.

recursion (rē-kėr′shon), *n.* [< L. *recursio(n-)*, a running back, return, < *recurrere*, pp. *recursus*, run back, return: see *recur*.] Return. [Rare.]

When the receiver was full of air, the included pendulum continued its *recursions* about fifteen minutes.
Boyle, Works, I. 61.

recurvant (rē-kėr′vant), *a.* [< L. *recurvan(t-)s*, ppr. of *recurvare*, bend or curve backward, turn back: see *recurve*.] In *her.*, of a serpent, coiled up, with the head projecting from the folds; bowed-embowed.

recurvate (rē-kėr′vāt), *v. t.* [< L. *recurvatus*, pp. of *recurvare*, bend backward, curve back: see *recurve*.] Same as *recurve*. *Imp. Dict.*

recurvate (rē-kėr′vāt), *a.* [< L. *recurvatus*, pp.: see *recurvate*, *v.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, recurved.

recurvation (rē-kėr-vā′shon), *n.* [< *recurvate* + *-ion*.] The act or process of recurving; the state of being curved up or back: opposed to *decurvation*: as, the *recurvation* of a bird's bill. Also *recurvature*, *recurvity*.

By a serpentine and trumpet *recurvation*, it [the windpipe] ascendeth again into the neck.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

recurvature (rē-kėr′vā-tūr), *n.* [< *recurvate* + *-ure*.] Same as *recurvation*.

recurve (rē-kėrv′), *v.* [= OF. *recorber*, *recurber*, *recourber*, F. *recourber* = Pr. Pg. *recurvar*, < L. *recurvare*, bend or curve backward, turn up or back, < *re-*, back, + *curvare*, curve: see *curve*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To curve back; turn backward. Also *recurvate*.

II. *intrans.* To be recurved.

recurved (rē-kėrvd′), *p. a.* 1. In *bot.*, curved back or downward: as, a *recurved* leaf, petal, etc.—2. In *zoöl.*, bent upward: the opposite of *decurved*: as, the *recurved* beak of the avoset.

recurviroster (rē-kėr-vi-ros′tėr), *n.* [< NL. *recurvirostrus*, < L. *recurvus*, bent or curved back, crooked (see *recurvous*), + *rostrum*, beak, bill: see *rostrum*.] A bird of the genus *Recurvirostra*; an avoset.

Recurvirostra (rē-kėr-vi-ros′trā), *n.* [NL., fem. of *recurvirostrus*: see *recurviroster*.] A genus of precocial limicoline grallatorial birds, type of the family *Recurvirostridæ*, having a long and very slender depressed and recurved bill, extremely long slender legs, and four toes, the three front ones of which are webbed; the avosets. The body is depressed, and the under parts are clothed with thick plumage like a duck's, so that the birds swim with ease by means of their webbed feet. See *avoset*. Also called *Avocetta*.

recurvirostral (rē-kėr-vi-ros′tral), *a.* [As *recurviroster* + *-al*.] Having a recurved bill, as an avoset; belonging to the genus *Recurvirostra*; pertaining to a recurviroster.

Recurvirostridæ (rē-kėr-vi-ros′tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Recurvirostra* + *-idæ*.] A family of wading birds with long and slender bill and legs, typified by the genus *Recurvirostra*, and divided into the *Recurvirostrinæ* and *Himantopodinæ*; the avosets and stilts.

Recurvirostrinæ (rē-kėr″vi-ros-trī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Recurvirostra* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Recurvirostridæ*, having the characters of the genus *Recurvirostra*, as distinguished from those of *Himantopus*, and including only the avosets.

recurvity (rē-kėr′vi-ti), *n.* [< L. *recurvus*, bent back (see *recurvous*), + *-ity*.] Same as *recurvation*. *Bailey*.

recurvo-patent (rē-kėr′vō-pat″ent), *a* [< L. *recurvus*, bent back, + *patent(t-)s*, open, spreading: see *patent*1.] In *bot.*, bent back and spreading.

recurvous (rē-kėr′vus), *a.* [= Pg. *recurvo* = It. *ricurvo*, < L. *recurvus*, bent or curved back, < *re-*, back, + *curvus*, curve: see *curve*.] Bent backward.

recusance (rek′ū-zans), *n.* [< *recusan(t)* + *-ce*.] Same as *recusancy*.

The parliament now passed laws prohibiting Catholic worship, and imposing a fine of one shilling, payable each Sunday, for *recusance*.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 54.

recusancy (rek′ū-zan-si), *n.* [As *recusance* (see *-cy*).] 1. Obstinate refusal or opposition.

It is not a *recusancy*, for I would come; but it is an excommunication, I must not.
Donne, Devotions, III., Expostulation.

If any one, or two, or ten, or twenty members of congress should manifest symptoms of *recusancy*, . . . the weird sisters of ambitious hearts shall play before their eyes images of foreign missions, and departments, and benches of justice. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 339.

2. The state of being a recusant.

The papists made no scruple of coming to our churches; *recusancy* was not then so much as a chrisom, not an embryo. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 98.

There is also an inferior species of *recusancy* (refusing to make the declaration against popery enjoined by statute 30 Car. II. st. 2, when tendered by the proper magistrate). *Blackstone*, Com., IV. iv.

We shall see that mere *recusancy* was first made punishable, later on in the reign, by the Second Act for Uniformity of Edward
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv., note.

3. The tenets of the recusants, or adherence to those tenets.

The penalties of *recusancy* were particularly hard upon women, who . . . adhered longer to the old religion than the other sex. *Hallam*, Const. Hist., vii., note.

recusant (rek′ū-zant or rē-ku′zant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *recusant*, F. *récusant* = Sp. Pg. *recusante* = It. *ricusante*, < L. *recusan(t-)s*, ppr. of *recusare*, reject, object: see *recuse*.] I. *a.* Obstinate in refusal; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, refusing to attend divine service in Anglican churches, or to acknowledge the ecclesiastical supremacy of the crown.

No *recusant* lord might have a vote in passing that act.
Clarendon.

II. *n.* 1. One obstinate in refusing; one who will not conform to general opinion or practice.

The last rebellious *recusants* among the family of nations. *De Quincey.*

He that would not take the oath should be executed, though unarmed; and the *recusants* were shot on the roads, . . . or as they stood in prayer.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 411.

2. Specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, one who refused to attend divine worship in Anglican churches, or to acknowledge the ecclesiastical supremacy of the crown. Heavy penalties were inflicted on such persons, but they pressed far more lightly on the simple recusant or nonconformist than on the Roman Catholic recusant, the chief object being to secure national unity and loyalty to the crown, in opposition to papal excommunications, which declared British subjects absolved from their allegiance (as in 1570), and to plots against the government. The name *recusant*, though legally applied to both Protestants and Roman Catholics, was in general given especially to the latter.

As well those restrained . . . as generally all the papists in this kingdom, not any of them did refuse to come to our church, and yield their formal obedience to the laws established. And thus they all continued, not any one refusing to come to our churches, during the first ten years of her Majesty's [Queen Elizabeth's] government. And in the beginning of the eleventh year of her reign, Cornwallis, Bedingfield, and Sllyarde were the first *recusants*, they absolutely refusing to come to our churches. And until they in that sort began, the name of *recusant* was never heard of amongst us.
Sir Edward Coke [in 1607], in Blunt, Annotated Book of [Common Prayer, p. 24.

recusation (rek-ū-zā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *recusation*, F. *récusation* = Pr. *recusation* = Sp. *recusacion* = Pg. *recusação* = It. *ricusazione*, < L. *recusatio(n-)*, a declining, refusal, objection, protest, also nausea, rejection, < *recusare*, pp. *recusatus*, object, decline, reject: see *recuse*.] In *law*, the interposition of an objection or challenge for cause to a judge or arbitrator, or to an expert appointed by a court; also, the objection or challenge so presented.

He [Bonner], to deface his Authority (as he thought), did also then exhibit in writing a *Recusation* of the Secretaries Judgment against him.
Foxe, Martyrs, II. 35, an. 1549.

recusative (rē-kū′zā-tiv), *a.* [< *recuse* + *-ative*.] Tending or prone to recuse or refuse; refusing; denying; negative. [Rare.]

The act of the will produces material and permanent events; it is acquisitive and effective, or *recusative* and destructive, otherwise than it is in any other faculties.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, IV. i. 1.

recuse (rē-kūz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *recused*, ppr. *recusing*. [< OF. *recuser*, F. *récuser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *recusar* = It. *ricusare*, < L. *recusare*, object, decline, reject, refuse, protest against, plead in defense, < *re-*, back, + *causa*, a cause; see *cause*. Cf. *accuse*.] To refuse; reject; specifically, in *law*, to reject or challenge (a judge or juror) as disqualified to act.

Yet she [the queen] nevertheless persisting in her former wilfulness and in her Appeal, which also by the said Judges was likewise *recused*, incontinently departed out of the Court. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, I. ii., No. 28.

A judge may proceed notwithstanding my appeal, unless I recuse him as a suspected judge. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

recussion (rē-kush′ọn), *n.* [< L. *recutere*, pp. *recussus*, strike back, beat back, etc., < *re-*, back, + *quatere*, strike, shake: see *quash*[1]. Cf. *concussion*, *discussion*, *percussion*.] The act of beating back. *Bailey.*

red[1] (red), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *red*, *reed*, *rede*, earlier *read*, *reod*, < AS. *reád* = OS. *rōd* = OFries. *rād* = D. *rood* = MLG. *rōt*, LG. *rod* = OHG. MHG. *rōt*, G. *rot*, *roth* = Icel. *rauthr* = Sw. Dan. *röd* = Goth. *rauths* (*raud-*), red; cf. AS. *reód* (= Icel. *rjódhr*), red, *rud*, *rudu*, redness (see *rud*); < AS. *reódan*, make red, kill, = Icel. *rjōdha* (pret. *raudh*), redden (see *red*[1], *v.*); akin to L. *ruber* (*rubr-*, for *ruthr-*, = Gr. *ἐρυθρός*), red, *rufus*, red, *rubidus*, dark-red, *rubere*, turn red, blush, *rubicundus*, red, reddish, *russus*, reddish, *rutilus*, reddish, *robigo*, rust, etc.; Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, *ἐρεύθος*, redness, *ἐρευθεῖν*, redden; Ir. Gael. *ruadh* = W. *rhudd*, red; OBulg. *rŭdrŭ*, red, *rŭdieti*, blush, etc., *ruda*, metal, etc., = Bohem. Pol. *ruda*, ore, rust, mildew, etc., = Russ. *ruda*, ore, mineral, a mine, blood, etc.; Lith. *rudas*, *rusvas*, red-brown, *raũdas*, *raudónas*, red, *raudà*, red color; Skt. *rudhira*, red, blood, *rohita* (for **rodhita*), red. From the E. root, besides *redden*, *reddish*, etc., are derived *rud*, *ruddle*, *ruddock*, *ruddy*, *rust*, etc.; from the L. are derived E. *ruby*, *rubescent*, *rubric*, *rubicund*, *rufous*, *russet*, *rutilate*, *rutilant*; from the Gr. are *Erythræa*, *erythric*, etc. *Red*, like *lead*[2] (led), with which it is phonetically parallel, had in ME. a long vowel, which has become shortened. The long vowel remains, however, in the surnames *Read*, *Reade*, *Reed*, *Reid*, which represent old forms of the adj., and the existence of which as surnames explains the almost total absence of the expected surname *Red*, parallel to *Black*, *Brown*, *White*, etc. As a noun, cf. ME. *rede*, redness, = OHG. *rōti*, G. *röthe*, redness, red; from the adj.] I. *a.* 1. Of a bright, warm color resembling that of blood or of the highest part of the primary rainbow. See II.

Dropes *rede* as ripe cherres,
That fro his flesshe gan lave.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 217.

The ladye blushed scarlette *redde*,
And fette a gentill sighe.
Sir Cauline (Child's Ballads, III. 181).

Your colour, I warrant you, is as *red* as any rose.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 28.

2. Ultra-radical; revolutionary; violent: from the use of a red flag as a revolutionary emblem: as, a *red* republican.

Ev'n tho' thrice again
The *red* fool-fury of the Seine
Should pile her barricades with dead.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxvii.

The Social Democratic Federation has degenerated into a *red* Anarchist organization. *The Nation*, XLVII. 450.

Black-breasted red game. See *game*[1]. —**Neither flesh, fowl, nor good red herring,** nondescript; lacking distinctive character; neither one thing nor another: same as *neither hay nor grass*. —**Order of the Red Eagle.** See *eagle*. —**Red adder.** Same as *copperhead*, 1. *Bartlett.* —**Red admiral.** See *admiral*, 5. —**Red algæ,** red or purplish seaweeds constituting the class *Floridæ*. Also known as the *Rhodosporeæ* and *Rhodospermeæ*. See *Rhodosporeæ* and *Algæ*. —**Red ant,** a small ant of a red color, as Pharaoh's ant and some similar species. See cut under *Monomorium*. —**Red antimony.** Same as *kermesite*. —**Red arsenic.** Same as *realgar*. —**Red ash, band-fish, bark, bay.** See the nouns. —**Red bat,** the common New York bat, *Lasiurus* or *Atalapha noveboracensis*, a small reddish bat of wide distribution in North America, and one of the most abundant in eastern parts of the United States. It is rather larger than the brown bat, *Vespertilio subulatus*, and easily recognized by its coloration and the densely furry interfemoral membrane. —**Red bead-vine.** See *Rhynchosia*. —**Red bear-cat,** the panda or wah. See cut under *panda*. —**Red beds,** a conspicuous formation in the Rocky Mountains; a series of deep-red, sandy, gypsiferous strata lying upon the Carboniferous, and generally considered to be of Triassic age. They are often eroded into fantastic and picturesque forms. —**Red beech, beefwood, birch, bird's-eye.** See the nouns. —**Red body,** in *ichth.*, an aggregation of capillaries forming a gland-like body.

These tufts of radiating capillaries are much localized at various places, as in Esocidæ; or the tufts are so aggregated as to form gland-like *red bodies*, the capillaries reuniting into larger vessels, which again ramify freely round the border of the *red body*.
Günther, Study of Fishes, p. 147.

Red Book. (*a*) A book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the state. (*b*) The Peerage. See *peerage*, 3. [Colloq.]

I hadn't a word to say against a woman who was intimate with every duchess in the *Red Book*.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xxv.

Red Book of the Exchequer, an ancient record in which are registered the names of all the holders of lands per baroniam in the time of Henry II. —**Red buckeye,** a shrub or low tree, *Æsculus Pavia*, of the southern United States. Its flowers are red, and showy in cultivation. —**Red button.** Same as *red rosette*. —**Red cabbage,** a strongly marked variety of the common cabbage, with purple or reddish-brown heads, used chiefly for pickling. —**Red cedar.** See *cedar*, 2. —**Red cent,** a copper cent. The copper cent is no longer current, but the phrase *red cent* remains in use as a mere emphatic form of *cent*: as, it is not worth a *red cent*. [Colloq., U. S.]

Every thing in New Orleans sells by dimes, bits, and picayunes; and as for copper money, I have not seen the first *red cent*. *B. Taylor*, in N. Y. Tribune. (*Bartlett.*)

Red chalk, chickweed, copper, coral. See the nouns. —**Red cock,** an incendiary fire. [Scottish Gipsies' slang.]

We'll see if the *red cock* craw not in his bonnie barn yard ae morning before day dawning. *Scott*, Guy Mannering.

Red crab. See *crab*[1], 1. —**Red Crag,** the local name of a division of the Pliocene in England. It is a dull-red iron-stained shelly sandstone of inconsiderable thickness, containing a large number of fossils—molluscan, coralline, and mammalian remains—among which last are the elephant, mastodon, rhinoceros, tapir, hog, horse, hyena, and stag. —**Red cross.** See *cross*[1], and *union jack* (under *union*). —**Red crossbill, currant, deal.** See the nouns. —**Red cusk.** See *red-cusk*. —**Red cypress.** See *Taxodium*. —**Red dace.** See *red-dace*. —**Red deer, ear, elder.** See the nouns. —**Red ensign,** in England, the usual British flag—that is, a plain red flag with the canton filled by the union jack. It is used at sea for all British vessels not belonging to the navy, but previous to 1804 was also the special flag of the so-called Red Squadron of the navy. —**Red fever,** dengue. —**Red fir,** a name of the Oregon pine, and of *Abies nobilis* and *A. magnifica* of the western United States: the last two are trees sometimes 200 feet high, but of moderate economic worth. —**Red flag.** See *flag*[3]. —**Red flamingo, fog, fox, game, gilthead, goose, grouper.** See the nouns. —**Red grouse.** Same as *red game*. —**Red gum.** See *red-gum*. —**Red gurnard, hand, hat, hawk.** See the nouns. —**Red hay,** mowburnt hay, in distinction from green hay, or hay which has taken a moderate heat, and from vinny or moldy hay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —**Red heat, hematite, hepatization, herring, Indian.** See the nouns. —**Red iodide of mercury ointment.** See *ointment*. —**Red iron ore.** See *iron*. —**Red ironwood.** See *Darling plum*, under *plum*[1]. —**Red jasmine, land.** See the nouns. —**Red lane,** the throat. See *lane*[1], 3. [Slang.] —**Red lattice†, lead, linnet.** See the nouns. —**Red lead ore.** Same as *crocoite*. —**Red liquor, lump-fish, magnetism, mahogany.** See the nouns. —**Red man.** Same as *Red Indian*. —**Red manganese, mangrove, maple, marlin, meat.** See the nouns. —**Red Marl Series.** See *marl*[1]. —**Red Men's Act,** an act of West Virginia (L. 1882, c. 135) prohibiting the carrying of dangerous weapons, and providing for the punishment of unlawful combinations and conspiracies to injure persons and property, designated in the act as "Red Men," "Regulators," "Vigilance Committees," etc. —**Red milk, minnow, mulberry, mullet.** See the nouns. —**Red murrain on.** Same as *plague on*.

A *red murrain* o' thy jade's tricks!
Shak., T. and C., ii. 1. 20.

Red nucleus, ocher, oil, osier. See the nouns. —**Red orpiment.** Same as *realgar*. —**Red owl,** the reddish phase of the common gray screech-owl of the United States, *Scops* (*Megascops*) *asio*, formerly considered a distinct species, now known to be an erythrism. —**Red oxid of manganese.** See *manganese*. —**Red oxid of mercury ointment.** See *ointment*. —**Red pepper.** See *Capsicum*. —**Red perch.** See *perch*[1]. —**Red pestilence.** Same as *red plague*.

Now the *red pestilence* strike all trades in Rome!
Shak., Cor., iv. 1. 13.

Red phalarope. See *phalarope*. —**Red pheasant,** a tragopan; a pheasant of the genus *Ceriornis*. —**Red phosphorus.** See *phosphorus*, 2. —**Red pimpernel.** See *pimpernel*, 4. —**Red pine.** See *pine*[1]. —**Red plague,** a form of the plague characterized, according to the physicians of the middle ages, by a red spot, boil, or bubo. Compare *black death*, under *death*.

You taught me language, and my profit on 't
Is, I know how to curse. The *red plague* rid you!
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 364.

Red pole, poppy, precipitate. See the nouns. —**Red porphyry.** See *pebbleware*. —**Red puccoon.** See *puccoon*, 1. —**Red rail.** Same as *Virginia rail* (which see, under *rail*[4]). —**Red republican, Ribbon, rosette.** See the nouns. —**Red rock-cod.** See *cod*[2]. —**Red roncador.** See *roncador*. —**Red ruffed grouse.** See *ruffed grouse*, under *grouse*. —**Red rust.** See *rust*[1]. —**Red sandalwood, red sanderswood.** See the nouns. —**Red sandstone.** See *sandstone*. —**Red saunders,** the sliced or rasped heartwood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*. It imparts a red color to alcohol, ether, and alkaline solutions. It is used for coloring alcoholic liquors, and in pharmacy for coloring tinctures. —**Red seaweeds.** Same as *red algæ*. —**Red silver.** See *proustite* and *pyrargyrite*. —**Red snapper.** See *snapper*. —**Red snow.** See *Protococcus*. —**Red softening,** a form of acute softening of the cerebral substance characterized by a red punctiform appearance due to the presence of blood. See *softening*. —**Red sword-grass moth,** *Calocampa vetusta*: a British collectors' name. —**Red tape.** See *tape*. —**Red tiger.** Same as *cougar*. —**Red tincture.** Same as *great elixir* (which see, under *elixir*, 1). —**Red twin-spot carpet-moth,** a British geometrid moth, *Coremia ferrugata*. —**Red venison.** See *venison*. —**Red viper.** Same as *copperhead*, 1. —**Red vitriol.** Same as *colcothar*. —**Red wind.** See *wind*[2]. —**The red chop.** See *the grand chop*, under *chop*[4]. —**To fly the red flag.** See *fly*[1]. —**To paint the town red.** See *paint*. —**Syn.** Flashing, flaming, fiery, bloody.

II. *n.* 1. A color more or less resembling that of blood or the lower end of the spectrum. *Red* is one of the most general color-names, and embraces colors ranging in hue from rose aniline to scarlet iodide of mercury and red lead. A red yellower than vermilion is called *scarlet*; one much more purple is called *crimson*. A very dark red, if pure or crimson, is called *maroon*; if brownish, *chestnut* or *chocolate*. A pale red—that is, one of low chroma and high luminosity—is called a *pink*, ranging from rose-pink, or pale crimson, to salmon-pink, or pale scarlet.

2. A red pigment. The most useful reds for painting are carmine, obtained from the cochineal-insect; the lakes and madders, of vegetable origin; vermilion, chrome-red, Indian red, and burnt sienna.

3. An object of a red color, as wine, gold, etc.

> Now kepe yow fro the whyte and fro the *rede*,
> And namely fro the whyte wyn of Lepe,
> That is to selle in Fish strete or in Chepe.
> *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 100.
>
> No pint of white or *red*
> Had ever half the power to turn
> This wheel within my head.
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

4. Specifically, a red cent. See under I. [Slang, U. S.]—5. A red republican (which see, under *republican*).—6. *pl.* The catamenial discharges; menses.—**Adrianople red.** Same as *Turkey red.*—**Alizarin red,** in *leather-manuf.*, a pale flesh-color produced by rubbing the cleansed and trodden skins with a solution of alizarin or extract of madder in weak soda-lye, and rinsing in water. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 735.—**Aniline red.** Same as *fuchsin.*—**Anisol red,** a coal-tar color of the oxy-azo group, formerly used in dyeing silk and wool, but not now a commercial product.—**Antimony red,** a sulphid of antimony suggested as a pigment, but not permanent: used for coloring rubber and the heads of friction-matches.—**Aurora red,** a light red, like that of the spinel ruby.—**Barwood red.** See *barwood.*—**Bengal red,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing. It produces brilliant reds similar to those of eosin, but more blue in tone. It is the alkali salt of tetraiodotrichloro-fluorescein. Also called *rose bengale.*—**Bristol red,** a dye for stuffs, in favor in the sixteenth century.

> Her kyrtel *Brystow red.*
> *Skelton*, Elynour Rummyng, l. 70.

Brown red. Same as *red ocher* (which see, under *ocher*).—**Cadmium red,** an artists' pigment composed of the cadmium sulphid. It is more orange in hue than vermilion, but is very brilliant and permanent.—**Chica** or **chico red.** See *chico*, 1.—**Cobalt red,** a phosphate of cobalt sometimes used as an artists' color. It is durable, but poor in hue.—**Congo red,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing. It may be applied to cotton and wool, producing a bright scarlet fast to soap, but not to light or acids. It is a sodium salt of a tetrazo dye from benzidine.—**Corallin red,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, produced by treating aurin with ammonia at a high temperature. It is used by calico- and woolen-printers, but is quite fugitive. See *coralline*, 3.—**English red.** Same as *Venetian red.*—**Fast red,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing a garnet-red on woolen. It is of complex composition, and belongs to the azo-group. Also known in commerce as *rocellin, orseillin, rubidin,* and *rauraciennc.*—**French red,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being a mixture of claret-red and naphthol orange.—**Indian red,** an important pigment used by artists and house-painters. Originally it was a natural earth rich in oxid of iron, brought from India. It is now prepared artificially by heating iron sulphate in a reverberatory furnace. The sulphuric acid is driven off, and the iron is immediately oxidized to the red oxid. The color varies from a purple to a light-yellowish red, according to the temperature at which the process is conducted. It is a color of much body, and is very permanent. Also called *Indian ocher.*—**Jewelers' red.** See *jeweler.*—**Light red,** a light yellowish-red oxid of iron prepared similarly to Indian red. It is also sometimes made by calcining Oxford ocher. It is used as an artists' pigment.—**Madder-red.** See *madder*[1].—**Magdala red,** a coal-tar color used to produce bright pinks on silk. It is the hydrochlorid of the base rosa-naphthylamine.—**Mars red,** a pigment used by artists. It is somewhat similar in composition and color to Indian red.—**Mock Turkey red.** See *barwood.*—**Naphthalene red.** See *naphthalene.*—**New red.** See *fuchsin.*—**Paris red.** Same as *manvein.*—**Peony red.** Same as *corallin red.*—**Persian red.** Same as the normal form of *Indian red.*—**Phenetol red.** Same as *coccinin.*—**Piccolpasso red,** a name given to the deep red of the Italian majolica, obtained by the use of silicate of alumina, in which there is much oxid of iron, and applied upon the yellow enamel already fired: so called from *Piccolpasso*, a sixteenth-century writer on Italian potteries.—**Pompadour red.** See *rose pompadour*, under *rose*[2].—**Pompeian red.** See *Pompeian.*—**Prussian red.** Same as *Venetian red.*—**Saturnine red.** Same as *red lead* (which see, under *lead*[2]).—**Spanish red.** Same as *Venetian red.*—**Turkey red,** an intense scarlet red produced on fabrics by dyeing with the color-giving principles of the madder-root. This has been almost entirely superseded by exactly the same color produced on fabrics by means of artificial alizarin. See *alizarin.* Also called *Adrianople red.*—**Turkey-red oil,** an oil with which cloth is treated in dyeing the color called Turkey red. It is prepared by mixing castor-oil with dilute sulphuric acid; the acid is then washed away with a solution of common salt, and the fatty acids saponified with ammonia. The oil consists chiefly of ammonium sulpho-ricinoleate. Compare *Gallipoli oil,* under *oil.*—**Venetian red,** an important pigment used by artists and house-painters. Formerly it was a natural earth simulating Indian red. It is now made by calcining a mixture of lime and iron sulphate, the resulting product being a mixture of calcium sulphate and oxid of iron in nearly equal proportions. It is somewhat darker than brick-red in color, and is very permanent. (See also *chrome-red, claret-red.*)

red[1] (red), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *redded*, ppr. *redding.* [< ME. *reden, readen*, redden, < AS. *reádan*, a strong verb (pret. *redd*, pl. *rudon*), redden, stain with blood, also wound, kill, = Icel. *rjódha* (pret. *raudh, rautt*, pp. *rodhinn*), redden with blood (see *red*[1], *a.*); also (and in other languages only) weak, AS. *reádian*, also *reódian*, = G. *röten, röthen*, become red; from the adj. Cf. *redden.*] To make red; redden.

> For he did *red* and die them with their own blood.
> *Foxe*, Martyrs, I. 664.

red[2] (red), *v. t.* A dialectal form of *rid*[1].

red[3] (red), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *red*, ppr. *redding.* [Also *redd*, dial. *rid*; < ME. *reden*, put in order; in part same as *reden, redien*, make ready, but prob. from the related Sw. *reda*, prepare, put in order (*reda ut sit hår*, comb out one's hair), = Dan. *rede*, prepare: see *ready, v.* This verb has become confused with *red*[2], var. of *rid*[1]; see *rid*[1].] 1. To put in order; tidy: often with *up*: as, to *red up* a house or one's self.

> When the derke was done, and the day sprange,
> All the renkes to row *redyn* hor shippus,
> Halit out of hauyn to the hegh see,
> There plainly thaire purpos put to an end.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5648.
>
> When you *rid up* the parlour-hearth in a morning, throw the last night's ashes into a sieve.
> *Swift*, Advice to Servants (House-Maid).
>
> Jeanie, my woman, gang into the parlour—but stay, that winna be *redd up* yet.
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.
>
> The fire . . . was *redd up* for the afternoon—covered with a black mass of coal, over which the equally black kettle hung on the crook.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xvi.

2. To disentangle; clear; put a stop to, as a quarrel, by interference; adjust.

> Up rose the laird to *red* the cumber.
> *Raid of the Reidswire* (Child's Ballads, VI. 135).
>
> He maun take part wi' hand and heart; and weel his part it is, for *redding* his quarrel might have cost you dear. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, liii.

3. To separate, as two combatants.—**To red one's feet,** to free one's self from entanglement: used chiefly in reference to moral complications.—**To red the hair,** specifically, to comb the hair.

[Now chiefly colloquial in all uses.]

red[4] (red), *n.* [Perhaps < *red*[3].] In *coal-mining*, rubbish; attle; waste. [Prov. Eng.]

red[5] (red), *n.* [Also *redd*; perhaps < *red*[2], *v.*] The nest of a fish; a trench dug by a fish in which to spawn. [Prov. Eng.]

> A trout's *redd* or nest is a mound of gravel which would fill one or even two wheelbarrows.
> *Day*, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. 105.

red[6], *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *read*[1].

red-. A form of *re-* used before vowels.

-red. [< ME. *-rede, -reden, -ræden*, < AS. *-rǣden*, condition, rule, reckoning, estimation, occurring as second part of about 25 compounds, being a form, with suffix *-en*, of *rǣd*, counsel, advice, etc. (= OHG. MHG. *rāt*, advice, counsel, etc., frequent in comp., as *haus-rat*, household things, *hei-rath*, marriage, = AS. *hūs-rǣden*, household, = ME. *hired*): see *read*[1], *n.*] A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning 'condition,' 'state,' occurring in *hatred, kindred* (for "*kin-red*), *gossipred*, etc. It is analogous to *-hood*, which has taken its place in a few instances, as in *brotherhood, neighborhood.*

redact (rē-dakt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *redacter* = Sp. *redactar*, redact, edit, < L. *redactus*, pp. of *redigere* (> F. *rédiger* = D. *redigeren* = G. *redigiren* = Sw. *redigera* = Dan. *redigere*), drive, lead, or bring back, call in, collect, raise, receive, reduce to a certain state, < *red-*, back, + *agere*, drive, do: see *act.*] 1†. To bring to a specified form or condition; force or compel to assume a certain form; reduce.

> Then was the teste or potshord [the brasse, golde, and syluer] *redacte* into dust. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel ii.
>
> They were now become miserable, wretched, sinful, *redact* to extreme calamity.
> *Bacon*, Works, p. 46. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> Plants they had, but metals whereby they might make use of those plants, and *redact* them to any form or instruments of work, were yet (till Tubal Cain) to seek.
> *Bp. Hall*, Character of Man.

2. To bring into a presentable literary form; edit.

> I saw the reporters' room, in which they *redact* their hasty stenographs. *Emerson*, Eng. Traits, p. 265.

redacteur (re-dak-tėr'), *n.* Same as *redactor.*

redaction (rē-dak'shon), *n.* [= D. *redaktie* = G. Sw. Dan. *redaktion* = F. *rédaction*, a compiling, also a working over, editing, the editorial staff, = Sp. *redaccion* = Pg. *redacção* = It. *redazione*, < NL. *redactio*(*n*-), redaction, < L. *redigere*, pp. *redactus*, lead back, collect, prepare, reduce to a certain state: see *redact.*] 1. The act of reducing to order; the act of preparing for publication: said of literary or historical matter.

> To work up literary matter and give it a presentable form is neither compiling, nor editing, nor resetting; and the operation performed on it is exactly expressed by *redaction.* *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 310.

2. A work thus prepared; a special form, edition, or version of a work as digested, revised, or rewritten.

> In an early *redaction* of the well-known ballad of Lord Ronald . . . the name of the unfortunate victim to "eels boil'd in brue" is Laird Rowland.
> *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 134.
>
> This fresh discovery does not furnish us with the date of the story, but it gives us the date of one of its *redactions*, and shows it must have existed in the middle of the fourteenth century. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 192.
>
> Ionic *redaction* of Cynaithos of Chios about the middle of the sixth century. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 233.

3. The staff of writers on a newspaper or other periodical; an editorial staff or department. *Imp. Dict.*—4†. The act of drawing back; a withdrawal.

> It . . . takes away all reluctation and *redaction*, infuseth a pliable willingness; of wolfish and dogged, makes the will lamb-like and dove-like.
> *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 31.

redactor (rē-dak'tor), *n.* [Also, as F., *redacteur*; < F. *rédacteur* = Sp. Pg. *redactor* = It. *redattore*, < NL. *redactor*, an editor, < L. *redigere*, pp. *redactus*, lead back, collect, reduce to a certain state: see *redact.*] One who redacts; one who prepares matter for publication; an editor.

> Each successive singer and *redactor* furnishes it [the primeval mythus] with new personages, new scenery, to please a new audience. *Carlyle*, Nibelungen Lied.
>
> Distrust of Dorothea's competence to arrange what he had prepared was subdued only by distrust of any other *redactor.* *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I.

redactorial (rē-dak-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *redactor* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a redactor or redaction; having the character of a redaction.

> Three chief documents, viz. the Yahwistic, the Elohistic, and the Editorial or *Redactorial.*
> *The Academy*, Feb. 11, 1888, p. 92.

redan (rē-dan'), *n.* [More prop. *redent*; < OF. *redan, redent*, F. *redan* = Pg. *redente*, a double notching or jagging, as in a saw, < L. *re-*, back, + *den*(*t-*)*s* = E. *tooth.*] 1. In *field fort.*, the simplest kind of work employed, consisting of two parapets of earth raised so as to form a salient angle, with the apex toward the enemy and unprotected on the rear. Two redans connected form a *queue d'aronde*, and three connected form a *bonnet à* (or *de*) *prêtre.* Several redans connected by curtains form lines of intrenchment.

Redans.

2. A downward projection in a wall on uneven ground to render it level.—**Redan battery, redan line.** See *battery, line*[2].—**Syn. 1.** See *fortification.*

redargue (re-därg'gū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *redargued*, ppr. *redarguing.* [< OF. *redarguer*, F. *rédarguer*, blame, reprehend, = Pr. *redarguire* = Sp. Pg. *redarguir* = It. *redarguire*, < L. *redarguere*, disprove, confute, refute, contradict, < *red-*, back, against, + *arguere*, argue: see *argue.*] 1. To put down by argument; disprove; contradict; refute.

> Sir, I'll *redargue* you
> By disputation. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.
>
> Wherefore, says he, the libel maun be *redargued* by the panel proving her defences. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.
>
> Consciousness cannot be explained nor *redargued* from without. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2†. To accuse; blame.

> When he had *redargued* himself for his slothfulness, he began to advise how he should eschew all danger.
> *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland, p. 19. (*Jamieson.*)
>
> How shall I be able to suffer that God should *redargue* me at doomsday, and the angels reproach my lukewarmness? *Jer. Taylor.* (*Allibone.*)

redargution† (red-ärg-gū'shon), *n.* [ME. *redarguacion*, < OF. *redarguacion, redargution* (prop. *redargucion, redargution*) = Sp. *redargucion* = It. *redarguizione*, < L. *redargutio*(*n-*), a refutation, < *redarguere*, disprove, refute: see *redargue.*] Refutation; conviction.

> To pursue all tho that do reprobacion
> Agayns our lawes by ony *redarguacion.*
> *Digby Mysteries*, p. 33. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> The more subtile forms of sophisms and illaqueations with their *redargutions*, which is that which is termed elenches. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 224.

redargutory† (re-därg'gū-tō-ri), *a.* [< *redargut*(*ion*) + *-ory.*] Tending to redargue or refute; pertaining to refutation; refutatory.

> My privileges are an ubiquitary, circumambulatory, speculatory, interrogatory, *redargutory* immunity over all the privy lodgings. *Carew*, Cœlum Britannicum.

redback (red'bak), *n.* 1. The red-backed sandpiper, or American dunlin. *A. Wilson.* See cut under *dunlin.* [New Jersey.]—2. The pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa maculata.* [Local, U. S.]

red-backed (red′bakt), *a.* Having a red back: as, the *red-backed* sandpiper, *Tringa alpina;* the *red-backed* shrike, *Lanius rufus;* the *red-backed* humming-bird, *Selasphorus rufus.*

red-bass (red′bas), *n.* The redfish, *Sciænops ocellatus.*

red-beaked (red′bēkt), *a.* Same as *red-billed:* as, the *red-beaked* hornbill, *Buceros erythrorhynchus,* of Africa.

redbeard (red′bērd), *n.* The red sponge, *Microciona prolifera,* which commonly grows on oysters, forming a beard on the shell. [Local, U. S.]

red-bellied (red′bel′id), *a.* Having a red belly, or the under parts red: as, the *red-bellied* nuthatch, *Sitta canadensis;* the *red-bellied* snipe, *Macrorhamphus scolopaceus;* the *red-bellied* woodpecker, *Centurus carolinus;* the *red-bellied* monkey of Africa, *Cercopithecus erythrogaster;* the *red-bellied* terrapin, *Chrysemys* or *Pseudemys rubriventris.* **Red-bellied perch.** See *perch*1.

redbelly (red′bel′i), *n.* 1. The slider, potter, or red-fender, *Chrysemys rubriventris,* an edible terrapin of the United States. See *red-fender.* —2. The torgoch, a Welsh variety of the char, *Salvelinus umbla.*—3. The red-bellied minnow, *Chrosomus erythrogaster.* [Southern U. S.]—4. The red-bellied perch or sunfish, a centrarchoid, *Lepomis auritus.* [South Carolina.]—5. The red grouper, *Epinephelus morio.* [U. S.]

red-belted (red′bel′ted), *a.* Belted or banded with red: as, the *red-belted* clearwing, a moth, *Trochilium myopæforme.*

redberry (red′ber′i), *n.*; pl. *redberries* (-iz). A plant of the genus *Rhagodia.* [Australia.]

red-billed (red′bild), *a.* Having a red bill or beak, as a bird: as, the *red-billed* curlew, *Ibidorhynchus struthersi,* of Asia; the *red-billed* wood-hoopoe, *Irrisor erythrorhynchus.* See cut under *Irrisor.*

redbird (red′bėrd), *n.* A name of sundry red or partly red birds. Specifically—(*a*) The common bullfinch of Europe, *Pyrrhula vulgaris.* (*b*) The cardinal grosbeak of the United States, *Cardinalis virginianus.* See *cardinal-bird,* and cut under *Cardinalis.* (*c*) The summer tanager, *Piranga æstiva,* or scarlet tanager, *P. rubra,* both of the United States. (*d*) *Pericrocotus speciosus.*

> All day the *red-bird* warbles
> Upon the mulberry near.
> *Bryant,* Hunter's Serenade.

red-blooded (red′blud′ed), *a.* Having red or reddish blood: specifically noting the higher worms, or annelids, in which, however, the blood is often greenish.

redbreast (red′brest), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *redbreste;* < *red* + *breast.*] I. *a.* Red-breasted.

II. *n.* 1. A small sylviine bird of Europe, *Erithacus rubecula;* the robin, or robin redbreast. See *robin.* [Eng.]

> To relish a love-song like a robin-*redbreast.*
> *Shak.,* T. G. of V., ii. 1. 21.
>
> The *redbreast* warbles still, but is content
> With slender notes. *Cowper,* Task, vi. 77.

2. The American robin or migratory thrush, *Merula migratoria* or *Turdus migratorius.* See *robin.* [U. S.]—3. The red-breasted sandpiper, or knot, *Tringa canutus.* See *robin-snipe.*—4. The red-bellied sunfish, *Lepomis auritus.*

red-breasted (red′bres′ted), *a.* Having a red or reddish breast.—**Little red-breasted rail.** Same as *Virginia rail* (which see, under *rail*4).—**Red-breasted finch**†. See *finch*1.—**Red-breasted goose,** *Anser ruficollis.*—**Red-breasted merganser,** *Mergus serrator.*—**Red-breasted plover.** Same as *redbreast,* 3.—**Red-breasted sandpiper,** *Tringa canutus.*—**Red-breasted snipe.** (*a*) *Macrorhamphus griseus,* the dowitcher: also called *gray snipe, brown snipe, quail-snipe, German snipe* (compare *dowitcher*), *robin-snipe, grayback, brownback, driver, sea-pigeon,* and *New York godwit.* (*b*) A misnomer of the American woodcock, *Philohela minor.* [Local, U. S.] (*c*) Same as *redbreast,* 3.

redbuck (red′buk), *n.* The roodebok, *Cephalophus natalensis.* See *roodebok.*

redbud (red′bud), *n.* Any tree of the American species of *Cercis;* the Judas-tree. The best-known, common in the interior and southern United States, is *C. Canadensis,* a small tree, the branches clothed in early spring with fascicles of small flowers of nearly peach-blossom color, followed by rather large heart-shaped pointed leaves. In southwestern woods it is very conspicuous when in blossom, and it is often cultivated for ornament. The flowers have an acid taste, and are said to be used, like those of the Old World Judas-tree, in salads, etc. The name is from the color of the flowers, and doubtless from their bud-like aspect even when open. *C. reniformis,* a Texan and Mexican species, is a smaller tree or a shrub often forming dense thickets, and *C. occidentalis* is a Californian shrubby species.

red-bug (red′bug), *n.* A heteropterous insect, *Dysdercus saturellus,* which damages cotton in the southern United States and in the West Indies. Also called *cotton-stainer.*

redcap (red′kap), *n.* 1. The goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans,* more fully called *King Harry redcap.* [Local, British.]

> The *redcap* whistled; and the nightingale
> Sang loud. *Tennyson,* Gardener's Daughter.

2. A variety of the domestic hen, of English origin. The plumage resembles that of the golden-spangled Hamburg, but is duller; the fowl is larger than the Hamburg; and the flat rose-comb is very large.

3. A specter having long teeth, popularly supposed to haunt old castles in Scotland.

red-capped (red′kapt), *a.* Having red on the head: as, the *red-capped* snake, a venomous Australian species, *Brachysoma diadema.*

red-carpet (red′kär′pet), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Coremia munitata.*

red-cheeked (red′chēkt), *a.* In *ornith.,* having red lores: as, the *red-cheeked* coly, *Colius erythromelas.*

red-chestnut (red′ches′nut), *n.* A British moth, *Tæniocampa rubricosa.*

redcoat (red′kōt), *n.* A British soldier. [Colloq.]

> King Shames' *red-coats* should be hung up.
> *Battle of Killiecrankie* (Child's Ballads, VII. 155).
>
> You know the *redcoats* are abroad; . . . these English must be looked to. *Cooper,* Spy, xii.

red-cockaded (red′ko-kä′ded), *a.* Having a tuft of red feathers on each side of the back of the head: only in the phrase *red-cockaded woodpecker,* a bird of the southern United States, *Picus borealis* or *querulus.*

red-cod (red′kod), *n.* A fish of the family *Gadidæ, Pseudophycis bacchus,* having two dorsal fins and one anal, of a reddish-silvery color. [New Zealand.]

red-corpuscled (red′kôr′pus-ld), *a.* Having red blood-disks.

red-crested (red′kres′ted), *a.* Having a red crest: as, the *red-crested* duck or pochard, *Fuligula rufina.*

red-cross (red′krôs), *a.* Wearing or bearing a red cross, such as the badge of the Order of the Temple, the cross of St. George, or one with a religious, social, or national meaning: as, a *red-cross* knight (which see, below); the *red-cross* banner, the national flag of Great Britain.

> And their own sea hath whelm'd yon *red-cross* Powers!
> *Scott,* Vision of Don Roderick, Conclusion, st. 2.

Red-cross knight, a knight bearing on his shield or crest a red cross as his principal cognizance, whether as being a Templar or with religious significance, as in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," I. i. 2.

> A *red-cross knight* for ever kneel'd
> To a lady in his shield.
> *Tennyson,* Lady of Shalott.

Red-Cross Society, a philanthropic society founded to carry out the views of the Geneva Convention of 1864. Its objects are to care for the wounded in war, and secure the neutrality of nurses, hospitals, etc., and to relieve suffering occasioned by pestilence, floods, fire, and other calamities.

red-cusk (red′kusk), *n.* A brotuloid fish, *Dinematichthys* or *Brosmophycis marginatus,* of the coast of California, of a pale-reddish color.

redd1, *v. t.* See *red*3.

redd2, *n.* See *red*5.

red-dace (red′dās), *n.* A common fish of the eastern United States, *Notropis megalops,* formerly named *Leuciscus cornutus.* Also called *redfin* and *rough-head.*

reddet. A Middle English preterit of *read*1.

redden (red′n), *v.* [< *red*1 + *-en*1. Cf. Icel. *rodhna* = Dan. *rödme,* redden.] I. *intrans.* 1. To become red; grow red.

> For me the balm shall bleed, and amber flow,
> The coral *redden,* and the ruby glow.
> *Pope,* Windsor Forest, l. 394.

Hence—2. To blush; become flushed.

> Sir Roderick, who to meet them came,
> *Redden'd* at sight of Malcolm Græme.
> *Scott,* L. of the L., ii. 27.

II. *trans.* 1. To make red.

> And this was what had *redden'd* her cheek
> When I bow'd to her on the moor.
> *Tennyson,* Maud, xix. 6.

2. To cure (herrings). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

reddendo (re-den′dō), *n.* [So called from the first word of the clause in the Latin form, *reddendo inde annuatim,* etc.: L. *reddendo,* abl. of *reddendum,* neut. gerundive of *reddere,* render, return, give up or back: see *render*2.] In *Scots law,* a clause indispensable to an original charter, and usually inserted in charters by progress. It specifies the feu-duty and other services which have been stipulated to be paid or performed by the vassal to his superior.

reddendum (re-den′dum), *n.* [So called from the first word in the Latin form of the deed or clause (see def.): L. *reddendum,* neut. gerundive of *reddere,* return, render, give up or back: see *render*2.] In *law,* a reservation in a deed whereby the grantor creates or reserves some new thing to himself, out of what he had granted before. (*Broom and Hadley.*) Thus, the clause in a lease which specifies the rent or other service to be rendered to the lessor is termed the *reddendum,* or *reddendum clause.*

redder (red′ėr), *n.* [< *red*3 + *-er*1.] One who settles or puts in order; especially, one who endeavors to settle a quarrel. [Scotch.]

> "But, father," said Jenny, "if they come to lounder ilk ither as they did last time, suldna I cry on you?" "At no hand, Jenny; the *redder* gets ayo the warst lick in the fray." *Scott,* Old Mortality, iv.

reddidit (red′i-dit). [L. *reddidit,* 3d pers. sing. pret. ind. of *reddere,* give up, render: see *render*2.] In *law,* a term used in cases where a man delivers himself in discharge of his bail.

redding1 (red′ing), *n.* [< ME. *redynge;* verbal n. of *red*1, *v.*] 1. Reddle. [Prov. Eng.]

> *Redynge* colowre. Rubiculum, rubiatura.
> *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 427.
>
> The traveller with the cart was a reddleman—a person whose vocation it was to supply farmers with *redding* for their sheep. *T. Hardy,* Return of the Native, i. 1.

2. A compound used to redden the jambs and hearth of an open wood-fireplace. *Bartlett.* [U. S.]

> The brick hearth and jambs aglow with fresh *redding.*
> *Mrs. Whitney,* Leslie Goldthwaite, vii.

redding2 (red′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *red*3, *v.*] The act or process of clearing up or putting in order.

redding-comb (red′ing-kōm), *n.* A large-toothed comb for combing the hair. (See *red*3.) *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.,* XVII. 42.

reddingite (red′ing-īt), *n.* [< *Redding* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A hydrous phosphate of iron and manganese, resembling scorodite in form, found at Branchville, in the town of Redding, Connecticut.

redding-straik (red′ing-strāk), *n.* A stroke received in attempting to separate combatants in a fray; a blow in return for officious interference. Compare *red*3, 2, 3, and *redder.* [Scotch.]

> Said I not to ye, Make not, meddle not?—Beware of the *redding straik!* You are come to no house o' fair-strae death. *Scott,* Guy Mannering, xxvii.

reddish (red′ish), *a.* and *n.* [< *red*1 + *-ish*1.] I. *a.* Of a color approaching red.

> A bright spot, white, and somewhat *reddish.*
> Lev. xiii. 19.

Reddish egrets. See *egret.*—**Reddish light-arches,** a British noctuid moth, *Xylophasia sublustris.*

II. *n.* A reddish color.

reddishness (red′ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reddish; redness in a moderate degree.

> The *reddishness* of copper. *Boyle,* Works, I. 721.

reddition (re-dish′on), *n.* [< F. *reddition* = It. *redizione,* < L. *redditio*(*n*-), a giving back, returning, rendering, also (in gram.) the apodosis, < *reddere,* pp. *redditus,* give back, return, render: see *render*2. Cf. *rendition.*] 1. A returning of something; restitution; surrender.

> She [Ireland] is . . . reduc'd . . . to a perfect obedience, . . . partly by voluntary *reddition* and desire of protection, and partly by conquest.
> *Howell,* Vocall Forrest, p. 32.

2. Explanation; rendering.

> When they used [to carry branches] in procession about their altars, they used to pray "Lord, save us; Lord, prosper us"; which hath occasioned the *reddition* of "Hoschiannah" to be, amongst some, that prayer which they repeated at the carrying of the "Hoschiannah," as if itself did signify "Lord, save us."
> *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 288.

3. In *law,* a judicial acknowledgment that the thing in demand belongs to the demandant, and not to the adversary. [Rare.]

redditive (red′i-tiv), *a.* [< L. *redditivus,* of or belonging to the apodosis (in gram.), consequential (cf. *redditio,* the apodosis of a clause), < *reddere,* pp. *redditus,* give back: see *reddition.*] Conveying a reply; answering: as, *redditive* words.

> For this sad sequel is, if not a relative, yet a *redditive* demonstration of their misery; for after the infection of sin follows that infliction of punishment.
> *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, I. 261.

reddle (red′l), *n.* [Also *raddle;* var. of *ruddle*1, q. v.] An earthy variety of hematite iron ore. It is fine-grained, and sufficiently compact to be cut into strips, which are used for various purposes, as for marking sheep and drawing on board. This material is found in several localities in England, and much more rarely in the United States, where it is generally called *red chalk.*

> *Reddle* spreads its lively hues over everything it lights on, and stamps unmistakably, as with the mark of Cain, any person who has handled it for half an hour.
> *T. Hardy,* Return of the Native, i. 9.

reddleman (red'l-man), *n.*; pl. *reddlemen* (-men). [< *reddle* + *-man.*] A dealer in reddle or red chalk, usually a sort of peddler. Also *raddleman, ruddleman.*

Raddleman then is a *Reddleman*, a trade (and that a poor one) only in this county [Rutland], whence men bring on their backs a pack of red stones, or ochre, which they sell to the neighbouring countries for the marking of sheep *Fuller*, Worthies, Rutlandshire, III. 38.

Reddlemen of the old school are now but seldom seen. Since the introduction of railways Wessex farmers have managed to do without these somewhat spectral visitants, and the bright pigment so largely used by shepherds in preparing sheep for the fair is obtained by other routes. *T. Hardy*, Return of the Native, I. 9.

reddock (red'ok), *n.* Same as *ruddock.* [Prov. Eng.]

red-dog (red'dog), *n.* The lowest grade of flour produced in the roller-milling processes. Originally the term was applied to a poor flour made from middlings; now it is applied to the lowest grade produced by the new-process milling.

reddour†, *n.* See *redour.*

red-drum (red'drum), *n.* The southern redfish, or red-bass, *Sciænops ocellatus*, an important food-fish of the Atlantic coast of the United States from Chesapeake Bay southward. See cut under *redfish.*

rede[1]†, *v.* and *n.* See *read*[1].

rede[2]†, *a.*, *n.*, and *r.* An obsolete form of *red*[1].

rede[3]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *red*[3].

rede[4]†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *ready.*

redecraft (rēd'krȧft), *n.* [A pseudo-archaism, purporting to represent a ME. **rede-craft* or AS. **rēd-cræft*, which was not in use.] The art or power of reasoning; logic. *Barnes.*

red-edge (red'ej), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Lucinidæ*, *Codakia tigerina.* [Florida.]

redeem (rē-dēm'), *r. t.* [Early mod. E. *redeme*; < OF. *redimer*, vernacularly *raembre, reembre, raimbre, raiembre*, etc., F. *rédimer* = Sp. *redimir* = Pg. *remir* = It. *redimere*, < L. *redimere*, buy back, redeem, < *red-*, back, + *emere*, buy, orig. take: see *emption, exempt*, etc. Hence ult. *redemption, ransom*, etc.] 1. To buy back; recover by purchase; repurchase.

If a man sell a dwelling house in a walled city, then he may *redeem* it within a whole year after it is sold. Lev. xxv. 29.

2. Specifically—(*a*) In *law*, to recover or disencumber, as mortgaged property, by payment of what is due upon the mortgage. Commonly applied to the property, as in the phrase "to *redeem* from the mortgage"; but sometimes applied, with the same meaning, to the encumbrance: as, "to *redeem* the mortgage." (*b*) In *com.*, to receive back by paying the obligation, as a promissory note, bond, or any other evidence of debt given by a corporation, company, or individual.—3. To ransom, release, or liberate from captivity or bondage, or from any obligation or liability to suffer or be forfeited, by paying an equivalent: as, to *redeem* prisoners, captured goods, or pledges.

Alas sweet wife, my honour is at pawn;
And, but my going, nothing can *redeem* it.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 8.

Prepare to die to-morrow; for the world
Cannot *redeem* ye.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, v. 2.

Thrice was I made a slave, and thrice *redeem'd*
At price of all I had. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, ii. 1.

One Abraham, found a Delinquent, *redeems* himself for seven hundred Marks. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 82.

If a pawnbroker receives plate or jewels as a pledge or security for the repayment of money lent thereon on a day certain, he has them upon an express contract or condition to restore them if the pledger performs his part by *redeeming* them in due time. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xxx.

4. To rescue; deliver; save, in general.

Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles. Ps. xxv. 22.

How if . . .
I wake before the time that Romeo
Come to *redeem* me? *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 3. 32.

That valiant gentleman you *redeem'd* from prison. *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, iv. 3.

Six thousand years of fear have made you that
From which I would *redeem* you. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

5. In *theol.*, to deliver from sin and spiritual death by means of a sacrifice offered for the sinner. See *redemption* (*c*).

I learn to believe in . . . God the Son, who hath *redeemed* me, and all mankind. *Book of Common Prayer*, Catechism.

Christ hath *redeemed* us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us. Gal. iii. 13.

6. To perform or fulfil, as a promise; make good by performance: as, to *redeem* an obligation.

Had he lived, I doubt not that he would have *redeemed* the rare promise of his earlier years. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 69.

7. To make amends for; atone for; compensate for.

This feather stirs; she lives; if it be so,
It is a chance which does *redeem* all sorrows
That ever I have felt. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 266.

You have shewn much worth this day, *redeem'd* much error. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 5.

Passages of considerable beauty, especially in the last two acts, frequently occur; but there is nothing to *redeem* the absurdity of the plot. *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xxii.

To *redeem* defeat by new thought, by firm action, that is not easy. *Emerson*, Success.

Detect at least
A touch of wolf in what showed whitest sheep,
A cross of sheep *redeeming* the whole wolf.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 27.

8. To improve, or employ to the best advantage.

Redeeming the time, because the days are evil. Eph. v. 16.

He [Voltaire] worked, not by faith, but by sight, in the present moment, but with indefatigable energy, *redeeming* the time. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 78.

9†. To restore; revive.

Hee wyll *redeme* our deadly drowping state.
Gascoigne, De Profundis, The Auctor.

redeemability (rē-dē-ma-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *redeemable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Redeemableness. *Imp. Dict.*

redeemable (rē-dē'ma-bl), *a.* [< *redeem* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being redeemed; admitting of redemption.—2. Capable of being paid off; subject to a right on the part of the debtor to discharge, satisfy, recover, or take back by payment: as, a *redeemable* annuity.

Every note issued is receivable by any bank for debt due, and is *redeemable* by the national government in coin if the local bank should fail. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 458.

Redeemable rights, in *law*, those conveyances in property or in security which contain a clause whereby the grantor, or any other person therein named, may, on payment of a certain sum, redeem the lands or subjects conveyed.

redeemableness (rē-dē'ma-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being redeemable. *Johnson.*

redeemer (rē-dē'mėr), *n.* [< *redeem* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who redeems, ransoms, or atones for another. See *redemption.*

And his *redeemer* challeng'd for his foe,
Because he had not well maintoind his right.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 20.

Specifically—2. [*cap.*] The Saviour of the world, Jesus Christ.

The precious image of our dear *Redeemer*.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 123.

Christian libertie purchas'd with the death of our *Redeemer*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

My *Redeemer* and my Lord,
I beseech thee, I entreat thee,
Guide me in each act and word.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

Congregation of the Redeemer, one of several Roman Catholic fraternities, the most famous of which is entitled the *Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer.* See *Redemptorist.*—**Order of the Redeemer**, an order of the kingdom of Greece, founded in 1834.

redeeming (rē-dē'ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *redeem.*] Saving; making amends; noting what is good as exceptional to what is generally bad: as, there is not a single *redeeming* feature in the scheme.

redeemless (rē-dēm'les), *a.* [< *redeem* + *-less.*] Incapable of being redeemed; without redemption; irrecoverable; incurable.

The duke, the hermit, Lodowick, and myselfe
Will change his pleasures into wretched
And *redeemelesse* misery.
Tragedy of Hoffman (1631). (*Nares.*)

redel†, **redelest**, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *riddle*[1].

redele†, *n.* An obsolete form of *riddle*[2].

redelesst, *a.* [ME. *redeles, redles*, < AS. *rēdleás* (= OHG. *rātilos*, MHG. G. *ratlos* = Icel. *ráðlauss*), without counsel, unwise, confused, < *rēd*, counsel (see *read*[1], *n.*), + *-leás*, E. *-less.*] Without counsel or wisdom; wild.

For drede of hire drem [she] deulfull quaked, . . .
& roned than redli al *redles* to hure chapel,
& godly be-sought God to gode turne hire sweuen.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2915.

Now, Richard the *redeles*, roweth [have pity] on zou-self,
That lawelesse leddyn zoure lyf, and zoure peple bothe.
Richard the Redeless (ed. Skeat), i. 1.

The opponents of Eadward . . . dreaded that he would "govern by his own unbridled will," that he would be, in a word, what they afterwards called Æthelred—a king *redeless*, or uncounselled. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of England, p. 339.

redeliver (rē-dē-liv'ėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *redeliverer*; as *re-* + *deliver*[1].] 1. To deliver back; return to the sender; restore.

But at the coming of Cesar, when thinges were altered, the Heduanes had theyr hostages *redelivered*, theyr old alyes and confederaces restored, new brought in by Cesar. *Golding*, tr. of Cesar, fol. 154.

My lord, I have remembrances of yours
That I have longed long to *redeliver*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 94.

Having assembled their forces, [they] boldly threatned at our Forts to force Smith to *redeliver* seven Salvages, which for their villanies he detained prisoners.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 171.

2. To deliver again; liberate a second time.—3. To report; repeat.

Osr. Shall I *re-deliver* you e'en so?
Ham. To this effect, sir. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 186.

redeliverance (rē-dē-liv'ėr-ans), *n.* [< *re-* + *deliverance.*] A second deliverance; redelivery. *Imp. Dict.*

redelivery (rē-dē-liv'ėr-i), *n.* [< *re-* + *delivery.*] The act of delivering back; also, a second deliverance or liberation.

They did at last procure a sentence for the *redelivery* of what had been taken from them. *Clarendon*, Life, an. 1665.

redemand (rē-dē-mȧnd'), *r. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *redemander* = Pr. *redemandar* = It. *ridomandare*; as *re-* + *demand*, *r.*] To demand the return of; also, to demand a second time.

They would say, God hath appointed us captains of these our bodily forts, which, without treason to that majesty, were never to be delivered over till they were *redemanded*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

Our Long-boats, sent to take in fresh Water, were assail'd in the Port, and one taken and detain'd: which being *redemanded*, answer was made, That neither the Skiff nor the Seamen should be restor'd. *Milton*, Letters of State, May, 1658.

She sang the Bell Song with brilliant effect, and it was *redemanded*. *New York Tribune*, March 8, 1887.

redemand (rē-dē-mȧnd'), *n.* [< *redemand*, *v.*] The repetition of a demand; also, a demand for the return of anything.

redemise (rē-dē-mīz'), *r. t.* [< *re-* + *demise.*] To demise back; convey or transfer back, as an estate in fee simple, fee tail, for life, or for a term of years.

redemise (rē-dē-mīz'), *n.* [< *redemise*, *r.*] Reconveyance; the transfer of an estate back to the person who has demised it: as, the demise and *redemise* of an estate in fee simple, fee tail, or for life or years, by mutual leases.

redemptible (rē-demp'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *redemptus*, pp. of *redimere*, redeem: see *redeem* and *-ible.*] Capable of being redeemed; redeemable.

redemption (rē-demp'shon), *n.* [< ME. *redemption*, < OF. *redemption, redemptiun*, F. *rédemption* = Pr. *redempcio* = Sp. *redencion* = Pg. *redempção* = It. *redenzione*, < L. *redemptio*(*n*-), a buying back or off, a releasing, ransoming, redemption, < *redimere*, buy back, redeem: see *redeem.* Cf. *ransom*, a reduced form of the same word.] The act of redeeming, or the state of being redeemed; ransom; repurchase; deliverance; release: as, the *redemption* of prisoners of war, of captured goods, etc.

But peaceful measures were also employed to procure the *redemption* of slaves; and money sometimes accomplished what was vainly attempted by the sword. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 232.

Such a sacrifice
Alone the fates can deem a fitting price
For thy *redemption*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 318.

Specifically—(*a*) In *law*, the recovering or disencumbering of property by one who had a right to it subject to the encumbrance or defeasible conveyance, as where a debtor by paying his debt gets back a pledge or a mortgaged estate; also, the right of redeeming and reëntering. (*b*) In *com.*, payment to the holders by the issuer of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt. (*c*) In *theol.*, deliverance from sin and its consequences by the obedience and sacrifice of Christ the Redeemer. The word *redemption* presupposes that man is in a state of bondage to the powers of evil—either spiritual powers external to himself, or evil passions and propensities within himself, or both—and that he can be delivered from them only by the sacrifice and suffering of another. This suffering is regarded as the price or ransom paid to redeem the captive. Thus, redemption is substantially equivalent to salvation, but involves the idea of a new and additional right over man acquired by God; and the doctrine of redemption includes the doctrines of atonement, justification, regeneration, and sanctification.

The Mounte of Caluery, where our Sauyour Criste was crucyfyed and suffred dethe for our *redempcion*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 26.

Plantagenet,
Which held thee dearly as his soul's *redemption*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 102.

By sin man was principally bound to God, as relates to punishment, because he had principally sinned against God; but he was bound to the devil as a tormentor, to whom he was justly delivered by God's permission; but the price of *redemption* ought to be paid to the principal, not to the intervening agent, and therefore Christ exhibited His death as the price of our *redemption* to God the Father for our reconciliation, and not to the devil. *Durandus*, in Owen's Dogmatic Theology, p. 279.

Brethren of the Redemption of Captives. See *brother*. — **Covenant of redemption,** in *New Eng. theol.* See *covenant*. — **Equity of redemption.** See *equity*.

redemptionary (rē-demp'shon-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *redemptionaries* (-riz). [< *redemption* + *-ary*.] One who is or may be redeemed or set at liberty by paying a compensation; one who is or may be released from a bond or obligation by fulfilling the stipulated terms or conditions.

None other then such as haue aduentured in the first voyage, or shall become aduenturers in this supply at any time hereafter, are to be admitted in the said society, but as *redemptionaries*, which will be very chargeable.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 176.

redemptioner† (rē-demp'shon-ėr), *n.* [< *redemption* + *-er*[1].] One who redeemed himself or purchased his release from debt or obligation to the master of a ship by his services, or one whose services were sold to pay the expenses of his passage to America.

Sometimes they [indented servants] were called *redemptioners*, because, by their agreement with the master of the vessel, they could redeem themselves from his power by paying their passage. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 405.

Poor wretch! . . . he had to find out what the life of a *Redemptioner* really was, by bitter experience.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 247.

redemptionist (rē-demp'shon-ist), *n.* [< *redemption* + *-ist*.] See *Trinitarian*.

redemptive (rē-demp'tiv), *a.* [< L. *redemptus*, pp. of *redimere*, redeem: see *redeem*.] Redeeming; serving to redeem.

The *redemptive* and the completive work of Messiah.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 83.

redemptor†, **redemptour**†, *n.* [< ME. *redemptour*, < OF. *redempteur*, vernacularly *raembeor*, *raiembeur*, F. *rédempteur* = Pr. *redemptor* = Sp. *redentor* = It. *redentore*, < L. *redemptor*, redeemer, < *redimere*, pp. *redemptus*, redeem, etc.: see *redeem*.] A redeemer.

Record of prophets thou shalt be *redemptour*,
And singuler repast of everlastyng lyf.
Candlemas Day, *ap. Hawkins*, I. 23. (*Nares*.)

redemptoric†, *a.* [< *redemptor* + *-ic*.] Redemptory; redemptive. [Rare.]

Till to her loved sire
The black-ey'd damsell he resign'd; no *redemtoric* hire
Tooke for her freedome; not a gift; but all the ransome quit. *Chapman*, Iliad, I.

Redemptorist (rē-demp'tor-ist), *n.* [< F. *rédemptoriste*; as *redemptor* + *-ist*.] A member of a Roman Catholic order founded by Alfonso Maria da Liguori of Naples in 1732. The especial object of the order (which is called the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer) is missionary work among the poor. The Redemptorists exist in the United States, in several European countries, etc. On account of their cooperation with the Jesuits, they have been excluded in some countries, as in Germany at the time of the Kulturkampf. Also *Liguorian*, *Liguorist*.

Redemptoristine (rē-demp-tō-ris'tin), *n.* [< *Redemptorist* + *-ine*[2].] A member of the Order of the Most Holy Redeemer, a Roman Catholic order of cloistered and contemplative nuns, founded in connection with the congregation of the Redemptorists.

redemptory (rē-demp'tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *redemptus*, pp. of *redimere*, redeem, etc.: see *redeem*.] 1. Serving to redeem; paid for ransom.

Omega sings the exequies,
And Hector's *redemptorie* prise.
Chapman, Iliad, xxiv., Arg.

2. Of or pertaining to redemption.

Clinging to a great, vivifying, *redemptory* idea.
The Century, XXXI. 211.

redemptour†, *n.* See *redemptor*.

redempture† (rē-demp'tūr), *n.* [< L. *redemptura*, an undertaking by contract, a contracting, < *redimere*, contract, hire, redeem: see *redeem*.] Redemption.

Thou moost mylde mother and vyrgyn moost pure,
That barest swete Jhesu, the worldys *redemptur*e.
Fabyan, Chron., II., an. 1326.

redent†, *n.* Same as *redan*.

redented (rē-den'ted), *a.* [As *redent* + *-ed*[2].] Formed like the teeth of a saw; indented.

redescend (rē-dē-send'), *v. i.* [= F. *redescendre*; as *re-* + *descend*.] To descend again. *Howell*.

redescent (rē-dē-sent'), *n.* [< *re-* + *descent*.] A descending or falling again. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

redescribe (rē-des-krīb'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *describe*.] To describe a second time; describe again: as, *Nasua narica* was *redescribed* by Von Tschudi as *N. leucorhynchus*.

redetermine (rē-dē-tėr'min), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *determine*.] To determine again.

The titanium was then . . . *redetermined* in the solution by the calorimetric method.
Amer. Chem. Jour., X. 38.

redevable†, *a.* [< F. *redevable*, < *redevoir*, remain in one's debt, < *re-*, back, again, + *devoir*, owe, be in debt: see *due*[1], *devoir*.] Beholden; under obligation.

I must acknowledge my self exceedingly *redevable* to Fortunes kindnesse (continued he) for addressing me into the company of a man whose acquaintance I shall be proud to purchase. *Comical History of Francion* (1655). (*Nares*.)

redevelop (rē-dē-vel'up), *v.* [< *re-* + *develop*.]

I. *intrans.* To develop again.

II. *trans.* To develop again or a second time; specifically, in *photog.*, to intensify by a second developing process.

redevelopment (rē-dē-vel'up-ment), *n.* [< *re-* + *development*.] Specifically, in *photog.*, the act or process of redeveloping: a form of intensification in which the negative is bleached with cupric or mercuric chlorid and then subjected anew to the action of the developer.

redeye (red'ī), *n.* 1. A cyprinoid fish, *Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*, having a red iris; the rudd. — 2. The blue-spotted sunfish, *Lepomis cyanellus*. — 3. The rock-bass, *Ambloplites rupestris*. See cut under *rock-bass*. [Ohio.] — 4. The red-eyed vireo or greenlet, *Vireo olivaceus*, having the iris red. See cut under *greenlet*. — 5. A strong and fiery whisky: so called from its effect upon the eyes of drinkers. [Low, U. S.]

red-eyed (red'īd), *a.* [= Icel. *raudheygdhr*; as *red* + *eye* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having red eyes, the iris being of that color: as, the *red-eyed* vireo or greenlet or flycatcher, *Vireo olivaceus*. See cut under *greenlet*. — 2. Having a bare red space about the eyes, as some birds. — 3. Having congested eyelids, as after shedding tears. — **Red-eyed pochard.** See *pochard*.

red-faced (red'fāst), *a.* 1. Having a red face. — 2. In *ornith.*, having the front of the head red: as, the *red-faced* or Pallas's cormorant, *Phalacrocorax perspicillatus*.

red-fender (red'fen"dėr), *n.* The red-bellied salt-water terrapin of the United States, *Chrysemys* or *Pseudemys rubriventris*, also called *potter*, *redbelly*, and *slider*. It grows much larger than the true diamond-back, often attaining a length of eighteen or twenty inches, but the meat is coarse and fishy. The market value is much less than that of the diamond-back, and this terrapin is much used to adulterate dishes of the latter.

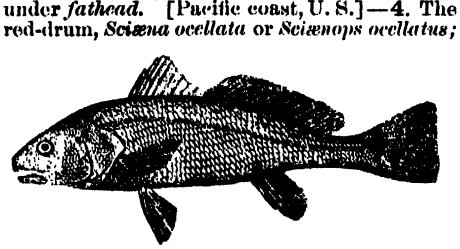
red-fighter (red'fī"tėr), *n.* The common bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*. See cut under *bullfinch*.

red-figured (red'fig"ūrd), *a.* Bearing or marked with red figures: specifically noting the class of Greek pottery bearing red figures or ornament on a solid black ground, which succeeded the archaic black-figured pottery about the second quarter of the fifth century B. C., and includes the vases of the highest artistic type. See *vase*, and cuts under *Poseidon*, *psykter*, and *pyxis*.

Chachrylion painted none but *red-figured* vases, but he is one of the earliest masters of the style, and must be placed early in the fifth century.
Harrison and Verrall, Ancient Athens, p. cxl.

redfin (red'fin), *n.* 1. The red-dace, *Notropis megalops*. [U. S.] — 2. The common yellow perch of the United States, *Perca flavescens*. Also *yellowfin*. [Southern U. S.] — 3. The red-cusk, *Dinematichthys* or *Brosmophycis marginatus*. [California.] — 4. The cyprinoid fish *Notropis* or *Lythrurus ardens*.

redfish (red'fish), *n.* 1. The blue-backed salmon, *Oncorhynchus nerka*. [Idaho.] — 2. The red perch or rose-fish, *Sebastes marinus* or *viviparus*. — 3. The labroid fish *Trochocopus* or *Pimelometopon pulcher*; the fathead. See cut under *fathead*. [Pacific coast, U. S.] — 4. The red-drum, *Sciæna ocellata* or *Scianops ocellatus*;



Redfish (*Scianops ocellatus*).

the southern red-horse. [Florida and Gulf Coast.] — 5. A preparation of fish, very popular among the Malays. After the heads have been removed, the fish are cleaned, salted in the proportion of one part salt to eight parts of fish, and deposited in flat, glazed earthen vessels, in which they are for three days submitted to the pressure of stones placed on thin boards or dried plantain-leaves. The fish are next freed from salt and saturated with vinegar of cocoa-palm toddy, after which powdered ginger, black pepper, brandy, and powdered red rice are added. The anchovy (*Stolephorus* or *Engraulis*) is the most esteemed constituent, but other fishes are used in the same way. The preparation is also called *Malacca fish*. *Cantor*.

red-footed (red'fūt"ed), *a.* Having red feet: as, the *red-footed* dourocouli, *Nyctipithecus rufipes*. — **Red-footed falcon.** See *falcon*.

redgoundt, *n.* [Also *redgown* (and, by further corruption, *red-gum*, q. v.), early mod. E. *reed gounde*; < ME. *redgownd*, *radegounde*, < *rede*, red, + *gownde*, < AS. *gund* (= OHG. *gund*, *gunt*), matter, pus, virus: see *red*[1] and *gound*[1].] A corruption of *red-gum*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

Reed gounde, sicknesse of chyldren. *Palsgrave*.

red-green (red'grēn), *a.* Of a reddish-green color: as, the *red-green* carpet (a British moth). — **Red-green blindness,** a form of color-blindness in which there is inability to recognize either the red of the spectrum or the complementary color bluish-green — the former appearing blackish-gray and the latter whitish-gray. Also called *anerythroblepsia*, *anerythropsia*.

redgullet (red'gul"et), *n.* Same as *redmouth*.

red-gum[1] (red'gum), *n.* [< *red*[1] + *gum*[2].] 1. A disease of grain: same as *rust*. [Prov. Eng.] — 2. The resinous product of several eucalypts; Australian kino. — 3. A red-gum tree. — 4. See *Liquidambar*, 1. — **Red-gum tree,** one of several species of *Eucalyptus* — *E. resinifera*, *E. calophylla*, *E. tereticornis*, *E. rostrata*, and others: so named from the red gum which they exude. *E. resinifera*, next to the blue-gum, is most frequently planted in Europe for sanitary purposes. *E. rostrata* is exceptionally 200 feet high, and its timber is one of the best of eucalyptus woods, being heavy, hard, and strong, and very durable in all situations. It is employed for railway-ties, piles, many ship-building purposes, etc.

red-gum[2] (red'gum), *n.* [A corruption of *red-gound*, q. v.] An unimportant red papular eruption of infants. Also called *gum-rash* and *strophulus*.

Their heads are hid with skalls,
Their Limbs with *Red-gums*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

I found Charlotte quite in a fuss about the child: she was sure it was very ill; it cried and fretted, and was all over pimples. So I looked at it directly, and "Lord! my dear," says I, "it is nothing in the world but the *red-gum*."
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxxvii.

red-haired (red'hārd), *a.* [= Icel. *raudhhærdhr*; as *red*[1] + *hair* + *-ed*[2].] Having red or reddish hair.

red-hand (red'hand), *a.* Same as *red-handed*.

red-handed (red'han"ded), *a.* With red or bloody hands; hence, in the very act, as if with red or bloody hands: said originally of a person taken in the act of homicide, but extended figuratively to one caught in the perpetration of any crime: generally in the phrase *to be taken red-handed*.

I was pushed over by Pumblechook, exactly as if I had that moment picked a pocket, or fired a rick; indeed it was the general impression in court that I *had been taken red-handed*; for as Pumblechook shoved me before him through the crowd I heard some people say, "What's he done?" and others, "He's a young 'un too."
Dickens, Great Expectations, xiii.

redhead (red'hed), *n.* [< *red*[1] + *head*, *n.*] 1. A person having red hair. — 2. A red-headed duck, the pochard, *Fuligula* or *Æthyia ferina*, a common bird of Europe, a variety of which bears the same name in America and is called more fully *red-headed duck*, *red-headed raft-duck*, *red-headed broadbill*, also *grayback*, *Washington canvasback*, and *American pochard*. In the male the head is of a bright chestnut-red with coppery or bronzy reflection. It is a near relative of the canvasback, for which it is sometimes sold, and is much esteemed for the table. See *pochard*. 3. The red-headed woodpecker, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. See cut under *Melanerpes*. — 4. A tropical milkweed, *Asclepias Curassavica*, with umbels of bright-red flowers. The root and the expressed juice are emetic, or in smaller doses cathartic. Also called *blood-flower* and *bastard ipecacuanha*. [West Indies.]

red-headed (red'hed"ed), *a.* 1. Having red hair, as a person. — 2. Having a red head, as a bird: as, the *red-headed* woodpecker, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. See cut under *Melanerpes*. — **Red-headed curre, duck, pochard, poker, raft-duck,** or **widgeon.** Same as *redhead*, 2. — **Red-headed finch** or **linnet,** the redpoll. — **Red-headed smew,** the female smew or white nun, *Mergellus albellus*. — **Red-headed teal.** Same as *greenwing*.

redhibition (red-hi-bish'on), *n.* [= F. *rédhibition* = Sp. *redhibicion* = Pg. *redhibição* = It. *redibizione*, < L. *redhibitio*(*n-*), a taking back, the giving or receiving back of a damaged article sold, < *redhibere*, give back, return, < *red-*, back, + *habere*, have: see *habit*.] In *law*, an action by a buyer to annul the sale of a movable and oblige the seller to take it back because of a defect or of some deceit. Also *rehibition*.

redhibitory (red-hib'i-tō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *redhibitoire*, F. *rédhibitoire* = Sp. Pg. *redhibitorio* = It. *redibitorio*, < LL. *redhibitorius*, < L. *redhibere*, give back, return: see *redhibition*.] In *law*, pertaining to redhibition. Also *rehibitory*.

redhorn (red'hôrn), *n.* An insect of the family *Rhodoceridæ*.

red-horse (red'hôrs), *n.* 1. The common white or lake sucker, a catostomoid fish, *Moxostoma macrolepidotum*, or any other of the same genus; a stone-roller or white mullet. The golden red-horse is *M. aureolum*. The long-tailed red-horse is *M. anisurum*.—2. The red-drum, *Sciænops ocellatus*. See cut under *redfish*. [Florida and Gulf States.]

red-hot (red'hot), *a.* 1. Red with heat; heated to redness: as, *red-hot* iron; *red-hot* balls. Hence—2. Extreme; violent; ardent: as, a *red-hot* political speech. [Slang.]—**Red-hot poker.** Same as *flame-flower*.—**Red-hot shot**, cannon-balls heated to redness and fired at shipping, magazines, wooden buildings, etc., to combine destruction by fire with battering by concussion.

red-humped (red'humpt), *a.* Having a red hump: noting a bombycid moth of the genus *Notodonta*: as, the *red-humped* prominent, *N. concinna*. See cut under *Notodonta*.

redit, *a.* A Middle English form of *ready*.

redia (rē'di-ạ), *n.*; pl. *rediæ* (-ē). [NL., so called after *Redi*, an Italian naturalist.] The second larval stage of some fluke-worms or *Trematoda*, as *Distoma*, intervening between the condition of the ciliated embryo and the more advanced form known as *cercaria*. A redia is a sporocyst, containing the germs of other rediæ, which eventually develop into cercariæ. The redia of *Distoma* is also known as *king's yellow worm*. See *cercaria* (with cut) and *Distoma*.

From each ovum [of *Distoma*] issues a ciliated larva, showing the rudiments of . . . a *Redia*. The perfect *Redia* . . . bursts, and these new zoöids [cercariæ] are set free. . . . Several generations of *Rediæ* may intervene between the third and fourth stages; or the mature animal may appear at the close of this stage, having undergone no Cercarian metamorphosis.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 180.

redient (rē'di-ent), *a.* [< L. *redien(t-)s*, ppr. of *redire*, go back, return, < *red-*, back, + *ire*, go: see *iter*[1].] Returning. *E. H. Smith.* [Rare.]

redifferentiate (rē-dif-ẹ-ren'shi-āt), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *differentiate*.] To differentiate a differential or differential coefficient.

redifferentiation (rē-dif-ẹ-ren-shi-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *differentiation*.] The differentiation of a result of differentiation.

redigest (rē-di-jest'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *digest*, *v.*] To digest or reduce to form a second time.

redingkingt, *n.* [ME. *redyngkynge*, prob. erroneously for **redyngynge*, lit. 'riding-man,' < **redyng*, for *ridyng*, *riding*, + *-ynge*, E. *-ing*[3], indicating a dependent. Cf. AS. *rádcniht*, E. as if **roadknight*, one of "certain seruitours who held their lands by seruing their lord on horseback" (Minsheu, under *rodknights*, *radknights*).] One of a class of feudal retainers; a lackey.

Reynald the reue, and *redyngkynges* menye,
Munde the mylnere, and meny mo othere.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 112.

redingote (red'ing-gōt), *n.* [= Sp. *redingote*, < F. *rédingote*, a corruption of E. *riding-coat*.] 1. A double-breasted outside coat with long plain skirts not cut away at the front.—2. A similar garment for women, worn either as a wrap or as part of the house dress, frequently cut away at the front.

The existing *redingote*, which has been fashionable for the last few years, and is highly popular just now, is a garment of silk, plush, or cloth, cut somewhat after the manner of a gentleman's tail-coat, richly trimmed, and adorned with very large buttons.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 287.

redingtonite (red'ing-tọn-īt), *n.* [< *Redington* + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous chromium sulphate, occurring in fibrous masses having a pale-purple color. It is found at the Redington mine, Knoxville district, California.

red-ink plant. See *Phytolacca*.

redintegrate (re-din'tẹ-grāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *redintegrated*, ppr. *redintegrating*. [< L. *redintegratus*, pp. of *redintegrare* (> It. *redintegrare* = Pg. *redintegrar*), restore, make whole again, < *red-*, again, + *integrare*, make whole: see *integrate*. Cf. *reintegrate*.] To bring back to an integral condition; recombine or reconstruct; renew; restore to a perfect state.

Redintegrate the fame first of your house,
Restore your ladyship's quiet.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.

Christendom should be no longer rent in pieces, but would be *redintegrated* in a new pentecost.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 304.

Cut off the legs, the tail, the jaws [of the newt], separately or all together, and . . . these parts not only grow again, but the *redintegrated* limb is formed on the same type as those which were lost.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 261.

redintegrate (re-din'tẹ-grāt), *a.* [< *redintegrate*, *v.*] Renewed; restored to wholeness or a perfect state.

The ignorances and prevarications and partial abolitions of the natural law might be cured and restored, and by the dispersion of prejudices the state of natural reason be *redintegrate*. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 11.

redintegration (re-din-tẹ-grā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *rédintégration* = Pg. *redintegração* = It. *redintegrazione*, < L. *redintegratio(n-)*, restoration, renewal, < *redintegrare*, pp. *redintegratus*, restore, renew: see *redintegrate*. Cf. *reintegration*.] 1. The act or process of redintegrating; recombination, restoration, or reconstruction; restoration to a whole or sound state.

Let us all study first the *redintegration* of that body of which Christ Jesus hath declared himself to be the head.
Donne, Sermons, xxii.

This *redintegration*, or renewing of us into the first condition, is . . . called repentance.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 181.

They . . . absurdly commemorated the *redintegration* of his natural body by mutilating and dividing his mystical.
Decay of Christian Piety.

2. In *chem.*, the restoration of any mixed body or matter to its former nature and constitution.—3. In *psychol.*, the law that those elements which have previously been combined as parts of a single mental state tend to recall or suggest one another—a term adopted by many psychologists to express phenomena of mental association.

redirect (rē-di-rekt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *direct*.] To direct again or anew: as, the parcel was sent to Boston and there *redirected* to Cambridge.

redirect (rē-di-rekt'), *a.* [< *re-* + *direct*.] Direct a second time: used only in the legal phrase *redirect examination* (which see, under *examination*, 2).

redisburse (rē-dis-bėrs'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *redisbourse*; < *re-* + *disburse*.] To repay or refund.

But when the flouđ is spent, then backe againe,
His borrowed waters forst to *redisbourse*,
He sends the sea his owne with double gaine,
And tribute eke withall, as to his Soveraine.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 27.

rediscover (rē-dis-kuv'ėr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *discover*.] To discover again or afresh.

rediscovery (rē-dis-kuv'ėr-i), *n.* [< *re-* + *discovery*.] A discovering again or afresh: as, the *rediscovery* of Encke's comet.

redispose (rē-dis-pōz'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *dispose*.] To dispose or adjust again.

redisposition (rē-dis-pō-zish'ọn), *n.* [< *redispose* + *-ition*.] The act or process of redisposing; a disposing afresh or anew; a rearrangement.

redisseize (rē-dis-sēz'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *disseize*.] In *law*, to disseize anew or a second time.

redisseizin (rē-dis-sē'zin), *n.* [< *re-* + *disseizin*.] In *law*, a writ to recover seizin of lands or tenements against a redisseizor.

redisseizor (rē-dis-sē'zọr), *n.* [< *re-* + *disseizor*.] A person who disseizes lands or tenements a second time, or after a recovery of the same from him in an action of novel disseizin.

redissolution (rē-dis-ō-lū'shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *dissolution*.] A dissolving again or anew; a second dissolution.

After the protoplasm in a tentacle has been aggregated, its *redissolution* always begins in the lower part.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 243.

redissolve (rē-di-zolv'), *v. t.* [= F. *redissoudre*; as *re-* + *dissolve*.] To dissolve again.

The protoplasm last aggregated is first *redissolved*.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 243.

redistribute (rē-dis-trib'ūt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *distribute*. Cf. F. *redistribuer*, redistribute.] To distribute again; deal back: apportion afresh.

redistribution (rē-dis-tri-bū'shọn), *n.* [= F. *redistribution*; as *re-* + *distribution*.] A dealing back; a second or new distribution.

A state of raised molecular vibration is favourable to those *re-distributions* of matter and motion which constitute Evolution. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 78.

We have said that in our opinion the *redistribution* of seats [see the phrase below] formed an essential part of reform. *Gladstone*.

Redistribution of Seats Act, an English statute of 1885 (48 and 49 Vict., c. 23) making extensive changes in the subdivision of the country into districts entitled to elect members of Parliament, mostly with the object of equalizing them as regards the number of electors.

redistrict (rē-dis'trikt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *district*.] To divide or apportion again, as a State, into districts or other electoral units. [U. S.]

redistricting (rē-dis'trik-ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *redistrict*, *v.*] The act or practice of rearranging (a State or other territory) into new electoral districts. [U. S.]

redition (rē-dish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *reditio(n-)*, a returning, going or coming back, < *redire*, pp. *reditus*, go or come back, return: see *redient*.] The act of going back; return. [Rare.]

Address suite to my mother, that her meane
May make the day of your *redition* seene.
Chapman, Odyssey, vi.

redivide (rē-di-vīd'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *divide*.] To divide again.

redivivedt (red-i-vīvd'), *a.* [< L. *redivivus*, living again (see *redivivus*), + *-ed*[2].] Made to live again; revived.

New-devised or *redivived* errours of opinion.
Bp. Hall, Revelation Unrevealed, § 11.

redivivus (red-i-vī'vus), *a.* [L., living again, < *red-(i-)*, again, + *vivus*, living: see *vivid*. Cf. *revive*.] Alive again; renewed; restored.

The Napoleonic empire *redivivus*.
G. W. Curtis, Potiphar Papers.

redknees (red'nēz), *n.* The water-pepper, *Polygonum Hydropiper*. [Prov. Eng.]

red-lac (red'lak), *n.* The Japan wax-tree, *Rhus succedanea*. See *wax-tree*.

red-legged (red'leg'ed or -legd), *a.* Having red legs or feet, as a bird: specifically noting several birds.—**Red-legged crow.** See *crow*[2].—**Red-legged gull**, the black-headed gull, *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*. [Local, British.]—**Red-legged ham-beetle.** See *ham-beetle*.—**Red-legged kittiwake**, *Rissa brevirostris*, a three-toed gull of the North Pacific, having coral-red legs.—**Red-legged mew.** Same as *redshank*, 3.—**Red-legged partridge**, *Caccabis rufa*.—**Red-legged plover.** See *plover*.

redlegs (red'legz), *n.* 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) The red-legged partridge. (*b*) The red-legged plover or turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*. [Massachusetts.] (*c*) The purple sandpiper, *Tringa maritima*. [Caermarthen.] (*d*) The redshank.—2. In *bot.*, the bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*, so named from the redness of its stems. The name is applied also to some other species of *Polygonum*. [Prov. Eng.]

redlest, *a.* See *redeless*.

red-letter (red'let'ėr), *a.* Having red letters; marked by red letters.—**Red-letter day.** (*a*) *Eccles.*, one of the more important church festivals: so called because formerly marked in the calendar of the Book of Common Prayer (as still in some copies, and in Roman Catholic missals and breviaries) by red-letter characters. Only the red-letter days have special services provided for them in the Prayer-book. Opposed to *black-letter day*.

The Calendar was crowded with *Red-Letter Days*, nominally indeed consecrated to Saints; but which, by the encouragement of Idleness and Dissipation of Manners, gave every kind of countenance to Sinners.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. viii.

The *red-letter days* now become, to all intents and purposes, dead-letter days. *Lamb*, Oxford in the Vacation.

Hence—(*b*) A fortunate or auspicious day.

It is the old girl's birthday; and that is the greatest holiday and *reddest-letter day* in Mr. Bagnet's calendar.
Dickens, Bleak House, xlix.

redlichet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *rathly*.

red-litten (red'lit'n), *a.* [< *red*[1] + *lit*, pp. of *light*[1], **litten*, an extended form with suffix *-en*[1], after the analogy of *hidden*.] Exhibiting a red light or illumination. [Rare.]

And travellers, now, within that valley,
Through the *red-litten* windows see
Vast forms, that move fantastically
To a discordant melody.
Poe, Haunted Palace.

red-looked (red'lụkt), *a.* Having a red look; causing or indicated by a red face. [Rare.]

Let my tongue blister,
And never to my *red-look'd* anger be
The trumpet any more. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 2. 34.

red-louse (red'lous), *n.* See *louse*[1] (*i*).

redly (red'li), *adv.* [< *red*[1] + *-ly*[2].] With redness; with a red color or glow.

red-mad (red'mad), *a.* [< *red*[1] + *mad*[1]. Cf. *redwood*[2].] Quite mad. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

redman (red'man), *n.*; pl. *redmen* (-men). A holocentroid fish, *Holocentrus ascensionis*, of a brilliant reddish color. [St. Thomas, W. I.]

red-metal (red'met'ạl), *n.* A name given to several metallic compounds, mostly alloys of copper, used in modern silverware; also, a Japanese alloy much used in decorative metal-work.

red-morocco (red'mọ-rok'ō), *n.* The plant pheasant's-eye, *Adonis autumnalis*: so called from its red petals.

It is one of those plants which are annually cried about our streets under the name *Red Morocco*.
Curtis, Flora Londinensis.

redmouth (red'mouth), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A fish of the genus *Hæmulon* (or *Diabasis*); a grunt. Also called *redgullet*. See *Hæmulon*, and cut under *grunt*.

II. *a.* Having a red mouth or lips; red-mouthed: as, the *redmouth* buffalo-fish, *Ictiobus bubalus*. *D. S. Jordan.*

red-necked (red'nekt), *a.* Having a red neck. —**Red-necked footman**, *Lithosia rubricollis*, a British moth. **Red-necked grebe**, *Podiceps grisicigena* or *P. rubricollis*, one of the largest species of the family. —**Red-necked phalarope**, *Lobipes hyperboreus*, the northern phalarope.

redness (red'nes), *n.* [< ME. *rednesse, rednes*, < AS. *rēadness, rēadnyss, rēadnes*, redness, < *rēad*, red: see *red*[1].] The quality of being red; a red color.

There was a pretty *redness* in his lip.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 120.

red-nose (red'nōz), *a.* Same as *red-nosed*.

The *red-nose* innkeeper of Daventry.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 51.

red-nosed (red'nōzd), *a.* 1. Having a red nose, as a toper.—2. Having a red beak: as, the *red-nosed* auklet, *Simorhynchus pygmæus*, also called *whiskered auklet*.

redo (rē-dö'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *do*[1].] To do over again.

Prodigality and luxury are no new crimes, and . . . we doe but *re-doe* old vices. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 204.

red-oak (red'ok), *n.* 1. An oak-tree, *Quercus rubra*, common in eastern North America, there extending further north than any other species. Its height is from 70 to 90 feet. Its wood is of a light-brown or red color, heavy, hard, strong, and coarse-grained, now much employed for clapboards and cooperage, and to some extent for inside finish. A Texan variety is smaller, with the wood much closer-grained. Also *black oak*.

2. Another American species, *Q. falcata*, the Spanish oak. See *Spanish*.

redolence (red'ō-lens), *n.* [OF. *redolence*, < *redolent*, redolent: see *redolent*.] The state of being redolent; sweetness of scent; fragrance; perfume.

We have all the *redolence* of the perfumes we burn upon his altars. *Boyle.*

=**Syn.** See *smell*.

redolency (red'ō-len-si), *n.* [As *redolence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *redolence*.

Their flowers attract spiders with their *redolency*.
Mortimer.

redolent (red'ō-lent), *a.* [< ME. *redolent*, < OF. *redolent* = It. *redolente*, < L. *redolen(t-)s*, ppr. of *redolere* (> It. *redolere*, OF. *redoler*), emit odor, be redolent, < *red-*, again, + *olere*, be odorous: see *olid*.] Having or diffusing a sweet scent; giving out an odor; odorous; smelling; fragrant: often with *of*.

In this graue full derke nowe is her bowre,
That by her lyfe was swoete and *redolent*.
Fabyan, Chron., I. cexxxviii.

Thy love excells the joy of wine;
Thy odours, O how *redolent!*
Sandys, Paraphrase of Song of Solomon, i.

Gales . . . *redolent* of joy and youth.
Gray, Prospect of Eton College.

redolently (red'ō-lent-li), *adv.* In a redolent manner; fragrantly.

redondilla (red-on-dē'lyä), *n.* [< Sp. *redondilla* (= Pg. *redondilha*), a roundel or roundelay, dim. of *redondo*, round, < L. *rotundus*, round: see *rotund*, and cf. *round, roundel, roundelay, rondeau*.] A form of versification formerly used in the south of Europe, consisting of a union of verses of four, six, and eight syllables, of which generally the first rimed with the fourth and the second with the third. At a later period verses of six and eight syllables in general, in Spanish and Portuguese poetry, were called *redondillas*, whether they made perfect rimes or assonances only. These became common in the dramatic poetry of Spain.

redorse (rē-dôrs'), *n.* [A reduction of *reredorse*, as if < *re-* + *dorse*[1].] The back or reverse side of a dorsal or dorse. See quotation under *dorse*[1], 2.

redoss (rē-dos'), *n.* Same as *redorse*.

redouble (rē-dub'l), *v.* [< OF. (and F.) *redoubler* = Sp. *redoblar* = Pg. *redobrar* = It. *raddoppiare*, < ML. *reduplicare*, redouble, double, < L. *re-*, again, + *duplicare*, double: see *double*, *v.* Cf. *reduplicate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To double again or repeatedly; multiply; repeat often.

So they
Doubly *redoubled* strokes upon the foe.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2. 38.

Often tymes the omittynge of correction *redoubleth* a trespace. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 21.

2. To increase by repeated or continued additions.

And Ætna rages with *redoubled* heat.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.

Each new loss *redoubles* all the old.
Lowell, Nightwatches.

3†. To repeat in return.

So ended she; and all the rest around
To her *redoubled* that her undersong. *Spenser.*

Redoubled interval, in *music*, same as *compound interval*. See *interval*, 5.

II. *intrans.* To become twice as much; be repeated; become greatly or repeatedly increased.

Envy ever *redoubleth* from speech and fame.
Bacon, Envy (ed. 1887), p. 92.

Peal upon peal *redoubling* all around.
Cowper, Truth, l. 240.

redoubt[1] (rē-dout'), *v. t.* [< ME. *redouten, redowten*, < OF. *redouter, redotor, reduter*, later *redoubter*, F. *redouter* (= Pr. *redoptar* = It. *ridottare*), fear, < *re-* + *douter*, fear: see *doubt*, *v.*] 1. To fear; dread. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Sholde I thanne *redowte* my blame?
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 3.

The more superstitious crossed themselves on my approach; . . . it began at length to dawn upon me that if I was thus *redoubted* it was because I had stayed at the residencia. *R. L. Stevenson*, Olalla.

2†. To venerate; honor.

Sholde thilke honour maken hym worshipful and *redowted* of straunge folk? *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 4.

redoubt[2], *n.* See *redout*[2].

redoubtable (rē-dou'ta-bl), *a.* [Also *redoutable*; < ME. *redoutable, redowtable*, < OF. *redoutable, redotable*, later *redoutable*, F. *redoutable* (= Pr. *redoptable*), feared, redoubtable, < *redouter, redoubter*, fear: see *redoubt*[1].] 1. That is to be dreaded; formidable; terrible: as, a *redoubtable* hero; hence, valiant: often used in irony or burlesque.

The Queen growing more *redoubtable* and famous by the Overthrow of the Fleet of Eighty eight.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 8.

The enterprising Mr. Lintot, the *redoubtable* rival of Mr. Tonson, overtook me. *Pope*, To Earl of Burlington, 1716.

This is a tough point, shrewd, *redoubtable;*
Because we have to supplicate the judge
Shall overlook wrong done the judgment-seat.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 104.

2†. Worthy of reverence.

Redowtable by honour and strong of power.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 5.

redoubted (rē-dou'ted), *p. a.* [ME. *redouted*; < *redoubt*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Dreaded; formidable; honored or respected on account of prowess; valiant; redoubtable.

Lord regent and *redoubted* Burgundy.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 8.

redoubting† (rē-dou'ting), *n.* [ME. *redoutyng*; verbal *n.* of *redoubt*[1], *v.*] Honor; reverence; celebration.

With sotyl pencil depeynted was this storie
In *redoutyng* of Mars and of his glorie.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1192.

redound (rē-dound'), *v. i.* [< OF. *redonder, rendonder*, F. *redonder, rédonder* = Pr. *redondar* = Sp. Pg. *redundar* = It. *ridondare*, < L. *redundare*, overflow, abound, < *red-*, again, back, + *undare*, surge, flow, abound, < *unda*, a wave: see *red-* and *ound*, and cf. *abound, surround*. Cf. *redundant*.] 1†. To overflow; be redundant; be in excess; remain over and above.

For every dram of hony therein found
A pound of gall doth over it *redound*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 1.

The gates wide open stood, . . . and, like a furnace mouth,
Cast forth *redounding* smoke and ruddy flame.
Milton, P. L., ii. 889.

2. To be sent, rolled, or driven back; roll or flow back, as a wave; rebound.

Indeed, I never yet took box o' th' ear,
But it *redounded*, I must needs say so.
Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

The evil, soon
Driven back, *redounded* as a flood on those
From whom it sprung. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 57.

3. To conduce; result; turn out; have effect.

I will, my lord; and doubt not so to deal
As all things shall *redound* unto your good.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 9. 47.

Whenever he imagines the smallest advantage will *redound* to one of his foot-boys by any new oppression of me and my whole family and estate, he never disputeth it a moment. *Swift*, Story of the Injured Lady.

He thinks it will *redound* to his reputation.
Goldsmith, Criticisms.

redound (rē-dound'), *n.* [< *redound*, *v.*] 1. The coming back, as of consequence or effect; result; reflection; return.

Not without *redound*
Of use and glory to yourselves ye come,
The first-fruits of the stranger.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

2. Reverberation; echo. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

redounding† (rē-doun'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *redound*, *v.*] Reverberation; resounding.

Such as were next to the abby herde clerely the *redoundynge* of the Naueroyse, for, as they went, their harneys clatteredde and made some noyse.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. clxxxv.

redourt, reddourt, *n.* [< ME. *redour, redur*, also *raddour, reddour, reddur*, < OF. *rador, radour, radeur*, violence, rapidity, < *rade*, < L. *rapidus*, rapid (see *rapid*); prob. confused also with *raidour, raideur, roideur*, stiffness, < L. *rigidus*, stiff, rigid: see *rigid*.] Violence; roughness.

His londes, his legemen, out of lyue broght;
His auster into seruage & to syn put;
And other *redurs* full ryfe in his rewme dyd.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1805.

But trewely no fors of thi *reddour*
To hym that over hymself hath the maystrye.
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 14.

redout[1]†, *v.* See *redoubt*[1].

redout[2], **redoubt**[2] (rē-dout'), *n.* [The form *redoubt* is erroneous, due to confusion with *redoubt*[1] and *redoubtable*; prop. *redout* (= D. G. *redoute* = Sw. *redutt* = Dan. *redute*), formerly also *reduit* (and, after L., *reduct*); < OF. *reduit*, m., *reduite*, f., F. *réduit*, also (fem. It.) *redotte* = Sp. *reducto* = Pg. *reducto, reduto* = It. *ridotto*, a retreat, refuge, redout, < ML. *reductus* (> E. *reduct*), a retreat, refuge, redout, < L. *reducere*, bring back: see *reduce*.] In *fort.*, a general name for nearly every class of works wholly inclosed and undefended by reëntering or flanking angles. The word is, however, most generally used for a small inclosed work of various form—polygonal, square, triangular, or even circular—serving mainly as a temporary field-work. The name is also given to a central or retired work constructed within another, to serve as a place of retreat for the defenders: in this sense generally *redoubt*. Redouts are usually provided with parapet, ditch, scarps, banquette, etc., as in regular fortification. They are especially useful in fortifying the tops of hills, in commanding passes, or in feeling the way through a hostile or wooded country.—**Demilune redout**, a redout placed within the demilune.=**Syn.** See *fortification*.

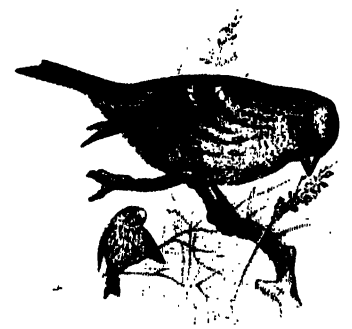
redout[3] (rē-dout'), *a.* [< OF. *reduit*, < L. *reductus*, brought back, pp. of *reducere*, bring back: see *reduce*. Cf. *redout*[2], *n.*] In *her.*, bent in many angles: noting a cross with hooked extremities, in the form of the fylfot or swastika.

redoutable, *a.* See *redoubtable*.

redowa (red'ō-ä), *n.* [< F. *redowa*, < Bohem. *rejdowák, rejdowachka*, the dance so called, < *rejdowati*, turn, turn around, bustle about.] 1. A Bohemian dance, which has two forms—the *rejdowák*, resembling the waltz or the mazurka, and the *rejdowachka*, resembling the polka.—2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is properly triple and quick, but in another form is duple, and readily assimilated to that of the polka.

red-paidle, *n.* The lumpsucker. [Scotch.]

redpoll (red'pōl), *n.* [Also *redpole:* so called from the red color on the head; < *red*[1] + *poll*[1].] 1. A small fringilline bird of the genus *Ægiothus* (or *Acanthis*), the male of which has a crimson poll, a rosy-red breast, and the plumage streaked with flaxen and dusky brown and white. The bill is small, conic-acute, with a nasal ruff; the wings are pointed; the tail is emarginate. Several species inhabit the arctic and north temperate regions of Europe, Asia, and America. The common redpoll is *Æ. linaria;* the mealy redpoll is *Æ. canescens;* the American mealy redpoll is *Æ. exilipes*.



Redpoll (*Ægiothus linaria*).

2. The red-polled warbler, or palm-warbler, of North America, *Dendræca palmarum*, having a chestnut-red poll: more fully called *yellow red-poll*. See *palm-warbler*.

red-polled (red'pōld), *a.* Having a red poll, or the top of the head red.

redraft (rē-drȧft'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *draft*.] To draft or draw anew.

redraft (rē-drȧft'), *n.* [< *redraft*, *v.*] 1. A second draft or copy.—2. A new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorsers, by which he reimburses to himself the amount of the protested bill with costs and charges.

redraw (rē-drâ'), *v.* [< *re-* + *draw*.] I. *trans.* To draw again; make a second draft or copy of.

II. *intrans.* In *com.*, to draw a new bill of exchange to meet another bill of the same amount, or, as the holder of a protested bill, on the drawer or indorser.

redress[1] (rē-dres'), *v.* [< ME. *redressen*, < OF. *redrescer*, *redrecer*, *redrecier*, *redresser*, F. *redresser*, set up again, straighten, < *re-*, again, + *dresser*, direct, dress: see *dress*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To set up or upright; make erect; reërect.

Right as floures, thorgh the cold of nyghte
Yclosed, stoupen on her stalkes lowe,
Redressen hem agein the sonne brighte.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 969.

2. To set right again; restore; amend; mend.

Redresse me, mooder, and me chastise;
For certeynly my Faderes chastisinge,
That dar I nought abiden in no wise.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 129.

As broken glass no cement can *redress*,
So beauty blemish'd once 's for ever lost.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, l. 178.

In yonder spring of roses intermix'd
With myrtle, find what to *redress* till noon.
Milton, P. L., ix. 219.

3. To put right, as a wrong; remedy; repair, relieve against, as an injury: as, to *redress* injuries; to *redress* grievances. See *redress*[1], *n.*, 2.

And *redresse* vs the domage that he don has,
By Paris his proude son, in our prise londis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4917.

Orisouns or preyers is for to seyn a pitous wyl of herte that *redresseth* it in God and expresseth it by word outward to removen harmes. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

The state of this unconstant world . . . bringeth forth daily such new evils as must of necessity by new remedies be *redrest*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 2.

Their duty
And ready service shall *redress* their needs,
Not prating what they would be.
Fletcher, Valentinian, ii. 3.

He who best knows how to keep his necessities private is the most likely person to have them *redressed*.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

4. To relieve of anything unjust or oppressive; bestow relief upon; compensate; make amends to.

Redres mans sowle from alle mysery,
That he may enter the eternal glorye.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 82.

Will Gaul or Muscovite *redress* ye?
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 76.

II.† *intrans.* To rise again; reërect one's self.

Yet like the valiant Palme they did sustaine
Their peisant weight, *redressing* vp againe.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, ii.

redress[1] (rē-dres'), *n.* [< OF. *redresse*, *redrece*, *redrece*, redress; from the verb: see *redress*[1], *v.*] 1†. A setting right again; a putting into proper order; amendment; reformation.

The *redresse* of boistrous & sturdie courages by perswasion. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 19.

The father, with sharpe rebukes sesoned with louing lookes, causeth a *redresse* and amendment in his childe.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 150.

For us the more necessary is a speedy *redress* of ourselves. *Hooker*.

2. Deliverance from wrong, injury, or oppression; removal of grievances or oppressive burdens; undoing of wrong; reparation; indemnification. In its most general sense *redress* includes whatever relief can be afforded against injustice, whether by putting an end to it, by compensation in damages, by punishing the wrong-doer, or otherwise.

Is not the sword the most violent *redress* that may be used for any evill? *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Be factious for *redress* of all these griefs.
Shak., J. C., i. 3. 118.

Fair majesty, the refuge and *redress*
Of those whom fate pursues and wants oppress.
Dryden, Æneid, i. 838.

Think not
But that there is *redress* where there is wrong,
Be we are bold enough to seize it.
Shelley, The Cenci, iii. 1.

Ring in *redress* to all mankind.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

To every one o' my grievances law gave
Redress. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 237.

=Syn. 2. Relief, amends, compensation.

redress[2] (rē-dres'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *dress*.] To dress again, in any sense: as, to *redress* furniture or leather; to *redress* a wound.

redressal (rē-dres'al), *n.* [< *redress*[1] + *-al*.] The act of redressing. *Imp. Dict.*

redresser (rē-dres'ėr), *n.* One who gives redress.

Don Quixote of the Mancha, the righter of wrongs, the *redresser* of injuries.
Shelton, Don Quixote, iv. 25. (*Latham*.)

redressible (rē-dres'i-bl), *a.* [< *redress*[1] + *-ible*.] Capable of being redressed. *Imp. Dict.*

redressive (rē-dres'iv), *a.* [< *redress*[1] + *-ive*.] Affording redress; giving relief. [Rare.]

Can I forget the generous band
Who, touch'd with human woe, *redressive* search'd
Into the horrors of the gloomy jail?
Thomson, Winter, l. 360.

redressless (rē-dres'les), *a.* [< *redress*[1] + *-less*.] Without redress or amendment; without relief.

redressment (rē-dres'ment), *n.* [< OF. *redrecement*, *redressement*, F. *redressement*; as *redress* + *-ment*.] Redress; the act of redressing.

red-ribbon (red'rib″on), *n.* The band-fish.

redrive (rē-drīv'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *drive*.] To drive back; drive again. *Southey*.

red-roan (red'rōn), *a.* See *roan*[1].

red-robin (red'rob'in), *n.* The red-rust, *Puccinia graminis*. [Eng.]

redroot (red'rōt), *n.* 1. An American shrub, *Ceanothus Americanus*, the New Jersey tea. The stems are from 1 to 3 feet high from a dark-red root, the leaves ovate or oblong-ovate, the small white flowers gathered in rather pretty dense clusters at the ends of leafy shoots. The name is more or less extended to other members of the genus.

2. A herbaceous plant, *Lachnanthes tinctoria*, of the *Hæmodoraceæ*, or bloodwort family. It grows in wet sandy places in the eastern United States near the coast. It has a simple stem with sword-shaped leaves mostly from near the base, and woolly flowers, yellow within, crowded in a dense compound cyme. The root is red, and has been used in dyeing. Upon authority adduced by Darwin ("Origin of Species," ch. i.), the root of this plant is fatally poisonous to white pigs which eat it, but not to black; the statement, however, requires confirmation. Also *paintroot*.

3. The alkanet, *Alkanna tinctoria*.—4. One of the pigweeds, *Amarantus retroflexus*. [U. S.]

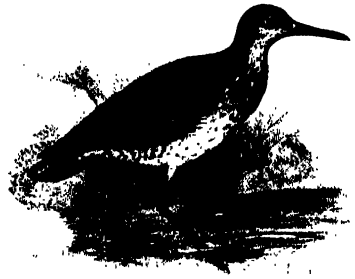
redruthite (red'rōth-īt), *n.* [< *Redruth*, in Cornwall, England, + *-ite*[2].] Copper-glance: same as *chalcocite*.

redsear (red'sēr), *v. i.* [< *red* + *sear* (?).] To break or crack when too hot, as iron under the hammer: a word used by workmen. Also *redshare*.

red-seed (red'sēd), *n.* Small crustaceans, as ostracodes, copepods, etc., which float on the surface of the sea, and upon which mackerel, menhaden, etc., feed. Some red-seed is said to injure the fish.

red-shafted (red'shȧf″ted), *a.* Having red shafts of the wing- and tail-feathers: specifically applied to *Colaptes mexicanus*, the red-shafted woodpecker or Mexican flicker, related to the common flicker or yellow-shafted woodpecker. It abounds in western North America.

redshank (red'shangk), *n.* [< *red*[1] + *shank*.] 1. The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*. [Local, Eng.] —2. A wading bird of the family *Scolopacidæ* and genus *Totanus*, having red shanks. The common redshank is *T. calidris*, about 11 inches long, common in many parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The spotted redshank, *T. fuscus*, is a related species of similar distribution. Compare *greenshank*, *yellowshank*.



Redshank (*Totanus calidris*).

3. The hooded or black-headed gull, *Chroïcocephalus ridibundus*: so called from its red legs: more fully called *redshank gull* and *red-legged gull* or *mew*.—4. *pl.* A name given in contempt to Scottish Highlanders, and formerly to native Irish, in allusion to their dress leaving the legs exposed.

Mamertinus . . . dooth note the *Redshanks* and the Irish (which are properlie the Scots) to be the onlie enimies of our nation.
Harrison, Descrip. of Britain, p. 6 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

And when the *Redshanks* on the borders by
Incursions made, and rang'd in battell stood
To beare his charge, from field he made them flie,
Where fishie Moine [in Galway] did blush with crimson blood. *Mir. for Mags.* (England's Eliza, st. 105).

They lay upon the ground covered with skins, as the *red-shanks* do on heather. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 527.

Though all the Scottish hinds would not bear to be compared with those of the rich counties of South Britain, they would stand very well in competition with the peasants of France, Italy, and Savoy, not to mention the mountaineers of Wales, and the *red-shanks* of Ireland.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, ii. 41. (*Davies*.)

redshanks (red'shangks), *n.* 1. Same as *herb-robert*.—2. See *Polygonum*.

redshare (red'shâr), *v. i.* A variant of *redsear*.

red-short (red'shȯrt), *a.* Noting iron or steel when it is of such a character that it is brittle at a red heat.

The former substance [sulphur] rendering the steel more or less brittle when hot (*red-short* or hot-short).
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 283.

red-shortness (red'shȯrt″nes), *n.* In *metal.*, the quality or state of being red-short.

Red-shortness is often the result of the presence of an undue proportion of sulphur in the metal.
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 10.

The cold-shortness or *red-shortness* of iron or steel is due principally to an admixture of oxide of iron.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 408.

red-shouldered (red'shōl″dėrd), *a.* Having the "shoulder"—that is, the carpal angle or bend of the wing—red, as a bird. The red-shouldered blackbird is *Agelæus gubernator*, common in western North America, where it replaces to some extent the common red-winged blackbird, from which it differs in having the scarlet patch on the wing not bordered with buff. The red-shouldered buzzard is *Buteo lineatus*, one of the commonest of the large hawks of the United States, having the lesser wing-coverts reddish when adult.—**Red-shouldered falcon**†, the adult red-shouldered buzzard.

red-sided (red'sī″ded), *a.* Having red on the sides: specifically noting the red-winged thrush, *Turdus iliacus*.

redsides (red'sīdz), *n.* A small cyprinoid fish, *Notropis* or *Lythrurus ardens*, common in the streams of the southern United States. Also called *redfin*.

redskin (red'skin), *n.* A Red Indian; a North American Indian.

The Virginia frontiersmen were angry with the Pennsylvania traders for selling rifles and powder to the *redskins*. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 819.

red-spider (red'spī″dėr), *n.* A small red mite or acarine, *Tetranychus telarius*, formerly called *Acarus telarius*, now placed in the family *Tetranychidæ*: found in conservatories.

red-staff (red'stȧf), *n.* A millers' straight-edge, used in dressing millstones. The true edge, reddened by ocher, is gently rubbed on the stone, and the projecting points are thus detected, even when the irregularity of surface is very minute.

redstart (red'stȧrt), *n.* [< *red*[1] + *start*[2].] One of several entirely different birds which have the tail more or less red. (*a*) A small sylviine bird, *Ruticilla phœnicura*, of Europe, Asia, and Africa, related to the redbreast and bluethroat. Also *firetail*, *redtail*, etc. A similar species, *R. titys* or *tithys*, is known as the *black redstart*. (*b*) In the United States, a fly-catching warbler, *Setophaga ruticilla*, of the family *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ*. The male is lustrous blue-black, with white belly and vent, the sides of the breast, the lining of the wings, and much of the extent of the wing- and tail-feathers fiery orange or flame-color, the bill and feet black. The female is mostly plain olivaceous, with the parts which are orange in the male clear pale yellow. The length is 5¼ inches, the extent 7¾. This beautiful bird abounds in woodland in eastern North America; it is migratory and insectivorous, has a singular song, builds

European Redstart (*Ruticilla phœnicura*).

American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*).

a neat nest in the fork of a branch, and lays four or five eggs, which are white, speckled with shades of reddish brown.—**Blue-throated redstart.** Same as *bluethroat*.

redstreak (red'strēk), *n.* 1. A sort of apple, so called from the color of the skin.

The *redstreak*, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. Cider pressed from redstreak apples.

Herefordshire *redstreak* made of rotten apples at the Three Cranes, true Brunswick Mum brew'd at S. Katherines. *Character of a Coffee-house* (1673), p. 3. (*Halliwell.*)

redtail (red'tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. Same as *redstart* (*a*).—2. The red-tailed buzzard, *Buteo borealis*, one of the commonest and largest hawks of North America, when adult having the upper side of the tail bright chestnut-red. The plumage otherwise is very variable, not only with age, but also according to geographical distribution, there being several varieties or local races in western parts of the continent. It is commonly known as *hen-hawk* or *chicken-hawk*, and the young, without the red tail, is the *white-breasted hawk*. The male is from 19 to 22 inches long, and 48 inches or more in spread of wing; the female is 21 to 24 inches long, and spreads 56 inches. See cut under *Buteo*.

II. *a.* Having a red tail.

red-tape (red'tāp'), *a.* [< *red tape*: see *tape*.] Pertaining to or characterized by official routine or formality. See *red tape*, under *tape*.

Exposures by the press and criticisms in Parliament leave no one in ignorance of the vices of *red-tape* routine. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 55.

We working men, when we do come out of the furnace, come out not tinsel and papier maché, like those fops of *red tape* statesmen, but steel and granite. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, iv. (*Davies.*)

red-taped (red'tāpt'), *a.* [< *red tape* + *-ed*².] Same as *red-tape*. *Nature*, XLII. 106.

red-tapery (red'tā'pē-ri), *n.* [< *red tape* + *-ery*.] Same as *red-tapism*.

red-tapism (red'tā'pizm), *n.* [< *red tape* + *-ism*.] Strict observance of official formalities; a system of vexatious or tedious official routine.

He at once showed . . . how little he had of the official element which is best described as *red-tapeism*. *T. W. Reid*, Cabinet Portraits, p. 52.

He loudly denounces the Tchinovnik spirit—or, as we should say, *red-tapeism* in all its forms. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 261.

red-tapist (red'tā'pist), *n.* [< *red tape* + *-ist*.] 1. A clerk in a public office. *Quarterly Rev.*—2. One who adheres strictly to forms and routine in official or other business.

You seem a smart young fellow, but you must throw over that stiff *red tapist* of yours, and go with Public Opinion and Myself. *Bulwer*, My Novel, x. 20. (*Davies.*)

In no country is the *red-tapist* so out of place as here. Every calling is filled with bold, keen, subtle-witted men, fertile in expedients and devices, who are perpetually inventing new ways of buying cheaply, underselling, or attracting custom. *W. Mathews*, Getting on in the World, p. 99.

red-thighed (red'thīd), *a.* Having or characterized by red thighs.—**Red-thighed locust.** See *locust*¹.

red-throated (red'thrō"ted), *a.* Having a patch of red on the throat: as, the *red-throated* diver, *Colymbus* or *Urinator septentrionalis*.

redthrush (red'thrush), *n.* The redwing, *Turdus iliacus*.

red-tipped (red'tipt), *a.* Having the wings tipped with red: as, the *red-tipped* clearwing, a British moth, *Sesia formiciformis*.

redtop (red'top), *n.* A kind of bent-grass, *Agrostis vulgaris* (*A. alba*, var. *vulgaris*). The species is common throughout the northern parts of the Old World, and is thoroughly naturalized in America. It is marked to the eye by its large light panicle of minute spikelets on delicate branches, which is of a reddish hue. Other varieties, called *fiorin*, *white bent*, etc., have a whitish top and a longer ligule. Redtop, at least in the United States, is a highly valued pasture-grass, and is also sown for hay. It forms a fine turf, and is suitable for lawns. Also called *fine bent*, *fineton-grass*, and *herd's-grass*. [U. S.]—**False redtop**, the fowl meadow-grass, *Poa serotina*, which has somewhat the aspect of redtop.—**Northern** or **mountain redtop**, *Agrostis exarata*, a species found from Wisconsin to the Pacific, allied to the common redtop, and giving promise of similar service in its own range.—**Tall redtop**, a tall reddish wiry grass, *Triodia cuprea*, found in the United States.

red-tubs (red'tubz), *n.* The sapphirine gurnard, *Trigla hirundo*. [Local, Eng.]

redubt (rē-dub'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *redoub*; < OF. *redouber*, *redauber* (also *radauber*, *radouber*, F. *radouber*), repair, mend, fit, < *re-*, again, + *douber* (*adouber*), mend, repair, etc.: see *dub*¹.] To repair or make reparation for; make amends for; requite.

Whiche domage . . . neither with treasure ne with powar can be *redoubed*. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 14.

I doubte not by Goddes grace so honestly to *redubbe* all thynges that have been amys. *Ellis*, Literary Letters, p. 4.

O Gods, *redubbe* them vengeaunce iust. *Phaer*, Æneid, vi.

Whether they [monks] will conform themselves gladly, for the *redubbing* of their former trespasses, to go to other houses of their coat, where they shall be well received. *State Papers*, I. 540, in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of [Eng., vii., note.

redubbert (rē-dub'ėr), *n.* [Also *redubbor*; < OF. **redoubeur*, *radoubeur*, one who mends or repairs a ship, < *redouber*, *radouber*, mend: see *redub*.] One who bought stolen cloth and so altered it in color or fashion that it could not be recognized.

reduce (rē-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reduced*, ppr. *reducing*. [< ME. *reducen*, < OF. *reducier*, vernacularly *reduire*, F. *réduire* = Pr. *reduzir*, *reduire* = Cat. *reduir* = Sp. *reducir* = Pg. *reduzir* = It. *ridurre*, < L. *reducere*, lead or bring back, draw back, restore, replace, bring to a certain condition, reduce, < *re-*, back, + *ducere*, lead, bring: see *duct*. Cf. *reduct*, *reduit*, *redout*².]

1†. To lead or bring back; restore; resolve to a former state.

Therupon he *reduced* to their memorie the battailes they had fought. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iv.

Abate the edge of traitors, gracious Lord,
That would *reduce* these bloody days again.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 5. 36.

A good man will go a little out of his road to *reduce* the wandring traveller; but if he will not return, it will be an unreasonable compliance to go along with him to the end of his wandring. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, II. iii. 19.

Mr. Cotton . . . did spend most of his time, both publicly and privately, to discover . . . errors, and to *reduce* such as were gone astray. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 304.

And 'cause I see the truth of his affliction,
Which may be your's, or mine, or any body's,
Whose passions are neglected, I will try
My best skill to *reduce* him. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, v. 1.

It were but right
And equal to *reduce* me to my dust. *Milton*, P. L., x. 748.

2. In *surg.*, to restore to its proper place, or so that the parts concerned are brought back to their normal topographical relations: as, to *reduce* a dislocation, fracture, or hernia.—3. To bring to any specified state, condition, or form: as, to *reduce* civil affairs to order; to *reduce* a man to poverty or despair; to *reduce* glass to powder; to *reduce* a theory to practice; to *reduce* a Latin phrase to English.

Being inspired with the holy spirite of God, they [the 72 Interpreters chosen by Eleazar out of each tribe] *reduced* out of Hebrue into Greeke all the partes of the olde Testament. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 380.

Doe you then blame and finde faulte with soe good an Acte in that good pope as the *reducing* of such a greate people to Christianitye? *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

He had beene a peace-maker to *reduce* such and such, which were at oddes, to amitie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 453.

Reduc'd to practice, his beloved rule
Would only prove him a consummate fool. *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 139.

Holland was *reduced* to such a condition that peace was her first necessity. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., p. 403.

4. In *metal.* and *chem.*, to bring into the metallic form; separate, as a metal, from the oxygen or other mineralizer with which it may be combined, or change from a higher to a lower degree of oxidation: as, to *reduce* the ores of silver or copper.—5†. To atone for; repair; redress.

Till they *reduce* the wrongs done to my father. *Marlowe.*

6. To bring down; diminish in length, breadth, thickness, size, quantity, value, or the like: as, to *reduce* expenses; to *reduce* the quantity of meat in diet; to *reduce* the price of goods; to *reduce* the strength of spirit; to *reduce* a figure or design (to make a smaller copy of it without changing the form or proportion).

He likes your house, your housemaid, and your pay;
Reduce his wages, or get rid of her,
Tom quits you. *Cowper*, Truth, l. 211.

7. To bring to an inferior condition; weaken; impoverish; lower; degrade; impair in fortune, dignity, or strength: as, the family were in *reduced* circumstances; the patient was much *reduced* by hemorrhage.

Yet lo! in me what authors have to brag on!
Reduced at last to hiss in my own dragon.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 286.

The Chamber encroached upon the sovereign, thwarted him, *reduced* him to a cypher, imprisoned him, and slew him. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 93.

I dare say he was some poor musicianer, or singer, or a *reduced* gentleman, perhaps, for he always came after dusk, or else on bad, dark days. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 331.

8. To subdue, as by force of arms; bring into subjection; render submissive: as, to *reduce* mutineers to submission; Spain, Gaul, and Britain were *reduced* by the Roman arms.

Charles marched northward at the head of a force sufficient, as it seemed, to *reduce* the Covenanters to submission. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

Montpensier was now closely besieged, till at length, *reduced* by famine, he was compelled to capitulate. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

The fortresses garrisoned by the French in Spain were *reduced*; but at what a prodigious expenditure of life was this effected! *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 457.

9. To bring into a class, order, genus, or species; bring within certain limits of definition or description.

I think it [analogy between words and reason] very worthy to be *reduced* into a science by itself. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 236.

Zanchius *reduceth* such infidels to four chief sects. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 598.

I shall . . . *reduce* these authors under their respective classes. *Addison*, Of the Christian Religion, § 1. 1.

The variations of languages are *reduced* to rules. *Johnson*, Dict.

10. To show (a problem) to be merely a special case of one already solved.—11. To change the denomination of (numbers): as, to *reduce* a number of shillings to farthings, or conversely (see *reduction* (*i*)); change the form of (an algebraic expression) to one simpler or more convenient.—12. To prove the conclusion of (an indirect syllogism) from its premises by means of direct syllogism and immediate inference alone.—13. To adjust (an observed quantity) by subtracting from it effects due to the special time and place of observation, especially, in astronomy, by removing the effects of refraction, parallax, aberration, precession, and nutation, changing a circummeridian to a meridian altitude, and the like.—14. In *Scots law*, to set aside by an action at law; rescind or annul by legal means: as, to *reduce* a deed, writing, etc.—15. *Milit.*, to take off the establishment and strike off the pay-roll, as a regiment. When a regiment is reduced, the officers are generally put upon half-pay.—**Reduced eye**, an ideal eye in which the two nodal points of the refractive system are considered as united into one, and also the two principal points: this simplifies the mathematical treatment of certain problems.—**Reduced form of an imaginary**, the form $r(\cos\phi + i\sin\phi)$, first used in 1828 by Cauchy.—**Reduced hub.** See *hub*, 7.—**Reduced inertia of a machine.** See *inertia* and *machine*.—**Reduced iron**, metallic iron in a fine powder, obtained by reducing ferric oxid by hydrogen at a dull-red heat. Also called *powder of iron*, *iron-powder*, *iron by hydrogen*.—**Reduced latitude.** Same as *geocentric latitude* (which see, under *latitude*).—**Reduced reaction-time.** See *reaction-time*.—**Reducing flame**, in blowpipe analysis. See *flame*, 1.—**Reducing square.** See *square*.—**To reduce the square** (*milit.*), to bring back a battalion which has been formed in a square to its former position in line or column. *Farrow*.—**To reduce to the ranks** (*milit.*), to degrade, for misconduct, to the condition of a private soldier.=**Syn. 6.** To lessen, decrease, abate, curtail, shorten, abridge, contract, retrench.

reduceablet (rē-dū'sa-bl), *a.* [= OF. *reduisable*; as *reduce* + *-able*. Cf. *reducible*.] Same as *reducible*.

They [young students] should be habituated to consider every excellence as *reduceable* to principles. *Sir J. Reynolds*, Discourses, I. viii.

reducement (rē-dūs'ment), *n.* [= Sp. *reducimiento* = It. *riducimento*; as *reduce* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of reducing; a bringing back; restoration.

This once select Nation of God . . . being ever since incapable of any Coalition or *Reducement* into one Body politic. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 8.

By this we shall know whether yours be that ancient Prelaty which you say was first constituted for the *reducement* of quiet and unanimity into the Church.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

2. Reduction; abatement.

After a little *reducement* of his passion, and that time and further meditation had disposed his senses to their perfect estate.
History of Patient Grisel, p. 40. (*Halliwell.*)

reducent (rē-dū'sent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *reducen(t-)s*, ppr. of *reducere*: see *reduce*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to reduce.

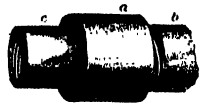
II. *n.* That which reduces. *Imp. Dict.*

reducer (rē-dū'sėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which reduces, in any sense.

The last substances enumerated are those in general use as *reducers* or developers in photography.
Silver Sunbeam, p. 95.

An accumulator is indeed merely a chemical converter which is unequalled as a pressure-*reducer*.
Electric Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 583.

2. A joint-piece for connecting pipes of varying diameter. It may be of any form, straight, bent, etc. Also called *reducing-coupling*.



a, reducer, connecting the pipe of larger diameter *b* with the pipe of smaller diameter *c*.

reducibility (rē-dū-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *reducible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Reducibleness; reductibility.

The theorem of the *reducibility* of the general problem of transformation to the rational is, however, stated without proof in this paper. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 70.

It was, however, quite evident, from . . . the history and the complete *reducibility* of the tumour, that it must be a pulmonary hernia. *Lancet*, No. 3423, p. 1002.

reducible (rē-dū'si-bl), *a.* [< OF. *redusible* = Sp. *reducible* = Pg. *reduzivel* = It. *riducibile*; as *reduce* + *-ible*. Cf. *reduceable*.] Capable of being reduced; convertible.

In the new World they have a World of Drinks; for there is no Root, Flower, Fruit, or Pulse but is *reducible* to a notable Liquor. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

The line of its motion was neither straight nor yet *reducible* to any curve or mixed line that I had met with among mathematicians. *Boyle*, Works, III. 688.

I have never been the less satisfied that no cause *reducible* to the known laws of nature occasioned my sufferings.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 198.

Reducible circuit. See *circuit*.—**Reducible hernia**, a hernia whose contents can be returned by pressure or posture.

reducibleness (rē-dū'si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being reducible.

The *reducibleness* of ice back again into water.
Boyle, Works, III. 50.

reducibly (rē-dū'si-bli), *adv.* In a reducible manner.

reducine (rē-dū'sin), *n.* [< *reduce* + *-ine*².] A decomposition product of urochromo.

reducing-coupling (rē-dū'sing-kup'ling), *n.* Same as *reducer*, 2.

reducing-press (rē-dū'sing-pres), *n.* An auxiliary press used in sheet-metal work to complete shapes that have been partially struck up.

reducing-scale (rē-dū'sing-skāl), *n.* A form of scale used by surveyors to reduce chains and links to acres and roods by inspection, and also in mapping and drawing to different scales; a surveying-scale.

reducing-T (rē-dū'sing-tē), *n.* A T-shaped pipe-coupling, having arms different from the stem in diameter of opening. It is used to unite pipes of different sections. Also written *reducing-tee*.

reducing-valve (rē-dū'sing-valv), *n.* In *steam-engin.*, a peculiar valve controlled by forces acting in opposite directions. The parts are so arranged that the valve opens to its extreme limit only when the pressure on the delivery side is at a prescribed minimum, closing the part in the valve-seat more or less when this minimum is exceeded. The pressure on the delivery side of the valve is thus kept from varying (except between very narrow limits) from its predetermined pressure, although the pressure on the opposite side may be variable, and always higher than on the delivery side. Such valves are much used for maintaining lower pressures in steam-heating and -drying apparatus than is carried in the boiler. They are also used in automatic air-brakes for railways and in other pneumatic machines, and, in some forms, as gas-regulators for equalizing the pressure of gas delivered to gas-burners, etc. Also called *pressure-reducing valve*.

reduct† (rē-dukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *reductus*, pp. of *reducere*, lead or bring back: see *reduce*.] To reduce.

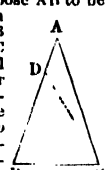
All the kynges host there beying assembled and *reducte* into one companye. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 10.

Pray let me *reduct* some two or three shillings for points and ribands.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 5.

reduct (rē-dukt'), *n.* [< ML. *reductus*, a withdrawing-place: see *redout*².] In *building*, a little piece or cut taken out of a part, member, etc., to make it more uniform, or for any other purpose; a quirk. *Gwilt.*

reductibility (rē-duk-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *réductibilité*; as *reduct* + *-ibility*.] The quality of being reducible; reducibleness. *Imp. Dict.*

reductio ad absurdum (rē-duk'shi-ō ad ab-sėr'dum). [L.: *reductio*, a leading, reduction; *ad*, to; *absurdum*, neut. of *absurdus*, absurd: see *absurd*.] A reduction to an absurdity; the proof of a proposition by proving the falsity of its contradictory opposite: an indirect demonstration. In geometry the reductio ad absurdum consists in drawing a figure whose parts are supposed to have certain relations, and then showing that this leads to a conclusion contrary to a known proposition, whence it follows that the parts of the figure cannot have those relations. Thus, in Euclid's "Elements" the proposition that if a triangle has two angles equal the sides opposite those angles will be equal is proved as follows. In the triangle ABC, let the angles ABC and ACB be equal. Then, suppose AB to be greater than AC. Lay off BD = AC and join DC. Then, comparing the two triangles ACB and DBC, we have in the former the sides AC and BC and their included angle ACB equal in the latter to the sides DB and CB and their included angle DBC. Hence, these two triangles would be equal, or the part would be equal to the whole. This proof is a *reductio ad absurdum*. This kind of reasoning is considered somewhat objectionable as not showing the principle from which the proposition flows; but it is a perfectly conclusive mode of proof, and, in fact, is in all cases readily converted into a direct proof. Thus, in the above example, we have only to compare the triangle ABC with itself, considering it as two triangles according as the angle B is named before C or vice versa. In the triangle ABC the angles B and C with the included side BC are respectively equal in the triangle ACB to the angles C and B with the included side CB; hence the other parts of the triangles are equal, and the side AC opposite the first angle B in the first triangle is equal to the side AB opposite the first angle C in the second triangle.



reduction (rē-duk'shon), *n.* [< OF. *reduction*, F. *réduction* = Pr. *reductio* = Sp. *reduccion* = Pg. *reducção* = It. *riduzione*, < L. *reductio(n-)*, a leading or bringing back, a restoring, restoration, < *reducere*, lead or bring back: see *reduce*, *reduct*.] The act of reducing, or the state of being reduced. (*a*) The act of bringing back or restoring.

For *reduction* of your majesty's realm of Ireland to the unity of the Church. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, II. ii.

(*b*) Conversion into another state or form: as, the *reduction* of a body to powder; the *reduction* of things to order. (*c*) Diminution: as, the *reductism* of the expenses of government; the *reduction* of the national debt; a *reduction* of 25 per cent. made to wholesale buyers.

Let him therefore first make the proper *reduction* in the account, and then see what it amounts to.
Waterland, Works, VI. 186.

(*d*) Conquest; subjugation: as, the *reduction* of a province under the power of a foreign nation; the *reduction* of a fortress. (*e*) A settlement or parish of South American Indians converted and trained by the Jesuits.

Governing and civilizing the natives of Brazil and Paraguay in the missions and *reductions*, or ministering, at the hourly risk of his life, to his coreligionists in England under Elizabeth and James I., the Jesuit appears alike devoted, indefatigable, cheerful, and worthy of hearty admiration and respect. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 649.

The Indians [under the Jesuits in Paraguay] were gathered into towns or communal villages called bourgaden or *reductions*, where they were taught the common arts, agriculture, and the practice of rearing cattle.
Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, 8th ser., IV. 32.

(*f*) The bringing of a problem to depend on a problem already solved. (*g*) The transformation of an algebraic expression into another of a simpler kind. (*h*) The lowering of the values of the numerator and denominator of a fraction, or of the antecedent and consequent of a ratio, by dividing both by the same quantity. (*i*) The conversion of a quantity expressed in terms of one denomination so as to express it in terms of another denomination. *Ascending reduction* is conversion to terms of larger units; *descending reduction*, conversion to terms of smaller units. (*j*) The proof of the conclusion of an indirect syllogism from its premises by means of a direct syllogism and immediate inferences. This is said to be a *reduction* to the mode of direct syllogism employed. (*k*) A direct syllogism proving, by means of conversions and other immediate inferences, that the conclusion of an indirect syllogism follows from its premises. (*l*) The act or process of making a copy of a figure, map, design, draft, etc., on a smaller scale, preserving the original proportions; also, the result of this process. (*m*) In *surg.*, the operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured bone to its former place. (*n*) Separation of a metal from substances combined with it: used especially with reference to lead, zinc, and copper, and also applied to the treatment of iron ore, as when steel is made from it by a direct process. (*o*) In *astron.*, the correction of observed quantities for instrumental errors, as well as for refraction, parallax, aberration, precession, and nutation, so as to bring out their cosmical significance. A similar process is applied to observations in other physical sciences. (*p*) In *Scots law*, an action for setting aside a deed, writing, etc.—**Apagogical reduction**, in *logic*, a reduction in which the contradictory of the conclusion becomes one of the premises, and the contradictory of one of the premises the conclusion. Apagogical reduction is an application of the *reductio ad absurdum*, and is also called *reductio per impossibile*. Example:

Baroco.	*Reductio per impossibile.*
All M is P.	All M is P.
Some S is not P.	All S is M.
Ergo, Some S is not M.	Ergo, All S is P.

Chasles-Zeuthen reduction, a method of finding how many figures fulfil certain conditions, by the consideration of degenerate figures composed of simpler figures with lower constants. Thus, in this way we readily find that the number of conics touching five given conics in a plane is 3,264.—**Iron-reduction process.** See *process*.—**Long reduction**, in *logic*, a reduction in which the major premise of the original syllogism becomes the minor premise, and vice versa, and in which one of the premises and the conclusion are converted. Example:

Camestres.	*Long Reduction.*
All M is P.	No P is S.
No S is P.	All M is P.
Ergo, No S is M.	Ergo, No M is S.

Ostensive reduction, that reduction which has for its premises the original premises or their conversions, and for its conclusion the original conclusion or its converse.—**Reduction and reduction-improbation**, in *Scots law*, the designations given to the two varieties of rescissory actions. See *improbation*, 2.—**Reduction reductive**, an action in which a decree of reduction which has been erroneously or improperly obtained is sought to be reduced.—**Reduction to the ecliptic**, the difference between the anomaly of a planet reckoned from its node and the longitude reckoned from the same point.—**Short reduction**, in *logic*, a reduction which differs from the original syllogism only in having one of its premises converted. The following is an example:

Cesare.	*Short Reduction.*
No M is P.	No P is M.
All S is P.	All S is P.
Ergo, No S is M.	Ergo, No S is M.

=**Syn.** (*c*) Lessening, decrease, abatement, curtailment, abridgment, contraction, retrenchment.

reduction-compasses (rē-duk'shon-kum"pas-ez), *n. pl.* Proportional dividers, or whole-and-half dividers.

reduction-formula (rē-duk'shon-fôr"mū-lą), *n.* In the *integral calculus*, a formula depending on integration by parts, reducing an integral to another nearer to one of the standard forms.

reduction-works (rē-duk'shon-wėrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A metallurgical establishment; smelting-works.

reductive (rē-duk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *réductif* = Sp. Pg. *reductivo* = It. *riduttivo*, < L. *reductus*, pp. of *reducere*, lead or bring back: see *reduct*, *reduce*.] **I.** *a.* Having the property, power, or effect of reducing; tending to reduce.

Inquire into the repentance of thy former life particularly; whether it were of a great and perfect grief, and productive of fixed resolutions of holy living, and *reductive* of these to act. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 6.

Reduction reductive. See *reduction*.—**Reductive conversion**, in *logic*, a conversion of a proposition in which there is some modification of the subject or predicate: as, no man is a mother, therefore no mother is some man. See *conversion*, 2.—**Reductive principle**, a principle by which an indirect syllogism is reduced to a direct mood. The reductive principles were said to be conversion, transposition, and reductio per impossibile.

II. *n.* That which has the power of reducing.

So that it should seem there needed no other *reductive* of the numbers of men to an equability than the wars that have happened in the world.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 215.

reductively (rē-duk'tiv-li), *adv.* By reduction; by consequence.

Love, and simplicity, and humility, and usefulness: . . . I think these do *reductively* contain all that is excellent in the whole conjugation of Christian graces.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 44.

reduit†, *n.* See *redout*².

redundance (rē-dun'dans), *n.* [< OF. *redondance*, F. *redondance*, *rédondance* = Sp. Pg. *redundancia* = It. *ridondanza*, < L. *redundantia*, an overflow, superfluity, excess, < *redundan(t-)s*, redundant: see *redundant*.] 1. The character of being redundant; superfluity; superabundance.

He is a poor unwieldy wretch that commits faults out of the *redundance* of his good qualities.
Steele, Tatler, No. 27.

2. That which is redundant or in excess; anything superfluous.

redundancy (rē-dun'dan-si), *n.* [As *redundance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *redundance*.

The mere
Redundancy of youth's contentedness.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vi.

=**Syn.** *Verbosity*, *Tautology*, etc. (see *pleonasm*); surplusage.

redundant (rē-dun'dant), *a.* [< OF. *redondant*, F. *redondant*, *rédondant* = Sp. Pg. *redundante* = It. *ridondante*, < L. *redundan(t-)s*, ppr. of *redundare*, overflow, redound: see *redound*.] 1†. Rolling or flowing back, as a wave or surge.

On his rear,
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a surging maze! his head . . .
Amidst his circling spires, that on the grass
Floated *redundant*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 503.

2. Superfluous; exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; exuberant.

Notwithstanding the *redundant* oil in fishes, they do not increase fat so much as flesh. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, iv. 1.

With foliage of such dark *redundant* growth. *Cowper*, Task, i. 226.

A farmer's daughter, with *redundant* health. *Crabbe*, Works, VIII. 216.

3. Using or containing more words or images than are necessary or useful: as, a *redundant* style.

Where the author is *redundant*, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched. *Watts.*

Redundant chord or **interval**, in *music*, same as *augmented chord* or *interval* — that is, one greater by a half-step than the corresponding major chord or interval. Also *superfect, extreme, superfluous chord* or *interval*. So *redundant fourth, fifth, sixth*, etc. **Redundant hyperbola**, a curve having three or more asymptotes. — **Redundant number**, a number the sum of whose divisors exceeds the number itself.

redundantly (rē-dun'dant-li), *adv.* In a redundant manner; with superfluity or excess; superfluously; superabundantly.

red-underwing (red'un'dėr-wing), *n.* A large British moth, *Catocala nupta*, expanding three inches, having the under wings red bordered with black. See *underwing*.

reduplicate (rē-dū'pli-kāt), *v.* [< ML. (LL. in derived noun) *reduplicatus*, pp. of *reduplicare* (> It. *reduplicare* = Sp. Pg. *reduplicar*), redouble, < L. *re-*, again, + *duplicare*, double, duplicate: see *duplicate*. Cf. *redouble*.] I. *trans.* 1. To double again; multiply; repeat.

That *reduplicated* advice of our Saviour. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, xii.

Then followed that ringing and *reduplicated* laugh of his, so like the joyous bark of a dog when he starts for a ramble with his master. *Lowell*, The Century, XXXV. 514.

2. In *philol.*, to repeat, as a syllable or the initial part of a syllable (usually a root-syllable). See *reduplication*.

II. *intrans.* In *philol.*, to be doubled or repeated; undergo reduplication: as, *reduplicating* verbs.

reduplicate (rē-dū'pli-kāt), *a.* [= F. *réduplqué* = Sp. Pg. *reduplicado* = It. *reduplicato*, < ML. *reduplicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Redoubled; repeated; reduplicative.

Reduplicate words are formed of repetitions of sound, as in murmur, singsong. *S. S. Haldeman*, Etymology, p. 23.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Valvate, with the edges folded back so as to project outward: said of petals and sepals in one form of estivation. (*b*) Describing an estivation so characterized. Also *reduplicative*.

reduplication (rē-dū-pli-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *réduplication* = Sp. *reduplicacion* = Pg. *reduplicação* = It. *reduplicazione*, < L. *reduplicatio(n-)*, < (ML.) *reduplicare*, redouble, reduplicate: see *reduplicate*.] 1. The act of reduplicating, redoubling, or repeating, or the state of being reduplicated.

Jesus, by *reduplication* of his desire, fortifying it with a command, made it in the Baptist to become a duty. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 97.

The memory-train is liable to change in two respects, which considerably modify its structure: viz., (1) through the evanescence of some parts, and (2) through the partial recurrence of like impressions, which produces *reduplications* of varying amount and extent in other parts. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 61.

2. In *rhet.*, a figure in which a verse ends with the same word with which the following begins. —3. In *philol.*: (*a*) The repetition of a syllable (usually a root-syllable), or of the initial part, often with more or less modification, in various processes of word-formation and inflection. In our languages, it is especially the perfect tense that exhibits reduplication: thus, Gothic *haihaild*, Latin *cecini*, Greek πεφευγα, Sanskrit *babhāra*; but also the present tense: thus, Latin *sisto*, Greek δίδωμι, Sanskrit *dadami*, etc.; and elsewhere. (*b*) The new syllable formed by reduplication. — 4. In *logic*, an expression affixed to the subject of a proposition, showing the formal cause of its possession of the predicate: as, "man, as an animal, has a stomach," where the expression "as an animal" is the reduplication. — 5. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a folding of a part; a folded part; a fold or duplication, as of a membrane, of the skin, etc. Also *reduplicature*. — **Attic reduplication**, in *Gr. gram.*, reduplication in the perfect of some verbs beginning with *a*, *e*, *o*, by prefixing the first two letters of the stem to the same letters with temporal augment: as ἀλήλιφα from ἀλείφω, ἀκήκοα from ἀκούω. A similar reduplication is found in the second aorist (ἤγαγον from ἄγω) and in the present (ἀδαδάσκω). This reduplication did not especially characterize the Attic as distinguished from contemporary dialects, but was called *Attic* by late grammarians as opposed to the less classic form used in their own days.

reduplicative (rē-dū'pli-kā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *réduplicatif* = Sp. Pg. *reduplicativo* = It. *reduplicativo*, < NL. *reduplicativus*, < ML. *reduplicare*, reduplicate: see *reduplicate*.] 1, Containing or effecting reduplication, in any sense.

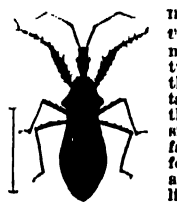
Some logicians refer *reduplicative* propositions to this place, as "Men, considered as men, are rational creatures" — that is, because they are men. *Watts*, Logic, ii. 2.

2. In *bot.*, same as *reduplicate*, 2.

reduplicature (rē-dū'pli-kā-tūr), *n.* [< *reduplicate* + *-ure*.] Same as *reduplication*, 5. [Rare.]

The body [in *Phyllopoda*] is either cylindrically elongated and clearly segmented, without free *reduplicature* of the skin, e. g. Branchipus, or it may be covered by a broad and flattened shield. *Claus*, Zoology (trans.), p. 416.

Reduviidæ (red-ū-vī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < *Reduvius* + *-idæ*.] An important family of predaceous bugs, named from the genus *Reduvius*. They have the thoracic segments concentrated, the coxæ short, two ocelli, four-jointed antennæ, a three-jointed rostrum, three-jointed tarsi, and long strong legs, of which the anterior are sometimes prehensile. It is a large and wide-spread family, containing a great variety of forms grouped into nine subfamilies and many genera. Throughout their life they are predaceous and feed on other insects. A very few species, like *Conorhinus sanguisugus*, suck the blood of warm-blooded animals. See also cuts under *Conorhinus*, *Harpactor*, *Pirates*, and *Reduvius*.

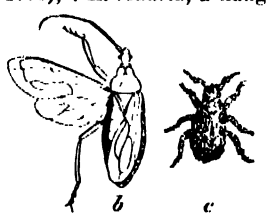


Sinea diadema, one of the *Reduviidæ*. (Line shows natural size.)

reduvioid (rē-dū'vi-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Reduvius* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Reduviidæ*; resembling a reduviid.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Reduviidæ*.

Reduvius (rē-dū'vi-us), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1776), < L. *reduvia*, a hangnail.] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly of very large extent, but now restricted to species which have the postocular section of the head longer than the anteocular section, and the first joint of the head scarcely shorter than the second. About 50 species are now included, most of them African. A few are European, and one only is found in America. *R. personatus* is a European species, an inch long, known as the *fly-bug*, of a dark-brown color with reddish legs.



Reduvius personatus.
b, fly (parts of right side removed); *c*, larva.

redux (rē'duks), *a.* [L., that leads or brings back, also led or brought back, < *reducere*, lead or bring back: see *reduce*.] 1. Led or brought back, as from a distance, from captivity, etc.: as, "Astræa *Redux*" (the title of a poem by Dryden on the restoration and return of Charles II.).

Lady Laura Standish is the best character in "Phineas Finn" and its sequel "Phineas *Redux*." *Trollope*, Autobiog., xvii.

2. In *med.*, noting the return of certain physical signs, after their disappearance in consequence of disease.

redware (red'wãr), *n.* A seaweed, *Laminaria digitata*, the common tangle.

red-wat (red'wot'), *a.* [< *red*[1] + *wat*, a Sc. form of *wet*: see *wet*.] Wetted by something red, as blood. [Scotch.]

The hand of her kindred has been *red-wat* in the heart's blude o' my name; but my heart says, Let byganes be byganes. *Blackwood's Mag.*, VII. 384.

redwater (red'wâ'tėr), *n.* A disease of cattle, also called *hemoglobinuria*, or *hemoglobinemia*, because the coloring matter (hemoglobin) of the red blood-corpuscles which have been broken up in the system appears in the urine, and imparts to it a pale-red or a dark-red, port-wine color. The disease prevails in various countries in undrained, unimproved meadows and in woods, whence it is also called *wood-evil*. According to some, it is caused by the ingestion of food growing in such localities; others attribute it to rheumatic attacks, resulting from exposure. Redwater is also a prominent symptom of Texas cattle-fever, and occasionally accompanies anthrax in cattle. It is rarely observed among sheep and swine.

red-water tree (red'wâ'tėr trē). The sassy-bark tree. See *Erythrophlæum*.

redweed (red'wēd), *n.* 1. The corn-poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*, whose red petals have been used as a dye. Also applied locally to various reddish-stemmed plants. [Eng.] — 2. A species of *Phytolacca*, or pokeweed. [West Indies.]

red-whelk (red'hwelk), *n.* A whelk, *Chrysodomus antiquus*. See cut under *reversed*. [Local, Eng.]

red-whiskered (red'hwis'kėrd), *a.* Having red whiskers: applied in ornithology to several birds: as, the *red-whiskered* bulbul, *Otocompsa jocosa* of India.

redwing (red'wing), *n.* 1. The red-winged thrush of Europe, *Turdus iliacus*. — 2. The red-winged marsh-blackbird of America, *Agelæus phœniceus*. See *Agelæus* and *blackbird*.

red-winged (red'wingd), *a.* Having red wings, or red on the wings.

red-withe (red'with), *n.* A high-climbing vine of tropical America, *Combretum Jacquini*. [West Indies.]

redwood (red'wůd), *n.* 1. The most valuable of Californian timber-trees, *Sequoia sempervirens*, or its wood. It occupies the Coast ranges, where exposed to ocean fogs, from the northern limit of the State to the southern borders of Monterey county, but is most abundant north of San Francisco. It is the only congener of the famous big or mammoth tree, which it almost rivals in size. It grows commonly from 200 to 300 feet high, with a straight cylindrical trunk, naked to the height of 70 or

Branch with Cones of Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*). *a*, a cone; *b*, a seed.

100 feet; the diameter is from 8 to 12 feet. The bark is from 6 to 12 inches thick, of a bright cinnamon color; the wood is of a rich brownish red, light, straight-grained, easily worked and taking a fine finish, and very durable in contact with the soil. Its wood is widely used as building-timber on the Pacific coast of the United States; in California it is used almost exclusively for shingles, fence-posts, railway-ties, telegraph-poles, wine-butts, etc.

2. The name is also applied to various other trees. Thus, the East Indian redwoods are *Soymida febrifuga*, also called *East Indian mahogany*; *Pterocarpus santalinus*, the red sandalwood (see *sandalwood*); and *P. Indicus* (including *P. dalbergioides*), the Andaman redwood, or padouk. The last is a lofty tree of India, Burma, the Andaman Islands, etc., with the heart-wood dark-red, close-grained, and moderately hard, used to make furniture, gun-carriages, carts, and for many other purposes. Other trees called *redwood* are *Cornus mas*, of Turkey; *Rhamnus Erythroxylon*, the Siberian buckthorn; *Melhania Erythroxylon* of the *Sterculiaceæ* an almost extinct tree of St. Helena; the Jamaican *Lapiacea* (*Gordonia*) *Hæmatoxylon* of the *Ternstræmiaceæ*; *Colubrina ferruginosa*, a rhamnaceous tree of the Bahamas; *Ochna arborea* of the Cape of Good Hope; *Ceanothus spinosus*, a shrub or small tree of southern California; and any tree of the genus *Erythroxylon*. *Redwood* is also a local name of the Scotch pine. See *pine*[1].

red-wood (red'wůd), *a.* [Also *red-wud*; < *red*[1] intensive (cf. *red-mad*, etc.) + *wood*[2], mad: see *wood*[2].] Stark mad. [Scotch.]

An' now she's like to rin *red-wud*
About her Whisky. *Burns*, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

ree[1] (rē), *v. t.* [Also *rie*; supposed to be a dial. reduction of *riddle*[2].] To riddle; sift; separate or throw off. [Prov. Eng.]

After malt is well rubbed and winnowed, you must then *ree* it over in a sieve. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

ree[2] (rē), *a.* [< ME. **ree, reh*, < AS. *hreóh, hrióh*, contr. *hreó*, fierce, wild, stormy, troubled, = OS. *hrē*, wild.] 1. Wild; outrageous; crazy. [Prov. Eng.] — 2. Half-drunk; tipsy. [Prov. Eng.]

ree[2] (rē), *n.* [Cf. *ree*[2], *a.*] A state of temporary delirium. [Prov. Eng.]

ree[3] (rē), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A river; a flood. [Prov. Eng.]

ree[4] (rē), *interj.* A reduction (as an exclamation) of *reet*, dialectal form of *right*: used in driving horses.

reebok (rā'bok), *n.* [< D. *reebok* = E. *roebuck*: see *roebuck*.] A South African antelope, *Pelea capreola*: so called by the Dutch colonists. The horns are smooth, long, straight, and slender, and so sharp at the point that the Hottentots and Bushmen use them for needles and bodkins. The reebok is nearly 5 feet in length, 2½ feet high at the shoulder, of a slighter and more graceful form than most other antelopes, and extremely swift. Also *reh-bok* and *rhebok*.

reech†, *n.* [< ME. *reche, reech*, an assibilated form of *reek*, smoke: see *reek*[1].] Smoke.

Such a rothun of a *reche* ros. *Alliterative Poems* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 1009.

reechily†, *adv.* [< *reechy* + *-ly*².] Smokily; squalidly.

And wash his face, he lookt so *reechilie*.
Like bacon hanging on the chimnie roofe.
D. Belchier, See me and See me not, sig. C. 2 b. (*Nares.*)

reëcho (rē-ek'ō), *v.* [Early mod. E. *re-eccho*; < *re-* + *echo*.] **I.** *intrans.* To echo back; sound back or reverberate again.

A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw; . . .
And the high dome *re-echoes* to his nose.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 86.

II. *trans.* To echo back; return; send back; repeat; reverberate again: as, the hills *reëcho* the roar of cannon.

The consecrated roof
Re-echoing pious anthems! *Cowper*, Task, i. 343.

reëcho (rē-ek'ō), *n.* [< *reëcho*, *v.*] The echo of an echo; a second or repeated echo.

The hills and vallies here and there resound
With the *re-echoes* of the deepe-mouth'd hound.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4.

reechy† (rē'chi), *a.* [An assibilated form of *reeky*.] Tarnished with smoke; sooty; foul; squalid; filthy.

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her *reechy* neck.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 225.

reed[1] (rēd), *n.* [< ME. *reed*, *red*, *reod*, irreg. *rehed*, *reheed*, < AS. *hreþd* = OD. *ried*, D. *riet* = MLG. *rēt*, LG. *ried* = OHG. *hriot*, *riot*, MHG. *riet*, G. *ried*, *rict*, a reed; root unknown.] 1. Any tall broad-leafed grass growing on the margins of streams or in other wet places; especially, any grass of one of the genera *Phragmites*, *Arundo*, or *Ammophila*. The common reed is *Phragmites communis*, a stately grass from 5 to 12 feet high, found in nearly all parts of the world. It serves by its creeping rootstocks to fix alluvial banks; its stems form perhaps the most durable thatch, and are otherwise useful; and it is planted for ornament. See the generic names, and phrases below. Compare *reed-grass*.

Common Reed (*Phragmites communis*). 1, flowering plant; 2, the panicle; *a*, a spikelet.

He lieth under the shady trees, in the covert of the *reed*, and fens. Job xl. 21.

We glided winding under ranks
Of iris, and the golden *reed*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cili.

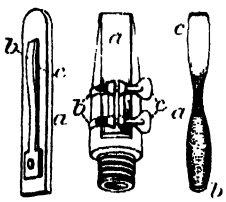
2. Some one of other more or less similar plants. See phrases below.—3. A musical pipe of reed or cane, having a mouthpiece made by slitting the tube near a joint, and usually several finger-holes; a rustic or pastoral pipe; hence, figuratively, pastoral poetry. See cut under *pipe*[1].

I'll . . . speak between the change of man and boy
With a *reed* voice. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4. 67.

Sound of pastoral *reed* with oaten stops.
Milton, Comus, l. 345.

Now she tries the *Reed*, anon attempts the Lyre.
Congreve, Epistle to Lord Halifax.

4. In *music*: (*a*) In musical instruments of the oboe and clarinet classes, and in all kinds of organs, a thin elastic plate or tongue of reed, wood, or metal, so fitted to an opening into a pipe as nearly to close it, and so arranged that, when a current of air is directed through the opening, the reed is drawn into or driven against it so as to close it, but immediately springs back by its own elasticity, only to be pressed forward again by the air, thus producing a tone, either directly by its own vibrations or indirectly by the sympathetic vibrations of the column of air in the pipe. When the reed is of metal, the pitch of the tone depends chiefly on its size; but when of reed or cane, it may be so combined with a tube that the pitch shall depend chiefly on the size of the air-column. A *free reed* is one that vibrates in the opening without touching its edges; a *beating* or *striking reed* is one that extends slightly beyond the opening. In orchestral instruments, the wood wind group includes several reed-instruments, which have either double reeds (two wooden reeds which strike against each other, as in the oboe, the bassoon, the English horn, etc.), or a single reed (a wooden reed striking against an opening in a wooden mouthpiece or beak, as in the clarinet, the basset-horn, etc.). A pipe-organ usually contains one or more sets of reed-pipes, the tongues of which are nearly always striking reeds of brass. (See *reed-pipe*.) A reed-organ is properly a collection of several sets of reeds, the tongues of which are free reeds of brass. (See *reed-organ*.) In the brass wind group of instruments, with but few exceptions, the tone is produced by the player's lips acting as free membranous reeds within the cup of the mouthpiece. The mechanism of the human voice, also, is essentially a reed-instrument, the vocal cords being simply free membranous reeds which may be stretched within the tube of the larynx. The quality of the tone produced by a reed varies indefinitely, according to the material and character of the reed itself, the method in which it is set in vibration, and especially the arrangement of the tube or cavity with which it is connected. The accompanying fig. 1 shows the construction of an organ-reed: *a* is the reed-block, which in use is inserted in its proper slot in the reed-board; *b*, the metal tongue, which is set in sonorous vibration when air is forced through the opening *c*. Fig. 2 shows the mouthpiece of a clarinet, in which *a* is the reed, held to the body of the mouthpiece by the split-bands *b*, which are drawn tight by the screws *c*. Air entering between the reed and the margin of an opening which it covers causes it to produce a musical tone, the pitch of which is varied partly by the position of the mouthpiece in the mouth and partly by the action of the keys. Fig. 3 shows the mouthpiece of an oboe, and similar reeds are used for bassoons and bagpipes. The reed is made of two counterparts of the same shape bound together by the thread *a*. The lower and middle parts of the mouthpiece are circular in cross-section, but the upper part *c*, the reed proper, is flattened. Air forced through this opening causes the reed to emit a harsh tone, which is softened in quality by the tube of the instrument. (*b*) In reed-instruments of the oboe class, and in both pipe- and reed-organs, the entire mechanism immediately surrounding the reed proper, consisting of the tube or box the opening or eschallot of which the reed itself covers or fills, together with any other attachments, like the tuning-wire of reed-pipes. (See *reed-organ* and *reed-pipe*.) In the clarinet the analogous part is called the *beak* or *mouthpiece*. (*c*) Any reed-instrument as a whole, like an oboe or a clarinet: as, the *reeds* of an orchestra. (*d*) In *organ-building*, same as *reed-stop*.—5. A missile weapon; an arrow or a javelin: used poetically.



1 2 3

Reeds.

With cruel Skill the backward *Reed*
He sent, and, as he fled, he slew.
Prior, To a Lady, st. 8.

The viewless arrows of his thoughts were headed
And wing'd with flame,
Like Indian *reeds* blown from his silver tongue.
Tennyson, The Poet.

6. Reeds or straw prepared for thatching; thatch: a general term: as, a bundle of *reed*.—7. A long slender elastic rod of whalebone, rattan, or steel, of which several are inserted in a woman's skirt to expand or stiffen it.—8. In *mining*, any hollow plant-stem which can be filled with powder and put into the cavity left by the withdrawal of the needle, to set off the charge at the bottom. Such devices are nearly or entirely superseded by the safety-fuse. Also called *spire*.—9. An instrument used for pressing down the threads of the woof in tapestry, so as to keep the surface well together.—10. A weavers' instrument for separating the threads of the warp, and for beating the weft up to the web. It is made of parallel slips of metal or reed, called *dents*, which resemble the teeth of a comb. The dents are fixed at their ends into two parallel pieces of wood set a few inches apart.

The *reed* for weaving the same is measured in an equally complex manner, for the unit of length is 37 inches, and according to the number of hundreds of dents or splits it contains, so is the *reed* called. For instance, a "fourteen-hundred *reed*" means that 37 inches of a *reed* of that number, no matter what length, contains 1400 dents, or about 38 per inch. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 329.

11. In *her.*, a bearing representing a weavers' reed. See *slay*².—12. A Hebrew and Assyrian unit of length, equal to 6 cubits, generally taken as being from 124 to 130 inches.

A measuring *reed* of six cubits long, of a cubit and a handbreadth each. Ezek. xl. 5.

13. Same as *rennet-bag*. *W. B. Carpenter.*—14. In *arch.*, *carp.*, etc., a small convex molding; in the plural, same as *reeding*, 2.

The three pillars [of the temple] which stand together are fluted; and the lower part, filled with cablins of *reeds*, is of one stone, and the upper part of another.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 169.

Canary reed, the reed canary-grass. See *Phalaris*.—**Dutch reeds**, in the *arts*, the stems of several kinds of horsetail or scouring-rush (*Equisetum*) used, on account of their silicious crust, to polish wood and even metals.—**Egyptian reed**, the papyrus.—**Fly-reed**, in *weaving*, a reed of a fly-shuttle loom, provided with springs which limit the force with which the reed strikes the weft-thread to a constant or very nearly a constant quantity, and thus produce a greater uniformity of texture.—**Great reed**, a reed of the genus *Arundo*, especially *Arundo Donax*.—**Harmonic reed**. See *harmonic*.—**Indian reed**, the canna or Indian-shot.—**New Zealand reed**, a fine ornamental grass, *Arundo conspicua*, blooming earlier than pampas-grass.—**Number of the reed, set of the reed**, in *weaving*. See *number*.—**Paper reed**. See *paper-reed*.—**Reed bent**. See *bent*[5].—**Reed bent-grass**. Same as *small reed* (which see, below).—**Reed meadow-grass**. See *meadow-grass*.—**Reed of hemp**. Same as *boon*.—**Sea-reed**, or **sea-sand reed**, the marram or mat-grass, *Ammophila arundinacea*.—**Small reed**, any species of *Calamagrostis* or of *Degeuxia*, including the useful blue-joint grass.—**Trumpet-reed**, *Arundo occidentalis*, of tropical America (West Indies).—**Wood-reed, writing-reed**, *Calamagrostis Epigeios*, of the northern parts of the Old World.

reed[1] (rēd), *v. t.* [< ME. *reden*; < *reed*[1], *n.*] 1. To thatch. Compare *reed*[1], *n.*, 6.

Where houses be *reeded*,
Now pare of the moss, and go beat in the reed.
Tusser, Husbandry.

2. In *carp.*, *arch.*, etc., to fashion into, or decorate with, reeds or reeding.

reed[2]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *red*[1] (still extant in the surname *Reed*).

reed[3]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *read*[1].

reedbeere†, *n.* [< *reed*[1] + *beer* as in *pillow-beer*, etc.] A bed of reeds.

A place where reedes grow: a *reedebeere*.
Nomenclator. (*Nares.*)

reed-bird (rēd'bėrd), *n.* 1. The bobolink, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*: so called in the late summer and early fall months, when the male has exchanged his black-and-buff dress for a plain yellowish streaked plumage like that of the female, and when it throngs the marshes in great flocks, becomes very fat, and is highly esteemed for the table. The name *reed-bird* obtains chiefly in the Middle States, where the birds haunt the fields of water-oats or wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*); further south, where it similarly throngs the rice-fields, it is called *rice-bird*. It is known as *butter-bird* in the West Indies, and is also called *ortolan*. See *bobolink*, *Dolichonyx*, *ortolan*.

2. A reed-warbler.

reedbuck (rēd'buk), *n.* [Tr. D. *rietbok*.] A name of several kinds of aquatic African antelopes; specifically, *Eleotragus arundinaceus*. Also *rietbok*.

reed-bunting (rēd'bun'ting), *n.* The black-headed bunting, *Emberiza schæniclus*. It is a common bird of Europe, frequenting the reeds of marshes and fens, and is about six inches long. Also called *reed-sparrow*.

reeden† (rē'dn), *a.* [< *reed*[1] + *-en*².] Consisting of a reed or reeds; made of reeds.

Through *reeden* pipes convey the golden flood,
T' invite the people [bees] to their wonted food.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 385.

reeder (rē'dėr), *n.* [< ME. **redere*, *redare*; < *reed*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who thatches with reeds; a thatcher. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 426.—2. A thatched frame covering blocks or tiles of dried china-clay, to protect them from the rain while permitting free ventilation.

A number of thatched gates or *reeders*.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 637.

reed-goundt, *n.* See *redgound*.

reed-grass (rēd'gras), *n.* [= D. *rietgras* = G. *rict-* (*ried-*) *gras*; as *reed*[1] + *grass*.] 1†. The bur-reed, *Sparganium ramosum*.—2. Any one of the grasses called reeds, and of some others, commonly smaller, of similar habit. See phrases.—**Salt reed-grass**, *Spartina polystachya*, a tall stout salt-marsh grass with a dense oblong purplish raceme, found along the Atlantic coast of the United States.—**Small reed-grass**. Same as *small reed* (which see, under *reed*[1]).—**Wood reed-grass**, either of the two species of *Cinna*, *C. arundinacea* and *C. pendula*, northern grasses in America, the latter also in Europe. They are graceful sweet-scented woodland grasses, apparently of no great value.

reëdification† (rē-ed'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *reedification*, F. *réédification* = Sp. *reedificacion* = Pg. *reedificação* = It. *riedificazione*; as *re-* + *edification*.] The act or operation of rebuilding, or the state of being rebuilt.

The toun was compellid to help to the *Reedification* of it.
Leland, Itinerary (1789), III. 11.

reëdify† (rē-ed'i-fī), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *reædify*; ME. *redifyen*; < OF. *reedifier*, F. *réédifier* = Sp. Pg. *reedificar* = It. *riedificare*, < LL. *reædificare*, build again, rebuild, < L. *re-*, again, + *ædificare*, build: see *edify*.] To rebuild; build again after destruction.

The ruin'd wals he did *reædifye*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 46.

Return'd from Babylon by leave of kings
Their lords, whom God disposed, the house of God
They first *re-edify*. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 350.

reediness (rē'di-nes), *n.* The state or property of being reedy, in any sense.

It [the Liszt organ] possesses great freedom from *reediness* in sound. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 402.

The greater number of these tests are to detect *reediness*, lamination, or looseness in the fibrous structure of the iron, these defects occurring more frequently in angle, T, and beam irons than in plates.

Thearle, Naval Arch., § 832.

reeding (rē′ding), *n.* [< ME. *redynge;* verbal *n.* of *reed*[1], *v.*] 1. Thatching. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Redynge of howses. Arundinacio.

Prompt. Parv., p. 427.

2. In *arch.*, a series of small convex or beaded moldings designed for ornament; also, the convex fluting or cabling characterizing some types of column.

These [external walls of Wuswus at Wurka] were plastered and covered by an elaborate series of *reedings* and square sinkings, forming a beautiful and very appropriate mode of adorning the wall of a building that had no external openings. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 102.

3. The milling on the edge of a coin.—4. In *silk-weaving*. See the quotation.

Reeding and harnessing are subsidiary processes in putting the warp in proper shape on the loom. These consist in putting each warp thread through its proper slit in the reed and eyelet in the harness.

Harper's Mag., LXXI. 256.

reed-instrument (rēd′in″strō-ment), *n.* A musical instrument the tone of which is produced by the vibration of a reed; especially, an orchestral instrument of the oboe or of the clarinet family.

reed-knife (rēd′nīf), *n.* A long knife-shaped implement of metal for reaching and adjusting the tuning-wires of reed-pipes in a pipe-organ. Also called *tuning-knife*.

reedless (rēd′les), *a.* [< *reed*[1] + *-less.*] Destitute of reeds.

Youths tombed before their parents were,
Whom foul Cocytus *reedless* banks enclose. *May.*

reedling (red′ling), *n.* [< *reed*[1] + *-ling*[1].] The bearded tit, *Panurus* or *Calamophilus biarmicus*, a common bird of Europe and Asia: so called from frequenting reeds. Also called *reed-pheasant*.

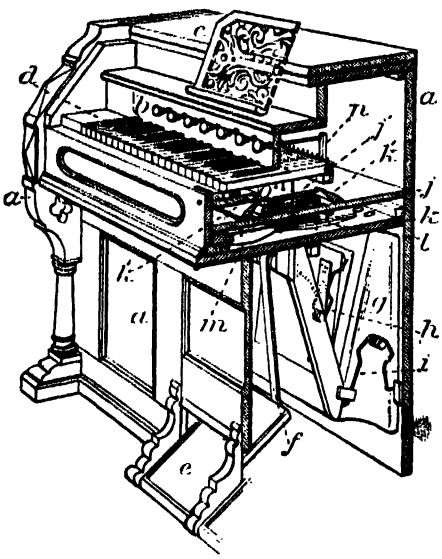
reed-mace (rēd′mās), *n.* The cattail; any plant of the genus *Typha*, chiefly *T. latifolia* and *T. angustifolia*, the great and the lesser reed-mace, the two species known in England and North America. *T. latifolia* is the common plant. It is a tall, straight, erect aquatic with long flag-like leaves and long dense spikes of small flowers, brown when mature. The abundant down of the ripened spikes makes a poor material for stuffing pillows, etc.; the leaves were formerly much used by coopers to prevent the joints of casks from leaking, and have been made into mats, chair-bottoms, etc. It is so named either directly from its reed-like character and the resemblance of its head to a mace (club), or (*Prior*, "Popular Names of British Plants") from its being placed in the hands of Christ as a mace or scepter in pictures and in statues. Less properly called *bulrush*. In the United States known almost exclusively as *cattail* or *cattail flag*.

reed-mote (rēd′mōt), *n.* Same as *fescue*, 1. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

reed-moth (rēd′môth), *n.* A British moth, *Macrogaster arundinis*.

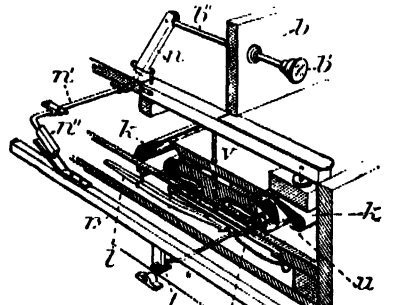
reed-motion (rēd′mō″shọn), *n.* In *weaving*, the mechanism which, in power-looms, moves the batten, carrying the reed for beating up the weft between the threads of the warp. The term has also been inappropriately applied to a "stop-motion" whereby, when the shuttle is trapped in its passage through the warp, the movement of the batten is stopped, to prevent breaking warp-threads by the impact of the reed against the shuttle. See *stop-motion*.

reed-organ (rēd′ôr′gan), *n.* A musical instrument consisting essentially of one or more graduated sets of small free reeds of metal, which are sounded by streams of air set in motion by a bellows, and controlled from a keyboard like that of the pianoforte. The two principal varieties are the *harmonium*, which is common in Europe, and the so-called *American organ*, the chief essential difference between which is that the former is sounded by a compression-bellows driving the air outward through the reeds, and the latter by a suction-bellows drawing it inward through them. The tone of the harmonium is usually keener and more nasal than that of the American organ. The apparatus for compressing or exhausting the air, and for distributing the current among the various sets of reeds and among the channels belonging to the various digitals of the keyboard, is not essentially different from that of a pipe-organ, though on a much smaller scale. (See *organ*[1].) The bellows, however, is usually operated by means of alternating treadles. The keyboard is exactly similar to that of the pipe organ or the pianoforte, and has a compass of about four or five octaves. The tone-producing apparatus consists of one or more sets of small brass *vibrators* or *reeds* (see illustration); the pitch of the tone depends on the size of their vibratile tongues, and its quality on their proportions and on the character of the resonating cavities with which they are connected. Each set of vibrators constitutes a *stop*, the use of which is controlled by a stop-knob. The possible variety of qualities is rather limited. The treadles operate feeders, which are connected with a general bellows, so that the current of air may be maintained at a constant tension; but in the harmonium the waste-valve of the bellows may be closed by drawing a stop-knob called the *expression-stop*, so that the force of the tones may be directly varied by the rapidity of the treadling. In the American organ the force of the tones is varied by a lever, operated by the player's knee, which opens or closes a shutter in the box inclosing the vibrators. The harmonium sometimes has a mechanism called the *percussion*, providing a little hammer to strike the tongue of each reed as its digital is depressed, thus setting it into vibration very promptly. A *tremulant* is often introduced, consisting of a revolving fan, by which the current of air is made to oscillate slightly. More than one manual keyboard and a pedal keyboard, with separate stops for each, as in the pipe-organ, occur in large instruments. Occasionally a set of pipes is also added. Various devices for sustaining tones in the bass after the fingers have left the digitals, or for emphasizing the treble, are sometimes introduced. Pianofortes are made with a harmonium attached (sometimes called an *æolian attachment*). The reed-organ has become one of the commonest of musical instruments. Its popularity rests upon its capacity for concerted music, like the pianoforte and pipe-organ, combined with simplicity, portability, cheapness, and stability of intonation. Artistically regarded, its tone is apt to be either weak and negative or harsh and unsympathetic. A variety of recent invention, the *vocalion*, has a remarkably powerful and mellow tone.



Reed-organ.

a, case; *b*, stop-rail and stops; *c* music-rack; *d*, keyboard; *e*, one of the pedals or treadles; *f*, one of the pedal- or treadle-straps which operate the bellows *g*; *h*, pedal spring which lifts the pedal after the latter has been relieved from the pressure of the foot; *i*, bellows-spring which opens the bellows after compression; *j* and *k*, upper and lower boards of wind-chest, inclosing space into which air is delivered from the bellows; *l*, reed-board, which supports the reeds in slots formed therein (see cut under *reed*[1]); *k′*, *k″*, swells (see cut below); *l*, reed-valve; *m*, valve-spring which closes the valve after the latter is opened by push-pin shown in the cut below. There is one of these valves for each key, admitting wind to one or more reeds of a set or such sets of reeds as are allowed to act by the stops pulled out, and of a particular tone corresponding with the key; *n*, stop-arm; *o* key-frame.



Stop-action of Reed-organ.

b, stop-rail; *b′*, stop-knob; *b″*, stop-shank; *n*, stop-arm; *n′*, rock-lever, connected at *n″* to the lever *r*, the latter being pivoted to a rail at *s*. A downwardly projecting arm engages the crank of another rock-lever *t*, connecting with and actuating the stop-valve *u*; *k*, *k*, swells; *l*, reed-valve opened by the push pin *v*, and closed by the spring *m*.

reed-palm (rēd′pläm), *n.* A ratan-palm; a palm of the genus *Calamus*.

reed-pheasant (rēd′fez′ant), *n.* The bearded titmouse or reedling, *Panurus biarmicus:* so called in allusion to the long tail. Also called simply *pheasant*. [Norfolk, Eng.]

reed-pipe (rēd′pīp), *n.* In *organ-building*, a pipe whose tone is produced by the vibration of a reed or tongue; opposed to *flue-pipe*. Such pipes consist of a *foot* or *mouthpiece* containing the reed, and a tubular *body* furnishing a column of air for sympathetic vibration. The term *reed* is applied to both the vibratile tongue and the mechanism immediately surrounding it. In the latter sense, a reed consists of a metal tube connecting the foot and the body of the pipe; at its lower end is an oblong opening or eschallot, over or in which is fixed the brass tongue or reed proper. The effective length of the tongue is controlled by a movable spring or *tuning-wire*, the head of which projects outside the pipe-foot. The pitch of the tone depends primarily upon the vibrating length of the tongue, but is modified by the length of the air-column in the body of the pipe. A reed-pipe, therefore, is tuned both on the reed and on the top of the pipe. The quality of the tone depends somewhat on the form of the tongue, but chiefly on that of the body as a whole. The force of the tone depends on the pressure of the air-current, on the size of the inlet to the foot, and on the exact adjustment of the tongue to the eschallot. Most reed-pipes have striking reeds, but free reeds are occasionally used. A set of reed-pipes is called a *reed-stop*.

reed-pit (rēd′pit), *n.* [ME. *reede pytte;* < *reed*[1] + *pit*[1].] A fen. *Prompt. Parv.* (*Halliwell.*)

reed-plane (rēd′plān), *n.* In *joinery*, a concave-soled plane used in making beads.

reed-sparrow (rēd′spar″ō), *n.* Same as *reed-bunting*. [Local, Eng.]

reed-stop (rēd′stop), *n.* In *organ-building*, a set or register of reed-pipes the use of which is controlled by a single stop-knob: opposed to *flue-stop*. Each partial organ usually has one or more such stops, though they are less invariable in the pedal organ than in the others. They are generally intended to imitate some orchestral instrument, as the *trumpet* (usually placed in the great organ), the *oboe* (usually in the swell organ), the *clarinet* (usually in the choir organ), the *trombone* (usually in the pedal organ), the *cornopean*, the *clarion*, the *contrafagotto*, etc. They may be of eight-feet, four-feet, or sixteen-feet tone. (See *organ*[1].) Reed-stops are specially valuable because of their powerful, incisive, and individual quality, which is suited both for solo effects and for the enrichment of all kinds of combinations. The most peculiar reed-stop is the *vox humana*. A reed-stop is often called simply a *reed*.

reed-thrush (rēd′thrush), *n.* The greater reed-warbler, *Acrocephalus turdoides*.

Specimens of the . . . *reed-thrush*, to use its oldest English name.

Yarrell, Brit. Birds (4th ed.), I. 368. (*Encyc. Brit.*)

reed-tussock (rēd′tus″ok), *n.* A British moth *Orgyia cænosa*. See *tussock*.

reed-wainscot (rēd′wān″skọt), *n.* A British moth, *Nonagria cannæ*.

reed-warbler (rēd′wâr″blėr), *n.* One of a group of Old World sylviine birds, constituting the genus *Acrocephalus*. The species to which the name specially applies is *A. streperus* or *A. arundinaceus*, also called *Calamoherpe* or *Salicaria arundinacea*. Another species, *A. turdoides*, is known as the *greater reed-warbler*, *reed-thrush*, and *reed-wren*.

reed-work (rēd′wėrk), *n.* In *organ-building*, the reed-stops of an organ, or of a partial organ, taken collectively: opposed to *flue-work*.

reed-wren (rēd′ren), *n.* 1. The greater reed-warbler.—2. An American wren of the family *Troglodytidæ* and genus *Thryothorus*, as the great Carolina wren, *T. carolinensis*, or Bewick's wren, *T. bewicki*. There are many species, chiefly of the subtropical parts of America, the two named being the only ones which inhabit much of the United States.

reedy (rē′di), *a.* [< *reed*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. AS. *hreódiht*, reedy.] 1. Abounding with reeds.

Ye heathy wastes, immix'd with *reedy* fens.

Burns, Elegy on Miss Burnet.

2. Consisting of or resembling a reed.

With the tip of her *reedy* wand
Making the sign of the cross.

Longfellow, Blind Girl of Castèl Cuillè, i.

3. Noting a tone like that produced from a reed-instrument. Such tones are usually somewhat nasal, and are often thin and cutting.

The blessed little creature answered me in a voice of such heavenly sweetness, with that *reedy* thrill in it which you have heard in the hermit thrush's even-song, that I hear it at this moment. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, ix.

4. Noting a quality of iron in which bars or plates of it have the nature of masses of rods imperfectly welded together.

reef[1] (rēf), *n.* [Formerly *riff;* < D. *rif* = MLG. *rif, ref*, LG. *riff, reff* (> G. *riff*), a reef, = Icel. *rif* = Dan. *rev*, a reef, sand-bank; akin to Icel. *rifa*, a fissure, rift, rent, = Sw. *refva*, a strip, cleft, gap; Sw. *refvel*, a sand-bank, = Dan. *revle*, a sand-bank, bar, shoal, a strip of land, a lath; prob. from the verb, Icel. *rifa*, etc., rive, split: see *rive*[1]. Cf. *rift*[1].] 1. A low, narrow ridge of rocks, rising ordinarily but a few feet above the water. A reef passes by increase of size into an island. The word is especially used with reference to those low islands which are formed of coralline debris. See *atoll*, and *coral reef*, below.

Atolls have been formed during the sinking of the land by the upward growth of the *reefs* which primarily fringed the shores of ordinary islands.

Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 165.

The league-long roller thundering on the *reef*.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. Any extensive elevation of the bottom of the sea; a shoal; a bank: so called by fishermen.

The *riff*, or bank of rocks, on which the French fleet was lost, runs along from the east and to the northward about three miles. *Dampier*, Voyages, I., an. 1681, note.

3. In Australia, the same as *lode*, *vein*, or *ledge* of the Cordilleran miner: as, a quartz-*reef* (that is, a quartz-vein).

Many a promising gold field has been ruined by having bad machinery put up on it. *Reefs* that would have paid handsomely with good machinery are abandoned as unpayable, and the field is deserted.
H. Finch-Hatton, Advance Australia, p. 218.

4. A kind of commercial sponge which grows on reefs. [A trade-name.]

British Consul Little of Havana says, according to the "Journal of the Society of Arts," that the classes [of sponges] included are sheep wool, velvet, hard-head, yellow, grass, and glove. Very little *reef*, if any, is found in Cuba. *Science*, XIV. 351.

Coral reef, an accumulation of calcareous material which has been secreted from the water of the tropical ocean, and especially of the Pacific to the south of the equator, by the reef-building corals. Such accumulations, which are often of great dimensions, offer curious peculiarities of form and distribution. They have been classified under the names of *fringing* and *barrier reefs* and *atolls*. *Fringing reefs* border the land; *barrier reefs* extend parallel with but at some distance from the shore; *atolls* are approximately circular or elliptical in form, and typical atolls inclose a lagoon, which usually communicates with the ocean by one or more passages through the reef. Barrier reefs may be hundreds of miles in length; that off the shore of Australia is 1,250 miles long, and from 10 to 90 broad. Atolls vary from 1 to 50 miles and over in diameter. The principal mass of a coral reef consists essentially of dead coral, together with more or less of the skeletons and shells of other marine organisms; this dead material is mingled with debris resulting from the action of breakers and currents on the coralline formation. The exterior of such a reef, where conditions are favorable to the development of the coral animals, especially on its seaward face, is covered with a layer or mantle of living and growing coral, and the rapidity and vigor of this growth depend on the supply of food brought by the oceanic currents. Where the conditions for this supply have not been favorable, there the reefs are not found; where the conditions have been such as to encourage growth, but have ceased to have this character, there the formation of the reef has slackened or been stopped altogether. Investigations have shown that the reef-building corals cannot flourish where the temperature of the surface-water sinks below 70°; in the typical coral regions the temperature is decidedly higher than that, and its range very small. Neither can the reef-builders work at a considerable depth below the level of low tide; their entire vertical range is not more than 15 or 20 fathoms at the utmost. These conditions of coral-reef formation, coupled with the fact that the carbonate of lime in the form in which it has been left by the death of the organisms by which it was secreted is decidedly soluble in sea-water, are sufficient to account for all the peculiarities in the distribution and mode of occurrence of these remarkable structures. It is because the currents sweeping toward the eastern shores of the continents are warm and constant that, while the western sides of Africa and South America exhibit only isolated patches of coral, the eastern borders are abundantly supplied with it. It is not now considered necessary to call in the assistance of a general subsidence of the Pacific Ocean bottom in order to account for the form of the atolls; for it is the opinion of most of the recent investigators that all the characteristic features of the coral formations—whether these occur as fringing or barrier reefs, or as atolls—can be produced in regions of subsidence or of elevation, as well as in those where no change of level is taking place.

reef[2] (rēf), *n.* [Formerly *riff*; < ME. *riff*, < MD. *rif* (also *rift*), D. *reef* = LG. *reff*, *riff* (> G. *reef*, *reff*) = Icel. *rif* = Sw. *ref* = Dan. *reb*, a reef of a sail; of uncertain origin; perhaps of like origin with *reef*[1]. Hence *reef*[2], *v.*, and *reeve*[3].] *Naut.*, a part of a sail rolled or folded up in order to diminish the extent of canvas exposed to the wind. In topsails and courses, and sometimes in topgallantsails, the reef is the part of the sail between the head and the first reef-band, or between any two reef-bands; in fore-and-aft sails reefs are taken on the foot. There are generally three or four reefs in topsails, and one or two in courses.

Calms are our dread; when tempests plough the deep,
We take a *reef*, and to the rocking sleep.
Crashaw, Works, I. 48.

Close reef. See *close*[2].—**French reef**, reefing of sails when they are fitted with rope jackstays instead of points.

reef[2] (rēf), *v.* [< *reef*[2], *n.* Cf. the doublet *reeve*[3].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** *Naut.*, to take a reef or reefs in; reduce the size of (a sail) by rolling or folding up a part and securing it by tying reef-points about it. In square sails the reef-points are tied round the yard as well as the sail; in fore-and-aft sails they may or may not be tied round the boom which extends the foot of the sail. In very large ships, where the yards are so large as to make it inconvenient to tie the reef-points around them, the sails are sometimes reefed to jackstays on the yards.

Up, aloft, lads! Come, *reef* both topsails!
Davenant and Dryden, Tempest, i. 1.

2. To gather up stuff of any kind in a way similar to that described in def. 1. Compare *reefing*.—**Close reefed**, the condition of a sail when all its reefs have been taken in.—**To reef paddles**, in steamships, to disconnect the float-boards from the paddle-arms and bolt them again nearer the center of the wheel, in order to diminish the dip when the vessel is deep.—**To reef the bowsprit**, to rig in the bowsprit. The phrase usually has application to yachts; men-of-war are said to *rig in* their bowsprits.

The bowsprits on cutters can be *reefed* by being drawn closer in and fidded. *Yachtman's Guide.*

II. *intrans.* See the quotation. [Colloq.]

In some subtle way, however, when the driver moves the bit to and fro in his mouth, the effect is to enliven and stimulate the horse, as if something of the jockey's spirit were thus conveyed to his mind. If this motion be performed with an exaggerated movement of the arm, it is called *reefing*. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 115.

reef[3] (rēf), *a.* and *n.* [Also (Sc.) *reif*, *rief*; < ME. *ref*, < AS. *hreóf*, scabby, leprous, rough (> *hreófol*, *hreófl*, scabbiness, leprosy, *hreófiġ*, leprous, *hreófla*, a leper), = OHG. *riob*, leprous, = Icel. *hrjúfr*, scabby, rough. Cf. Icel. *ryf*, scurf, eruption of the skin; perhaps connected with *rífa*, break: see *rive*.] **I.** *a.* Scabby; scurvy.

Kings and nations, swith awa!
Reif randies, I disown ye!
Burns, Louis, What Reck I by Thee?

II. *n.* **1.** The itch; also, any eruptive disorder. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Dandruff. [Prov. Eng.]

reef-band (rēf′band), *n.* A strong strip of canvas extending across a sail, in a direction parallel to its head or foot, to strengthen it. The reef-band has eyelet-holes at regular intervals for the reef-points which secure it when reefed.—**Balance reef-band**, a reef-band extending diagonally across a fore-and-aft sail. See *reef*[2], *n.*

reef-builder (rēf′bil′dėr), *n.* Any coral which builds a reef.

reef-building (rēf′bil′ding), *a.* Constructing or building up a coral reef, as a reef-builder.

reef-cringle (rēf′kring′gl), *n.* See *cringle* (*a*).

reef-earing (rēf′ėr′ing), *n.* See *earing*[1].

reefer[1] (rē′fėr), *n.* [< *reef*[1] + *-er*[1].] An oyster that grows on reefs in the wild or untransplanted state; a reef-oyster.

reefer[2] (rē′fėr), *n.* [< *reef*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who reefs: a name familiarly applied to midshipmen, because they attended in the tops during the operation of reefing. *Admiral Smyth.*

The steerage or gun-room was ever heaven, the scene of happiness unalloyed, the home of darling *reefers* who own the hearts they won long years ago, the abode of briny mirth, of tarry jollity. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 166.

2. A short coat or jacket worn by sailors and fishermen, and copied for general use by the fashions of 1888–90.

reef-goose (rēf′gös), *n.* The common wild goose of North America, *Bernicla canadensis*. See cut under *Bernicla*. [North Carolina.]

reefing (rē′fing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *reef*[2], *v.*] In *upholstery*, the gathering up of the material of a curtain, valance, or the like, as in short festoons.

reefing-beckets (rē′fing-bek′ets), *n. pl.* Sennet straps fitted with an eye and toggle, used in reefing when sails are fitted with French reefs. The toggle part is generally seized to the iron jackstay on the yard, and the tail of the strap is taken around the rope jackstay on the sail, the eye being then placed over the toggle.

reefing-jacket (rē′fing-jak″et), *n.* A close-fitting jacket or short coat made of strong heavy cloth.

reefing-point (rē′fing-point), *n.* *Naut.*, a reef-point.

reef-jig, reef-jigger (rēf′jig, -jig″ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a small tackle sometimes used in reefing to stretch the reef-band taut before knotting the points.

reef-knot (rēf′not), *n.* Same as *square knot* (which see, under *knot*[1]).

reef-line (rēf′lin), *n.* *Naut.*, a temporary means of spilling a sail, arranged so that it can serve when the wind is blowing fresh.

reef-oyster (rēf′ois′tėr), *n.* A reefer. See *reefer*[1] and *oyster*.

reef-pendant (rēf′pen′dant), *n.* *Naut.*, in fore-and-aft sails, a rope through a sheave-hole in the boom, with a tackle attached, to haul the after-leech down to the boom while reefing; in square sails, a rope fastened to the leech of the sail and rove up through the yard-arm, having a purchase hooked to the upper end, to serve as a reef-tackle.

reef-point (rēf′point), *n.* *Naut.*, a short piece of rope fastened by the middle in each eyelet-hole of a reef-band, to secure the sail in reefing.

reef-squid (rēf′skwid), *n.* A lashing or earing used aboard the luggers on the south coast of England to lash the outer cringle of the sail when reefing.

reef-tackle (rēf′tak′l), *n.* *Naut.*, a tackle fastened to the leeches of a sail below the close-reef band, used to haul the leeches of the sail up to the yard to facilitate reefing.

reek[1] (rēk), *v.* [< ME. *reken*, *reoken*; (*a*) < AS. *reócan* (strong verb, pret. *reác*, pl. *rucon*), smoke, steam, = OFries. *riaka* = D. *rieken*, *ruiken* = MLG. *ruken*, LG. *ruiken*, *rieken* = OHG. *riuhan*, *riohhan*, MHG. *ricchen*, G. *ricchen* (pret. *roch*), smell, *rauchen*, smoke, = Icel. *rjúka* (pret. *rauk*, pl. *ruku*) = Sw. *röka*, *ryka* = Dan. *røge*, *rygе* = Goth. **riukan* (not recorded), smoke; (*b*) < AS. *rēcan* (pret. *rēhte*) (= OFries. *rēka* = D. *rooken* = MLG. *rōken* = OHG. *rouhan* = Icel. *reykja*), tr., smoke, steam. Hence *reek*[1], *n.* No connection with Skt. *raja*, *rajas*, dimness, sky, dust, pollen, *rajani*, night, √ *ranj*, dye.] **I.** *intrans.* To smoke; steam; exhale.

The encence out of the fyr *reketh* sote [sweet].
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2612.

Frae many a spout came running out
His *reeking*-het red gore.
Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 170).

I found me laid
In balmy sweat, which with his beams the sun
Soon dried, and on the *reeking* moisture fed.
Milton, P. L., viii. 256.

The *reeking* entrails on the fire they threw,
And to the gods the grateful odour flew.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 211.

The floor *reeked* with the recent scrubbing, and the goddess did not like the smell of brown soap.
Thackeray, Pendennis, lxvi.

II. *trans.* To smoke; expose to smoke.

After the halves [of the moulds] are so coated or *reeked*, they are fitted together.
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 423.

reek[1] (rēk), *n.* [< ME. *reek*, *rek*, *rike*, *reik* (also assibilated *reche*, > E. *reech*), < AS. *rēc*, smoke, vapor, = OS. *rōk* = OFries. *rēk* = D. *rook* = MLG. *roke*, LG. *rook* = OHG. *rouh*, MHG. *rouch*, G. *rauch*, smoke, vapor, = Icel. *reykr*, smoke, steam (cf. *rökr*, twilight: see *Ragnarök*), = Sw. *rök* = Dan. *røg*, smoke; from the verb. Cf. Goth. *rikwis*, darkness, smoke.] **1.** Smoke; vapor; steam; exhalation; fume. [Obsolete, archaic, or Scotch.]

You common cry of curs! whose breath I hate
As *reek* o' the rotten fens. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 121.

As hateful to me as the *reek* of a lime-kiln.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 86.

The *reek* it rose, and the flame it flew,
And oh the fire augmented high.
Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI. 178.

The *reek* o' the cot hung over the plain
Like a little wee cloud in the world its lane.
Hogg, Kilmeny.

2†. Incense.

Reke, that is a gretyngful prayer of men that do penance. *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 25. (*Halliwell.*)

Kale through the reek. See *kale*.

reek[2]† (rēk), *n.* [< ME. *reek*, < AS. *hreác* = Icel. *hraukr*, a heap, rick. Cf. the related *rick* and *ruck*.] A rick; also, a small bundle of hay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

I'll instantly set all my hinds to thrashing
Of a whole *reek* of corn.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1. (*Nares.*)

reeky (rē′ki), *a.* [Also in Sc. spelling *reekie*, and assibilated *reechy*; < *reek*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Smoky; soiled with smoke.

Now he [the devil] 's taen her hame to his ain *reeky* den.
Burns (1st ed.), There lived a Carle on Kellyburn Braes.

2. Giving out reek or vapor; giving out fumes or odors, especially offensive odors. See *reek*[1].

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house, . . .
With *reeky* shanks, and yellow chapless skulls.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 83.

Seeing the *reeky*
Repast placed before him, scarce able to speak, he
In ecstasy mutter'd, "By Jove, Cocky-lecky!"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 310.

reel[1] (rēl), *n.* [< ME. *reel*, *reele*, *rele*, *reyle*, a reel, < AS. *reól*, also *hreól* (glossing ML. *alibrum*), a reel; cf. Icel. *hrall*, *rall*, a weavers' rod or sley; Gael. *ruidhil*, a reel for winding yarn on. Root unknown. Cf. *reel*[2].] A cylinder or frame turning on an axis, on which thread, yarn, string, rope, etc., are wound. Specifically—(*a*) A roller or bobbin for thread used in sewing; a spool.

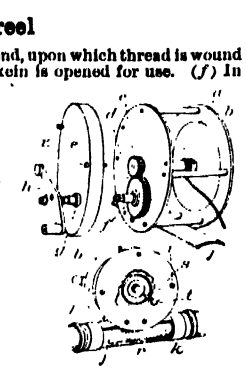
Down went the blue-frilled work-basket, . . . dispersing on the floor *reels*, thimble, muslin-work.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, v.

(*b*) A machine on which yarn is wound to form it into hanks, skeins, etc.

Oh leeze me on my spinning-wheel,
Oh leeze me on my rock an' *reel*.
Burns, Bess and her Spinning-Wheel.

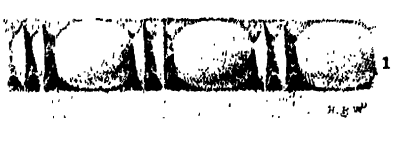
(*c*) In *rope-making*, the frame on which the spun-yarns are wound as each length is twisted, previous to tarring or laying up into strands. (*d*) The revolving frame upon which silk-fiber is wound from the cocoon. (*e*) Anything prepared for winding thread upon, as an open framework

turning on a pivot at each end, upon which thread is wound as it is spun, or when a skein is opened for use. (*f*) In *teleg.*, a barrel on which the strip of paper for receiving the message is wound in a recording telegraph. *Encyc. Dict.* (*g*) A winch used by English and Scotch whalemen for regaining the tow line. It is not employed by Americans. (*h*) *Naut.*, a revolving frame varying in size, used for winding up hawsers, hose, lead-line, log-lines, etc. (*i*) A windlass for hoisting oyster-dredges. (*j*) In *milling*, the drum on which the bolting cloth is placed. (*k*) In *agri.*, a cylinder formed of light slats and radial arms, used with a reaper to gather the grain into convenient position for the knives to operate on it, and to direct its fall on the platform. (*l*) In *baking*, a cylindrical frame carrying bread pans suspended from the horizontal arms of the frame. It is used in a form of oven called a *reel oven*. (*m*) A device used in angling, attached to the rod, for winding the line, consisting of a cylinder revolving on an axis moved by a small crank or spring. The salmon-reel is about four inches, and the trout reel about two inches in diameter; the length is about two inches. In angling the reel plays an important part, its use and action requiring to be in perfect accord or correspondence with the play of the rod and line. To meet these requirements, clicks and multipliers are employed. The click checks the line from running out too freely, and the multiplier gathers in the slack with increased speed. (*n*) A hose carriage.—**Off the reel**, one after another without a break; in uninterrupted succession: as, to win three games *off the reel*. [Colloq.]—**Reel-and-bead molding**, in *arch.*, etc., a simple molding consisting of elongated or spindle-shaped bodies alternating with beads either spherical or flattened in the direction of the molding.—**Reel of paper**, a continuous roll of paper as made for use on web printing-machines. [Eng.]—**Reel oven**. See *oven*.



Click-reel.

a, spool journaled in sides of the frame or case *b*; *c*, pinion on the axis of the spool; *d*, small gear meshing with *c* (in use these wheels are covered by the cover *e*); *f*, axis of the wheel *d* (this axis is squared on the outer end and fits into the crank socket *g*, when the cover *e* is attached to the frame by small screws *i*); *h*, crank fitted to crank-socket *g*; *j*, reel-seat; *k*, *k*, reel bands which fasten the reel-seat to the rod *r*; *s*, click which, when not pressed out of engagement with a small serrated wheel on the end of the spool-shaft opposite the pinion *c*, emits a sound when the line is running out and warns the sportsman that his bait is taken; *t*, click-button, which presses out the click from its engagement with the serrated wheel, as when winding in the line.



Reel-and-bead Molding.

1. Greek (Erechtheum). 2. Renaissance (Venice).

reel[1] (rēl), *v. t.* [< ME. *relen*, *reolen*, *relien*, reel; from the noun: see *reel*[1], *n.* Cf. *reel*[2], *v.*] To wind upon a reel, as yarn or thread from the spindle, or a fishing-line.

To karde and to kembe, to clouten and to wasche,
To rubbe and *rely*. *Piers Plowman* (C), x. 81.

I say nothing of his lips; for they are so thin and slender that, were it the fashion to *reel* lips as they do yarn, one might make a skein of them.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, II. iii. 15. (*Davies.*)

Silk *reeling* is one of the industries.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 47.

To reel in, in *angling*, to recover by winding on the reel (the line that has been paid out).—**To reel off**, to give out or produce with ease and fluency, or in a rapid and continuous manner. [Colloq.]

Mr. Wark and Mr. Packhanus [telegraphers], who sent in the order named, *reeled off* exactly the same number of words. *Electric Rev.* (Amer.), XVI. viii. 7.

To reel up, to wind up or take in on a reel (all the line).

reel[2] (rēl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *rele*; < ME. *relen*, turn round and round; appar. a particular use of *reel*[1], *v.*, but cf. Icel. *ridhlask*, rock, waver, move to and fro (as ranks in battle), < *ridha*, tremble. Not connected with *roll*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To turn round and round; whirl.

Hit [the boat] *reled* on rounde vpon the roze ythes [rough waves]. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 147.

2. To sway from side to side in standing or walking; stagger, especially as one drunk.

To kuyztez he kest his yze,
& *reled* hym vp & doun.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 229.

But when they saw the Almayne *rele* and staggar, then they let fall the rayle betwene them.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 6.

The tinker he laid on so fast,
That he made Robin *reel*.
Robin Hood and the Tinker (Child's Ballads, V. 235).

Nathelesse so sore a buff to him it lent
That made him *reele*, and to his brest his bever bent.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 6.

Flecked darkness like a drunkard *reels*
From forth day's path. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3. 3.

She [France] staggered and *reeled* under the burden of the war. *Bolingbroke*, State of Europe, viii.

3. To be affected with a whirling or dizzy sensation: as, his brain *reeled*.

Your fine Tom Jones and Grandisons,
They make your youthful fancies *reel*.
Burns, Oh leave Novels.

When all my spirit *reels*
At the shouts, the leagues of lights,
And the roaring of the wheels.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvi.

=**Syn. 2.** *Reel*, *Stagger*, and *Totter* have in common the idea of an involuntary unsteadiness, a movement toward falling. Only animate beings *reel* or *stagger*; a tower or other erect object may *totter*. *Reel* suggests dizziness or other loss of balance; *stagger* suggests a burden too great to be carried steadily, or a walk such as one would have in carrying such a burden; *totter* suggests weakness: one *reels* upon being struck on the head; a drunken man, a wounded man, *staggers*; the infant and the very aged *totter*.

Pale he turn'd, and *reel'd*, and would have fall'n,
But that they stay'd him up. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

His breast heaved, and he *staggered* in his place,
And stretched his strong arms forth with a low moan.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 279.

He [Newcastle] thought it better to construct a weak and rotten government, which *tottered* at the smallest breath, . . . than to pay the necessary price for sound and durable materials. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

II.† *trans.* 1. To turn about; roll about.

Runischly his rede ygen [eyes] he *reled* aboute.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 304.

2. To roll.

And Sisyphus an huge round stone did *reele*
Against an hill. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. v. 35.

3. To reel or stagger through.

You are too indulgent. Let us grant, it is not
Amiss to . . . keep the turn of tippling with a slave;
To *reel* the streets at noon. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 4. 20.

4. To cause to reel, stagger, totter, or shake.

reel[2] (rēl), *n.* [< *reel*[2], *v.*] A staggering motion, as that of a drunken man; giddiness.

(The attendant . . . carries off Lepidus [drunk].) . . .
Eno. Drink thou; increase the *reels*.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7. 100.

Instinctively she paused before the arched window, and looked out upon the street, in order to seize its permanent objects with her mental grasp, and thus to steady herself from the *reel* and vibration which affected her more immediate sphere. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.

reel[3] (rēl), *n.* [Formerly also *reill*; < Gael. *righil*, a reel (dance).] 1. A lively dance, danced by two or three couples, and consisting of various circling or intertwining figures. It is very popular in Scotland. The *strathspey* (which see) is slower, and full of sudden jerks and turns.

There's threesome *reels*, there's foursome *reels*,
There's hornpipes and strathspeys, man.
Burns, The Deil cam Fiddlin' thro' the Town.

Blythe an' merry we's be a', . . .
And dance, till we be like to fa',
The *reel* of Tullochgorum.
Rev. J. Skinner, Tullochgorum.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is duple (or rarely sextuple), and characterized by notes of equal length.

Geilles Duncane did goe before them, playing this *reill* or daunce upon a small trump.
Newes from Scotland (1591), sig. B. iii.

Virginia reel, a country-dance supposed to be derived from the English "Sir Roger de Coverley." [U. S.]

reel[3] (rēl), *v. i.* [< *reel*[3], *n.*] To dance the reel; especially, to describe the figure 8 as in a reel.

The dancers quick and quicker flew;
They *reel'd*, they set, they cross'd, they cleekit.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

reelable (rē'la-bl), *a.* [< *reel*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being reeled, or wound on a reel.

At least six species of Bombyx . . . form *reelable* cocoons. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 60.

reel-band (rēl'band), *n.* A band of metal used to confine a reel in the reel-bed of a fly-rod.

reel-bed (rēl'bed), *n.* The place on an anglers' rod where the reel is fitted; a reel-seat.

reel-check (rēl'chek), *n.* Any device for checking the run of a fishing-line from the reel.

reel-click (rēl'klik), *n.* An attachment to an anglers' reel, by a light pressure of which the movement of the line is directed. It checks the line from running out too freely. Some clicks graduate the strain upon the line, checking it almost entirely, or permitting it to run without any check at all. The click also indicates to the ear what the fish is doing.

reel-cotton (rēl'kot'n), *n.* Sewing-cotton which is sold on reels instead of being made up into balls, including generally the finer grades. Compare *spool-cotton*.

reëlect (rē-ē-lekt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *elect*. Cf. F. *réélire*, reëlect, = Sp. *reelegir* = Pg. *reeleger* = It. *rieleggere*.] To elect again.

The chief of these was the strategos or commander-in-chief, who held his office for a year, and could only be *re-elected* after a year's interval. *Brougham.*

reëlection (rē-ē-lek'shon), *n.* [= F. *réélection* = Sp. *reeleccion* = Pg. *reeleição* = It. *rielezione*; as *re-* + *election*.] Election a second time for the same office: as, the *reëlection* of a former representative.

Several acts have been made, and rendered ineffectual by leaving the power of *reelection* open. *Swift.*

Several Presidents have held office for two consecutive terms. . . . Might it not be on the whole a better system to forbid immediate *re-election*, but to allow *re-election* at any later vacancy? *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 381.

reeler (rē'lėr), *n.* 1. One who reels, in any sense; specifically, a silk-winder.

The syndicate were able to advance somewhat the price of cocoons, and to induce the *reelers* to provide themselves liberally for fear of a further rise.
U. S. Cons. Report, No. 73 (1887), p. lxxxiv.

2. The grasshopper-warbler, *Acrocephalus nævius*: so called from its note. [Local, Eng.]

In the more marshy parts of England . . . this bird has long been known as the *Reeler*, from the resemblance of its song to the noise of the reel used, even at the beginning of the present century, by the hand-spinners of wool. But, this kind of reel being now dumb, in such districts the country-folks of the present day connect the name with the reel used by the fishermen.
Yarrell, Brit. Birds (4th ed.), I. 385. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

reel-holder (rēl'hōl'dėr), *n.* 1. A frame or box with pins upon which reels of silk, cotton, etc., for use in sewing can be put, free to revolve, and kept from being scattered. See *spool-holder*. [Eng.]—2. *Naut.*, on a man-of-war, one of the watch on deck who is stationed to hold the reel and haul in the line whenever the log is heaved to ascertain the ship's speed.

reëligibility (rē-el'i-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *rééligibilité*; as *reëligible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Eligibility for being reëlected to the same office.

With a positive duration [of the presidency] of considerable extent I connect the circumstance of *re-eligibility*.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 72.

There is another strong feature in the new constitution which I as strongly dislike. That is, the perpetual *re-eligibility* of the President.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 291.

reëligible (rē-el'i-ji-bl), *a.* [= F. *rééligible* = It. *rieleggibile*; as *re-* + *eligible*.] Capable of being elected again to the same office.

One of his friends introduced a bill to make the tribunes legally *reëligible*. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 29.

reeling (rē'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *reel*[1], *v.*] 1. The act or process of winding silk, as from the cocoons.—2. The use of the reel of an anglers' rod. *Forest and Stream.*

reeling-machine (rē'ling-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for winding thread on reels or spools; a spooling-machine or silk-reel. *E. H. Knight.*—2. In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine which takes the yarn from the bobbins of the spinning- or twisting-frames, and winds it into hanks or skeins.

reel-keeper (rēl'kē'pėr), *n.* In *angling*, any device, as a clamping ring, etc., for holding a reel firmly on the butt section of a rod.

reel-line (rēl'līn), *n.* A fishing-line used upon a reel by anglers; that part of the whole line which may be reeled, as distinguished from the casting-line or leader.

reel-oven (rēl'uv'n), *n.* See *oven*.

reel-pot† (rēl'pot), *n.* A drunkard. *Middleton.* (*Encyc. Dict.*)

reel-rall (rēl'ral), *adv.* [Appar. a repetition of *reel*; cf. *whim-wham*, *rip-rap*, etc.] Upside down; topsy-turvy. [Scotch.]

The warld's a' *reel-rall* but wi' me and Kate. There's nothing but broken heads and broken hearts to be seen.
Donald and Flora, p. 17. (*Jamieson.*)

reel-seat (rēl'sēt), *n.* 1. The plate, groove, or bed on an anglers' rod which receives the reel.—2. A device used by anglers to fasten the reel to the butt of the rod. It is a simple bed-plate of sheet-brass, or of silver, screwed down upon the butt of the rod, with a pair of clamps into which the plate of the reel slides.

Adjusting a light . . . reel . . . to the *reel-seat* at the extreme butt of the [fishing-]rod.
The Century, XXVI. 378.

reel-stand (rēl'stand), *n.* A form of reel-holder.

reem[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *ream*[1].

reem[2], *v. t.* Same as *ream*[2].

reem[3] (rēm), *v. i.* [< ME. *remen*, < AS. *hrȳman*, *hrēman*, cry, call out, boast, exult, also murmur, complain, < *hrēam*, cry, shout.] To cry or moan. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

reem[4] (rēm), *n.* A dialectal variant of *rime*[2].

reem[5] (rēm), *n.* [< Heb.] The Hebrew name of an animal mentioned in the Old Testament (Job xxxix. 9, etc.), variously translated 'unicorn,' 'wild ox,' and 'ox-antelope,' now identified as *Bos primigenius*.

Will the tall *reem*, which knows no Lord but me,
Low at the crib, and ask an alms of thee?
Young, Paraphrase on Job, l. 241.

reëmbark (rē-em-bärk'), *v.* [= F. *rembarquer* = Sp. Pg. *reembarcar*; as *re-* + *embark*.] **I.** *trans.* To embark or put on board again.

On the 22d of August, 1776, the whole army being *re-embarked* was safely landed, under protection of the shipping, on the south-western extremity of Long Island.
Belsham, Hist. Great Britain, George III.

II. *intrans.* To embark or go on board again.

Having performed this ceremony [the firing of three volleys] upon the island, . . . we *re-embarked* in our boat.
Cook, First Voyage, II. v.

reëmbarkation (rē-em-bär-kā'shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *embarkation*.] A putting on board or a going on board again.

Reviews, *re-embarkations*, and councils of war.
Smollett, Hist. Eng., iii. 2. (*Latham*.)

reeming†, *n.* [Verbal n. of *reem*[3], *v.*] Lamenting; groaning.

On this wise, all the weke, woke thai within,
With *Remyng* & rauthe, Renkes to be-hold.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8696.

reënact (rē-e-nakt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *enact*.] To enact again, as a law.

The Construction of Ships was forbidden to Senators, by a Law made by Claudius, the Tribune, . . . and *re-enacted* by the Julian Law of Concessions.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 259.

The Southern Confederacy, in its short-lived constitution, *re-enacted* all the essential features of the constitution of the United States.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 397.

reënactment (rē-e-nakt'ment), *n.* [< *reënact* + *-ment*.] The enacting of a law a second time; the renewal of a law. *Clarke*.

reënforce, reënforcement, etc. See *reinforce*, etc.

reëngender (rē-en-jen'dėr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *engender*.] To regenerate.

The renovating and *reengendering* spirit of God.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 4.

reënslave (rē-en-slāv'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *enslave*.] To enslave again; cast again into bondage.

reënslavement (rē-en-slāv'ment), *n.* [< *reënslave* + *-ment*.] The act of reënslaving, or subjecting anew to slavery.

Consenting to their *reënslavement*, we shall pass . . . under the grasp of a military despotism.
The Independent, April 24, 1862.

reënstamp (rē-en-stamp'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *enstamp*.] To enstamp again. *Bedell*.

reënter (rē-en'tėr), *v.* [< *re-* + *enter*. Cf. F. *rentrer*, reënter, = It. *rientrare*, shrink.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To enter again or anew.

That glory . . . into which He *re-entered* after His passion and ascension. *Waterland*, Works, IV. 66.

2. In *law*, to resume or retake possession of lands previously parted with. See *reëntry*, 2.

As in case of Disseisin, the law hath been, that the disseisor could not *re-enter* without action, unless he had as it were made a present and continual claim.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, xvii. 128.

II. *trans.* 1. To enter anew: as, (*a*) to *reënter* a house; (*b*) to *reënter* an item in an account or record.—2. In *engraving*, to cut deeper, as lines of an etched plate which the aqua fortis has not bitten sufficiently, or which have become worn by repeated printing.

reëntering (rē-en'tėr-ing), *n.* In *hand-block calico-printing*, the secondary and subsequent colors, which are adapted to their proper place in the pattern on the cloth by means of pinpoints. Also called *grounding-in*. *E. H. Knight*.

reëntering (rē-en'tėr-ing), *p. a.* Entering again or anew.—**Reëntering angle**, an angle pointing inward (see *angle*[3]); specifically, in *fort.*, the angle of a work whose point turns inward toward the defended place.

Reëntering Angle.

All that can be seen of the fortress from the river, upon which it fronts, is a long, low wall of gray stone broken sharply into salient and *reentering angles* with a few cannon en barbette. *The Century*, XXXV. 521.

Reëntering polygon. See *polygon*.

reënthrone (rē-en-thrōn'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *enthrone*.] To enthrone again; restore to the throne.

He disposes in my hands the scheme
To *reenthrone* the king. *Southerne*.

reënthronement (rē-en-thrōn'ment), *n.* [< *reenthrone* + *-ment*.] The act of enthroning again; restoration to the throne.

reënthronize (rē-en-thrō'nīz), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *enthronize*.] To reënthrone. [Rare.]

This Mustapha they did *re-inthronize*, and place in the Ottoman Empire. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 22.

reëntrance (rē-en'trans), *n.* [< *re-* + *entrance*[1].] The act of entering again.

Their repentance, although not their first entrance, is notwithstanding the first step of their *re-entrance* into life. *Hooker*.

It is not reasonable to think but that so many of their orders as were outed from their fat possessions would endeavour a *re-entrance* against those whom they account heretics. *Dryden*, Religio Laici, Pref.

reëntrant (rē-en'trant), *a.* [= F. *rentrant* = Pg. *reintrante* = It. *rientrante*; as *re-* + *entrant*.] Same as *reëntering*.

A *reëntrant* fashion. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXX. 216.

Reëntrant angle. See *angle*[3]. — **Reëntrant branch**, in *geom.* See *branch*, 2 (*d*).

reëntry (rē-en'tri), *n.* [< *re-* + *entry*.] 1. The act of reëntering; a new or fresh entry.

A right of *re-entry* was allowed to the person selling any office on repayment of the price and costs at any time before his successor, the purchaser, had actually been admitted. *Brougham*.

2. In *law*, the resuming or retaking possession of lands previously parted with by the person so doing or his predecessors: as, a landlord's *reëntry* for non-payment of rent.—**Proviso for reëntry**, a clause usually inserted in leases, providing that upon non-payment of rent, public dues, or the like, the term shall cease.

reënverset, *v. t.* [For *renverse*, < OF. *renverser*, reverse: see *renverse*.] To reverse.

Reenverseing his name.
Donne, Pseudo-Martyr, p. 274. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

reeper (rē'pėr), *n.* A longitudinal section of the Palmyra-palm, used in the East as a building-material.

reermouse, *n.* See *reremouse*.

rees[1]†, *n.* See *race*[1].

rees[2] (rēs), *n.* A unit of tale for herrings (= 375).

reescate†, *v. t.* Same as *rescat*.

reesk (rēsk), *n.* [Also *reysk, reyss*; < Gael. *riasg*, coarse mountain-grass, a marsh, fen. Cf. *rish*[1], *rush*[1].] 1. A kind of coarse or rank grass.—2. Waste land which yields such grass. [Scotch in both senses.]

reest[1]†, *v.* See *reast*[1].

reest[2] (rēst), *v.* [Also *reist*, a dial. form of *rest*[2]: see *rest*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To stand stubbornly still, as a horse; balk. [Scotch.]

In cart or car thou never *reestit*,
The steyest brae thou wad ha'e fac'd it.
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

II. *trans.* To arrest; stop suddenly; halt. [Scotch.]

reëstablish (rē-es-tab'lish), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *establish*. Cf. OF. *restablir, retablir*, F. *rétablir*, Pr. *restablir*, Sp. *restablecer*, Pg. *restabelecer*, It. *ristabilire*, reëstablish.] To establish anew; set up again: as, to *reëstablish* one's health.

And thus was the precious tree of the crosse *reestablyshid* in his place, and thauncyent myracles renewid.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 164.

The French were *re-established* in America, with equal power and greater spirit, having lost nothing by the war which they had before gained.
Johnson, State of Affairs in 1756.

reëstablisher (rē-es-tab'lish-ėr), *n.* One who reëstablishes.

Restorers of virtue, and *re-establishers* of a happy world.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

reëstablishment (rē-es-tab'lish-ment), *n.* [< *reëstablish* + *-ment*. Cf. OF. *restablissement, retablissement*, F. *rétablissement*, Sp. *restablecimiento*, Pg. *restabelecimento*, It. *ristabilimento*.] The act of establishing again, or the state of being reëstablished; restoration.

The Jews . . . made such a powerful effort for their *re-establishment* under Barchocab, in the reign of Adrian, as shook the whole Roman empire.
Addison, Of the Christian Religion, viii. 6.

The *re-establishment* of the old system, by which the dean and chapter (jointly) may have the general conduct of the worship of the church, and the care of the fabric.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 183.

reëstate† (rē-es-tāt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *estate*.] To reëstablish; reinstate.

Had there not been a degeneration from what God made us at first, there had been no need of a regeneration to *re-estate* us in it. *Wallis*, Two Sermons, p. 26.

reested, reestit (rēs'ted, -tit), *p. a.* See *reasted*.

reet[1] (rēt), *n.* A dialectal variant of *root*[1].

The highest tree in Elmond's wood,
He's pu'd it by the *reet*.
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 180).

reet[2] (rēt), *a.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *right*.

reet[2] (rēt), *v. t.* [A dialectal variant of *right*.] To smooth, or put in order; comb, as the hair. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

reetle, *v. t.* [A freq. of *reet*[2].] To put to rights; repair. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

reeve[1] (rēv), *n.* [< ME. *reeve, reve*, < AS. *gerēfa* (rarely *gerefa*, with loss of prefix *rēfa*, with syncope in Anglian *grāfa*), a prefect, steward, fiscal officer of a shire or county, reeve, sheriff, judge, count; origin uncertain. The form *gerēfa* suggests a derivation (as orig. an honorary title), < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix, + *rōf* (= OS. *rōf, ruof*), famous, well-known or valiant, stout, a poetical epithet of unprecise meaning and unknown origin. But *gerēfa* may perhaps stand for orig. **grēfa* (Anglian *grāfa*) = OFries. *grēva* = D. *graaf* = OHG. *grāvo*, MHG. *grāve, græve*, G. *graf*, a count, prefect, overseer, etc.: see *graf, grave*[5], *grecve*[1].] 1. A steward; a prefect; a bailiff; a business agent. The word enters into the composition of some titles, as *borough-reeve, hog-reeve, portreeve, sheriff (shire-reeve), town-reeve*, etc., and is itself in use in Canada and in some parts of the United States.

Selde falleth the seruant so deepe in arerages
As doth the *reyue* other the conterroller that rekene mot and a-counte
Of al that thei hauen had of hym that is here maister.
Piers Ploweman (C), xii. 298.

His lordes sheep, his neet, his dayerie,
His swyn, his hors, his stoor, and his pultrie,
Was holly in this *reeves* governynge.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 599.

In auncient time, almost every manor had his *reve*, whose authoritie was not only to levie the lords rents, to set to worke his servaunts, and to husband his demesnes to his best profit and commoditie, but also to governe his tenants in peace, and to leade them foorth to war, when necessitie so required.
Lambarde, Perambulation (1596), p. 484. (*Halliwell*.)

A lord "who has so many men that he cannot personally have all in his own keeping" was bound to set over each dependent township a *reeve*, not only to exact his lord's dues, but to enforce his justice within its bounds.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 217.

The council of every village or township [in Canada] consists of one *reeve* and four councillors, and the county council consists of the *reeves* and deputy-*reeves* of the townships and villages within the county.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, i. 2.

2. A foreman in a coal-mine. *Edinburgh Rev.* [Local.]—**Fen reeve**, in some old English municipal corporations, an officer having supervision of the fens or marshes.

The *Fen Reeve* [at Dunwich] superintends the stocking of the marshes, and his emoluments are from 5*l.* to 6*l.* a year.
Municip. Corp. Report (1835), p. 2222.

reeve[2]† (rēv), *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *reave*.

reeve[3] (rev), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reeved* or *rove*, ppr. *reeving*. [< D. *reven* = Dan. *rebe*, reef or reeve, < *ref*, a reef: see *ref*[2], *n.* Cf. *ref*[2], *v.*, a doublet of *reeve*[3]. The pp. *rove* is irreg., appar. in imitation of *hove*, pret. and pp. of *heave*.] *Naut.*, to pass or run through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ring-bolt, cringle, etc., as the end of a rope.

When first leaving port, studding-sail gear is to be *rove*, all the running rigging to be examined, that which is unfit for use to be got down, and new rigging *rove* in its place. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 15.

reeve[4] (rēv), *n.* [Appar. formed by irreg. vowel-change from the original of *ruff*[2]: see *ruff*[2].] A bird, the female of the ruff, *Machetes pugnax*. See *Pavoncella*, and cut under *ruff*[2].

The *reeves* lay four eggs in a tuft of grass, the first week in May. *Pennant*, Brit. Zool. (ed. 1776), p. 458. (*Jodrell*.)

Reeves's pheasant. See *Phasianus*.

reëxamination (rē-eg-zam-i-na'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *reexaminacion* = Pg. *reexaminação*; as *re-* + *examination*.] A renewed or repeated examination; specifically, in *law*, the examination of a witness after a cross-examination.

reëxamine (rē-eg-zam'in), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *reexaminar*; as *re-* + *examine*.] To examine anew; subject to another examination.

Spend the time in *re-examining* more duly your cause.
Hooker.

reëxchange (rē-eks-chānj'), *n.* [< *re-* + *exchange*, *n.*] 1. A renewed exchange.—2. In *com.*, the difference in the value of a bill of exchange occasioned by its being dishonored in a foreign country in which it was payable. The existence and amount of it depend on the rate of exchange between the two countries. *Wharton*.

reëxchange (rē-eks-chānj'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *exchange*, *v.*] To exchange again or anew.

reëxhibit (rē-eg-zib'it), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *exhibit*.] To exhibit again or anew.

reëxhibit (rē-eg-zib'it), *n.* [< *reëxhibit*, *v.*] A second or renewed exhibit.

reëxperience (rē-eks-pē′ri-ens), *n.* [< *re-* + *experience, n.*] A renewed or repeated experience.

reëxperience (rē-eks-pē′ri-ens), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *experience, v.*] To experience again.

reëxport (rē-eks-pōrt′), *v. t.* [= F. *réexporter;* as *re-* + *export.*] To export again; export after having imported.

The goods, for example, which are annually purchased with the great surplus of eighty-two thousand hogsheads of tobacco annually *re-exported* from Great Britain, are not all consumed in Great Britain.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 7.

reëxport (rē-eks′pōrt), *n.* [< *reëxport, v.*] 1. A commodity that is reëxported.—2. Reëxportation.

Foreign sugars have not been taken to Hawaii for *re-export* to the Pacific Coast. *The American*, VI. 387.

reëxportation (rē-eks-por-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *réexportation;* as *reëxport* + *-ation.*] The act of exporting what has been imported.

In allowing the same drawbacks upon the *re-exportation* of the greater part of European and East India goods to the colonies as upon their *re-exportation* to any independent country, the interest of the mother country was sacrificed to it, even according to the mercantile ideas of that interest. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, iv. 7.

reëxtent (rē-eks-tent′), *n.* [< *re-* + *extent.*] In *law*, a second extent on lands or tenements, on complaint that the former was partially made, or the like. See *extent*, 3.

reezet†, *v. t.* See *reast*[1].

reezed†, *a.* See *reasted*.

ref. An abbreviation of (*a*) *reformed;* (*b*) *reference*.

refaction† (rē-fak′shon), *n.* [= F. *réfaction* = Sp. *refaccion*, < L. as if **refactio(n-)*, for *refectio(n-)*, a restoring (cf. *refactor*, a restorer): see *refection*.] Retribution.

The Soveraigne Minister, who was then employed in Elaiana, was commanded to require *refaction* and satisfaction against the informers or rather inventours and forgers of the aforesaid mis-information.
Howell, Vocall Forrest, p. 113.

refait (F. pron. rē-fā′), *n.* [F., a drawn game, < *refait*, pp. of *refaire*, do again, < *re-*, again, + *faire*, do: see *feat*[1].] A drawn game; specifically, in *rouge-et-noir*, a state of the game in which the cards dealt for the players who bet on the red equal in value those dealt for the players who bet on the black.

refashion (rē-fash′on), *v. t.* [= OF. *refaçoner*, *refaçonner*, F. *refaçonner*, fashion over, refashion; as *re-* + *fashion, v.*] To fashion, form, or mold into shape a second time or anew.

refashionment (rē-fash′on-ment), *n.* [< *refashion* + *-ment.*] The act of fashioning or forming again or anew. *L. Hunt.*

refasten (rē-fas′n), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *fasten.*] To fasten again.

refect† (rē-fekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *refectus*, pp. of *reficere*, restore, refresh, remake, < *re-*, again, + *facere*, make: see *fact*. Cf. *refete*, *refit*.] To refresh; restore after hunger or fatigue; repair.

A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because in sleep some pounds have perspired; and is also lighter unto himself, because he is *refected*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 7.

refect† (rē-fekt′), *p. a.* [ME., < L. *refectus*, refreshed, restored, pp. of *reficere*, restore, refresh: see *refect, v.*] Recovered; restored; refreshed.

Tak thanne this drawht, and, whan thou art wel refresshed and *refect*, thow shal be moore stydefast to stye [rise] into heyere questiouns.
Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 6.

refection (rē-fek′shon), *n.* [< ME. *refeccion, refeccyon*, < OF. *refection*, F. *réfection* = Pr. *refectio* = Sp. *refeccion* = Pg. *refeição, refeyção* = It. *refezione*, < L. *refectio(n-)*, a restoring, refreshment, remaking, < *reficere*, pp. *refectus*, restore, remake: see *refect.*] 1. Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a repast: applied especially to meals in religious houses.

And whan we were retourned ayen into ye sayde chapell of oure Lady, after a lytel *refeccyon* with mete and drynke . . . *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 27.

But now the peaceful hours of sacred night
Demand *refection*, and to rest invite.
Pope, Iliad, xxiv. 754.

Beside the rent in kind and the feudal services, the chief who had given stock was entitled to come with a company . . . and feast at the Duer-stock tenant's house at particular periods. . . . This "right of *refection*" and liability to it are among the most distinctive features of ancient Irish custom.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 161.

2. In *civil law* and *old Eng. law*, repair; restoration to good condition.

refectioner (rē-fek′shon-ėr), *n.* [< *refection* + *-er*[2].] One who has charge of the refectory and the supplies of food in a monastery.

Two most important officers of the Convent, the Kitchener and *Refectioner*, were just arrived with a sumpter-mule loaded with provisions. *Scott*, Monastery.

refective (rē-fek′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *refect* + *-ive.*] I. *a.* Refreshing; restoring.

II. *n.* That which refreshes.

refectorer (rē-fek′tō-rėr), *n.* [< F. *refectorier* = Sp. *refitolero* = Pg. *refeitoreiro* = It. *refettoriere*, < ML. *refectorarius*, one who has charge of the refectory, < *refectorium*, refectory: see *refectory.*] Same as *refectioner*.

refectory (rē-fek′tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *refectories* (-riz). [= OF. *refectoir, refeitoir*, also (with intrusive *r*) *refrectoir, refreitoir, refrictur, refretor*, etc., F. *réfectoire* and *réfectoir* = Pr. *refector, refeitor* = Sp. *refectorio, refitorio* = Pg. *refeitorio* = It. *refettorio*, < ML. *refectorium*, a place of refreshment, < L. *reficere*, pp. *refectus*, refresh, restore, refect: see *refect.*] A room of refreshment;

Refectory of the Monastery of Mont St. Michel, Normandy; 13th century.

an eating-room; specifically, a hall or apartment in a convent, monastery, or seminary where the meals are eaten. Compare *frater*.

Scenes
Sacred to neatness and repose, th' alcove,
The chamber, or *refectory*. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 572.

To whom the monk: . . . "a guest of ours
Told us of this in our *refectory*."
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

refelt† (rē-fel′), *v. t.* [< OF. *refeller*, < L. *refellere*, show to be false, refute, < *re-*, again, back, + *fallere*, deceive (> *falsus*, false): see *fail*[1].] To refute; disprove; overthrow by arguments; set aside.

How I persuaded, how I pray'd and kneel'd,
How he *refell'd* me, and how I replied.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 94.

I shall confute, refute, repel, *refel*,
Explode, exterminate, expunge, extinguish
Like a rush-candle this same heresy.
Chapman, Revenge for Honour, i. 2.

refeoff (rē-fef′), *v. t.* [< ME. *refeffen;* as *re-* + *feoff.*] To feoff again; reinvest; reëndow.

Kynge Arthur *refeffed* hym a-geln in his londe that he hadde be-fore. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 479.

refer (rē-fėr′), *v.*: pret. and pp. *referred*, ppr. *referring*. [< ME. *referren*, < OF. *referer*, F. *référer* = Pr. *referre* = Sp. *referir* = Pg. *referir-se, referir* = It. *riferire*, < L. *referre*, bear back, relate, refer, < *re-*, back, + *ferre*, bear, = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *confer, defer, differ, infer, prefer, transfer*, etc. Cf. *relate.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To bear or carry back; bring back.

Alle thinges ben *referred* and browht to nowht.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 11.

He lives in heav'n, among the saints *referred*.
P. Fletcher, Eliza.

Cut from a crab his crooked claws, and hide
The rest in earth, a scorpion thence will glide,
And shoot his sting; his tail, in circles tossed,
Refers the limbs his backward father lost.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv.

2. To trace back; assign to as origin, source, etc.; impute; assign; attribute.

Wo be to the land, to the realm, whose king is a child: which some interpret and *refer* to childish conditions.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Mahomet *referred* his new laws to the angel Gabriel, by whose direction he gave out they were made.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 603.

In the political as in the natural body, a sensation is often *referred* to a part widely different from that in which it really resides. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3. To hand over or intrust for consideration and decision; deliver over, as to another person or tribunal for treatment, information, decision, and the like: as, to *refer* a matter to a third person; parties to a suit *refer* their cause to arbitration; the court *refers* a cause to individuals for examination and report, or for trial and decision.

Now, touching the situation of measures, there are as manie or more proportions of them which I *referre* to the makers phantasie and choise.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 74.

I *refer* it to your own judgment.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

4. Reflexively, to betake one's self to; appeal.

I do *refer me* to the oracle. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2. 116.

My father's tongue was loosed of a suddenty, and he said aloud, "I *refer myself* to God's pleasure, and not to yours." *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

5. To reduce or bring in relation, as to some standard.

You profess and practise to *refer* all things to yourself.
Bacon.

6. To assign, as to a class, rank, historical position, or the like.

A science of historical palmistry . . . that attempts to *refer*, by distinctions of penmanship, parchment, paper, ink, illumination, and abbreviation, every manuscript to its own country, district, age, school, and even individual writer. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 76.

7. To defer; put off; postpone. [Rare.]

Marry, all but the first [challenge] I put off with engagement; and, by good fortune, the first is no madder of fighting than I; so that that's *referred:* the place where it must be ended is four days' journey off.
Beau. and Fl., King and no King, iii. 2.

My account of this voyage must be *referred* to the second part of my travels. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 8.

8. To direct for information; instruct to apply for any purpose.

My wife . . . *referred* her to all the neighbors for a character. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xi.

I would *refer* the reader . . . to the admirable exposition in the August issue of the "Westminster Review."
Contemporary Rev., LIV. 829.

=**Syn. 2.** *Ascribe, Charge*, etc. See *attribute*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have relation; relate.

Breaking of Bread: a Phrase which . . . manifestly *refers* to the Eucharist. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. vii.

2. To have recourse; apply; appeal: as, to *refer* to an encyclopedia; to *refer* to one's notes.

Of man, what see we but his station here,
From which to reason, or to which *refer?*
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 20.

3. To allude; make allusion.

I proceed to another affection of our nature which bears strong testimony to our being born for religion. I *refer* to the emotion which leads us to revere what is higher than ourselves. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 11.

4. To direct the attention; serve as a mark or sign of reference.

Some suspected passages . . . are degraded to the bottom of the page, with an asterisk *referring* to the places of their insertion. *Pope*, Pref. to Shakspere.

5. To give a reference: as, to *refer* to a former employer for a recommendation.=**Syn. 1.** To belong to, pertain to, concern.—1 and 3. *Allude, Hint*, etc. See *advert*.

referable (ref′ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *referable*, < *referer*, refer: see *refer* and *-able*. Cf. *referrible.*] Capable of being referred; that may be assigned; admitting of being considered as belonging or related to.

As for those names of Ἀφροδίτη, Ζύγια, &c., they are all *referable* to Γάμος, which we have already taken notice of in our defence of the Cabbala.
Dr. H. More, The Cabbala, iv. 4.

Other classes of information there were—partly obtained from books, partly from observation, to some extent *referable* to his two main employments of politics and law. *R. Choate*, Addresses and Orations, p. 304.

France is the second commercial country of the world; and her command of foreign markets seems clearly *referable*, in a great degree, to the real elegance of her productions. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 47.

Isaac Barrow, Sir Thomas Browne, Henry More, Dr. Johnson, and many other writers, down to our own time, have *referrible* [instead of *referable*]. . . . Possibly it was pronunciation, in part, that debarred *preferrible*, and discouraged *referrible*. *F. Hall*, Adjectives in -able, p. 47.

referee (ref-ē-rē′), *n.* [< F. *référé*, pp. of *referer*, refer: see *refer.*] 1. One to whom something is referred; especially, a person to whom a matter in dispute has been referred for settlement or decision; an arbitrator; an umpire.

He was the universal *referee;* a quarrel about a bet or a mistress was solved by him in a moment, and in a manner which satisfied both parties. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, i. 5.

2. Specifically, in *law*, a person selected by the court or parties under authority of law to try a cause in place of the court, or to exam-

ine and report on a question in aid of the court, or to perform some function involving judicial or quasi-judicial powers.—**Syn.** *Umpire, Arbitrator*, etc. See *judge*, *n.*

referee (ref-ē-rē'), *v. t.* [< *referee*, *n.*] To preside over as referee or umpire. [Colloq.]

The boys usually asked him to keep the score, or to *referee* the matches they played. *St. Nicholas*, XIV. 50.

reference (ref'ėr-ens), *n.* [< F. *référence* = Sp. Pg. *referencia* = It. *riferenza*, < ML. **referentia*, < L. *referen(t-)s*, ppr. of *referre*, refer: see *refer*.] 1. The act of referring. (*a*) The act of assigning: as, the *reference* of a work to its author, or of an animal to its proper class. (*b*) The act of having recourse to a work or person for information; consultation: as, a work of *reference*: also used attributively. (*c*) The act of mentioning or speaking of (a person or thing) incidentally.

But distance only cannot change the heart;
And, were I call'd to prove th' assertion true,
One proof should serve—a *reference* to you.
Cowper, Epistle to Joseph Hill.

(*d*) In *law*: (1) The process of assigning a cause pending in court, or some particular point in a cause, to one or more persons appointed by the court under authority of law to act in place of or in aid of the court. (2) The hearing or proceeding before such person. Abbreviated *ref.*

2. Relation; respect; regard: generally in the phrase *in* or *with reference to*.

Ros. But what will you be call'd?
Cel. Something that hath a *reference to* my state;
No longer Celia, but Aliena.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 129.

I have dwelt so long on this subject that I must contract what I have to say *in reference to* my translation.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, Ded.

If we take this definition of happiness, and examine it *with reference to* the senses, it will be acknowledged wonderfully adapt. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ix.

3. That which is or may be referred to. (*a*) A written testimonial to character or ability. Hence—(*b*) One of whom inquiries may be made in regard to a person's character, abilities, or the like.

4. A direction in a book or writing to refer to some other place or passage: often a mere citation, as of book, chapter, page, or text.—5†. Assignment; apportionment.

I crave fit disposition for my wife,
Due *reference* of place and exhibition [maintenance].
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 238.

6†. An appeal.

Make your full *reference* freely to my lord,
Who is so full of grace that it flows over
On all that need. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 23.

Book or work of reference, a book, such as a dictionary or an encyclopedia, intended to be consulted as occasion requires.—**Reference Bible**, a Bible having references to parallel passages, with or without brief explanations, printed on the margin.—**Reference book**, a book or work of reference.—**Reference library**, a library containing books which can be consulted only on the spot: in contradistinction to a *lending* or *circulating library*.—**Reference-marks**, in *printing*, the characters * † ‡ ‖ § ¶, or figures, or letters, used in a printed page to refer the reader from the text to notes, or vice versa.

referendar (ref''ėr-en-där'), *n.* [G.: see *referendary*.] In Germany, a jurist, or one not yet a full member of a judicial college, whose functions vary in different states. In Prussia, since 1869, two examinations are required in the judicial service; after passing the first the candidate becomes a referendar, and serves generally without pay and without a vote.

referendary (ref-ē-ren'da-ri), *n.* [< OF. *referendaire*, *referendaire*, F. *référendaire* = Sp. Pg. *referendario* = It. *riferendario*, *referendario* = G. *referendar*, < ML. *referendarius*, an officer through whom petitions were presented to and answered by the sovereign, and by whom the sovereign's mandates were communicated to the courts, commissions signed, etc., < L. *referendus*, to be referred to, gerundive of *referre*, refer: see *refer*.] 1. One to whom or to whose decision anything is referred; a referee.

In suits which a man doth not well understand, it is good to refer them to some friend of trust and judgment; . . . but let him chuse well his *referendaries*, for else he may be led by the nose. *Bacon*, Suitors (ed. 1887).

If I were by your appointment your *referendary* for news, I should write but short letters, because the times are barren. *Donne*, Letters, xxiv.

2. An officer acting as the medium of communication with a sovereign.—3. [Tr. Gr. *περφερενδάριος*.] An official who is the medium of communication between the patriarch of Constantinople and the civil authorities. This office has existed since the sixth century.

referendum (ref-ē-ren'dum), *n.* [= G. *referendum*, etc., < NL. *referendum*, neut. of L. *referendus*, gerundive of *referre*, refer: see *referendary*.] 1. A note from a diplomatic agent addressed to his government, asking for instructions on particular matters.—2. In Switzerland, the right of the people to decide on certain laws or measures which have been passed by the legislative body. In one of its two forms, *facultative referendum* (contingent on certain conditions) or *obligatory referendum*, it exists in nearly all the cantons. Since 1874 the facultative referendum forms part of the federal constitution: if 8 cantons or 30,000 voters so demand, a federal measure must be submitted to popular vote.

referential (ref-ē-ren'shal), *a.* [< *reference* (ML. **referentia*) + *-al*.] Relating to or having reference; relating to or containing a reference or references.

Any one might take down a lecture, word for word, for his own *referential* use. *Athenæum*, No. 2944, p. 411.

referentially (ref-ē-ren'shal-i), *adv.* By way of reference.

referment[1]† (rē-fėr'ment), *n.* [= It. *riferimento*; as *refer* + *-ment*.] A reference for decision.

There was a *referment* made from his Majesty to my Lord's Grace of Cant., my Lords of Durham and Rochester, and myself, to hear and order a matter of difference in the church of Hereford. *Abp. Laud*, Diary, Dec. 6, 1624.

referment[2] (rē-fėr-ment'), *v.* [= Pg. *refermentar*; as *re-* + *ferment*.] I. *intrans.* To ferment again. *Maunder.*

II. *trans.* To cause to ferment again.

Th' admitted nitre agitates the flood,
Revives its fire, and *ferments* the blood.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, vi.

referrer (rē-fėr'ėr), *n.* One who refers.

referrible (rē-fėr'i-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *referible* = Pg. *referivel*; as *refer* + *-ible*. Cf. *referable*.] Same as *referable*.

Acknowledging . . . the secondary [substance] to be *referrible* also to the primary or centrall substance by way of causall relation. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, I. 4.

I shall only take notice of those effects of lightning which seem *referrible* . . . partly to the distinct shapes and sizes of the corpuscles that compose the destructive matter. *Boyle*, Works, III. 682.

Some of which may be *referrible* to this period. *Hallam.*

refetet, *v. t.* [< ME. *refeten*, < OF. *refeter*, *refaiiter*, < *refait*, < L. *refectus*, pp. of *reficere*, refect: see *refect*. Cf. *refit*.] To refect; refresh.

Thay ar happen also that hungeres after ryat,
For thay schal frely be *refete* ful of alle gode.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 20.

refigure (rē-fig'ūr), *v. t.* [< ME. *refiguren*; < *re-* + *figure*.] 1. To go over again; figure anew; represent anew.

Refigurynge hire shap, hire wommanhede,
Withinne his herte, and every word or dede
That passed was. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 472.

The child doth not more expresly *refigure* the visage of his Father then that book resembles the stile of the Remonstrant. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

When the fog is vanishing away,
Little by little doth the sight *refigure*
Whate'er the mist that crowds the air conceals.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxxi. 35.

Specifically—2. In *astron.*, to correct or restore the parabolic figure of: said of a parabolic mirror.

refill (rē-fil'), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *re-* + *fill*[1].] To fill again.

See! round the verge a vine-branch twines.
See! how the mimic clusters roll,
As ready to *refill* the bowl!
Broome, tr. of Anacreon's Odes, i.

refine (rē-fīn'), *v.* [= Sp. Pg. *refinar*; as *re-* + *fine*[2]. Cf. F. *raffiner* (= It. *raffinare*), refine, < *re-* + *affiner*, refine, fine (metal): see *affine*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To bring or reduce to a pure state; free from impurities; free from sediment; defecate; clarify; fine: as, to *refine* liquor, sugar, or petroleum.

Wines on the lees well *refined*. Isa. xxv. 6.

The temper of my love, whose flame I find
Fin'd and *refin'd* too oft, but faintles flashes,
And must within short time fall down in ashes.
Stirling, Aurora, Sonnet xxii.

Now the table was furnished with fat things, and wine that was well *refined*. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 122.

2. In *metal.*, to bring into a condition of purity as complete as the nature of the ore treated will allow. Used chiefly with reference to gold and silver, especially with reference to the separation (parting) of these two metals from each other and from the baser metals with which they are combined in what are known as bullion-bars or bricks of mixed metals, as they come from the mills located at or near the mines. Refining is, in general, the last stage or stages in the metallurgical treatment of an ore. As the term *refining* is commonly used with reference to the manufacture of iron, it means the partial decarburization and purification of pig in the open-hearth furnace, for the purpose of rendering it more suitable for use in the puddling-furnace in which the process of converting it into malleable iron is completed. This method of puddling is called *dry puddling*. The operation of converting pig- into wrought-iron in the open-hearth furnace, when begun and completed without puddling, is generally called *fining*, and in this process charcoal or coke is used. There are many modifications of the fining process, but the principle is the same in all. In puddling, raw coal is used, and the fuel does not come in contact with the metal; in fining, the ore and fuel (either charcoal or coke) are together upon the same hearth. The various fining processes for converting pig- into wrought-iron, with charcoal as fuel, were of great importance before the invention of puddling, by which method much the larger part of the wrought-iron now used in the world is prepared, and this is done, for the most part, without previous partial decarburization of the pig in the refinery, by the process known as *wet puddling*, or *pig-boiling*. See *puddle*[1] and *finery*[2].

I will bring the third part through the fire, and will *refine* them as silver is *refined*. Zech. xiii. 9.

To gild *refined* gold, to paint the lily.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 11.

3. To purify from what is gross, coarse, debasing, low, vulgar, inelegant, rude, clownish, and the like; make elegant; raise or educate, as the taste; give culture to; polish: as, to *refine* the manners, taste, language, style, intellect, or moral feelings.

So it more faire accordingly it [beauty] makes,
And the grosse matter of this earthly myne
Which clotheth it thereafter doth *refyne*.
Spenser, In Honour of Beautie, l. 47.

Love *refines*
The thoughts, and heart enlarges.
Milton, P. L., viii. 590.

Refined madder. See *madder*[1].

II. *intrans.* 1. To become pure; be cleared of feculent matter.

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains
Works itself clear, and, as it runs, *refines*. *Addison.*

2. To improve in accuracy, delicacy, or in anything that constitutes excellence.

Chaucer has *refined* on Boccace, and has mended the stories which he has borrowed. *Dryden*, Pref. to Fables.

But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! how the style *refines*!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 421.

A new generation, *refining* upon the lessons given by himself [Shelley] and Keats, has carried the art of rhythm to extreme variety and finish. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 380.

3. To exhibit nicety or subtlety in thought or language, especially excessive nicety.

You speak like good blunt soldiers; and 'tis well enough;
But did you live at court, as I do, gallants,
You would *refine*, and learn an apter language.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iii. 2.

Who, too deep for his hearers, still went on *refining*,
And thought of convincing, while they thought of dining.
Goldsmith, Retaliation, l. 35.

refined (rē-fīnd'), *p. a.* Purified; elevated; cultivated; subtle: as, a *refined* taste; a *refined* discrimination; *refined* society.

There be men that be so sharp, and so over-sharpe or *refined*, that it seemeth little unto them to interprete words, but also they holde it for an office to diuine thoughts.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 133.

Modern taste
Is so *refin'd*, and delicate, and chaste.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 511.

refinedly (rē-fī'ned-li), *adv.* With refinement; with nicety or elegance, especially excessive nicety.

Will any dog . . .
Refinedly leave his bitches and his bones,
To turn a wheel?
Dryden, Essay upon Satire, l. 135.

Some have *refinedly* expounded that passage in Matt. xii.
Calvin, On Jonah (Calv. Trans. Soc., 1847), p. 20.

refinedness (rē-fī'ned-nes), *n.* The state of being refined; purity; refinement; also, affected purity.

Great semblances of peculiar sanctimony, integrity, scrupulosity, spirituality, *refinedness*. *Barrow*, Works, III. xv.

refinement (rē-fīn'ment), *n.* [= Pg. *refinamento*; as *refine* + *-ment*. Cf. F. *raffinement* = It. *raffinamento*.] 1. The act of refining or purifying; the act of separating from a substance all extraneous matter; purification; clarification: as, the *refinement* of metals or liquors.

The soul of man is capable of very high *refinements*, even to a condition purely angelical.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, iii. 1.

2. The state of being pure or purified.

The more bodies are of a kin to spirit in subtilty and *refinement*, the more diffusive are they. *Norris.*

3. The state of being free from what is coarse, rude, inelegant, debasing, or the like; purity of taste, mind, etc.; elegance of manners or language; culture.

I am apt to doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not at least equalled the *refinements* of it.
Swift, Improving the English Tongue.

This refined taste is the consequence of education and habit; we are born only with a capacity of entertaining this *refinement*, as we are born with a disposition to receive and obey all the rules and regulations of society.
Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, xiii.

Refinement as opposed to simplicity of taste is not necessarily a mark of a good æsthetic faculty.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 544.

4. That which proceeds from refining or a desire to refine; a result of elaboration, polish, or nicety: often used to denote an over-nicety, or

affected subtlety: as, the *refinements* of logic or philosophy; the *refinements* of cunning.

It is the Poet's *Refinement* upon this Thought which I most admire. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 303.

From the small experience I have of courts, I have ever found *refinements* to be the worst sort of all conjectures; . . . of some hundreds of facts, for the real truth of which I can account, I never yet knew any refiner to be once in the right. *Swift*, Change in Queen's Ministry.

As used in Greece, its [the Doric column's] beauty was very much enhanced by a number of *refinements* whose existence was not suspected till lately, and even now cannot be detected but by the most practised eye.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 249.

5†. Excessive or extravagant compliment; a form of expression intended to impose on the hearer.

I must tell you a great piece of *refinement* of Harley. He charged me to come to him often; I told him I was loth to trouble him in so much business as he had, and desired I might have leave to come at his levee; which he immediately refused, and said that was not a place for friends to come to. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, v.

=Syn. 3. *Cultivation*, etc. See *culture*.

refiner (rē-fī'nėr), *n.* **1.** One who refines liquors, sugar, metals, etc.

And he shall sit as a *refiner* and purifier of silver.
Mal. iii. 3.

2. An improver in purity and elegance.

As they have been the great *refiners* of our language, so it hath been my chief ambition to imitate them. *Swift*.

3. An inventor of superfluous subtleties; one who is overnice in discrimination, or in argument, reasoning, philosophy, etc.

Whether (as some phantasticall *refyners* of phylosophy will needes perswade vs) hell is nothing but error, and that none but fooles and idiots and mechanicall men, that haue no learning, shall be damnd.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 66.

No men see less of the truth of things than these great *refiners* upon incidents, who are so wonderfully subtle and over wise in their conceptions. *Addison*.

4†. One who indulges in excessive compliment; one who is over-civil; a flatterer.

The worst was, our guilded *refiners* with their golden promises made all men their slaues in hope of recompences. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 169.

For those people have fallen into a needless and endless way of multiplying ceremonies, which have been extremely troublesome to those who practise them, and insupportable to every body else; insomuch that wise men are often more uneasy at the over civility of these *refiners* than they could possibly be in the conversation of peasants or mechanics. *Swift*, Good Manners.

5. An apparatus for refining; specifically, in England, a gas-purifier.

refinery (rē-fī'nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *refineries* (-iz). [< *refine* + *-ery*. Cf. F. *raffinerie*, a refinery, < *raffiner*, refine: see *refine*.] A place or establishment where some substance, as petroleum, is refined; specifically, in *metal.*, a place where metals are refined. See *refine* and *finery*2.

refit (rē-fit'), *v.* [< *re-* + *fit*, *v.* Partly due to ME. *refeten*, repair: see *refete*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fit or prepare again; restore after damage or decay; repair: as, to *refit* ships of war.

Permit our ships a shelter on your shores,
Refitted from your woods with planks and oars.
Dryden, Æneid, i. 777.

We landed, in order to *refit* our vessels and store ourselves with provisions. *Addison*, Frozen Words.

2. To fit out or provide anew.

II. *intrans.* To repair damages, especially damages of ships.

Having received some Damage by a Storm, we . . . put in here to *refit* before we could adventure to go farther.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 418.

At each place [Tampa Bay and Pensacola Bay] we have a railroad terminus, while at the latter harbor are ample means for *refitting*. *Jour. of Mil. Service Inst.*, X. 586.

refit (rē-fit'), *n.* [< *refit*, *v.*] The repairing or renovating of what is damaged or worn out; specifically, the repair of a ship: as, the vessel came in for *refit*.

refitment (rē-fit'mėnt), *n.* [< *refit* + *-ment*.] The act of refitting.

refl. An abbreviation of *reflexive*.

reflair†, *n.* [< ME.; as *re-* + *flair*.] An odor.

3if hit watz semly on to sene,
A fayre *reflayr* 3et fro hit flot,
Ther wonys that worthyly I wot & wene.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 46.

reflair†, *v. i.* [ME. *reflaren*; < *reflair*, *n.*] To arise, as an odor.

Hail! floscampy, and flower vyrgynall,
The odour of thy goodnes *reflars* to vs all.
York Plays, p. 444.

reflame (rē-flām'), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *flame*.] To blaze again; burst again into flame.

Stamp out the fire, or this
Will smoulder and *re-flame*, and burn the throne
Where you should sit with Philip.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 5.

reflect (rē-flekt'), *v.* [< OF. *reflecter*, F. *réfléter* (= Sp. *reflectar*, *reflejar*), reflect; vernacularly, OF. *reflechir*, bend back, F. *réfléchir*, reflect, etc., = Pr. Sp. Pg. *reflectir* = It. *riflettere*, *reflettere*, reflect; < L. *reflectere*, bend backward, < *re-*, back, + *flectere*, bend: see *flection*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bend back; turn back; cast back; throw back again.

Reflect I not on thy baseness court-contempt?
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 758.

And dazled with this greater light, I would *reflect* mine eyes to that reflexion of this light.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 13.

Let me mind the reader to *reflect* his eye upon other quotations. *Fuller*.

Do you *reflect* that Guilt upon me?
Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 3.

2. Hence, figuratively, to bend the will of; persuade. [Rare.]

Such rites beseem ambassadors, and Nestor urged these,
That their most honours might *reflect* enraged Æacides.
Chapman, Iliad, ix. 180. (*Davies.*)

3. To cause to return or to throw off after striking or falling on any surface, and in accordance with certain physical laws: as, to *reflect* light, heat, or sound; incident and *reflected* rays. See *reflection*, 2.

Then, grim in arms, with hasty vengeance flies,
Arms that *reflect* a radiance through the skies.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 137.

Like a wave of water which is sent up against a sea-wall, and which *reflects* itself back along the sea.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 40.

4. To give back an image or likeness of; mirror.

Nature is the glass *reflecting* God,
As by the sea *reflected* is the sun.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 1007.

Heav'n *reflected* in her face. *Cowper*, A Comparison.

The vast bosom of the Hudson was like an unruffled mirror, *reflecting* the golden splendor of the heavens.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 344.

Among the lower forms of life there is but little variation among the units; the one *reflects* the other, and species are founded upon differences that are only determined by using the micrometer.
Amer. Nat., June, 1890, p. 578.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To bend or turn back; be reflected.

Let thine eyes
Reflect upon thy soul, and there behold
How loathed black it is.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iv. 5.

Not any thing that shall
Reflect injurious to yourself.
Shirley, Love's Cruelty, i. 1.

2. To throw back light, heat, sound, etc.; give reflections; return rays or beams: as, a *reflecting* mirror or gem.

She lifts the coffer-lids that close his eyes,
Where, lo, two lamps, burnt out, in darkness lies;
Two glasses, where herself herself beheld
A thousand times, and now no more *reflect*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1130.

3. To throw or turn back the thoughts upon something; think or consider seriously; revolve matters in the mind, especially in relation to conduct; ponder or meditate.

Who saith, Who could such ill events expect?
With shame on his own counsels doth *reflect*.
Sir J. Denham, Prudence.

Content if hence the unlearn'd their wants may view,
The learn'd *reflect* on what before they knew.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 740.

We cannot be said to *reflect* upon any external object except in so far as that object has been previously perceived, and its image become part and parcel of our intellectual furniture. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., x.

Let boys and girls in our schools be taught to think; let them not be drilled so much in remembering as in *reflecting*. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 137.

4. To bring reproach; cast censure or blame: followed by *on* or *upon*.

This kind of language *reflects* with the same ignominy *upon* all the Protestant Reformations that have bin since Luther. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiiii.

She could not bear to hear Charles *reflected on*, notwithstanding their difference.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

5†. To shine.

Lord Saturnine; whose virtues will, I hope,
Reflect on Rome as Titan's rays on earth,
And ripen justice. *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 1. 226.

=Syn. 3. To consider, meditate upon, etc. (see list under *contemplate*), cogitate, ruminate, study.

reflect†, *n.* [< *reflect*, *v.*] A reflection. [Rare.]

Would you in blindnesse live? these raies of myne
Give that *reflect* by which your Beauties shine.
Heywood, Apollo and Daphne (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, [VI. 289).

reflected (rē-flek'ted), *p. a.* **1.** Cast or thrown back: as, *reflected* light.—**2.** In *anat.*, turned back upon itself. See *reflection*, 10.—**3.** In *entom.*, turned upward or back: as, a *reflected* margin.—**4.** In *her.*, same as *reflexed*, 3.—**Flected and reflected.** See *flected*.—**Reflected light**, in *painting*, the subdued light which falls on objects that are in shadow, and serves to bring out their forms. It is treated as reflected from some object on which the light falls directly, whether seen in the picture or supposed to influence it from without.

reflectent† (rē-flek'tent), *a.* [< L. *reflecten(t-)s*, ppr. of *reflectere*, reflect: see *reflect*.] **1.** Bending or flying back; reflected.

The ray descendent, and the ray *reflectent*.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Man's Soul. (*Latham.*)

2. Capable of reflecting.

When light passes through such bodies, it finds at the very entrance of them such resistences, where it passes, as serve it for a reflecting body, and yet such a *reflectent* body as hinders not the passage through, but only from being a straight line with the line incident.
Sir K. Digby, Of Bodies, xiii.

reflectible (rē-flek'ti-bl), *a.* [< *reflect* + *-ible*. Cf. *reflexible*.] Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

reflecting (rē-flek'ting), *p. a.* **1.** Throwing back light, heat, etc., as a mirror or other polished surface.

A perfectly *reflecting* body is one which cannot absorb any ray. Polished silver suggests such a body.
Tait, Light, § 307.

2. Given to reflection; thoughtful; meditative; provident: as, a *reflecting* mind.

No *reflecting* man can ever wish to adulterate manly piety (the parent of all that is good in the world) with mummery and parade.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.

Reflecting circle, an instrument for measuring altitudes and angular distances, constructed on the principle of the sextant, the graduations, however, being continued completely round the limb of the circle.—**Reflecting dial.** See *dial*.—**Reflecting galvanometer.** See *Thomson's mirror galvanometer*, under *galvanometer*.—**Reflecting goniometer.** See *goniometer*.—**Reflecting lamp**, a lamp with an upper reflector so arranged as to throw downward those rays of light which tend upward.—**Reflecting level.** (*a*) An instrument for determining a horizontal direction by looking at the reflection of an object at a distance. Thus, in Mariotte's level, the level is determined by bisecting the distance between the direct image of an object and its reflection in a sort of artificial horizon. In Cassini's level, a telescope hangs vertically, carrying before its object-glass a plane mirror inclined 45° to the line of sight. (*b*) An instrument in which a slow-moving bubble is viewed by reflection, so that the image of the middle of it can be seen by the side of the direct image of a distant object. Such are Abney's and Locke's levels, used by topographers. See *Locke level*, under *level*1.—**Reflecting microscope.** See *microscope*.—**Reflecting power**, the power possessed by any surface of throwing off a greater or less proportion of incident heat. This power is a maximum for the polished metals and a minimum for a surface of lampblack; it is the reciprocal of the absorptive (and radiating) power.—**Reflecting quadrant.** See *quadrant*, 4.—**Reflecting sight**, in firearms, a reflecting surface placed at such an angle as to reflect to the eye light from one direction only. *E. H. Knight*.—**Reflecting telescope.** See *telescope*.

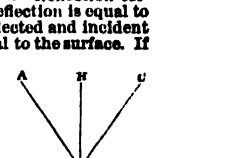
reflectingly (rē-flek'ting-li), *adv.* **1.** With reflection.—**2.** With censure; reproachfully; censoriously. [Rare.]

A great indiscretion in the archbishop of Dublin, who applied a story out of Tacitus very *reflectingly* on Mr. Harley. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xx.

reflection, reflexion (rē-flek'shon), *n.* [< ME. *reflexion*, *reflexioun*, < OF. *reflexion*, F. *réflexion*, *réflection* = Pr. *reflexio* = Sp. *reflexion* = Pg. *reflexão* = It. *riflessione*, < LL. *reflexio(n-)*, a bending or turning back, < L. *reflectere*, pp. *reflexus*, bend back, reflect: see *reflect*.] **1.** A bending back; a turning.

Crooked Erimanthus wyth hys manye turnynges and *reflexions* is consumed by the inhabytours with waterynge their ground. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 282.

2. The act of reflecting, or the state of being reflected; specifically, in *physics*, the change of direction which a ray of light, radiant heat, or sound experiences when it strikes upon a surface and is thrown back into the same medium from which it approached. Reflection follows two laws, viz.—(1) the angle of reflection is equal to the angle of incidence; and (2) the reflected and incident rays are in the same plane with a normal to the surface. If DE represents the surface of a mirror and CB the incident ray, then HBC is the *angle of incidence*, and HBA, equal to it, is the *angle of reflection*. This applies alike to sound, to radiant energy (heat and light), and also to a perfectly elastic body bounding from a perfectly elastic rigid surface. The plane passing through the perpendicular to the reflecting surface at the point of incidence and the path of the reflected ray of light or heat is called the *plane of reflection*. (See *mirror*, *echo*.) For the total reflection of rays when the critical angle is passed, see *refraction*.



Lights, by clear *reflection* multiplied
From many a mirror. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 268.

Reflection always accompanies refraction; and if one of these disappear, the other will disappear also.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 39.

3. That which is produced by being reflected; an image given back from a reflecting surface.

As the sun in water we can bear,
Yet not the sun, but his *reflection*, there.
Dryden, Eleonora, l. 137.

Mountain peak and village spire
Retain *reflection* of his fire.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 1.

The mind is like a double mirror, in which *reflexions* of self within self multiply themselves till they are undistinguishable. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 185.

4. The act of shining. [Rare.]

As whence the sun 'gins his *reflection*
Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders break.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2. 25.

5. The turning of thought back upon past experiences or ideas; attentive or continued consideration; meditation; contemplation; deliberation: as, a man much given to *reflection*.

Education begins the gentleman; but reading, good company, and *reflection* must finish him.
Locke. (*Allibone.*)

Where under heav'n is pleasure more pursued,
Or where does cold *reflection* less intrude?
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 8.

6. A mental process resulting from attentive or continued consideration; thought or opinion after deliberation.

A gentleman whose conversation and friendship furnish me still with some of the most agreeable *reflections* that result from my travels.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, Int., p. xxii.

He made very wise *reflections* and observations upon all I said. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 3.

"I am sorry, but I must do it; I am driven to it; every body has to do it; we must look at things as they are;" these are the *reflections* which lead men into violations of morality. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 57.

7. A kind of self-consciousness resulting from an outward perception, whether directly or indirectly; the exercise of the internal sense; the perception of a modification of consciousness; the faculty of distinguishing between a datum of sense and a product of reason; the consideration of the limitations of knowledge, ignorance, and error, and of other unsatisfactory states as leading to knowledge of self; the discrimination between the subjective and objective aspects of feelings. The Latin word *reflexio* was first used as a term of psychology by Thomas Aquinas, who seems to intend no optical metaphor, but to conceive that consciousness is turned back upon itself by the reaction of the object of outward perception. According to Aquinas, pure thought in itself can know nothing of singulars, or particular things; but in perception there is a peculiar sense of reaction or reciprocation which he calls *reflection*, and this first makes us aware of the existence of actual singulars and also of thought as being an action; and this, according to him, is the first self-consciousness. Scotus accepted reflection, not as affording the first knowledge of singulars, but as a perception of what passes in the mind, and thus the original meaning of the term was modified. Walter Burleigh, who died in 1337, affords an illustration of this when he says that the thing without is apprehended before the passion which is in the soul, because the thing without is apprehended directly, and the passion of the soul only indirectly, by reflection. Ramus, in his dissertation on reflection, defines it as "the successive direction of the attention to several partial perceptions." A still further change of meaning had come about when Goclenius, in 1613, defined reflection as "the inward action of the soul, by which it recognizes both itself and its acts and ideas." The importance of the word in the English school of philosophy (Berkeley, Hume, etc.) may be said to be due entirely to its use by Locke, who explains it as follows:

The other fountain from which experience furnisheth the understanding with ideas is the perception of the operations of our own mind within us, as it is employed about the ideas it has got; which operations, when the soul comes to reflect on and consider, do furnish the understanding with another set of ideas, which could not be had from things without; and such are perception, thinking, doubting, believing, reasoning, knowing, willing, and all the different actings of our own minds; which we being conscious of, and observing in ourselves, do from these receive into our understandings as distinct ideas as we do from bodies affecting our senses. This source of ideas every man has wholly in himself; and though it be not sense, as having nothing to do with external objects, yet it is very like it, and might properly enough be called internal sense. But as I call the other sensation, so I call this *reflection*, the ideas it affords being such only as the mind gets by reflecting on its own operations within itself. By *reflection*, then, in the following part of this discourse, I would be understood to mean that notice which the mind takes of its own operations, and the manner of them; by reason whereof there come to be ideas of these operations in the understanding.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. i. 4.

Reid endeavored to revive the Ramist use of the word, for which he is condemned by Hamilton. Kant, in his use of the term, returns to something like the Thomist view, for he makes it a mode of consciousness by which we are made aware whether knowledge is sensuous or not. Kant makes use of the term *reflection* to denote a mode of consciousness in which we distinguish between the relations of concepts and the corresponding relations of the objects of the concepts. Thus, two concepts may be different, and yet it may be conceived that their objects are identical; or two concepts may be identical, and yet it may be conceived that their objects (say, two drops of water) are different. Mr. Shadworth Hodgson, in his "Philosophy of Reflection," 1878, uses the term to denote one of three fundamental modes of consciousness, namely that in which the objective and subjective aspects of what is present are discriminated without being separated as person and thing.

The faculty by which I place the comparison of representations in general by the side of the faculty to which they belong, and by which I determine whether they are compared with each other as belonging to the pure understanding or to sensuous intuition, I call transcendental *reflection*.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 261.

The particular *reflection* that states of consciousness are things, or that the Subject is its Objects, constitutes . . . the reflective mode of consciousness. . . . Perception . . . is the rudimentary function in *reflection* as well as in primary consciousness; and reflective conception is a derivative from it. *S. Hodgson*, Philosophy of Reflection, i. 2, § 3.

8†. That which corresponds to and reflects something in the mind or in the nature of any one.

As if folkes complexiouns [constitutions, temperaments] Make hem dreme of *reflexiouns*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 22.

9. Reproach cast; censure; criticism.

To suppose any Books of Scripture to be lost which contained any necessary Points of Faith is a great *Reflexion* on Divine Providence. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. ii.

He bore all their weakness and prejudice, and returned not *reflection* for *reflection*.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

10. In *anat.*: (*a*) Duplication; the folding of a part, as a membrane, upon itself; a bending back or complete deflection. (*b*) That which is reflected; a fold: as, a *reflection* of the peritoneum forming a mesentery.—**11.** In *zoöl.*, a play of color which changes in different lights: as, the *reflections* of the iridescent plumage of a humming-bird. *Coues.*—**Axis of reflection.** See *axis*[1].—**Logical reflection.** See *logical*.—**Point of reflection.** See *point*[1].—**Total reflection.** See *refraction*[1]. =**Syn. 5.** Rumination, cogitation.—**6.** See *remark*[1], *n.*

reflection† (rē-flek'shon), *v. t.* [< *reflection*, *n.*] To reflect. [Rare.]

But, *reflectioning* apart, thou seest, Jack, that her plot is beginning to work.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. xxi.

reflectionist (rē-flek'shon-ist), *n.* [< *reflection* + *-ist.*] An adherent of Shadworth Hodgson's philosophy of reflection. The doctrine is that a power of perceiving the relations of subjective and objective aspects and elements is the highest mode of consciousness.

reflective (rē-flek'tiv), *a.* [= F. *réflectif;* as *reflect* + *-ive*. Cf. *reflexive*.] **1.** Throwing back rays or images; giving reflections; reflecting.

In the *reflective* stream the sighing bride
Viewing her charms impair'd. *Prior.*

A mirror . . . of the dimensions of a muffin, and about as *reflective*. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 62.

2. Taking cognizance of the operations of the mind; exercising thought or reflection; capable of exercising thought or judgment.

Forc'd by *reflective* Reason, I confess
That human Science is uncertain Guess.
Prior, Solomon, i.

His perceptive and *reflective* faculties . . . thus acquired a precocious and extraordinary development.
Motley. (*Webster.*)

3. Having a tendency to or characterized by reflection.

The Greeks are not *reflective*, but perfect in their senses and in their health, with the finest physical organization in the world. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 25.

Several persons having the true dramatic feeling . . . were overborne by the *reflective*, idyllic fashion which then began to prevail in English verse.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 2.

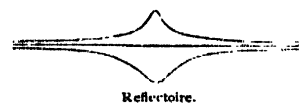
4. Devoted to reflection; containing reflections. [Rare.]—**5.** In *gram.*, reflexive.—**Reflective faculties**, in *phren.*, a division of the intellectual faculties, comprising the two so-called organs of comparison and causality.—**Reflective judgment**, in the *Kantian terminology*, that kind of judgment that mounts from the particular to the general.

reflectively (rē-flek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a reflective manner; by reflection, in any sense of that word.

reflectiveness (rē-flek'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reflective.

The meditative lyric appeals to a profounder *reflectiveness*, which is feelingly alive to the full pathos of life, and to all the mystery of sorrow.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 118.

reflectoire (ref-lek-twor'), *n.* [< F. *réflectoire;* as *reflect* + *-ory.*] A geometrical surface whose form is that of the appearance of a horizontal plane seen through a layer of water with air above it.—**Reflectoire curve**, a curve which is a central vertical section of the surface called a reflectoire. It is a curve of the fourth order and sixth class, having a tacnode on the surface of the water at infinity, and a double point at the eye.


Reflectoire.

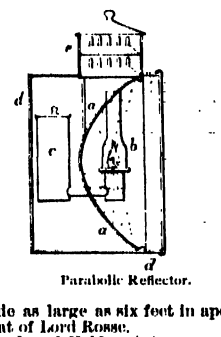
reflector (rē-flek'tor), *n.* [= F. *réflecteur;* as *reflect* + *-or*[1].] **1.** One who reflects or considers.

There is scarce anything that nature has made, or that men do suffer, whence the devout *reflector* cannot take an occasion of an aspiring meditation. *Boyle*, On Colours.

2. One who casts reflections; a censurer.

This answerer has been pleased to find fault with about a dozen passages; . . . the *reflector* is entirely mistaken, and forces interpretations which never once entered into the writer's head. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Apol.

3. That which reflects. Specifically—(*a*) A polished surface of metal or any other suitable material, used for the purpose of reflecting rays of light, heat, or sound in any required direction. Reflectors may be either plane or curvilinear; of the former the common mirror is a familiar example. Curvilinear reflectors admit of a great variety of forms, according to the purposes for which they are employed: they may be either convex or concave, spherical, elliptical, parabolic, or hyperbolic, etc. The parabolic form is perhaps the most generally serviceable, being used for many purposes of illumination as well as for various highly important philosophical instruments. Its property is to reflect, in parallel lines, all rays diverging from the focus of the parabola, and conversely. A series of parabolic mirrors, by which the rays from one or more lamps were reflected in a parallel beam, so as to render the light visible at a great distance, was the arrangement generally employed in lighthouses previous to the invention of the Fresnel lamp, or dioptric light. The annexed cut is a section of a ship's lantern fitted with an Argand lamp and parabolic reflector. *a a* is the reflector, *b* the lamp, situated in the focus of the polished concave paraboloid, *c* the oil cistern, *d* the outer frame of the lantern, and *e* the chimney for the escape of the products of combustion. (*b*) A reflecting telescope, the speculum of which is an example of the converse application of the parabolic reflector, the parallel rays proceeding from a distant body being in this case concentrated into the focus of the reflector. See *telescope*, and cut under *catoptric*.


Parabolic Reflector.

Reflectors have been made as large as six feet in aperture, the greatest being that of Lord Rosse.
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 68.

Double-cone reflector, a form of ventilating-reflector, connected with a chandelier or a similar device for supplying artificial light: used in the ceiling of a hall or other place of public assembly.—**Parabolic reflector**, a reflector of paraboloidal shape: used either for concentrating rays upon an object at the focus, as in the microscope, or, with a light at the focus, for reflecting the rays in parallel lines to form a beam of light, as in lighthouse and some other lanterns. See def. 3, and cut above.

reflectory (rē-flek'tō-ri), *a.* [< *reflect* + *-ory.*] Capable of being reflected.

reflet (F. pron. rē-flā'), *n.* [F., reflection, < L. *reflectere*, reflect: see *reflect*.] **1.** Brilliancy of surface, as in metallic luster or glaze on pottery, especially when having an iridescent or many-colored flash.

A full crimson tint with a brilliant metallic *reflet* or iridescence. *J. C. Robinson*, S. K. Spec. Ex., p. 421.

2. A piece of pottery having such a glaze, especially a tile: sometimes used attributively.

There is in this place an enormous *reflet* tile. . . . The *reflet* tiles in which a copper tint is prominent.
S. G. W. Benjamin, Persia and the Persians, pp. 285, 287.

Reflet métallique. See *metallic luster*, under *luster*[2], 2.—**Reflet nacré**, a luster having an iridescent appearance like that of mother-of-pearl.

reflex (rē-fleks'), *v. t.* [< L. *reflexus*, pp. of *reflectere*, reflect: see *reflect*.] **1.** To bend back; turn back.

A dog lay, . . . his head *reflext* upon his tail.
J. Gregory, Posthuma, p. 118.

2†. To reflect; cast or throw, as light; let shine.

May never glorious sun *reflex* his beams
Upon the country where you make abode.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 87.

reflex (rē'fleks or rē-fleks'), *a.* [< L. *reflexus*, pp. of *reflectere*, reflect: see *reflect*.] **1.** Thrown or turned backward; having a backward direction; reflective; reactive.

A *reflex* act of the soul, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions. *Sir M. Hale.*

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world, the discernible ends of them, do evince by a *reflex* argument that it is the workmanship, not of blind mechanism or blinder chance, but of an intelligent and benign agent. *Bentley.*

2. In *painting*, illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture. See *reflected light*, under *reflected*.—3. In *biol.*, bent back; reflexed.—**Reflex action, motion, or movement**, in *physiol.*, those comparatively simple actions of the nervous system in which a stimulus is transmitted along sensory nerves to a nerve-center, from which again it is reflected along efferent nerves to call into play some muscular, glandular, or other activity. These actions are performed involuntarily, and often unconsciously, as the contraction of the pupil of the eye when exposed to strong light.

There is another *action*, namely, that of aggregation, which in certain cases may be called *reflex*, and it is the only known instance in the vegetable kingdom.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 242.

Reflex movements have slightly more of the appearance of a purposive character than automatic movements, though this is in many cases very vague and ill-defined.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 594.

Reflex angle. See *angle*[3], 1.—**Reflex epilepsy**, epilepsy dependent on some peripheral irritation, as a nasal polypus.—**Reflex excitation**, muscular movement produced by the irritation of an efferent nerve.—**Reflex neuralgia**, neuralgia dependent on a source of irritation in some more or less distant part.—**Reflex paralysis.** See *paralysis*.—**Reflex perception.** (*a*) Consciousness of our states of mind; reflection; internal sense; self-consciousness. (*b*) A sensation supposed to be produced by the irritation of an efferent or motor nerve: but the existence of the phenomenon is denied.—**Reflex science**, the science of science; logic.—**Reflex sense**, the power of perceiving relations among objects of imagination. This term, in the form *reflected sense*, was introduced by Shaftesbury, with whom, however, it merely means secondary sensation, or a sensation produced by ideas. Hutcheson modified the meaning and form of the expression.—**Reflex theory**, any one of the theories proposed to account for or explain the phenomena of reflex action in physiology.—**Reflex vision**, vision by means of reflected light, as from mirrors.—**Reflex zenith-tube**, an instrument used at Greenwich to observe the transit of γ Draconis in an artificial horizon, that star coming nearly to the zenith at that observatory.

reflex (rē'fleks, formerly also rē-fleks'), *n.* [< F. *réflexe* = Sp. *reflejo* = Pg. *reflexo* = It. *riflesso*, a reflex, reflection, < L. *reflexus*, a bending back, a recess, < *reflectere*, pp. *reflexus*, bend back: see *reflect*, *reflex*, *v.*] 1. Reflection; an image produced by reflection.

You grey is not the morning's eye,
'Tis but the pale *reflex* of Cynthia's brow.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. 20.

To cut across the *reflex* of a star.
Wordsworth, Influence of Natural Objects (ed. of 1842; in ed. of 1820, *reflection*).

Like the *reflex* of the moon
Seen in a wave under green leaves.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 4.

2. A mere copy; an adapted form: as, a Middle Latin *reflex* of an Old French word.—3. Light reflected from an illuminated surface to one in shade; hence, in *painting*, the illumination of one body or a part of it by light reflected from another body represented in the same piece. See *reflected light*, under *reflected*.

Yet, since your light hath once enlumined me,
With my *reflex* yours shall encreased be.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxvi.

4. Same as *reflex action* (which see, under *reflex*, *a.*).

These *reflexes* are caused by mechanical irritation of the pleural surface. *Medical News*, LII. 496.

Abdominal reflex. See *abdominal*.—**Cornea-reflex**, winking on irritation of the cornea.—**Cremasteric reflex**, contraction of the cremaster muscle on stimulation of the skin on the inside of the thigh.—**Deep reflexes**, reflexes developed by percussion of tendons or bones, as the knee-jerk.—**Epigastric reflex**, irritation of the skin in the fifth or sixth intercostal space on the side of the chest, causing a contraction of the highest fibers of the rectus abdominis muscle.—**Gluteal reflex**, contraction of the gluteal muscles, due to irritation of the skin of the nates. The center is in the spinal cord in the region of the fourth or fifth lumbar nerve.—**Knee-reflex.** Same as *knee-jerk*.—**Paradoxical pupilary reflex**, the dilatation of the pupil on stimulation of the retina by light. Also called *paradoxical pupilary reaction*.—**Patellar-tendon reflex.** Same as *knee-jerk*.—**Plantar reflex**, the reflex action producing movements in toes and foot evoked by tickling the sole of the foot. Also called *sole-reflex*.—**Pupilary light-reflex**, the contraction of the pupil when light falls on the retina. The action is bilateral, both pupils contracting though only one retina is stimulated. The paradoxical pupilary reflex or reaction is the dilatation of the pupil when light falls on the retina: it occurs in rare abnormal states.—**Pupilary skin-reflex**, the dilatation of the pupil on more or less intense stimulation of the skin. The motor path is through the cervical sympathetic.—**Reflex-center**, the collection of nerve-cells or nucleus in the brain in which the afferent sensory impulse becomes changed to the efferent motor impulse.—**Scapular reflex** contraction of the posterior axillary fold, due to irritation of the skin in the interscapular region.—**Sole-reflex.** Same as *plantar reflex*.—**Spinal reflexes**, such reflex actions as have their centers in the spinal cord.—**Superficial reflexes**, such reflexes as are developed from skin-stimulation, as the plantar, cremasteric, abdominal, or other reflexes.—**Tendon-reflex.** Same as *myotatic contraction* (which see, under *myotatic*).

reflexed (rē-flekst'), *a.* [< *reflex*, *v.*, + *-ed*[2].] 1. In *bot.*, bent abruptly backward: said of petals, sepals, leaf-veins, etc.—2. In *zoöl.*, bent back or up; reflex.—3. In *her.*, curved twice: same as *bowed*, but applied especially to the chain secured to the collar of a beast, which often takes an S-curve. Also *reflected*.—**Reflexed antennæ**, antennæ carried constantly bent back over the head and body.—**Reflexed ovipositor**, an ovipositor which is turned back so as to lie on the upper surface of the abdomen, as in certain *Chalcididæ*.

reflexibility (rē-flek-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *réflexibilité* = Sp. *reflexibilidad* = Pg. *reflexibilidade* = It. *reflessibilità*; as *reflexible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being reflexible, or capable of being reflected: as, the *reflexibility* of light-rays.

Reflexibility of Rays is their disposition to be reflected or turned back into the same Medium from any other Medium upon whose surface they fall.
Newton, Opticks, I. i. 3.

reflexible (rē-flek'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *réflexible* = Sp. *reflexible* = Pg. *reflexivel* = It. *reflessibile*; as *reflex*, *v.*, + *-ible* (cf. *flexible*).] Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

Rays are more or less *reflexible* which are turned back more or less easily. *Newton*, Opticks, I. i. 3.

reflexion, *n.* See *reflection*.

reflexity (rē-flek'si-ti), *n.* [< *reflex*, *a.*, + *-ity*.] The capacity of being reflected. [Rare.]

reflexive (rē-flek'siv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *reflexif*, F. *réflexif* = Pr. *reflexiu* = Sp. Pg. *reflexivo* = It. *reflessivo*, *riflessivo*, < L. *reflexus*, pp. of *reflectere*, bend backward: see *reflect*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Reflective; bending or turning backward; having respect to something past.

Assurance *reflexive* . . . cannot be a divine faith.
Hammond, Pract. Catechism, i. § 3.

The *reflexive* power of flame is nearly the same as that of tracing-paper. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 413.

2. Capable of reflection; reflective.

In general, brute animals are of such a nature as is devoid of that free and *reflexive* reason which is requisite to acquired art and consultation.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, iii. 13.

3†. Casting or containing a reflection or censure.

I would fain know what man almost there is that does not resent an ugly *reflexive* word. *South*, Sermons, X. vi.

Reflexive verb, in *gram.*, a verb of which the action turns back upon the subject, or which has for its direct object a pronoun representing its agent or subject: as, I *bethought myself*; the witness *forswore himself*. Pronouns of this class are called *reflexive pronouns*, and in English are generally compounds with *self*; though such examples as he *bethought him* how he should act also occur.

I do *repent me*, as it is an evil,
And take the shame with joy.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 3. 35.

II. *n.* A reflexive verb or pronoun.

What I wish to say is, that the *reflexive* which serves to express the passive is a causal *reflexive*.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 209.

reflexively (rē-flek'siv-li), *adv.* 1. In a reflexive manner; in a direction backward: as, to meditate *reflexively* upon one's course.—2. In *gram.*, after the manner of a reflexive verb.—3†. Reflectingly; slightingly; with censure.

Ay, but he spoke slightly and *reflexively* of such a lady.
South, Sermons, VI. iii.

reflexiveness (rē-flek'siv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reflexive.

reflexly (rē'fleks-li or rē-fleks'li), *adv.* In a reflex manner.

reflexogenic (rē-flek-sō-jen'ik), *a.* [< L. *reflexus*, reflex (see *reflex*, *a.*), + *-genus*, producing: see *-genic*.] Producing an increased tendency to reflex motions.

refloat† (rē-flōt'), *n.* [< *re-* + *float*, after F. *reflot*, reflux, ebb: see *float*.] A flowing back; reflux; ebb.

Of which kind we conceive the main float and *refloat* of the sea is, which is by consent of the universe as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 907.

reflorescence (rē-flō-res'ens), *n.* [< L. *reflorescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *reflorescere*, begin to bloom again, < *re-*, again, + *florescere*, begin to bloom: see *flourish*. Cf. *reflourish*.] A blossoming anew; reflowering.

Nor can we, it is apprehended, peruse the account of the flowering rod of Aaron . . . without being led to reflect on the ascertainment of the Melchisedekian priesthood to the person of Christ, by the *reflorescence* of that mortal part which he drew from the stem of Jesse.
Horne, Works, IV. xvi.

reflourish (rē-flur'ish), *v. i.* [< OF. *refleuriss-*, stem of certain parts of *refleurir*, *reflorir*, *reflourir*, F. *refleurir* = It. *rifiorire*, < L. **reflorere*, bloom again (cf. Sp. Pg. *reflorecer*, < L. *reflorescere*, begin to bloom again), < *re-*, again, + *florere*, bloom: see *flourish*.] To revive, flourish, or bloom anew.

For Israel to *reflourish*, and take new life by the influxes of the Holy Spirit. *Waterland*, Works, III. 421.

reflow (rē-flō'), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *flow*, *v.*] To flow back; ebb.

When any one blessed spirit rejoices, his joy goes round the whole society; and then all their rejoicings in his joy *reflow* upon and swell and multiply it.
J. Scott, Christian Life, I. iii. § 3.

reflow (rē-flō'), *n.* [< *reflow*, *v.*] A reflux; a flowing back; refluence; ebb.

reflower (rē-flou'ėr), *v.* [< *re-* + *flower*, *v.* Cf. *reflorescence*, *reflourish*.] **I.** *intrans.* To flower again.

II. *trans.* To cause to flower or bloom again.

Her footing makes the ground all fragrant-fresh;
Her sight *re-flowres* th' Arabian Wilderness.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

reflowing (rē-flō'ing), *n.* A flowing back; reflux.

By . . . working upon our spirits they can moderate as they please the violence of our passions, which are nothing but the flowings and *reflowings* of our spirits to and fro from our hearts.
J. Scott, Christian Life, II. vii. § 10.

refluence (ref'lö-ens), *n.* [< *refluen(t)* + *-ce*.] 1. A flowing back; reflux; ebb.—2. A backward movement.

Nay but, my friends, one hornpipe further, a *refluence* back, and two doubles forward.
Greene, James the Fourth, iv.

refluency (ref'lö-en-si), *n.* [As *refluence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *refluence*.

All things sublunary move continually in an interchangeable flowing and *refluencie*.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. vi. 2.

refluent (ref'lö-ent), *a.* [= F. *refluant* = Sp. Pg. *refluente* = It. *rifluente*, < L. *refluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *refluere* (> It. *rifluire* = Sp. Pg. *refluir* = F. *refluer*), flow back, < L. *re-*, back, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] Flowing or surging back; ebbing: as, the *refluent* tide.

And *refluent* through the pass of fear
The battle's tide was poured.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 18.

And in haste the *refluent* ocean
Fled away from the shore, and left the line of the sandbeach
Covered with waifs of the tide.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 5.

refluous† (ref'lö-us), *a.* [= It. *refluo*, < L. *refluus*, flowing back, < *refluere*, flow back: see *refluent*.] Flowing back; refluent; ebbing.

The stream of Jordan, south of their going over, was not supplied with any reciprocall or *refluous* tide out of the Dead Sea. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, II. i. 17. (*Davies*.)

reflux (rē'fluks), *n.* [< *reflux* = Sp. *reflujo* = F. Pg. *refluxo* = It. *riflusso*, < ML. **refluxus*, a flowing back, ebb, < L. *refluere*, pp. *refluxus*, flow back: see *refluent*.] A flowing back: as, the flux and *reflux* of the tides.

If man were out of the world, who were then to search out the causes of the flux and *reflux* of the sea, and the hidden virtue of the magnet?
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 12.

There will be disputes among its neighbours, and some of those will prevail at one time and some at another, in the perpetual flux and *reflux* of human affairs.
Bolingbroke, The Occasional Writer, No. 2.

The old miracle of the Greek proverb, . . . which adopted the *reflux* of rivers towards their fountains as the liveliest type of the impossible. *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

reflux-valve (rē'fluks-valv), *n.* An automatic valve designed to prevent reflux; a back-pressure valve. *E. H. Knight*.

refocillate† (rē-fos'i-lāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *refocillatus*, pp. of *refocillare* (> It. *rifocillare*, *refocillare* = Sp. *refocilar* = Pg. *refocillar*), warm into life again, revive, revivify, < L. *re-*, again, + *focillare*, *focillari*, revive by warmth, cherish, < *focus*, a hearth, fireplace: see *focus*.] To warm into life again; revive; refresh; reinvigorate.

The first view thereof did even *refocillate* my spirits.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 110.

refocillation† (rē-fos-i-lā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *refocilacion* = Pg. *refocillação*, < LL. as if **refocillatio(n-)*, < *refocillare*, refocillate: see *refocillate*.] The act of refocillating or imparting new vigor; restoration of strength by refreshment; also, that which causes such restoration.

Marry, sir, some precious cordial, some costly *refocillation*, a composure comfortable and restorative.
Middleton, Mad World, iii. 2.

refold (rē-fōld'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *fold*[1].] To fold again.

refolded (rē-fōl'ded), *a.* In *entom.*, replicate: noting the wings when fluted or folded longitudinally, like a fan, and then turned back on themselves, as in the earwigs.

refoot (rē-fūt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *foot*.] To repair by supplying with a new foot, as a boot or a stocking.

reforest (rē-for'est), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *forest.*] To replant with forest-trees; restore to the condition of forest or woodland; reafforest.

Within the last twenty years, France has *reforested* about two hundred and fifty thousand acres of mountain-lands. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 228.

The *reforesting* of the denuded areas in the lower hills. *Nature*, XXXVII. 467.

reforestation (rē-for-es-tā'shon), *n.* [< *reforest* + *-ation.*] The act or process of reforesting; replanting with forest-trees.

Quite recently districts have been enclosed for *reforestation*, and the eucalyptus and other trees have been planted. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 93.

reforge (rē-fôrj'), *v. t.* [= F. *reforger;* as *re-* + *forge.*] To forge or form again; hence, to fabricate or fashion anew; make over.

The kyngdome of God receiueth none but suche as be *reforged* and chaunged according to this paterne. *J. Udall*, On Luke xviii.

reforger (rē-fôr'jėr), *n.* One who reforges; one who makes over.

But Christe, beyng a newe *reforger* of the olde lawe, in stede of burnte offreyng did substitute charitee. *J. Udall*, On Luke xxiv.

reform (rē-fôrm'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *re-fourm;* < ME. *reformen, refourmen* (= D. *reformeren* = G. *reformiren* = Sw. *reformera* = Dan. *reformere*), < OF. *reformer, refurmer, refformer, reffourmer*, form anew, reform, rectify, etc., F. *reformer*, form anew, *réformer*, reform, rectify, correct, reduce, put on half-pay, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *reformar* = It. *riformare*, reform, < L. *reformare*, form anew, remodel, remold, transform, metamorphose, change, alter, amend, reform (as manners or discipline), < *re-*, again, + *formare*, form: see *form.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form again or anew; remake; reconstruct; renew. [In this, the original sense, and in the following sense, usually with a full pronunciation of the prefix, and sometimes written distinctively *re-form.*]

Then carppez to syr Gawan the knyzt in the grene,
"*Refourme* we oure forwardes [covenants], er we fyrre passe."
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 377.

And right so in the same forme,
In flesshe and bloud he shall *reforme*,
Whan time cometh, the quicke and dede.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

Beholde the buyldynge of the towre; yf it be well I am contente, and yf ony thynge be amysse yt shall be *refourmed* after your deuyse. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. lxxxiii.

She saw the bees lying dead in heaps. . . . She could render back no life; she could set not a muscle in motion; she could *re-form* not a filament of a wing. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 5.

Napoleon was humbled; the map of Europe was *re-formed* on a plan which showed a respect for territorial rights, and a just recognition both of the earnings of force and of the growth of ideas. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 237.

2. To restore to the natural or regular order or arrangement: as, to *reform* broken or scattered troops.

In accustoming officers to seek all opportunities for *re-forming* dispersed men at the earliest possible moment. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 354.

Then came the command to *re-form* the battalion. *The Century*, XXXVII. 409.

3. To restore to a former and better state, or to bring from a bad to a good state; change from worse to better; improve by alteration, rearrangement, reconstruction, or abolition of defective parts or imperfect conditions, or by substitution of something better; amend; correct: as, to *reform* a profligate man; to *reform* corrupt manners or morals; to *reform* the corrupt orthography of English or French.

And now, forsooth, takes on him to *reform*
Some certain edicts, and some strait decrees
That lie too heavy on the commonwealth.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 78.

In the Beginning of his Reign, he refined and *reformed* the Laws of the Realm. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 56.

When Men have no mind to be *reformed*, they must have some Terms of Reproach to fasten upon those who go about to do it. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. v.

Reforming men's conduct without *reforming* their natures is impossible. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 384.

4. To abandon, remove, or abolish for something better. [Rare.]

1 *Play.* I hope we have reformed that [bombastic acting] indifferently with us, sir.
Hamlet. O, *reform* it altogether. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 40.

5†. To mend, in a physical sense; repair.

He gave towardes the *reforming* of that church [St. Helen's] five hundred markes. *Stowe*, Survey of London, p. 181.

6. To correct. [Rare.]

The prophet Esay also saith, "Who hath *reformed* the Spirit of the Lord, or who is of His council to teach Him?" *Becon*, Works, ii. 39. (*Davies.*)

To reform an instrument, in *law*, to adjudge that it be read and taken differently from what it is expressed, as when it was drawn without correctly expressing the intent of the parties. = **Syn. 3.** *Improve, Better*, etc. (see *amend*), repair, reclaim, remodel.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To form again; get into order or line again; resume order, as troops or a procession. [In this use treated as in I., 1, above.] —**2.** To abandon that which is evil or corrupt and return to that which is good; change from worse to better; be amended or redeemed.

Experience shows that the Turk never has *reformed*, and reason, arguing from experience, will tell us that the Turk never can *reform*. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 422.

reform (rē-fôrm'), *n.* [= D. *reforme* = G. Sw. Dan. *reform;* < F. *réforme* = Sp. Pg. *reforma* = It. *riforma*, reform; from the verb.] Any proceeding which either brings back a better order of things or reconstructs the present order to advantage; amendment of what is defective, vicious, depraved, or corrupt; a change from worse to better; reformation: as, to introduce *reforms* in sanitary matters; to be an advocate of *reform*.

A variety of schemes, founded in visionary and impracticable ideas of *reform*, were suddenly produced. *Pitt*, Speech on Parliamentary Reform, May 7, 1783.

Great changes and new manners have occur'd,
And blest *reforms*. *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 804.

Our fervent wish, and we will add our sanguine hope, is that we may see such a *reform* of the House of Commons as may render its votes the express image of the opinion of the middle orders of Britain. *Macaulay*, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

Revolution means merely transformation, and is accomplished when an entirely new principle is — either with force or without it — put in the place of an existing state of things. *Reform*, on the other hand, is when the principle of the existing state of things is continued, and only developed to more logical or just consequences. The means do not signify. A reform may be carried out by bloodshed, and a revolution in the profoundest tranquillity. *Lassalle*, quoted in Rae's Contemporary Socialism, p. 66.

Ballot reform, reform in the manner of voting in popular elections. Since about 1887 several of the United States have passed laws designed to promote secrecy in voting, to discourage corruption at elections, and to provide for an exclusively official ballot; these laws are modeled more or less on the so-called Australian system in elections. — **Civil-service reform,** in *U. S. politics*, reform in the administration of the civil service of the United States; more generally, reform in the administration of the entire public service, federal, State, and local. The main objects of this reform are the abolition of abuses of patronage and the spoils system, discouragement of the interference of office-holders in active politics, abolition of arbitrary appointments to and removals from office, qualification by competitive examination for appointment to all offices of a clerical nature, and promotion for merit. Since the passage of the Civil-service Act in 1871 this reform has been one of the leading questions for public discussion. See *Civil-service Act* (under *civil*) and *spoils system* (under *spoil*). — **Reform Act.** See *Reform Bill.* — **Reform Bill,** specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, a bill for the purpose of enlarging the number of voters in elections for members of the House of Commons, and of removing inequalities in representation. The first of these bills, passed in 1832 by the Liberals after a violent struggle, and often called specifically The Reform Bill, disfranchised many rotten boroughs, gave increased representation to the large towns, and enlarged the number of the holders of county and borough franchise. The effect of the second Reform Bill, passed by the Conservatives in 1867, was in the direction of a more democratic representation, and the same tendency was further shown in the Franchise Bill (see *franchise*) passed by the Liberals in 1884. — **Reform school,** a reformatory. [U. S.] — **Spelling reform.** See *spelling.* — **Tariff reform.** See *tariff.* = **Syn.** *Amendment*, etc. See *reformation.*

reformable (rē-fôr'ma-bl), *a.* [< ME. *reformable*, < OF. *reformable*, F. *réformable* = Sp. *reformable* = Pg. *reformavel* = It. *riformabile*, < ML. **reformabilis*, < L. *reformare*, reform: see *reform, v.*] Capable of being reformed; inclined to reform.

Yf ony of the said articlis be contrary to the liberte of the said cite, or old custumes of the same, thath hit be *reformabyll* and corrigabill by the Mayre, Bailliffs, and the comen counsayle of the citee. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

A seruaunt not *reformable*, that
Takes to his charge no heede,
Ofte tymes falleth to pouertye;
In wealth he may not byde. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

Woman [Eliz. Young], I have sued for thee indeed, and I promise thee, if thou wilt be *reformable*, my Lord will be good unto thee. *Foxe*, Martyrs, III. 709, an. 1558.

reformadet (ref-ȯr-mād'), *n.* [Appar. an Anglicization of *reformado.*] A reduced or dismissed officer; a disbanded or non-effective soldier.

They also that rode *Reformades*, and that came down to see the Battle, they shouted . . . and sung. [Marginal note by author, "The *Reformades* joy."] *Bunyan*, Holy War, p. 128.

reformadot (ref-ȯr-mā'dō), *n.* and *a.* [< Sp. *reformado* = Pg. *reformado* = It. *riformato* = F. *réformé*, reformed, reduced, < L. *reformatus*, pp. of *reformare*, reform, refashion, amend: see *reform, v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A monk who demands or favors the reform of his order.

Amongst others, this was one of Celestin the pope's caveats for his new *reformadoes*. *Weever.* (*Latham.*)

2. A military officer who, for some disgrace, is deprived of his command, but retains his rank and perhaps his pay; also, generally, an officer without a command.

He had . . . writhen himself into the habit of one of your poor infantry, your decayed, ruinous, worm-eaten gentlemen of the round. . . . Into the likeness of one of these *reformados* had he moulded himself. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

II. *a.* **1.** Penitent; reformed; devoted to reformation.

Venus, and all her naked Loves,
The *reformado* nymph removes. *Fenton*, The Fair Nun.

2. Pertaining to or in the condition of a reformado; hence, inferior, degraded.

Although your church be opposite
To ours, as Black-friars are to White,
In rule and order, yet I grant
You are a *reformado* saint. *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. ii. 116.

reformalizet (rē-fôr'mal-īz), *v. i.* [Irreg. < *reform* + *-al* + *-ize;* or < *re-* + *formalize.*] To make pretension to improvement or to formal correctness.

Christ's doctrine [is] pure, correcting all the unpure glosses of the *reformalizing* Pharisees. *Loe*, Blisse of Brightest Beauty (1614), p. 25. (*Latham.*)

reformation (ref-ȯr-mā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *reformacion, reformation*, F. *réformation* = Pr. *reformacio* = Sp. *reformacion* = Pg. *reformação* = It. *riformazione*, < L. *reformatio(n-)*, a reforming, amending, reformation, transformation, < *reformare*, pp. *reformatus*, reform: see *reform, v.*] **1.** The act of forming anew; a second forming in order: as, the *reformation* of a column of troops into a hollow square. [In this literal sense usually pronounced rē-fôr-mā'shon, and sometimes written distinctively with a hyphen.]

2. The act of reforming what is defective or evil, or the state of being reformed; correction or amendment, as of life or manners, or of a government.

I would rather thinke (sauing *reformacion* of other better learned) that this Tharsis . . . were rather some other countrey in the south partes of the world then this Tharsis of Cilicia. *R. Eden*, First Books on America (ed. Arber), p. 8.

Never was such a sudden scholar made;
Never came *reformation* in a flood
With such a heady currance, scouring faults.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 33.

God has set before me two great objects, the suppression of the slave trade and the *reformation* of manners. *Wilberforce*, Journal, Oct. 28, 1787 (Life, v.).

Specifically, with the definite article — **3.** [*cap.*] The great religious revolution in the sixteenth century, which led to the establishment of the Protestant churches. The Reformation assumed different aspects and resulted in alterations of discipline or doctrine more or less fundamental in different countries and in different stages of its progress. Various reformers of great influence, as Wyclif and Huss, had appeared before the sixteenth century, but the Reformation proper began nearly simultaneously in Germany under the lead of Luther and in Switzerland under the lead of Zwingli. The chief points urged by the Reformers were the need of justification by faith, the use and authority of the Scriptures and the right of private judgment in their interpretation, and the abandonment of the doctrine of transubstantiation, the adoration of the Virgin Mary and saints, the supremacy of the Pope, and various other doctrines and rites regarded by the Reformers as unscriptural. In the German Reformation the leading features were the publication at Wittenberg of Luther's ninety-five theses against indulgences in 1517, the excommunication of Luther in 1520, his testimony before the Diet of Worms in 1521, the spread of the principles in many of the German states, as Hesse, Saxony, and Brandenburg, and the opposition to them by the emperor, the Diet and Confession of Augsburg in 1530, and the prolonged struggle between the Protestants and the Catholics, ending with comparative religious equality in the Peace of Passau in 1552. The Reformation spread in Switzerland under Zwingli and Calvin, in France, Hungary, Bohemia, the Scandinavian countries, Low Countries, etc. In Scotland it was introduced by Knox about 1560. In England it led in the reign of Henry VIII. to the abolition of the papal supremacy and the liberation from papal control of the Church of England, which, after a short Roman Catholic reaction under Mary, was firmly established under Elizabeth. In many countries the Reformation occasioned an increased strength and zeal in the Roman Catholic Church sometimes called the *Counter-Reformation.* The term *Reformation* as applied to this movement is not of course accepted by Roman Catholics, who use it only with some word of qualification.

Prophesies and Forewarnings . . . sent before of God, by divers and sundry good men, long before the time of Luther, which foretold and prophesied of this *Reformation* of the Church to come. *Foxe*, Martyrs (ed. 1684), II. 43.

Festival of the Reformation, an annual commemoration in Germany, and among Lutherans generally, of the nailing of the ninety-five theses on the doors of the Castle church at Wittenberg on October 31st, 1517.—**Reformation of the calendar,** the institution of the Gregorian calendar. See *calendar*.—**Syn. 2.** *Amendment, Reform, Reformation.* *Amendment* may be of any degree, however small; *reform* applies to something more thorough, and *reformation* to that which is most important, thorough, and lasting of all. Hence, when we speak of temperance *reform*, we dignify it less than when we call it temperance *reformation*. Moral *reform*, religious *reformation*; temporary *amendment* or *reform*, permanent *reformation*. *Reform* represents the state more often than *reformation*.

reformative (rē-fôr′ma-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *reformativo*; as *reform* + *-ative*.] Forming again; having the property of renewing form.

reformatory (rē-fôr′mā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *réformatoire* = Sp. Pg. *reformatorio*; as *reform* + *-atory*.] **I.** *a.* Having a tendency to reform or renovate; reformative.—**Reformatory school,** a reformatory. See II.

II. *n.*; pl. *reformatories* (-riz). An institution for the reception and reformation of youths who have already begun a career of vice or crime. Reformatories, or reformatory schools, are, in Great Britain, identical in character with certified industrial schools, admission to either being determined by differences of age and criminality, and they differ from ragged schools in so far as they are supported by the state, and receive only such children or youths as are under judicial sentence.

reformed (rē-fôrmd′), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *reformed*; < *reform* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Corrected; amended; restored to a better or to a good state: as, a *reformed* profligate; *reformed* spelling.

Very noble and *reformed* knight, by the words of your letter I understood howe quickly ye medicine of my writing came to your heart.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 181.

2†. Deprived of rank or position, or reduced in pay. See *reformado*, 2.—**Captain reformed**†. See *captain*.—**Reformed Bernardines.** See *Feuillant*, 1.—**Reformed Church.** (*a*) A general name for the Protestant bodies on the continent of Europe which trace their origin to the Swiss reformation under Zwingli and Calvin, as distinguished from the Lutheran Church. In France the Reformed were known as Huguenots. In the Netherlands the Arminians afterward separated from the Calvinists (Gomarists). In Germany, after 1817, the greater part of the Reformed and Lutherans combined to form the United Evangelical Church. Specifically— (*b*) In the United States: (1) The Reformed (Dutch) Church in America, growing out of a union among the Dutch churches in America in 1770 and finally perfected in 1812. The territory of the denomination was at first limited to the States of New York and New Jersey and a small part of Pennsylvania, but was gradually extended to the West. The affairs of each congregation are managed by a consistory, consisting of elders and deacons chosen for two years. The elders, with the pastor, receive and dismiss members and exercise discipline; the deacons have charge of the alms. Both together are ex officio trustees of the church, hold its property, and call its minister. Ex-elders and ex-deacons constitute what is called the Great Consistory, which may be summoned to give advice in important matters. The minister and one elder from each congregation in a certain district constitute a classis, which supervises spiritual concerns in that district. Four ministers and four elders from each classis in a larger district make a Particular Synod, with similar powers. Representatives, clerical and lay, from each classis, proportioned in number to the size of the classis, constitute the General Synod, which has supervision of the whole, and is a court of last resort in judicial cases. The church is Calvinistic in its theological belief, and possesses a liturgy the greater part of which is optional except the offices for the sacraments, for ordination, and for church discipline. (2) The Reformed (German) Church in the United States. This church was constituted by colonies from Germany in New York, Maryland, Virginia, and North and South Carolina. The first synod was organized September 27th, 1747, under the care of the Reformed Classis of Amsterdam. The church holds to the parity of the ministry, maintains a presbyterial form of government, is moderately Calvinistic in its theology, and provides liturgical forms of service, which are, however, chiefly optional. (3) The True Reformed Dutch Church, the result of a secession from the Reformed Dutch Church in America in 1822. (4) The Reformed Episcopal Church, an Episcopal church organized in the United States in 1873, by eight clergymen and twenty laymen previously members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It maintains the episcopacy as a desirable form of church polity, but not as of divine obligation, continues to use the Book of Common Prayer, but in a revised form, and rejects the doctrines of apostolic succession, the priesthood of the clergy, the sacrifice or oblation in the Lord's Supper, the real presence, and baptismal regeneration.—**Reformed officer,** in the British army, one who is continued on full pay or half-pay after his troops are broken up. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.—**Reformed Presbyterian Church,** a Presbyterian denomination originating in Scotland. See *Cameronian*, *n.*, 1, and *Covenanter*, 2.—**Reformed procedure.** See *equity*, 2 (*b*).—**The Reformed,** on the continent of Europe, Calvinistic Protestants as distinguished from Lutherans.

reformedly† (rē-fôr′med-li), *adv.* In or after the manner of a reform. [Rare.]

A fierce Reformer once, now rancid'd with a contrary heat, would send us back, very *reformedly* indeed, to learn Reformation from Tyndarus and Rebuffus, two canonical Promoters. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

reformer (rē-fôr′mėr), *n.* [< *reform* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who effects a reformation or amendment: as, a *reformer* of manners or of abuses; specifically [*cap.*], one of those who instituted or assisted in the religious reformatory movements of the sixteenth century and earlier.

God's passionless *reformers*, influences
That purify and heal and are not seen.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

2. One who promotes or urges reform: as, a tariff *reformer;* a spelling *reformer*.

They could not call him a revenue *reformer*, and still less could they call him a civil service *reformer*, for there were few abuses of the civil service of which he had not, during the whole of his life, been an active promoter.
The Nation, XV. 68.

reformist (rē-fôr′mist), *n.* [= F. *réformiste;* as *reform* + *-ist*.] 1†. [*cap.*] One who is of the reformed religion; a Protestant.

This comely Subordination of Degrees we once had, and we had a visible conspicuous Church, to whom all other *Reformists* gave the upper Hand. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 36.

2. One who proposes or favors a political reform. [Rare.]

Such is the language of reform, and the spirit of a *reformist!* *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, p. 204.

refortify (rē-fôr′ti-fī), *v. t.* [= OF. (and F.) *refortifier* = It. *rifortificare*, < ML. *refortificare*, < L. *re-*, again, + ML. *fortificare*, fortify: see *fortify*.] To fortify anew.

refossion† (rē-fosh′ọn), *n.* [< L. *refossus*, pp. of *refodere*, dig up or out again, < *re-*, again, + *fodere*, dig: see *fossil*.] The act of digging up again.

Hence are . . . *refossion* of graues, torturing of the surviving, worse than many deaths.
Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.

refound[1] (rē-found′), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *refonder*, found or build again, < *re-*, again, + *fonder*, found: see *found*[2].] To found again or anew; establish on a different basis.

George II. *refounded* and reformed the Chair which I have the honour to fill.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 4.

refound[2] (rē-found′), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *refondre* = Pr. *refondre* = Sp. Pg. *refundir* = It. *rifondere*, cast over again, recast, < L. *refundere*, pour back or out, < *re-*, back, + *fundere*, pour: see *found*[3].] To found or cast anew.

Perhaps they are all antient bells *refounded*.
T. Warton, Hist. Kiddington, p. 8.

refounder (rē-foun′dėr), *n.* [< *refound*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who refounds, rebuilds, or reëstablishes.

Charlemagne, . . . the *refounder* of that empire which is the ideal of despotism in the Western world.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 142.

refract (rē-frakt′), *v. t.* [= F. *réfracter*, < L. *refractus*, pp. of *refringere*, break back, break up, break open, hence turn aside, < *re-*, back, + *frangere*, break: see *fraction*. Cf. *refrain*[2].] To bend back sharply or abruptly; especially, in *optics*, to break the natural course of, as of a ray of light; deflect at a certain angle on passing from one medium into another of a different density. See *refraction*.

Visual beams *refracted* through another's eye.
Selden, Pref. to Drayton's Polyolbion.

refractable (rē-frak′ta-bl), *a.* [< *refract* + *-able*.] Capable of being refracted; refrangible, as a ray of light or heat. *Dr. H. More.*

refractary† (rē-frak′ta-ri), *a.* [= OF. *refractaire*, F. *réfractaire* = Sp. Pg. *refractario* = It. *refrattario*, < L. *refractarius*, stubborn, obstinate, refractory, < *refringere*, pp. *refractus*, break in pieces: see *refract* and *-ary*[1]. Cf. *refractory*.] The earlier and more correct form of *refractory*. *Cotgrave.*

refracted (rē-frak′ted), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *reflexed*, but abruptly bent from the base. *Gray.*

refracting (rē-frak′ting), *p. a.* Serving or tending to refract; turning from a direct course.—**Doubly refracting spar,** Iceland spar. See *calcite* and *spar*[2].—**Refracting angle of a prism,** the angle formed by the two faces of the triangular prism used to decompose white or solar light.—**Refracting dial.** See *dial.*—**Refracting surface,** a surface bounding two transparent media, at which a ray of light, in passing from one into the other, undergoes refraction.—**Refracting system,** in lighthouses, same as *dioptric system* (which see, under *dioptric*).—**Refracting telescope.** See *telescope*.

refraction (rē-frak′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *refraction*, F. *réfraction* = Sp. *refraccion* = Pg. *refracção* = It. *rifrazione, refrazione*, < ML. *refractio(n-)*, lit. a breaking up (in logic tr. Gr. *ἀνάκλασις*), NL. refraction, < L. *refringere*, pp. *refractus*, break up, break open, break to pieces: see *refract*.] 1. The act of refracting, or the state of being refracted: almost exclusively restricted to physics, and applied to a deflection or change of direction of rays, as of light, heat, or sound, which are obliquely incident upon and pass through a smooth surface bounding two media not homogeneous, as air and water, or of rays which traverse a medium the density of which is not uniform, as the atmosphere. It is found (1) that, when passing into a denser isotropic medium, the ray is refracted toward the perpendicular to the surface, and bent away from it when passing into one less dense; (2) that the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction bear a constant ratio to each other for any two given media; and (3) that the incident ray and the refracted ray are in the same plane. Thus, if (fig. 1) SP represents a ray incident upon the surface of water at P, it will be bent away from its original direction SPL toward the perpendicular Qq in passing into the denser medium, and make an angle qPR, such that the $\frac{\sin SPQ}{\sin RPq}$ is a constant quantity—that is, the perpendicular distance of a point *q* (such that the line from it to P, the point of incidence, is normal to the surface) from the refracted path bears a constant ratio to its distance from the path as it would be without refraction, however the angle of incidence varies; but this constant depends on the nature of the two media. If the first medium is air, this constant ratio is called the *index of refraction* or *refractive index* of the given substance (or *n*). Again, if the ray proceeded from *R* to *P*, it would be bent away from the perpendicular in the direction PS. The latter case is peculiar, however, in that for a certain angle of incidence called the critical angle (whose sine = 1/*n*) the angle of refraction of QPS is a right angle and a ray incident at P at any greater angle cannot pass out into the rarer medium at all, but suffers total reflection at P.

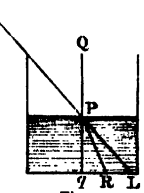


Fig. 1.

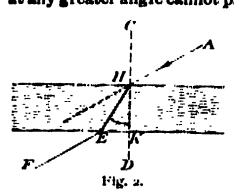


Fig. 2.

In fig. 2, AHC is the angle of incidence, and EHK the angle of refraction, CD being the normal to the surface; if, further, the second surface is parallel to the first, the ray emerging into the original medium at E has a direction EF parallel with its first direction, AH. If (fig. 3) the refracting medium has the form of a prism (ABC), the incident ray LF suffers a double change of direction, first (FE) in passing into the prism, and second (EG) in emerging from it; the total angle of deviation IDL varies in value with a change in the direction of LF, but has a definite minimum value when the angles of incidence and emergence are equal. If *d* represents the angle of the prism BAC, and *r* the angle of minimum deviation, LDI, then the refractive index *n* of the material of which the prism is made is given by the relation $n = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(d + r)}{\sin \frac{1}{2} d}$. The angle of deviation or refraction also increases as the wave-length of the ray diminishes, and hence a beam of white light in passing through a prism is both refracted and dispersed, thus yielding a spectrum. The phenomena of the refraction of light explain the properties of lenses (see *lens*) and of prisms (see *prism* and *spectrum*). Sound-waves may also be refracted when passing from one medium to another of different density, obeying the same laws as light. *Double refraction* is the separation of a ray of light into two rays, which are unequally refracted upon passing through an anisotropic medium. This property belongs to all transparent crystalline substances except those of the isometric system. A striking example is calcite, hence called *doubly refracting spar*. In uniaxial crystals (those belonging to the tetragonal and hexagonal systems) one of the rays follows the ordinary law of refraction (see law (2), above), and is called the *ordinary ray;* the other, which does not, is called the *extraordinary ray;* both rays are polarized (see *polarization*), the ordinary ray having vibrations perpendicular to and the extraordinary ray vibrations parallel to the vertical axis. If the index of refraction is greater for the ordinary ray than for the extraordinary ray, the crystal is said to be *negative*, and in the opposite case *positive:* otherwise expressed, a crystal is negative or positive according as the crystallographic axis (optical axis) is the axis of greatest or of least elasticity. In the direction of the vertical axis a ray suffers no double refraction, and this direction is called the *optic axis*. In biaxial crystals (those belonging to the orthorhombic, monoclinic, and triclinic systems) neither ray follows the ordinary law of refraction, and there are two directions, called *optic axes*, lying in the plane of the axes of greatest and least elasticity, in which a ray suffers no double refraction. There are also three indices of refraction, corresponding to the rays propagated by vibrations parallel to the three axes of elasticity. A biaxial crystal is called *negative* or *positive* according as the acute bisectrix coincides with the axis of greatest or of least elasticity. According to the degree of difference between the two indices of refraction of a uniaxial crystal and between the greatest and least of the three indices of a biaxial crystal, the double refraction is said to be *strong* or *weak;* upon this difference depends the brilliancy of color of thin sections of a crystal as seen in polarized light. Amorphous substances like glass do not show double refraction, except under abnormal conditions, as when subjected to unequal strains, as in glass suddenly cooled. This is also true of crystals belonging to the isometric system, which, however, sometimes show secondary or abnormal double refraction (as garnet), due to internal molecular strain or other cause. For the refraction of the eye, see *eye*[1], and *crystalline humor* (under *crystalline*). Errors of refraction in the eye are tested by trial with lenses, test types, etc., by the ophthalmoscope, or by skiascopy or the shadow-test, and are corrected by appropriate glasses.

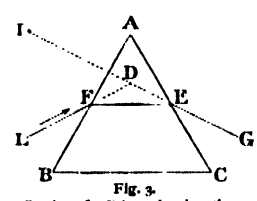


Fig. 3.

Section of a Prism, showing the refraction of a transmitted light-ray along the path LF, FE, EG.

2. In *logic*, the relation of the Theophrastian moods to the direct moods of the first figure.—**Astronomical or atmospheric refraction**, the apparent angular elevation of the heavenly bodies above their true places, caused by the refraction of the rays of light in their passage through the earth's atmosphere, so that in consequence of this refraction those bodies appear higher than they really are. It is greatest when the body is on the horizon, and diminishes all the way to the zenith, where it is zero.—**Axis of double refraction**. See *optic axis* (*b*), under *optic*.—**Axis of refraction**. See *axis*1.—**Caustic by refraction**. See *diacaustic*.—**Conical refraction**, the refraction of a single ray of light, under certain conditions, into an infinite number of rays in the form of a hollow luminous cone, consisting of two kinds, *external conical refraction* and *internal conical refraction*, the ray in the former case issuing from the refracting crystal as a cone with its vertex at the point of emergence, and in the latter being converted into a cone on entering the crystal, and issuing as a hollow cylinder.—**Double refraction**. See def. 1.—**Dynamic refraction**, refraction of the eye as increased in accommodation.—**Electrical double refraction**, the double refraction produced in an isotropic dielectric medium, as glass, under the action of an electrical strain.—**Index of refraction**. See *index*, and def. 1.—**Plane of refraction**, the plane passing through the normal or perpendicular to the refracting surface at the point of incidence and the refracted ray.—**Point of refraction**. See *point*1.—**Refraction equivalent**, a phrase used by Landolt to express in the case of a liquid the quantity obtained by multiplying the molecular weight of the liquid by the so-called specific refractive energy, as defined by Gladstone and Dale (namely, the refractive index less unity divided by its density referred to water). The refraction equivalent of a compound is said to be equal to the sum of the equivalents of its component parts.—**Refraction of altitude and declination, of ascension and descension, of latitude and longitude**, the change in the altitude, declination, etc., of a heavenly body due to the effect of atmospheric refraction.—**Refraction of sound**, the bending of a beam of sound from its rectilinear course whenever it undergoes an unequal acceleration or retardation, necessarily turning toward the side of least velocity and from the side of greatest velocity.—**Static refraction**, refraction of the eye when the accommodation is entirely relaxed.—**Terrestrial refraction**, that refraction which makes terrestrial objects appear to be raised higher than they are in reality. This arises from the air being denser near the surface of the earth than it is at higher elevations, its refractive power increasing as the density increases. The mirage is a phenomenon of terrestrial refraction.

refractive (rē-frak'tiv), *a.* [< F. *réfractif* = Pg. *refractivo*; as *refract* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to refraction; serving or having power to refract or turn from a direct course.—**Refractive index**. Same as *index of refraction*. See *index* and *refraction*.—**Refractive power**, in *optics*, the degree of influence which a transparent body exercises on the light which passes through it: used also in the same sense as *refractive index*.

refractiveness (rē-frak'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being refractive.

refractivity (rē-frak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *refractive* + *-ity*.] See the quotation.

> The *refractivity* of a substance is the difference between the index of refraction of the substance and unity.
> *Philosophical Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVIII. 400.

refractometer (rē-frak-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *refractus*, pp. of *refringere*, break up (see *refract*), + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used for measuring the refractive indices of different substances. Many forms of this have been devised; and the term is specifically applied to an instrument which employs interference fringes and which allows of the measurement of the difference of path of two interfering rays—the immediate object of observation being the displacement produced by the passage of the ray through a known thickness of the given medium, from which its refractive power can be found. Such refractometers (*inferential refractometers*) may also be employed for other purposes, for example, in certain cases of linear measurement.

refractor (rē-frak'tor), *n.* [= F. *réfracteur*; as *refract* + *-or*1.] A refracting telescope. See *telescope*.

refractorily (rē-frak'tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a refractory manner; perversely; obstinately. *Imp. Dict.*

refractoriness (rē-frak'tō-ri-nes), *n.* The state or character of being refractory, in any sense.

refractory (rē-frak'tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Erroneously for the earlier *refractary*, < L. *refractarius*, stubborn, obstinate, refractory: see *refractary*.]

I. *a.* 1. Resisting; unyielding; sullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience; obstinate in non-compliance; stubborn and unmanageable.

> There is a law in each well-order'd nation
> To curb those raging appetites that are
> Most disobedient and *refractory*.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 182.

> Our care and caution should be more carefully employed in mortification of our natures and acquist of such virtues to which we are more *refractory*.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 8.

> He then dissolved Parliament, and sent its most *refractory* members to the Tower.
> *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

2. Resisting ordinary treatment or strains, etc.; difficult of fusion, reduction, or the like: said especially of metals and the like that require an extraordinary degree of heat to fuse them, or that do not yield readily to the hammer. In metallurgy an ore is said to be *refractory* when it is with difficulty treated by metallurgical processes, or when it is not easily reduced. Stone, brick, etc., are refractory when they resist the action of fire without melting, cracking, or crumbling. Refractory materials are such as can be used for the lining of furnaces and crucibles, and for similar purposes.

3. Not susceptible; not subject; resisting (some influence, as of disease). [Rare.]

> Pasteur claimed to so completely tame the virus that a dog would, in being rendered *refractory* to rabies by hypodermic inoculation or trepanning, show no sign of illness.
> *Science*, III. 744.

Refractory period of a muscle, the time after a first stimulus when the muscle is not irritable by a second stimulus. This has been found for striated frog's muscle, after a maximal first stimulation, to be about $\frac{1}{400}$ second.—**Syn. 1.** *Stubborn*, *Intractable*, etc. (see *obstinate*), unruly, ungovernable, unmanageable, headstrong, mulish.

II. *n.*; pl. *refractories* (-riz). 1†. One who is obstinate in opposition or disobedience.

> Render not yourself a *refractory* on the sudden.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

2†. Obstinate opposition.

> Glorying in their scandalous *refractories* to public order and constitutions.
> *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 138.

3. In *pottery*, a piece of ware covered with a vaporable flux and placed in a kiln to communicate a glaze to other articles. *E. H. Knight.*

refracture (rē-frak'tūr), *n.* [< *re-* + *fracture*. In def. 2 with ref. to *refractory*.] 1. A breaking again, as of a badly set bone.—2†. Refractoriness; antagonism. [Rare.]

> More veniall and excusable may those verball reluctancies, reserves, and *refractures* (rather than anything of open force and hostile rebellions) seem.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 502. (*Davies.*)

refragability (ref″ra-ga-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *refragabilita(t-)s*, < *refragabilis*, refragable; see *refragable*.] The state or quality of being refragable; refragableness. *Bailey.*

refragable (ref'ra-ga-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *refragavel*, < ML. *refragabilis*, resistible, < L. *refragari*, oppose, resist, gainsay, contest: see *refragate*.] Capable of being opposed or resisted; refutable. *Bailey.*

refragableness (ref'ra-ga-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being refragable. [Rare.]

refragate† (ref'ra-gāt), *v. i.* [< L. *refragatus*, pp. of *refragari*, oppose, resist, contest, gainsay, < *re-*, back, again, + *fragari*, perhaps < *frangere* (√ *frag*), break: see *fragile*.] To oppose; be opposite in effect; break down under examination, as theories or proofs.

> And 'tis the observation of the noble St. Alban that that philosophy is built on a few vulgar experiments; and if, upon further inquiry, any were found to *refragate*, they were to be discharg'd by a distinction.
> *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xix.

refrain1 (rē-frān'), *v.* [Early mod. E. *refrayne*, *refreyne*, < ME. *refreinen*, *refreynen*, *refraynen*, < OF. *refraindre*, *refreindre*, also *refrener*, F. *refréner*, bridle, restrain, repress, = Pr. Sp. *refrenar* = Pg. *refrear* = It. *raffrenare*, < LL. *refrenare*, bridle, hold in with a bit, < L. *re-*, back, + *frenum*, *frænum*, a bit, curb, pl. *frena*, curb and reins, a bridle: see *frenum*.] I. *trans.* 1. To hold back; restrain; curb; keep from action.

> My son, . . . *refrain* thy foot from their path.
> Prov. i. 15.

> In this plight, therefore, he went home, and *refrained* himself as long as he could, that his wife and children should not perceive his distress.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 84.

> The fierceness of them shalt thou *refrain*.
> Ps. lxxvi. 10 (Psalter).

2†. To forbear; abstain from; quit.

> Men may also *refreyne* venial sinne by receyvynge worthily of the precious body of Jhesu Crist.
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

> At length, when the sun waxed low,
> Then all the whole train the grove did *refrain*,
> And unto their caves they did go.
> *Robin Hood and Little John* (Child's Ballads, V. 222).

> I cannot *refrain* lamenting, however, in the most poignant terms, the fatal policy too prevalent in most of the states.
> *Washington*, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 282.

II. *intrans.* To forbear; abstain; keep one's self from action or interference.

> Dreadfull of daunger that mote him betyde,
> She oft and oft advis'd him to *refraine*
> From chase of greater beasties.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 37.

> *Refrain* from these men, and let them alone.
> Acts v. 38.

> The chat, the nuthatch, and the jay are still;
> The robin too *refrains*.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 718.

refrain2 (rē-frān'), *n.* [< ME. *refraine*, *refreyne*, < OF. (and F.) *refrain*, a refrain (= Pr. *refranh*, *refrim*, a refrain, = Sp. *refran* = Pg. *refrão*, a proverb, an oft-repeated saying), < *refraindre*, repeat, sing a song, = Pr. *refraindre*, *refrenher*, repeat, = It. *refragnere*, refract, reverberate, < L. *refringere*, break back, break off: see *refract*.] 1. A burden or chorus recurring at regular intervals in the course of a song or ballad, usually at the end of each stanza.

> Everemo "allas?" was his *refreyne*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1571.

> They sang the *refrain*:—
> "The roads should blossom, the roads should bloom,
> So fair a bride shall leave her home!"
> *Longfellow*, Blind Girl of Castél-Cuillé.

2. The musical phrase or figure to which the burden of a song is set. It has the same relation to the main part of the tune that the burden has to the main text of the song.

3. An after-taste or -odor; that impression which lingers on the sense: as, the *refrain* of a Cologne water, of a perfume, of a wine.

refrainer (rē-frā'nėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *refreinor*; < *refrain*1 + *-er*1.] One who refrains.

> So these ill. persons were euer cohibetors and *refreinors* of the kinges wilfull skope and vnbrideled libertie.
> *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 18.

refraining† (rē-frā'ning), *n.* [< ME. *refraining*, the singing of the burden of a song; verbal n. of "*refrain*2, v., < OF. *refrener*, sing a refrain, *refraindre*, repeat, sing a song: see *refrain*2.] The singing of the burden of a song.

> She . . . couthe make in song sich *refreynynge*,
> It sat [became] hir wonder wel to synge.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 749.

refrainment (rē-frān'ment), *n.* [= F. *refrènement* = Sp. *refrenamiento* = Pg. *refreamento* = It. *raffrenamento*; as *refrain*1 + *-ment*.] The act of refraining; abstinence; forbearance.

> Forbearance and indurance . . . we may otherwise call *Refrainment* and Support.
> *Shaftesbury*, Judgment of Hercules, vi. § 4.

refrait†, *n.* [Also *refret*; < ME. *refraite*, *refraide*, *refrayde*, *refret*, < OF. *refrait*, a refrain, < *refraindre*, repeat: see *refrain*2.] Same as *refrain*2.

> The *refraite* of his laye salewed the Kynge Arthur and the Quene Gonnore, and alle the other after.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 615.

reframe (rē-frām'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *frame*.] To frame or put together again.

refranation (ref-ra-nā'shon), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *refrenatio(n-)*, refrenation: see *refrenation*.] In *astrol.*, the failure of a planetary aspect to occur, owing to a retrograde motion of one of the planets.

refrangibility (rē-fran-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *réfrangibilité* = Sp. *refrangibilidad* = Pg. *refrangibilidade* = It. *rifrangibilità*; as *refrangible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being refrangible; susceptibility of refraction; the disposition of rays of light, etc., to be refracted or turned out of a direct course in passing out of one medium into another.

refrangible (rē-fran'ji-bl), *a.* [= F. *réfrangible* = Sp. *refrangible* = Pg. *refrangivel* = It. *rifrangibile*, refrangible, < L. *refringere*, refract (see *refract*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being refracted in passing from one medium to another, as rays of light. The violet rays in the spectrum are more refrangible than those of greater wave-length, as the red rays.

> Some of them [rays of light] are more *refrangible* than others.
> *Locke*, Elem. of Nat. Philos., xi.

refrangibleness (rē-fran'ji-bl-nes), *n.* The character or property of being refrangible; refrangibility. *Bailey.*

refreeze (rē-frēz'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *freeze*.] To freeze a second time.

> Partially *refrozen* under continual agitation.
> *Proc. Physical Soc.*, London, ii. 62. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

refreid†, **refroid**†, *v.* [ME. *refreiden*, *refreyden*, *refroiden*, < OF. *refreider*, *refreidier*, *refroidir*, *reffroidir*, F. *refroidir*, render cold or cool, chill, etc., = Pr. *refreidar*, *refreydir* = Sp. Pg. *refriar* = It. *raffreddare*, < ML. *refrigidare*, make cold or cool, < L. *re-*, again, + *frigidus*, cold: see *frigid*. Cf. *refrigerate*.] I. *trans.* To make cool; chill.

> He . . . shal som tyme be moeved in hymself, but if he were al *refreyded* by siknesse, or by malefice of sorcerie, or colde drynkes.
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

> Nevew, be not so roth, *refroide* youre maltalente, ffor wrath hath many a worthi man and wise made to be holde for foles while the rage endureth.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 500.

II. *intrans.* To grow cool.

> God wot, *refreyden* may this hoote fare,
> Er Calkas sende Troylus Cryseyde.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 507.

refrenation† (ref-rē-nā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *refrenation*, F. *refrénation* = Sp. *refrenacion*, < L. *refrenatio(n-)*, a bridling, curbing, restraining, < *refrenare*, bridle, curb, check: see *refrain*[1].] The act of restraining. *Cotgrave.*

refresh (rē-fresh'), *v.* [< ME. *refreshen*, *refreschen*, *refrisschen*, < OF. *refreschir*, *refraischir*, also *refreschier*, *refraissier* (= Sp. Pg. *refrescar* = It. *rinfrescare*, < Ml. *refrescare*, *refriscare*), refresh, cool, < L. *re-*, again, + *frisicus*, *frescus*, new, recent, fresh: see *fresh*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make fresh or as if new again; freshen; improve; restore; repair; renovate.

I have desirid hym to move the Counsell for *refreshing* of the toun of Yermowth with stuff of ordnance and gonnes and gonne powdre, and he seid he wolde. *Paston Letters*, I. 427.

Before I entered on my voyage, I took care to *refresh* my memory among the classic authors. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy, Pref.

I remember, old gentleman, how often you went home in a day to *refresh* your countenance and dress when Teraminta reigned in your heart. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 95.

As in some solitude the summer rill
Refreshes, where it winds, the faded green.
Cowper, In Memory of John Thornton.

2. To make fresh or vigorous again; restore vigor or energy to; give new strength to; reinvigorate; recreate or revive after fatigue, privation, pain, or the like; reanimate.

I am glad of the coming of Stephanas and Fortunatus, . . . for they have *refreshed* my spirit and yours. 1 Cor. xvi. 17, 18.

And labour shall *refresh* itself with hope,
To do your grace incessant services.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2. 37.

There are two causes by the influence of which memory may be *refreshed*, and by that means rendered, at the time of deposition, more vivid than, by reason of the joint influence of the importance of the fact and the ancientness of it, it would otherwise be. One is intermediate statements. . . . Another is fresh incidents. *Bentham*, Judicial Evidence, i. 10.

3. To steep and soak, particularly vegetables, in pure water with a view to restore their fresh appearance. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** To revive, renew, recruit, recreate, enliven, cheer.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become fresh or vigorous again; revive; become reanimated or reinvigorated.

I went to visite Dr. Tenison at Kensington, whither he was retired to *refresh* after he had ben sick of the small-pox. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 7, 1684.

2. To take refreshment, as food or drink. [Colloq.]

Tumblers *refreshing* during the cessation of their performances. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxvi.

3. To lay in a fresh stock of provisions. [Colloq.]

We met an American whaler going in to *refresh*.
Simmond's Colonial Mag. (*Imp. Dict.*)

refresh† (rē-fresh'), *n.* [< *refresh*, *v.*] The act of refreshing; refreshment.

Beauty, sweete love, is like the morning dew,
Whose short *refresh* upon the tender green
Cheers for a time. *Daniel*, Sonnets, xlvii.

refreshen (rē-fresh'n), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *freshen*.] To make fresh again; refresh; renovate. [Rare.]

In order to keep the mind in repair, it is necessary to replace and *refreshen* those impressions of nature which are continually wearing away.
Sir J. Reynolds, On Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting, Note 28.

It had begun to rain, the clouds emptying themselves in bulk . . . to animate and *refreshen* the people.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 13.

refresher (rē-fresh'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which refreshes, revives, or invigorates; that which refreshes the memory.

This [swimming] is the purest exercise of health,
The kind *refresher* of the summer heats.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1258.

Every fortnight or so I took care that he should receive a *refresher*, as lawyers call it — a new and revised brief memorialising my pretensions.
De Quincey, Sketches, i. 72. (*Davies.*)

Miss Peecher [a schoolmistress] went into her little official residence, and took a *refresher* of the principal rivers and mountains of the world.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 1.

2. A fee paid to counsel for continuing attention or readiness, for the purpose of refreshing his memory as to the facts of a case before him, in the intervals of business, especially when the case is adjourned. [Colloq., Eng.]

Had he gone to the bar, he might have attained to the dignity of the Bench, after feathering his nest comfortably with retainers and *refreshers*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 28.

refreshful (rē-fresh'fûl), *a.* [< *refresh* + *-ful*.] Full of refreshment; refreshing.

They spread the breathing harvest to the sun,
That throws *refreshful* round a rural smell.
Thomson, Summer, l. 364.

refreshfully (rē-fresh'fûl-i), *adv.* In a refreshing manner; so as to refresh.

Refreshfully
There came upon my face . . .
Dew-drops. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

refreshing (rē-fresh'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *refresh*, *v.*] Refreshment; that which refreshes; relief after fatigue or suffering.

And late vs rest as for a daye or twayne,
That your pepill may haue *refreshing*;
Thanne we wolle geve them hatell new ageyn.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2991.

Secret *refreshings* that repair his strength.
Milton, S. A., l. 665.

refreshing (rē-fresh'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *refresh*, *v.*] Tending or serving to refresh; invigorating; reviving; reanimating: sometimes used with a humorous or sarcastic implication.

Who [Ceres] with thy saffron wings upon my flowers
Diffusest honey-drops, *refreshing* showers.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 79.

And one good action in the midst of crimes
Is "quite *refreshing*," in the affected phrase
Of these ambrosial Pharisaic times.
Byron, Don Juan, viii. 90.

refreshingly (rē-fresh'ing-li), *adv.* In a refreshing manner; so as to refresh or give new life.

refreshingness (rē-fresh'ing-nes), *n.* The character of being refreshing. *Imp. Dict.*

refreshment (rē-fresh'ment), *n.* [< OF. *refreschement*, *refraischement*, etc. (also *rafrechissement*, *rafraischissement*, *rafraichissement*, F. *rafraîchissement*), refreshment; as *refresh* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of refreshing, or the state of being refreshed; relief after exhaustion, etc.

Although the worship of God is the chief end of the institution [the Sabbath], yet the *refreshment* of the lower ranks of mankind by an intermission of their labours is indispensably a secondary object.
Bp. Horsley, Works, II. xxiii.

2. That which refreshes; a recreation; that which gives fresh strength or vigor, as food, drink, or rest: in the plural it is now almost exclusively applied to food and drink.

When we need
Refreshment, whether food or talk between,
Food of the mind. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 237.

Having taken a little *refreshment*, we went to the Latin Convent, at which all Frank Pilgrims are wont to be entertained. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 67.

Such honest *refreshments* and comforts of life our Christian liberty has made it lawful for us to use. *Bp. Sprat.*

"May I offer you any *refreshment*, Mr. ——? I haven't the advantage of your name." *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xv.

Refreshment Sunday, the fourth Sunday in Lent; Midlent Sunday. The name of *Refreshment* or *Refection Sunday* (*Dominica Refectionis*) is generally explained as referring to the feeding of the multitude mentioned in the Gospel for the day (John vi. 1–14). Also called *Bragget Sunday*, *Jerusalem Sunday*, *Lætare*, *Mothering Sunday*, *Rose Sunday*, *Simnel Sunday*.

refret†, **refretet**, *n.* See *refrait*.

refrication† (ref-ri-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *refricare*, rub or scratch open again, < *re-*, again, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction*.] A rubbing up afresh.

In these legal sacrifices there is a continual *refrication* of the memory of those sins every year which we have committed. *Bp. Hall*, Hard Texts, Heb. x. 3.

refrigerant (rē-frij'ė-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *refrigerant*, F. *réfrigérant* = Sp. Pg. *refrigerante* = It. *refrigerante*, *rifrigerante*, < L. *refrigeran(t-)s*, ppr. of *refrigerare*, make cool, grow cool again: see *refrigerate*.] **I.** *a.* Abating heat; cooling.

Unctuous liniments or salves . . . devised as lenitive and *refrigerant*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 18.

II. *n.* 1. Anything which abates the sensation of heat, or cools.—2. Figuratively, anything which allays or extinguishes.

This almost never fails to prove a *refrigerant* to passion. *Blair.*

refrigerate (rē-frij'ė-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *refrigerated*, ppr. *refrigerating*. [< L. *refrigeratus*, pp. of *refrigerare* (> It. *refrigerare*, *rifrigerare* = Sp. Pg. *refrigerar* = F. *réfrigérer*), make cool again, < *re-*, again, + *frigerare*, make cool: see *frigerate*.] To cool; make cold; allay the heat of.

The great brizes which the motion of the air in great circles (such as are under the girdle of the world) produceth, which do *refrigerate*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 398.

The air is intolerably cold, either continually *refrigerated* with frosts or disturbed with tempests.
Goldsmith, Animated Nature, I. 142.

refrigerate† (rē-frij'ė-rāt), *a.* [< ME. *refrigerate*, < L. *refrigeratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Cooled; made or kept cool; allayed.

Nowe benes, . . .
. . . upplucked soone,
Made clene, and sette up wel *refrigerate*,
From grobbes sane wol kepe up theire estate.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

refrigerating-chamber (rē-frij'ė-rā-ting-chām'bėr), *n.* A chamber in which the air is artificially cooled, used especially for the storage of perishable provisions during warm weather.

refrigerating-machine (rē-frij'ė-rā-ting-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for the artificial production of cold. In such machines mechanical power is employed for the conversion of heat into work by operating upon a gas at a temperature far removed from that at which such gas becomes a liquid. They perform the following cycle of operations: first, the gas is compressed into a smaller volume, in which compression its contained heat is increased by the heat-equivalent of the work performed in the compression; secondly, the compressed gas is cooled under constant pressure, and thus brought near to the temperature of the cooling medium (usually water), and the increase of heat due to compression is removed; thirdly, the compressed and cooled gas is permitted to expand, expending a portion of its expansive force in the performance of work. This work having been performed at the expense of the store of heat originally contained in the gas, the latter has now lost the heat-equivalent of the work, and its temperature is greatly lowered. The now cold gas can be used for the refrigeration of any other substance which has a higher temperature by methods described under *ice-machine* and *refrigeration*. In other machines a gas or vapor the ordinary temperature of which is near to that at which it liquefies is compressed and cooled, and subsequently permitted to assume the gaseous form. By the compression the temperature of liquefaction is raised till it becomes the same as or a little higher than that of a conveniently available cooling medium, such as ordinary atmospheric air, or, most commonly, water at ordinary temperature, the application of which to cooling the gas still under constant pressure reduces it to the liquid state, or to a state of intermixed liquid and gas. The subsequent expansion of the liquid into gas is performed at the expense of its inner heat. It therefore suffers a reduction of temperature, to restore which it absorbs its latent heat of vaporization from a surrounding or contiguous substance (usually a saline solution), which, thus made cold, is used for cooling air-spaces, or refrigerators or substances therein contained, or for making ice. Machines of either of the above classes are very commonly called *ice-machines*, and are so styled in the classifications of inventions in both the United States and British patent-offices, whether designed for the manufacture of ice, for merely cooling substances in insulated spaces or refrigerators, or for both these purposes.

refrigeration (rē-frij-ė-rā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *refrigeration*, F. *réfrigération* = Sp. *refrigeracion* = Pg. *refrigeração* = It. *refrigerazione*, < L. *refrigeratio(n-)*, a cooling, coolness, mitigation (of diseases), < *refrigerare*, pp. *refrigeratus*, make cool again: see *refrigerate*.] 1. The act of refrigerating or cooling; the abatement of heat; the state of being cooled.

Suche thynges as are fyned by continuall heate, mouynge, and circulation are hyndered by *refrigeration* or coulde.
R. Eden, tr. of Jacobus Gastaldus (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 294).

The testimony of geological evidence . . . indicates a general *refrigeration* of climate.
Croll, Climate and Time, p. 530.

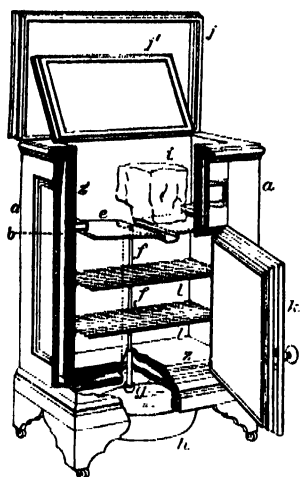
Specifically—2. The operation of cooling various substances by artificial processes. This is effected by the use of inclosures in which the articles to be cooled are placed on or in proximity to ice or other refrigerating substances or freezing-mixtures, or in air cooled by a refrigerating-machine or -apparatus; or, as in beer-cooling, by floating metallic pans or vessels containing ice upon the surface of the liquid to be cooled, or by circulating the latter over an extended surface of some good conductor of heat cooled by continuous contact of cold water, cold air, or cold brine with the opposite surface. See *ice-machine* and *refrigerating-machine*.—**Chemical refrigeration**, refrigeration by the use of mixtures of substances which, during their admixture, by mutual solution of each in the other, or the solution of one or more in another or others, become lowered in temperature by absorption of the latent heat of liquefaction from the sensible heat. Remarkable changes of temperature are thus produced by a variety of refrigerating mixtures or freezing-mixtures. See *freezing-mixture*.—**Mechanical refrigeration.** (*a*) In its strictest sense, the conversion of heat into work by the expansion of a volume of gas or vapor which performs work during the act of expansion, as in moving a piston against some resistance, usually that of a pump or compressor for compressing another volume of such gas or vapor. The gas during the expansion, if it expands adiabatically, is reduced in temperature by the conversion of its inner heat into work, the reduction being found in degrees by dividing the work due to the expansion by the product of the specific heat of the gas, the weight of the volume expanded, and the mechanical equivalent of heat. Air mechanically refrigerated is frequently discharged directly into refrigerators or rooms it is desired to cool, but in apparatus for cooling by the use of other gases and vapors a strong solution of some salt which resists freezing at low temperatures — as sodium, calcium, or magnesium chlorid — is used as a medium for extracting heat from the substances and spaces to be cooled, and as a vehicle for conveying the heat so abstracted to the mechanically cooled gas. See *ice-machine*. (*b*) In a broader sense, a process of refrigeration in which the cycle of heat-changes is only partly produced by mechanical action, as in compression ice-machines using anhydrous ammonia, wherein the cooling of the vapor takes place entirely during the formation from the liquid, and is caused by absorption of the latent heat of vaporization from the sensible heat of the substance, the mechanical part of the process being wholly confined to compressing the ammonia-vapor while liquefying it under the action of cold and pressure. Such machines are the most effective and the most extensively used.

refrigerative (rē-frij'e-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *refrigeratif*, F. *réfrigératif* = Sp. Pg. *refrigerativo* = It. *refrigerativo, rifrigerativo;* as *refrigerate* + *-ive.*] I. *a.* Cooling; refrigerant: as, a *refrigerative* treatment.

All lectuces are by nature *refrigerative*, and doe coole the bodie. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 8.

II. *n.* A medicine that allays the sensation of heat; a refrigerant.

refrigerator (rē-frij'e-rā-tor), *n.* [< *refrigerate* + *-or*[1].] That which refrigerates, cools, or keeps cool; specifically, any vessel, chamber, or apparatus designed to keep its contents at a temperature little if at all above the freezing-point. In a restricted sense, a refrigerator is an inclosed chamber or compartment where meats, fish, fruit, or liquors, etc., are kept cool by the presence of ice or freezing-mixtures, or by the circulation of currents of cold air or liquid supplied by an ice-machine or a refrigerating-machine. Domestic refrigerators are made in a great variety of shapes, and may be either portable or built into the walls of a house. They range from the common ice-box (which in its simplest form is merely a metal-lined wooden box with facilities for drainage, kept partly filled with ice on which fish or meat may be kept) to large and elaborate ice-chests and ice-rooms. Small refrigerators are sometimes called *ice-safes.*—**Anesthetic refrigerator.** See *anesthetic.*



Refrigerator.

a, body of the refrigerator; *b*, paper sheathing; *c*, a shelf for supporting ice *i*; *f*, *f'*, drip-pipe; *g*, air-trap; *h*, drip-pan; *j*, *j'*, lids covering ice-chamber; *k*, door of compartment containing shelves *l*, of corrugated galvanized iron, on which are supported the articles to be preserved by refrigeration; *s*, zinc lining.

refrigerator-car (rē-frij'e-rā-tor-kär), *n.* A freight-car fitted up for the preservation by means of cold of perishable merchandise. Such cars are supplied with an ice-chamber, and sometimes with a blower, which is driven by a belt from one axle of the car, and causes a constant circulation of air over the ice and through the car. [U. S.]

refrigeratory (rē-frij'e-rā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *refrigeratorio*, < L. *refrigeratorius*, cooling, refrigeratory, < *refrigerare*, pp. *refrigeratus*, cool: see *refrigerate.*] I. *a.* Cooling; mitigating heat.

This grateful acid spirit that first comes over is . . . highly *refrigeratory*, diuretic, sudorific. *Bp. Berkeley*, tr. of Siris, § 120.

II. *n.*; pl. *refrigeratories* (-riz). Anything which refrigerates; a refrigerant; a refrigerator; any vessel, chamber, or pipe in which cooling is effected.

A delicate wine, and a durable *refrigeratory*. *Mortimer.*

refrigerium† (ref-ri-jē'ri-um), *n.* [= It. Sp. Pg. *refrigerio*, a cooling, mitigation, consolation, < LL. *refrigerium*, < L. *refrigerare*, make cool: see *refrigerate.*] Cooling refreshment; refrigeration.

It must be acknowledged, the ancients have talked much of annual *refrigeriums*. *South.*

refringe†, *v. t.* [< L. *refringere*, break up, break open, < *re-*, back, + *frangere*, break: see *fraction.* Cf. *refract, refrain*[2], and *infringe.*] To infringe upon. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

refringency (rē-frin'jen-si), *n.* [< *refringen*(*t*) + *-cy.*] The power of a substance to refract a ray; refringent or refractive power.

refringent (rē-frin'jent), *a.* [< F. *réfringent* = Sp. *refringente*, < L. *refringen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *refringere*, break up, break off: see *refract.*] Possessing the quality of refractiveness; refractive; refracting: as, a *refringent* prism. [Rare.]

Refraction is the deflection or bending which luminous rays experience in passing obliquely from one medium to another. . . . According as the refracted ray approaches or deviates from the normal, the second medium is said to be more or less *refringent* or refracting than the first. *Atkinson*, tr. of Ganot's Physics (10th ed.), § 536.

refroide†, *v.* Same as *refroid.*

reft[1] (reft). Preterit and past participle of *reave.*

reft[2]†, **refte**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *rift*[1].

refuge[1] (ref'ūj), *n.* [< ME. *refuge*, < OF. (and F.) *refuge* = Pr. *refug, refuch* = Sp. Pg. It. *rifugio*, < L. *refugium*, a taking refuge, refuge, a place of refuge, < *refugere*, flee back, retreat, < *re-*, back, + *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive.* Cf. *refuit, refute*[2].] 1. Shelter or protection from danger or distress.

And as thou art a rightful lord and juge,
Ne yeve us neither mercy ne *refuge*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 862.

Rocks, dens, and caves! But I in none of these
Find place or *refuge*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 119.

2. That which shelters or protects from danger, distress, or calamity; a stronghold which protects by its strength, or a sanctuary which secures safety by its sacredness; any place where one is out of the way of a threatened danger or evil; specifically, an institution where the destitute or homeless find temporary shelter; an asylum.

God is our *refuge* and strength, a very present help in trouble. Ps. xlvi. 1.

The high hills are a *refuge* for the wild goats, and the rocks for the conies. Ps. civ. 18.

Drawn from his *refuge* in some lonely elm,
. . . ventures forth . . .
The squirrel. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 310.

3. An expedient to secure protection, defense, or excuse; a device; a contrivance; a shift; a resource.

Their latest *refuge*
Was to send him. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3. 11.

O, teach me how to make mine own excuse!
Or at the least this *refuge* let me find;
Though my gross blood be stain'd with this abuse,
Immaculate and spotless is my mind.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1654.

A youth unknown to Phœbus, in despair,
Puts his last *refuge* all in heaven and prayer.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 214.

Patriotism is the last *refuge* of a scoundrel.
Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1775.

City of Refuge. See *city.*—**Harbor of refuge.** See *harbor*[1].—**House of refuge,** an institution for the shelter of the homeless or destitute.—**School of refuge,** a charity, ragged, or industrial school. Also called *boys'* or *girls' house of refuge.*—**Syn. 1.** Safety, security. 2. Asylum, retreat, sanctuary, harbor, covert.

refuge[1] (ref'ūj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *refuged*, ppr. *refuging.* [< OF. *refugier*, F. *réfugier* = Sp. Pg. *refugiar* = It. *rifugiare*, take refuge; from the noun.] I. *trans.* To shelter; protect; find refuge or excuse for.

Silly beggars,
Who, sitting in the stocks, *refuge* their shame,
That many have and others must sit there.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 5. 26.

Even by those gods who *refuged* her abhorred.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 782.

II. *intrans.* To take shelter. [Rare.]

The Duke de Soubise *refuged* hether from France upon miscarriage of some undertakings of his there.
Sir J. Finett, Foreign Ambassadors, p. 111.

Upon the crags
Which verge the northern shore, upon the heights
Eastward, how few have *refuged!* *Southey.*

refuge[2] (ref'ūj), *n.* A dialectal form of *refuse*[2]. *Halliwell.*

refugee (ref-ū-jē'), *n.* [< F. *réfugié* (= Sp. Pg. *refugiado* = It. *refugiato*), pp. of *réfugier*, take refuge: see *refuge*[1], *v.*] 1. One who flees to a refuge or shelter or place of safety.

Under whatever name, the city on the rocks, small at first, strengthened by *refugees* from Salona, grew and prospered. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 229.

2. One who in times of persecution or political commotion flees to a foreign country for safety.

Poor *refugees* at first, they purchase here;
And soon as denizen'd they domineer.
Dryden, tr. of Satires of Juvenal, iii.

3. One of a band of marauders during the American Revolution: so called because they placed themselves under the refuge or protection of the British crown: same as *cow-boy*, 3.

refugeeism (ref-ū-jē'izm), *n.* [< *refugee* + *-ism.*] The state or condition of a refugee.

A Pole, or Czech, or something of that fermenting sort, in a state of political *refugeeism*.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxii.

refuit†, *n.* [ME., also *refuyt, refute, refut, refutt*, < OF. *refuit, refuyt, refui*, m., *refuite, refute*, F. *refuite*, f., flight, escape, < *refuir*, flee, < L. *refugere*, flee: see *refuge*[1].] Refuge; protection.

Thou art largesse of pleyn felicitee,
Havene of *refute*, of quiete, and of reste.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 14.

How myght ye youre-self guyde that may nought se to bere a baner in batelle of a kynge that ought to be *refute* and counfort to alle the hoste. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 622.

refulgence (rē-ful'jens), *n.* [< OF. *refulgence* = Sp. Pg. *refulgencia* = It. *refulgenza*, < L. *refulgentia*, reflected luster, refulgence, < *refulgen*(*t-*)*s*, refulgent: see *refulgent.*] The state or character of being refulgent; a flood of light; splendor; brilliancy.

A bar of ore, the heat and *refulgence* of which were almost insupportable to me at ten feet distance.
Wraxall, Tour through Northern Parts of Europe, p. 169.

=**Syn.** *Effulgence, Splendor*, etc. (see *radiance*), brightness.

refulgency (rē-ful'jen-si), *n.* [As *refulgence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *refulgence.*

refulgent (rē-ful'jent), *a.* [< OF. *refulgent*, F. *réfulgent* = Sp. Pg. *refulgente* = It. *rifulgente*, < L. *refulgen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *refulgere*, flash back, shine brilliantly, < *re-*, back, + *fulgere*, flash, shine: see *fulgent.*] Emitting or reflecting a bright light; shining; splendid.

If those *refulgent* beams of Heav'n's great light
Gild not the day, what is the day but night?
Quarles, Emblems, v. 12.

Where some *refulgent* sunset of India
Streams o'er a rich ambrosial ocean isle.
Tennyson, Experiments, Milton.

refulgently (rē-ful'jent-li), *adv.* With refulgence; with great brightness.

refund[1] (rē-fund'), *v. t.* [< OF. *refondre*, remelt, recast, *refondre, refonder*, restore, pay back, F. *refondre*, remelt, recast, remodel, reform, = Pr. *refondre* = Sp. Pg. *refundir*, pour out again, = It. *rifondere*, pour out, remelt, recast, < L. *refundere*, pour back, restore, < *re-*, back, + *fundere*, pour: see *refound*[2]. The OF. *refondre*, in the form *refonder*, in the sense 'restore,' seems to be confused with *refonder, refunder*, reëstablish, rebuild, restore: see *refound*[1]. In def. 2 the E. verb appar. associated with *fund*[1], *n.* Cf. *refund*[2].] 1†. To pour back.

Were the humours of the eye tinctured with any color, they would *refund* that colour upon the object.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

2. To return in payment or compensation for what has been taken; repay; restore.

With this you have repaid me two thousand Pound, and if you did not *refund* thus honestly, I could not have supply'd her. *Steele*, Tender Husband, i. 1.

3. To resupply with funds; reimburse; indemnify. [Rare.]

The painter has a demand . . . to be fully *refunded*, both for his disgraces, his losses, and the apparent danger of his life. *Swift*, to Bp. Horte, May 12, 1736.

Refunding Act, a United States statute of July 14th, 1870, providing for the issue of 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. bonds, and for devoting the proceeds to the redemption of outstanding bonds.

refund[1] (rē-fund'), *n.* [< *refund*[1], *v.*] Repayment; return of money. [Colloq.]

Their lots were confiscated; no *refund* was made of the purchase money or compensation allowed for improvements. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 784.

No *refund* of duty shall be allowed after the lapse of fourteen days from the time of entry.
U. S. Cons. Reports (1886), No. 72, p. 532.

refund[2] (rē-fund'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *fund*[1].] To fund again or anew, as a public debt.

refunder[1] (rē-fun'dėr), *n.* [< *refund*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who refunds or repays.

refunder[2] (rē-fun'dėr), *n.* [< *refund*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who refunds or favors refunding or funding anew.

refundment (rē-fund'ment), *n.* [< *refund*[1] + *-ment.*] The act of refunding or returning in payment or compensation that which has been borrowed or taken; also, that which is refunded.

Church land, alienated to lay uses, was formerly denounced to have this slippery quality (like thawing snow). But some portions of it somehow always stuck so fast that the denunciators have been fain to postpone the prophecy of *refundment* to a late posterity.
Lamb, Popular Fallacies, ii.

refurbish (rē-fėr'bish), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *furbish.* Cf. OF. *reforbir, refourbir*, F. *refourbir* = It. *riforbire*, refurbish.] To furbish anew; polish up.

It requires a better poet to *refurbish* a trite thought than to exhibit an original.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Abbe Delille and Walter Landor.

refurnish (rē-fėr'nish), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *furnish.* Cf. OF. *refournir*, F. *refournir* = It. *rifornire*, refurnish.] To furnish or supply anew; refit with furniture.

By his moste excellent witte, he [Henry VII.] . . . reuiued the lawes, . . . *refurnished* his dominions, and repayred his manours. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 24.

refusable (rē-fū'za-bl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *refusable*; as *refuse*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being refused; admitting refusal.

A *refusable* or little thing in one's eye.
Young, Sermons, ii.

refusal (rē-fū'zal), *n.* [< AF. *refusal*; as *refuse*[1] + *-al.*] 1. The act of refusing; denial

or rejection of anything demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance.

For upon theyr *refusall* and forsakinge of the gospell, the same was to you by so muche yᵉ rather offered. *J. Udall*, On Rom. xi.

I beseech you
That my *refusal* of so great an offer
May make no ill construction.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

2. The choice of refusing or taking; the right of taking in preference to others; option of buying; preëmption.

I mean to be a suitor to your worship
For the small tenement. . . .
Why, if your worship give me but your hand,
That I may have the *refusal*, I have done.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 4.

Neighbour Steel's wife asked to have the *refusal* of it, but I guess I won't sell it. *Haliburton.*

Barnard's Act [passed in 1735], which avoided and prohibited all speculative dealings in the British public funds, "puts" and *refusals*, and even such ordinary transactions as selling stocks which the vendor has not in his possession at the time. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 852.

3. In *hydraul. engin.*, the resistance of a pile at any point to further driving.—**To buy the refusal of.** See *buy*.

refuse[1] (rē-fūz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *refused*, ppr. *refusing*. [< ME. *refusen*, *refusen*, < OF. *refuser*, *renfuser*, *raufuser*, F. *refuser* = Sp. *rehusar* = Pg. *refusar* = It. *rifusare*, refuse, deny, reject; origin uncertain; perhaps (1) < LL. **refusare*, freq. of L. *refundere*, pp. *refusus*, pour back, give back, restore (see *refund*[1], and cf. *refuse*[2]); or (2) irreg. < L. *refutare*, refuse (see *refute*[1]), perhaps by confusion with *recusare*, refuse (see *recuse*); or (3) < OF. *refus*, refuse, leavings (see *refuse*[2].)] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deny, as a request, demand, or invitation; decline to do or grant: as, to *refuse* admittance; she *refused* herself to callers.

Accepteth thau of us the trewe entente,
That never yet *refuseden* your heste.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 72.

If you *refuse* your aid
In this so never needed help, yet do not
Upbraid's with our distress. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 1. 33.

He then went to the town-hall; on their *refusing* him entrance, he burst open the door with his foot, and seated himself abruptly. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 2.

2. To decline to accept; reject: as, to *refuse* an office; to *refuse* an offer.

And quhome ze aucht for to *refuse*
Frome that gret office, chairge, and cure.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 508.

The stone which the builders *refused* is become the head stone of the corner. Ps. cxviii. 22.

I, Anthony Lumpkin, Esquire, of Blank place, *refuse* you, Constantia Neville, spinster, of no place at all.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

3†. To disown; disavow; forsake. *Nares.* ["God *refuse* me!" was formerly a fashionable imprecation.]

Refuse me nat oute of your Reme[m]braunce.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 41.

He that yn yowthe no vertue wyll vse,
In Age all honour wyll hym *Refuse*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 68.

Deny thy father, and *refuse* thy name.
Shak., R. and J., II. 2. 34.

4. *Milit.*, to hold (troops) back, or move (them) back from the regular alinement, when about to engage the enemy in battle. In the oblique order of battle, if either flank attack, the other flank is *refused*.—**5.** Fail to receive; resist; repel.

The acid, by destroying the alkali on the lithographic chalk, causes the stone to *refuse* the printing ink except where touched by the chalk.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 152.

=Syn. 1 and **2.** *Decline*, *Refuse*, *Reject*, *Repel*, and *Rebuff* are in the order of strength.

II. *intrans.* To decline to accept or consent; fail to comply.

Our [women's] hearts are form'd, as you yourselves would choose,
Too proud to ask, too humble to *refuse*.
Garth, Epil. to Addison's Cato.

Free in his will to choose or to *refuse*,
Man may improve the crisis, or abuse.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 25.

refuse[1]† (rē-fūz′), *n.* [< ME. *refuse*, < OF. *refus*, m., *refuse*, f., = It. *refuso*, m., a refusal; from the verb: see *refuse*[1], *v.* Cf. *refuse*[2].] A refusal.

He hathe hurte ful fele that list to make
A yifte lightly, that put is in *refuse*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 70.

Thy face tempts my soul to leave the heavens for thee,
And thy words of *refuse* do pour even hell on me.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 567).

refuse[2] (ref′ūs), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *refus*, *refuce*, < OF. *refus*, *reffus*, repulse, refusal, rejection (*faire refus de . . .*, object to, refuse, *à refus*, so as to cause rejection, *etre de refus*, be refused, *cerf de refus*, a refuse stag, etc.), associated with the verb *refuser*, refuse, and prob. < L. *refusus*, pp. of *refundere*, pour back, give back, restore: see *refuse*[1], *refund*[1]. Some confusion may have existed with OF. *refus*, refugee, *refus*, *refuit*, refuge: see *refuit*, *refute*[2].] **I.** *n.* That which is refused or rejected; waste or useless matter; the worst or meanest part; rubbish.

Thou hast made us as *refuse*. Lam. iii. 45.

Yet man, laborious man, by slow degrees . . .
Gleans up the *refuse* of the general spoil.
Cowper, Heroism, l. 70.

Shards and scurf of salt, and scum of dross,
Old plash of rains, and *refuse* patch'd with moss.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, v.

=Syn. Dregs, scum, dross, trash, rubbish.

II. *a.* Refused; rejected; hence, worthless; of no value: as, the *refuse* parts of stone or timber.

To sen me languyshinge,
That am *refus* of every creature.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 570.

They fought not against them, but with the *refuse* and scattered people of the overthrown army his father had lost before. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 207.

Everything that was vile and *refuse*, that they destroyed utterly. 1 Sam. xv. 9.

refuse[3] (rē-fūz′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *fuse*[1], *v.*] To fuse or melt again.

refuser (rē-fū′zėr), *n.* One who refuses or rejects.

The only *refusers* and condemners of this catholic practice. *Jer. Taylor.*

refusion (rē-fū′zhon), *n.* [< OF. *refusion*, F. *réfusion* = It. *rifusione*, < L. *refusio*(*n*-), an overflowing, < *refundere*, pp. *refusus*, pour back: see *refuse*[1], *refund*.] **1.** A renewed or repeated melting or fusion.—**2.** The act of pouring back; a reflowing.

It hath been objected to me that this doctrine of the *refusion* of the soul was very consistent with the belief of a future state of rewards and punishments, in the intermediate space between death and the resolution of the soul into the τὸ ἓν. *Warburton*, Legation, iii., note cc.

refutability (rē-fū-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *refutable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of being refuted.

refutable (rē-fū′ta-bl), *a.* [= OF. **refutable* = Sp. *refutable* = Pg. *refutavel*; as *refute*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being refuted or disproved; that may be proved false or erroneous.

He alters the text, and creates a *refutable* doctrine of his own. *Junius*, Letters, liv.

refutably (rē-fū′ta-bli), *adv.* In a refutable manner; so as to be refuted or disproved.

refutal (rē-fū′tal), *n.* [< *refute*[1] + *-al*.] Refutation. [Rare.]

A living *refutal* of the lie that a good soldier must needs be depraved. *National Baptist*, XXI. xiii. 1.

refutation (ref-ū-tā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *refutation*, F. *réfutation* = Sp. *refutacion* = Pg. *refutação* = It. *rifutazione*, < L. *refutatio*(*n*-), a refutation, < *refutare*, pp. *refutatus*, refute: see *refute*[1].] The act of refuting or disproving; the overthrowing of an argument, opinion, testimony, doctrine, or theory by argument or countervailing proof; confutation; disproof. *Refutation* is distinguished as direct or ostensive, indirect or apagogical, a priori or a posteriori, according to the kind of reasoning employed.

It was answered by another boke called the *Refutacion* or Ouercommyng of the appollogie, of the conuencion of Madrill. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 18.

As for the first interpretation, because it is altogether wasted, it needeth no *refutation*.
Caluine, Declaration on the Eighty-seventh Psalm.

The error referred to . . . is too obvious to require a particular *refutation*.
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., xi.

refutatory (rē-fū′tā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< F. *réfutatoire* = Sp. Pg. *refutatorio*, < LL. *refutatorius*, of or belonging to refutation, refutatory, < L. *refutare*, pp. *refutatus*, refute: see *refute*[1].] Tending to refute; containing refutation.

refute[1] (rē-fūt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *refuted*, ppr. *refuting*. [< OF. *refuter*, refute, confute, F. *réfuter* = Sp. Pg. *refutar* = It. *rifutare*, *refutare*, < L. *refutare*, check, drive back, repress, repel, rebut, etc., < *re-* + **futare* as in *confutare*, confute: see *confute*.] **1.** To disprove and overthrow by argument or countervailing proof; prove to be false or erroneous: as, to *refute* a doctrine or an accusation.

And then the Law of Nations gainst her rose,
And reasons brought that no man could *refute*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 44.

Then I began to *refute* that foule error, howbeit my speach did nothing at all preuaile with him.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 60.

How wilt thou reason with them, how *refute*
Their idolisms, traditions, paradoxes?
Milton, P. R., iv. 233.

And he says much that many may dispute,
And cavil at with ease, but none *refute*.
Cowper, Truth, l. 360.

2. To overcome in argument; prove to be in error: as, to *refute* a disputant.

There were so many witnesses to these two miracles that it is impossible to *refute* such multitudes. *Addison.*

=Syn. 1. *Confute* and *Refute* agree in representing a quick and thorough answer to assertions made by another. *Confute* applies to arguments, *refute* to both arguments and charges.

refute[2]†, *n.* See *refuit*.

refuter (rē-fū′tėr), *n.* One who or that which refutes.

My *refuter's* forehead is stronger, with a weaker wit.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, i. § 3.

reg. An abbreviation of (*a*) *regent*; (*b*) *register*; (*c*) *registrar*; (*d*) *regular*; (*e*) *regularly*.

regain (rē-gān′), *v. t.* [< OF. *regaignier*, *regaaigner*, *rewaignier*, F. *regagner* (= Sp. *reganar* = Pg. *reganhar* = It. *riguadagnare*), < *re-*, again, + *gaagnier*, *gaigner*, gain: see *gain*[1].] **1.** To gain anew; recover, as what has escaped or been lost; retrieve.

But by degrees, first this, then that *regain'd*,
The turning tide bears back with flowing chance
Unto the Dauphin all we had attain'd.
Daniel, Civil Wars, v. 44.

If our Fathers have lost their Liberty, why may not we labour to *regain* it? *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 40.

Hopeful to *regain*
Thy love, the sole contentment of my heart.
Milton, P. L., x. 972.

Ah, love! although the morn shall come again,
And on new rose-buds the new sun shall smile,
Can we *regain* what we have lost meanwhile?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 338.

2. To arrive at again; return to; succeed in reaching once more: as, they *regained* the shore in safety.

The leap was quick, return was quick, he has *regain'd* the place. *Leigh Hunt*, The Glove and the Lions.

=Syn. 1. To repossess.

regal[1] (rē′gal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *regal*, *regall*, < OF. *regal*, regal, royal (as a noun, a royal vestment), in vernacular form *real*, F. *réal* (> E. *real*[2]) and *royal* (> E. *royal*); = Pr. *reial*, *rial* = Sp. Pg. *real* (> E. *real*[3], a coin) = It. *regale*, *reale*, < L. *regalis*, royal, kingly, < *rex* (*reg*-), a king: see *rex*. Cf. *real*[2], *real*[3], *royal*, *regale*[2].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a king; kingly; royal: as, a *regal* title; *regal* authority; *regal* pomp.

Most manifest it is that these [the pyramids], as the rest, were the *regall* sepulchres of the Aegyptians.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 99.

With them [Ithuriel and Zephon] comes a third of *regal* port,
But faded splendour wan. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 869.

Among the gems will be found some portraits of kings in the Macedonian period, which may be best studied in connexion with the *regal* coins of the same period.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 374.

Regal or **royal fishes** whales and sturgeons: so called from an enactment of Edward II. that when thrown ashore or caught on the British coasts they can be claimed as the property of the sovereign. **=Syn.** *Kingly*, etc. See *royal*.

II.† *n. pl.* Royalty; royal authority.

Now be we duchesses, both I and ye,
And sikered to the *regals* of Athenes.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2128.

regal[2] (rē′gal), *n.* [Early mod. E. *regall*, *regalle*, also *rigole*, *regole*; < OF. *regale*, F. *régale*, < Olt. *regale*, a regal, It. *regale*, a hand-organ (Sp. *regalia*, an organ-pipe), < *regale*, regal, royal, < L. *regalis*, regal, royal: see *regal*[1].] **1.** A small portable organ, much used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, consisting of one or sometimes two sets of reed-pipes played with keys for the player's right hand, with a small bellows for the left hand. Its compass included only a few tones. In many cases the instrument was made to shut up within covers, like a large book: hence the name *Bible-organ*. If there was but one pipe to each note, the instrument was called a *single regal*, if two pipes to each note, a *double regal*. The invention of the regal is often erroneously ascribed to Roll, an organ-builder of Nuremberg, in 1575; the instrument was common in England in the reign of Henry VIII. It is now obsolete, but the name is still applied in Germany to certain reed-stops

Regal.
(From an old painting.)

of the organ. In England a single instrument was usually called a *pair of regals*.

With dulsemers and the *regalls*,
Sweet sittrons melody.
Leighton, Teares or Lamentations (1613). (*Halliwell.*)

And in *regals* (where they have a pipe they call the nightingale pipe, which containeth water) the sound hath a continuall trembling. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 172.

Representations of *regals* shew as if they were fastened to the shoulder, while the right hand touches the keys, and the left is employed in blowing a small pair of bellows. *Gentleman's Mag.*, LXXIV. 328.

2. An old instrument of percussion, composed of sonorous slabs or slips of wood. It was a sort of harmonica, and was played by striking the slips of wood with a stick armed with a ball or knob.

regale[1] (rē-gāl'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *regaled*, ppr. *regaling*. [< OF. *regaler, regaller*, F. *régaler*, entertain, regale (= Sp. *regalar*, entertain, caress, fondle, pet, = Pg. *regalar*, entertain, charm, please, = It. *regalare*, entertain, treat); of doubtful origin: (*a*) in one view orig. 'treat like a king,' 'treat royally,' < *regal*, royal (cf. OF. *regaler, regaller*, take by royal authority) (see *regal*[1]); (*b*) in another view, lit. 'rejoice oneself,' < *re-* + *galer*, rejoice: see *gala*[1]; (*c*) the Sp. is identified by Diez with *regalar*, melt, < L. *regelare*, melt, thaw, warm, lit. 'unfreeze,' < *re-*, back, + *gelare*, freeze: see *congeal*, and cf. *regelation*; (*d*) cf. OF. *regaler, regaller*, divide or share equally, distribute, equalize, < *re-* + *egal*, equal: see *egal, equal*.] **I.** *trans.* To entertain sumptuously or delightfully; feast or divert with that which is highly pleasing; gratify, as the senses: as, to *regale* the taste, the eye, or the ear.

The Portuguese general then invited the monks on board his vessel, where he *regaled* them, and gave to each presents that were most suitable to their austere life.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 144.

Every old burgher had a budget of miraculous stories to tell about the exploits of Hardkoppig Piet, wherewith he *regaled* his children of a long winter night.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 361.

Heliogabalus and Galerius are reported, when dining, to have *regaled* themselves with the sight of criminals torn by wild beasts. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 298.

II. *intrans.* To feast; have pleasure or diversion.

See the rich churl, amid the social sons
Of wine and wit, *regaling!*
Shenstone, Economy, l. 14.

On twigs of hawthorn he *regal'd*,
On pippins' russet peel.
Cowper, Epitaph on a Hare.

The little girl . . . was met by Mrs. Norris, who thus *regaled* in the credit of being foremost to welcome her.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, ii.

regale[1] (rē-gāl'), *n.* [< F. *régal*, also *régale*, a banquet, amusement, pleasure-party (= Sp. Pg. It. *regalo*, a present, gift: see *regalia*[2], *regalio*), < *régaler*, regale, entertain: see *regale*[1], *v.*] A choice repast; a regalement, entertainment, or treat; a carouse.

The damned . . . would take it for a great *regale* to have a dunghill for their bed, instead of the burning coals of that eternal fire. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 386.

Our new acquaintance asked us if ever we had drank egg-flip? To which we answering in the negative, he assured us of a *regale*, and ordered a quart to be prepared.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xiv.

That ye may garnish your profuse *regales*
With summer fruits brought forth by wintry suns.
Cowper, Task, iii. 551.

regale[2] (rē-gā'lē), *n.*; pl. *regalia* (-liạ). [= OF. *regale*, F. *régale* = Sp. *regale* = It. *regalia*, a royal privilege, prerogative, < ML. *regale*, royal power or prerogative, *regalia*, pl. (also as fem. sing.), royal powers, royal prerogatives, the ensigns of royalty, etc., neut. of L. *regalis*, regal, royal: see *regal*[1].] 1. A privilege, prerogative, or right of property pertaining to the sovereign of a state by virtue of his office. The regalia are usually reckoned to be six—namely, the power of judicature; of life and death; of war and peace; of masterless goods, as estrays, etc.; of assessments; and of minting of money.

The prerogative is sometimes called jura regalia or *regalia*, the *regalia* being either majora, the regal dignity and power, or minora, the revenue of the crown.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 672.

2. In *eccles. hist.*, the power of the sovereign in ecclesiastical affairs. In monarchical countries where the papal authority is recognized by the state, the regale is usually defined by a concordat with the papal see; in other monarchical countries it takes the form of the royal supremacy (see *supremacy*). In medieval times especially the regale involved the right of enjoyment of the revenues of vacant bishoprics, and of presentation to all ecclesiastical benefices or positions above the ordinary parochial cures during the vacancy of a see. These rights were exercised by the Norman and Plantagenet kings of England and by the French kings from the eleventh century onward with constantly widening application and increased insistence till the time of Louis XIV. Opposed to *pontificale*. See *investiture*.

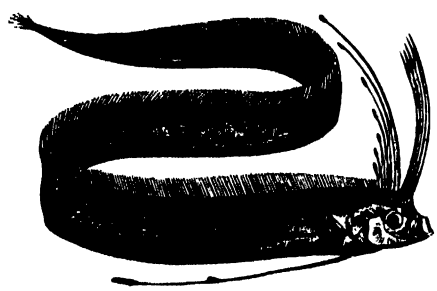
Those privileges and liberties of the Church which were not derogatory to the *regale* and the kingdom.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

3. *pl.* Ensigns of royalty; the apparatus of a coronation, as the crown, scepter, etc. The regalia of England consist of the crown, the scepter with the cross, the verge or rod with the dove, the so-called staff of Edward the Confessor, several swords, the ampulla for the sacred oil, the spurs of chivalry, and several other pieces. These are preserved in the jewel-room in the Tower of London. The regalia of Scotland consist of the crown, the scepter, and the sword of state. They, with several other regal decorations, are exhibited in the crown-room in the castle of Edinburgh.

4. *pl.* The insignia, decorations, or "jewels" of an order, as of the Freemasons.—**Regalia of the church**, in England, the privileges which have been conceded to the church by kings; sometimes, the patrimony of the church.

Regalecidæ (reg-ạ-les'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Regalecus* + *-idæ*.] A family of tæniosomous fishes, typified by the genus *Regalecus*. They have the body much compressed and elongated or ribbon-like, the head oblong and with the opercular apparatus produced backward, several of the anterior dorsal rays elongated and constituting a kind of crest, and long, single, oar-like rays in the position of the ventral fins. The species are pelagic and rarely seen. Some attain a length of more than 20 feet.

Regalecus (re-gal'e-kus), *n.* [NL. (Brünnich), lit. 'king of the herrings,' < L. *rex* (*reg-*), king, + NL. *alec*, herring: see *alec*.] A genus of ribbon-fishes, typical of the family *Regalecidæ*.



King of the Herrings, or Oar-fish (*Regalecus glesne*).

The northern *R. glesne* is popularly known as the *king of the herrings*. Also called *Gymnetrus*.

regalement (rē-gāl'mẹnt), *n.* [= F. *régalement* = Sp. *regalamiento*; as *regale*[1] + *-ment*.] Refreshment; entertainment; gratification.

The Muses still require
Humid *regalement*, nor will aught avail
Imploring Phœbus with unmoisten'd lips.
J. Philips, Cider, ii.

regaler (rē-gā'lėr), *n.* One who or that which regales. *Imp. Dict.*

regalia[1], *n.* Plural of *regale*[2].

regalia[2]†, *n.* [Confused in E. with *regalia*[1]; < Sp. Pg. It. *regalo*, < F. *régale*, a banquet: see *regale*[1].] Same as *regale*[1].

The Town shall have its *regalia*; the Coffee-house gapers, I'm resolv'd, shan't want their Diversion.
D'Urfey, Two Queens of Brentford, i. (*Davies.*)

regalia[3] (rē-gā'liạ), *n.* [< Cuban Sp. *regalia*, a fine grade of cigar (*regalia imperial*, imperial regalia, *media regalia*, medium regalia), lit. 'royal privilege': see *regale*[2].] A superior kind of cigar. See the quotation.

The highest class of Cuban-made cigars [are] called "vegueras." . . . Next come the *regalias*, similarly made of the best Vuelta Abajo tobacco; and it is only the lower qualities, "ordinary *regalias*," which are commonly found in commerce, the finer . . . being exceedingly high-priced. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 426.

regalian (rē-gā'liạn), *a.* [< F. *régalien*, appertaining to royalty, < *régal*, regal: see *regal*[1], *regale*[2].] Pertaining to a king or suzerain; regal; sovereign; belonging to the regalia.

Chester was first called a county palatine under Henry II., but it previously possessed all *regalian* rights of jurisdiction. *Hallam*, Middle Ages.

He had a right to the *regalian* rights of coining.
Brougham.

regalio†, *n.* Same as *regale*[1].

Do you think . . . that the fatal end of their journey being continually before their eyes would not alter and deprave their palate from tasting these *regalios*?
Cotton, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, xvi. (*Davies.*)

Fools, which each man meets in his dish each day,
Are yet the great *regalios* of a play.
Dryden, Sir Martin Mar-All, Prol., l. 3.

regalism (rē'gạl-izm), *n.* [< *regal*[1] + *-ism*.] The control or interference of the sovereign in ecclesiastical matters.

Nevertheless in them [the Catholic kingdoms of Europe] *regalism*, which is royal supremacy pushed to the very verge of schism, has always prevailed. *Card. Manning.*

regality (rē-gal'i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *regalitie*, < OF. *regalitie* = It. *regalità*, < ML. *regalita(t-)s*, kingly office or character, royalty, < L. *regalis*, kingly, regal: see *regal*[1]. Cf. *regalty, realty*[2], *royalty*, doublets of *regality*.] 1. Royalty; sovereignty; kingship.

The nobles and commons were wel pleased that Kyng Richard should frankely and frely of his owne mere mocion resigne his croune and departe from his *regalite*.
Hall, Hen. IV., Int.

Is it possible that one so grave and judicious should . . . be persuaded that ecclesiastical regiment degenerateth into civil *regality*, when one is allowed to do that which hath been at any time the deed of more?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 14.

He came partly in by the sword, and had high courage in all points of *regality*. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

2. In Scotland, a territorial jurisdiction formerly conferred by the king. The lands over which this jurisdiction extended were said to be given *in liberam regalitatem*, and the persons receiving the right were termed *lords of regality*, and exercised the highest prerogatives of the crown.

There be civill Courts also in everie *regalitie*, holden by their Bailiffes, to whom the kings have gratiously granted royalties. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, ii. 8. (*Davies.*)

3†. *pl.* Things pertaining to sovereignty; insignia of kingship; regalia.

For what purpose was it ordayned that christen kynges . . . shulde in an open and stately place before all their subiectes receyue their crowne and other *Regalities*?
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 2.

Such which God . . . hath reserved as his own appropriate *regalities*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 201.

Burgh of regality. See *burgh*.

regally (rē'gạl-i), *adv.* In a regal or royal manner.

regalo† (rē-gā'lō), *n.* [< It. Sp. Pg. *regalo*: see *regale*[1].] Same as *regale*[1].

I thank you for the last *regalo* you gave me at your Musæum, and for the good Company.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 20.

I congratulate you on your *regalo* from the Northumberlands. *Walpole*, To Mann, July 8, 1758.

regals† (rē'gạlz), *n. pl.* Same as *regalia*[1]. See *regale*[2], 3.

regalty† (rē'gạl-ti), *n.* [< ME. *regalty*, < OF. **regalte, regalite*, royalty: see *regality, realty*[2].] Same as *regality*.

For all Thebes with the *regalty*
Put his body in such jeopardy.
Lydgate, Story of Thebes, ii.

This was dangerous to the peace of the kingdom, and entrenched too much upon the *regalty*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 99.

regalyt, *n.* [< ME. *regalie, regalye*, < OF. *regalie*, f., < ML. *regalia*, royalty, royal prerogative, prop. neut. pl. of L. *regalis*, royal: see *regal*[1], *regale*[2].] 1. Royalty; sovereignty; prerogative.

Hit stondeth thus, that youre contraire, crueltee,
Allyed is ageust your *regalye*
Under colour of womanly beaute. *Chaucer*, Pity, l. 65.

To the entente to make John, sone of the same Duke, King of this your seid realme, and to depose you of your heigh *regalie* therof. *Paston Letters*, I. 100.

2. *pl.* Same as *regalia*[1]. See *regale*[2], 3.

The *regalies* of Scotland, that is to meane the crowne, with the septer and cloth of estate.
Fabyan, Chron. (ed. 1559), II. 140.

regar, *n.* See *regur*.

regard (rē-gärd'), *v.* [Formerly also *reguard* (like *guard*); < OF. *regarder, reguarder, rewarder*, F. *regarder* (= Pr. *regardar, reguardar* = Pg. *regardar* = It. *riguardare*, ML. *regardare*), look at, observe, regard, < *re-* + *garder*, keep, heed, mark: see *guard*. Cf. *reward*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To look upon; observe; notice with some particularity; pay attention to.

If much you note him,
You shall offend him; . . .
Feed, and *regard* him not.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 58.

Him Sir Bedivere
Remorsefully *regarded* thro' his tears.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

The horse sees the spectacle; it is only you who *regard* and admire it. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 295.

2†. To look toward; have an aspect or prospect toward.

Calais is an extraordinary well fortified place, in the old Castle and new Citadell, *reguarding* the Sea.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 11, 1643.

3. To attend to with respect; observe a certain respect toward; respect; reverence; honor; esteem.

He that *regardeth* the day *regardeth* it unto the Lord.
Rom. xiv. 6.

This aspect of mine . . .
The best-*regarded* virgins of our clime
Have loved. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 1. 10.

4. To consider of importance, value, moment, or interest; mind; care for: as, to *regard* the feelings of others; not to *regard* pain.

His bookes of Husbandrie are moch to be *regarded*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 152.

Facts from various places and times prove that in militant communities the claims to life, liberty, and property are little *regarded*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 560.

5. To have or to show certain feelings toward; show a certain disposition toward; treat; use.

His associates seem to have *regarded* him with kindness.
Macaulay.

6. To view; look on; consider: usually followed by *as*.

They are not only *regarded as* authors, but *as* partisans.
Addison.

A face perfectly quiescent we *regard as* signifying absence of feeling. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 497.

I *regard* the judicial faculty, "judgment," . . . *as* that on which historical study produces the most valuable results. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 94.

7. To have relation or respect to; concern: as, this argument does not *regard* the question.

This fable seems to *regard* natural philosophy.
Bacon, Physical Fables, xi., Expl.

The deed is done,
And what may follow now *regards* not me.
Shelley, The Cenci, iv. 4.

8†. To show attention to; care for; guard.

But ere we go, *regard* this dying prince,
The valiant Duke of Bedford. Come, my lord,
We will bestow you in some better place.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 86.

As regards, with regard to; as respects; as concerns: as, *as regards* that matter, I am quite of your opinion. =Syn. To remark, heed, estimate, value.

II. *intrans.* To have concern; care.

The Knight nothing *regarded*
To see the Lady scoffed.
Constance of Cleveland (Child's Ballads, IV. 229).

regard (rē-gärd'), *n.* [Formerly also *regward* (like *guard*); < ME. *regard*, < OF. *regard*, *regort*, *reguard*, F. *regard* = Pr. *regart*, *reguart* = OSp. *reguardo* = Pg. *regardo* = It. *riguardo* (ML. *regardum*), regard, respect; from the verb: see *regard*, *v.*] 1. Look or gaze; aspect.

I extend my hand to him thus, quenching my familiar smile with an austere *regard* of control.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5. 731.

You are now within *regard* of the presence.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

2. Attention, as to a matter of importance or interest; heed; consideration.

Beleue me (Lord), a souldiour cannot haue
Too great *regarde* whereon his knife should cut.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 65.

Things without all remedy
Should be without *regard*; what's done is done.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 12.

We have sufficient proof that hero-worship is strongest where there is least *regard* for human freedom.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 461.

3. That feeling or view of the mind which springs especially from estimable qualities in the object; esteem; affection; respect; reverence: as, to have a great *regard* for a person.

Will ye do aught for *regard* o' me?
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 111).

To him they had *regard*, because that of long time he had bewitched them with sorceries. Acts viii. 11.

I have heard enough to convince me that he is unworthy my *regard*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

4. Repute, good or bad, but especially good; note; account.

Mac Tirrelaghe was a man of meanest *regarde* amongest them. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

I am a bard of no *regard*,
Wi' gentle folks and a' that.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

5. Relation; respect; reference; view: often in the phrases *in regard to*, *with regard to*.

Thus conscience does make cowards of us all; . . .
And enterprises of great pitch [folios have *pith*] and moment
With this *regard* their currents turn awry.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 87.

To . . . persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue *with regard to* themselves, in justice and goodness *with regard to* their neighbours, and piety toward God.
Watts.

6. Matter; point; particular; consideration; condition; respect.

Love 's not love
When it is mingled with *regards* that stand
Aloof from the entire point. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 242.

I never beheld so delicate a creature [a horse]; . . . in all *regwards* beautifull, and proportioned to admiration.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 17, 1684.

Nature . . . in the first sentiment of kindness anticipates already a benevolence which shall lose all particular *regards* in its general light. *Emerson*, Love.

7†. Prospect; object of sight; view.

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make the main and the aerial blue
An indistinct *regard*. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 40.

8. In *old English forest law*: (*a*) Official view or inspection. (*b*) The area within the jurisdiction of the regarders.—9. *pl.* Respects; good wishes; compliments: as, give my best *regards* to the family. [Colloq.]—**At regard of**†, in comparison with.

Thanne shewede he hym the litel erthe that here is,
At regard of the hevenes quantite.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 57.

Court of regard (or **survey**) **of dogs**, an old forest court in England which was held every third year for the lawing or expeditation of mastiffs.—**Field of regard**, a surface conceived as plane or spherical, fixed with regard to the head, in which the fixation-point wanders with the movements of the eyeball. Also called *field of fixation*.—**In regard**†. (*a*) In view (of the fact that): usually with ellipsis of *that* following.

England . . . hath been . . . an overmatch [of France], *in regard* the middle people of England make good soldiers, which the peasants of France do not.
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates.

I fear it [my last letter] miscarried, *in regard* you make no mention of it in yours. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 15.

(*b*) Comparatively; relatively. Compare *in respect*.

How wonderfully dyd a fewe Romayns, *in regarde*, defend this litel territory.
Sir T. Elyot, Image of Governaunce, fol. 62, b. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

In regard of. (*a*) In view of; on account of.

Change was thought necessary *in regard of* the great hurt which the church did receive by a number of things then in use. *Hooker*.

In regard of his hurt, Smith was glad to be so rid of him.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 5.

(*b*) In regard to; in respect to. [Objectionable.]

In regard of its security, it [the chest of drawers] had a great advantage over the bandboxes.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlix.

In this (that) regard, in this (that) respect. [Objectionable.]—**Point of regard**. See *point*[1].—**With regard of**†, with regard to; considering.

How in safety best we may
Compose our present evils, *with regard*
Of what we are, and where. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 281.

=Syn. 2. Notice, observance (of), care, concern.—3. *Estimate*, *Estimation*, etc. See *esteem*, *love*[1].

regardable (rē-gär'da-bl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *regardable*; as *regard* + *-able*.] Capable of being regarded; observable; worthy of notice; noticeable.

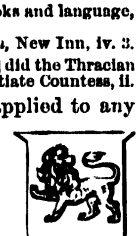
Herein is not only *regardable* a mere history, but a mystery also. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 1.

regardant (rē-gär'dant), *a.* [Formerly also *reguardant*; < OF. *regardant*, ppr. of *regarder*, look at, regard: see *regard*, *v.*] 1. Regarding; looking to; looking behind or backward; watching.

You might have known that by my looks and language,
Had you been *regardant* or observant.
B. Jonson, New Inn, iv. 3.

With lookes *regardiant* [read *reguardant*] did the Thracian gaze. *Marston and Barksted*, Insatiate Countess, ii.

2. In *her.*, looking backward: applied to any animal whose face is turned toward its tail.—3. Looking at one another; turned so as to face one another.



Lion Passant Regardant.

Two *regardant* portraits of a lady and gentleman (in a marble relief).
Soulages Catalogue, No. 440.

Passant regardant. See *passant*.—**Rampant regardant.** See *rampant*.—**Regardant reversed**, having the head turned backward and downward: especially said of a serpent bent into a figure of eight, with the head below.—**Villein regardant**, **regardant villein**, in *feudal law*, a villein or retainer annexed to the land or manor, charged with the doing of all base services within the same.

regarder (rē-gär'dėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which regards.

Modern science is of itself . . . a slight *regarder* of time and space. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 85.

2. In *Eng. law*, an officer whose business it was to view the forest, inspect the officers, and inquire concerning all offenses and defaults.

A Forest . . . hath also her peculiar Officers, as Forresters, Verderers, *Regarders*, Agisters, &c.
Howell, Letters, iv. 16.

regardful (rē-gärd'fûl), *a.* [< *regard* + *-ful*.] Having or paying regard. Especially—(*a*) Full of regard or respect; respectful.

To use all things and persons upon whom his name is called, or any ways imprinted, with a *regardful* and separate manner of usage, different from common, and far from contempt and scorn. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 8.

(*b*) Taking notice; heedful; observing with care; attentive.

When with *regardfull* sight
She, looking backe, espies that grisely wight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 22.

Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every pious motion made by the Spirit of God to his heart. *South*.

=Syn. (*b*) Observant, mindful, watchful, careful.

regardfully (rē-gärd'fûl-i), *adv.* In a regardful manner, in any sense.

regarding (rē-gär'ding), *prep.* [Ppr. of *regard*, *v.*] Respecting; concerning; in reference to: as, to be at a loss *regarding* one's position.

"*Regarding* personalities," he added, "I have not the same clear showing." *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxiv.

regardless (rē-gärd'les), *a.* [< *regard* + *-less*.] 1. Not having regard or heed; not looking or attending; heedless; negligent; indifferent; careless.

My eyes
Set here unmov'd, *regardless* of the world,
Though thousand miseries encompass me!
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

Blindeth the beauty everywhere revealed,
Treading the May-flowers with *regardless* feet.
Whittier, Among the Hills, Prel.

2. Not regarded; slighted. [Rare.]

Yes, Traitor; Zara, lost, abandon'd Zara,
Is a *regardless* Suppliant, now, to Osmyn.
Congreve, Mourning Bride, ii. 9.

=Syn. 1. Unmindful, inattentive, unobservant, neglectful, unconcerned.

regardlessly (rē-gärd'les-li), *adv.* In a regardless manner; heedlessly; carelessly; negligently.

regardlessness (rē-gärd'les-nes), *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; negligence.

regard-ring (rē-gärd'ring), *n.* A ring set with stones the initial letters of whose names make up the word *regard*, as ruby, emerald, garnet, amethyst, ruby, and diamond.

regather (rē-gaᴛʜ'ėr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *gather*.] To gather or collect again.

When he had renewed his provisions and *regathered* more force. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 640.

regatta (rē-gat'ä), *n.* [= F. *régate*, < It. *regatta*, *rigatta*, *regata*, a boat-race, yacht-race, a rowing-match, a particular use (orig. Venetian) of Olt. *regatta*, *rigatta*, a strife or contention for the mastery, < Olt. *regattare*, *rigattare*, sell by retail, haggle as a huckster, wrangle, contend, cope or fight for the mastery (cf. Sp. *regatear*, retail provisions, haggle, rival in sailing; *regateo*, a haggling, a regatta), prob. a dial. form of *recatare*, **recattare*, buy and sell again by retail, retail, regrate, forestall (cf. Sp. *recatear*, retail; *recatar*, take care, be cautious), < *re-*, again, + *cattare*, get, acquire, purchase (cf. Sp. *catear*, taste, try, view), < L. *captare*, catch, capture, procure: see *catch*[1], and cf. *acate*. Cf. *regrate*[1].] Originally, a gondola-race in Venice; now, any regularly appointed boat-race in which two or more row-boats, yachts, or other boats contend for prizes.

A *regatta* of wherries raced past us.
Hawthorne, Our Old Home.

They penetrated to Cowes for the race-balls and *regatta* gayeties. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxix.

regelate (rē'jē-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *regelated*, ppr. *regelating*. [< L. *regelatus*, pp. of *regelare* (> It. *regelare* = Pg. *regelar* = F. *regeler*), air, cool off, < *re-*, back, + *gelare*, congeal: see *geal*[1].] To freeze or become congealed again; specifically, to freeze together.

Everything yields. The very glaciers are viscous, or *regelate* into conformity, and the stiffest patriots palter and compromise. *Emerson*, Fortune of the Republic.

regelation (rē-jē-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *regélation*, a freezing over, < LL. *regelatio(n-)*, a thawing, < L. *regelare*, thaw, warm, < *re-*, back, again, also = *un-*, + *gelare*, freeze: see *regelate*.] The phenomenon of congelation and cohesion exemplified by two pieces of melting ice when brought into contact at a temperature above the freezing-point. Not only does this occur in air, but also in water. The phenomenon, first observed by Faraday, is obscure.

Two pieces of ice at 32° Fahr., with moist surfaces, when placed in contact, freeze together to a rigid mass. This is called *regelation*. *Faraday*. (*Webster*.)

An attempt . . . has been made of late years to reconcile the brittleness of ice with its motion in glaciers. It is founded on the observation, made by Mr. Faraday in 1850, that when two pieces of thawing ice are placed together they freeze together at the place of contact. . . . The word *Regelation* was proposed by Dr. Hooker to express the freezing together of two pieces of thawing ice observed by Faraday; and the memoir in which the term was first used was published by Mr. Huxley and Mr. Tyndall in the Philosophical Transactions for 1857.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 164.

regence† (rē'jens), *n.* [= OF. *regence*, F. *régence* = Sp. Pg. *regencia* = It. *reggenza*, < ML. *regentia*, rule, < L. *regen(t-)s*, ruling: see *regent*.] Government; rule.

Some for the gospel, and massacres
Of spiritual affidavit-makers,
That swore to any human *regence*
Oaths of suprem'cy and allegiance.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 275.

regency (rē'jen-si), *n.*; pl. *regencies* (-siz). [As *regence* (see *-cy*).] 1. Rule; authority; government.

The sceptre of Christ's *regency*. *Hooker.*

2. More specifically, the office, government, or jurisdiction of a regent; deputed or vicarious government. See *regent*, 2.

The king's illness placed the queen and the duke of York in direct rivalry for the *regency*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 349.

3. The district under the jurisdiction of a regent or vicegerent.

Regions they pass'd, the mighty *regencies*
Of seraphim. *Milton*, P. L., v. 748.

4. The body of men intrusted with vicarious government: as, a *regency* constituted during a king's minority, insanity, or absence from the kingdom.

By the written law of the land, the sovereign was empowered to nominate a *regency* in case of the minority or incapacity of the heir apparent.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 17.

5. The existence of a regent's rule; also, the period during which a regent administers the government.

I can just recall the decline of the grand era. . . . The ancient habitués, . . . contemporaries of Brummell in his zenith—boon companions of George IV. in his *regency*—still haunted the spot. *Bulwer*, My Novel, xi. 2.

To the forced and gloomy bigotry which marked the declining years of Louis Quatorze succeeded the terrible reaction of the *regency* and the following reigns.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 17.

6. The office of a university regent, or master regent.—7. The municipal administration of certain towns in northern Europe.—**Albany regency**, in *U. S. hist.*, a group of politicians who, by the skilful use of patronage, controlled the nominating conventions and other machinery of the Democratic party in the State of New York, from about 1820 to about 1850. The most noted members were Wright, Martin Van Buren, Marcy, and Dix.—**Regency Act**, a name given to special statutes regulating regency, as, for instance, an English statute of 1840 (3 and 4 Vict., c. 52), which authorized the Prince Consort to act as regent, in case of the demise of Queen Victoria, during the minority of her successor.—**The Regency**, in *French hist.*, the period of the minority of Louis XV., 1715–23, when Philip of Orleans was regent.

regender† (rē-jen'dėr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *gender*. Cf. *regenerate*.] To gender again; renew.

Furth spirits fyre freshlye *regendred*.
Stanihurst, Æneid, ii. 496.

regeneracy (rē-jen'e-rā-si), *n.* [< *regenera(te)* + *-cy*.] The state of being regenerated.

Though Saul were, yet every blasphemous sinner could not expect to be, called from the depth of sin to *regeneracy* and salvation. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 686.

regenerate (rē-jen'e-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *regeneratus*, pp. of *regenerare* (> It. *regenerare*, *rigenerare* = Sp. Pg. *regenerar* = F. *régénérer*), generate again, < *re-*, again, + *generare*, generate: see *generate*.] 1. To generate or produce anew; reproduce.

In a divided worm, he [Bülow] says, the tail is *regenerated* from cell-layers developed in the same way and exactly equivalent to the three layers of the embryo.
Mind, IX. 417.

2. In *theol.*, to cause to be born again; cause to become a Christian; give by direct divine influence a new spiritual life to. See *regeneration*, 2.

No sooner was a convert initiated . . . but by an easy figure he became a new man, and both acted and looked upon himself as one *regenerated* and born a second time.
Addison, Def. of Christ. Relig., ix. 2.

regenerate (rē-jen'e-rāt), *a.* [= F. *regénéré* = Sp. Pg. *regenerado* = It. *regenerato*, *rigenerato*, < L. *regeneratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Reproduced; restored; renewed.

O thou, the earthly author of my blood,
Whose youthful spirit, in me *regenerate*,
Doth with a twofold vigour lift me up.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 70.

Who brought a race *regenerate* to the field, . . .
And raised fair Lusitania's fallen shield.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, Conclusion, st. 14.

2. In *theol.*, begotten or born anew; changed from a natural to a spiritual state.

Seeing now . . . that this child is *regenerate*, and grafted into the body of Christ's Church, let us give thanks unto Almighty God for these benefits.
Book of Common Prayer, Office of Public Baptism of [Infants.

regenerateness (rē-jen'e-rāt-nes), *n.* The state of being regenerated. *Bailey.*

regeneration (rē-jen-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *regeneracioun*, < OF. *regeneration*, F. *régénération* = Sp. *regeneracion* = Pg. *regeração* = It. *regenerazione*, *rigenerazione*, < LL. *regeneratio(n-)*, a being born again, regeneration: see *regenerate*.] 1. The act of regenerating or producing anew.—2. In *theol.*: (*a*) A radical change in the spirit of an individual, accomplished by the direct action of the Spirit of God. Evangelical theologians agree that there is a necessity for such a radical spiritual change in man in order to the divine life; but they differ widely in their psychological explanations of the change. They are, however, generally agreed that it consists of or at least necessarily involves a change in the affections and desires of the soul. Regeneration is also understood, as by the Roman Catholic Church, to be the gift of the germ of a spiritual life conferred regularly by God's ordinance in baptism, which is accordingly called the *sacrament of regeneration*, or simply *regeneration*. The word *regeneration* occurs only once in the New Testament in its ordinary theological meaning; but equivalent expressions are found, such as "begotten again," "born again," "born of God," "born of water and of the Spirit."

According to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of *regeneration*, and renewing of the Holy Ghost. Tit. iii. 5.

Baptism is . . . a sign of *Regeneration* or New-Birth, whereby, as by an instrument, they that receive Baptism rightly are grafted into the Church.
Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, xxvii.

(*b*) The renovation of the world to be accomplished at the second coming of the Messiah.

Ye which have followed me, in the *regeneration*, when the Son of Man shall sit in the throne of his glory, ye also shall sit upon twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel. Mat. xix. 28.

3 (rē-jen-e-rā'shon). In *biol.*, the genesis or origination of new tissue to repair the waste of the body, or to replace worn-out tissue; also, the reproduction of lost or destroyed parts or organs. Regeneration of tissue constantly goes on in all animals in the ordinary repair of waste products of vital action; but the replacing of lost parts, as a limb, is nearly confined to animals below vertebrates, in many of which it is an easy or usual process.—**Baptismal regeneration**. See *baptismal*.—**Syn. 2.** See *conversion*.—**3.** See *reproduction*.

regenerative (rē-jen'e-rā-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *regeneratif*, F. *regénératif* = Sp. Pg. *regenerativo*; as *regenerate* + *-ive*.] 1. Producing regeneration; renewing.

She identified him with the struggling *regenerative* process in her which had begun with his action.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, lxv.

In Mahommedanism there is no *regenerative* power; it is "of the letter, which killeth" — unelastic, sterile, barren. *Faiths of the World*, p. 331.

2. In *metal.*, on the principle of the Siemens regenerator, or so constructed as to utilize that method of economizing fuel, as in the term *regenerative gas-furnace*. See *regenerator*.—**Regenerative burner**. See *burner*.—**Regenerative chamber**, in a furnace, a regenerator.—**Regenerative furnace**. See *furnace*.

regeneratively (rē-jen'e-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a regenerative manner; so as to regenerate.

regenerator (rē-jen'e-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *régénérateur*, n.; as *regenerate* + *-or*[1].] 1. One who regenerates.

He is not his own *regenerator*, or parent at all, in his new birth. *Waterland*, Works, VI. 352.

All these social *regenerators* panted to be free.
The American, XIV. 23.

2. In *metal.*, a chamber filled with a checker-work of fire-bricks; that part of a regenerative furnace in which the waste heat of the gases escaping from the hearth is, by reversal of the draft at suitable intervals, alternately stored up and given out to the gas and air entering the furnace. The idea of employing what is now generally called the "regenerative system" of heating was first conceived by Robert Stirling, in 1816, but his arrangement for carrying it out was not a practical one. The present form of the furnace, and in general the successful application of the principle, constituting a highly important improvement in the consumption of fuel, are due to the brothers Siemens. The regenerative system has already been extensively applied in various metallurgical and manufacturing processes, and is likely to receive still further development. According to the Siemens regenerative method, there must be at least one pair of regenerative chambers, in order that the heat may be in process of being stored up in one while being utilized in the other. In the Siemens regenerative reheating- or mill-furnace there are two pairs of chambers, each pair consisting of one larger and one smaller chamber, through one of which the air passes, and through the other the gas on its way to the furnace. The so-called "Ponsard recuperator" is a form of regenerator in which, by an ingenious arrangement of solid and hollow fire-bricks, the current is made continuous in one direction, instead of requiring reversal as in the Siemens regenerative furnace. This form of furnace has been employed for reheating in rolling-mills.

regenerator-furnace (rē-jen'e-rā-tor-fėr'nās), *n.* Any form of furnace with which a regenerator is connected.

regeneratory (rē-jen'e-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *regenerate* + *-ory*.] Regenerative; having the power to renew; tending to reproduce or renovate.

regenesis (rē-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< *re-* + *genesis*.] The state of being renewed or reproduced.

There tended to be thereafter a continual *regenesis* of dissenting sects. *H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 368.

regent (rē'jent), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *regent*, F. *régent* = Sp. Pg. *regente* = It. *reggente*, ruling, as a noun a regent, vicegerent, < L. *regen(t-)s*, ruling; as a noun, a ruler, governor, prince; ppr. of *regere*, pp. *rectus*, direct, rule, correct, lit. 'make straight,' 'stretch,' = Gr. *ὀρέγειν*, stretch, = Skt. √*raj*, stretch out, = Goth. *uf-rakjan*, stretch out, etc. (see *rack*[1]); cf. Skt. √*rāj*, direct, rule, *rājan*, king, L. *rex* (*rēg-*), king (see *rex*). The two roots in Skt. may be orig. identical, as they have become in L. From the L. *regere* are also ult. *regimen*, *regiment*, *régime*, *region*, *rector*, *rectum*, *rectangle*, *rectilineal*, etc., *correct*, *direct*, *erect*, etc., *dress*, *address*, *redress*, etc. Related E. words of Teut. origin are *right*, *rack*[1], etc.] I. *a.* 1. Ruling; governing.

To follow nature's too affected fashion,
Or travel in the *regent* walk of passion.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 4.

He together calls,
Or several, one by one, the *regent* powers,
Under him *regent*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 697.

Some other active *regent* principle that resides in the body. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Exercising vicarious authority: as, a prince *regent*.—3. Taking part in the government of a university.—**Queen regent**. See *queen*.

II. *n.* 1. A ruler; a governor: in a general sense.

Uriel, . . . *regent* of the sun, and held
The sharpest-sighted spirit of all in Heaven.
Milton, P. L., iii. 690.

The moon (sweet *regent* of the sky)
Silver'd the walls of Cumnor Hall.
Mickle, Cumnor Hall.

2. One who is invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the king. In most hereditary governments this office is regarded as belonging to the nearest relative of the sovereign capable of undertaking it; but this rule is subject to many modifications.

I say, my sovereign, York is meetest man
To be your *regent* in the land of France.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 164.

3. In the old universities, a master or doctor who takes part in the regular duties of instruction or government. At Cambridge all resident masters of arts of less than four years' standing, and all doctors of less than two, are regents. At Oxford the period of regency is shorter. At both universities those of a more advanced standing, who keep their names on the college books, are called *non-regents*. At Cambridge the regents compose the upper house and the non-regents the lower house of the senate, or governing body. At Oxford the regents compose the congregation, which confers degrees and does the ordinary business of the university. The regents and non-regents collectively compose the convocation, which is the governing body in the last resort.

Only *regents*—that is, masters actually engaged in teaching—had any right to be present or to vote in congregations [at Bologna]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 835.

4. In the State of New York, a member of the corporate body known as the University of the State of New York. The university is officially described as consisting "of all incorporated institutions of academic and higher education, with the State Library, State Museum, and such other libraries, museums, or other institutions for higher education in the state as may be admitted by the regents. . . . The regents have power to incorporate, and to alter or repeal the charters of colleges, academies, libraries, museums, or other educational institutions belonging to the University; to distribute to them all funds granted by the state for their use; to inspect their workings and require annual reports under oath of their presiding officers; to establish examinations as to attainments in learning, and confer on successful candidates suitable certificates, diplomas, and degrees, and to confer honorary degrees."—**House of regents**. See *house*[1].—**Necessary regent**, one who is obliged to serve as regent: opposed to a *regent ad placitum*, who has served the necessary term and is at liberty to retire.

regent-bird (rē'jent-bėrd), *n.* An Australian bird of the genus *Sericulus*, *S. chrysocephalus* or *melinus*, the plumage of which is velvety-black and golden-yellow in the male: so called during the regency of the Prince of Wales, afterward George IV., in compliment to him. It is related to the bower-birds, but has been variously classified. See *Sericulus*. Also *regent-oriole*.

Regent-bird (*Sericulus chrysocephalus*).

regentess (rē'jen-tes), *n.* [< *regent* + *-ess*.] A female regent; a protectress of a kingdom.

regent-oriole (rē'jent-ō'ri-ōl), *n.* Same as *regent-bird*.

regentship (rē'jent-ship), *n.* [< *regent* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a regent, especially of a vicegerent, or one who governs for a king; regency.

If York have ill demean'd himself in France,
Then let him be denay'd the *regentship*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 107.

regerminate (rē-jėr'mi-nāt), *v. i.* [< L. *regerminatus*, pp. of *regerminare*, sprout again, < *re-*, again, + *germinare*, sprout, germinate: see *germinate*.] To germinate again.

regermination (rē-jėr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *regerminatio(n-)*, < *regerminare*, pp. *regerminatus*, sprout again: see *regerminate*.] A sprouting or germination anew.

The Jews commonly express resurrection by *regermination*, or growing up again like a plant.
Gregory, Notes on Scripture, p. 125.

regest† (rē-jest'), *v. t.* [< L. *regestus*, pp. of *regerere*, throw or cast back, retort, also record, chronicle, < *re-*, back, + *gerere*, carry: see *gest*[2].] To throw back; retort.

Who can say, It is other than righteous, that thou shouldest *regest* one day upon us, Depart from me, ye wicked? *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iii. 5.

regest† (rē-jest'), *n.* [< F. (obs.) *regeste*, pl. *regestes* (= Pg. *registo*, *resisto*), a register, < L. *regestum* (pl. *regesta*), neut. of *regestus*, pp. of *regerere*, record: see *regest*, *v.* Cf. *register*[1].] A register.

Old legends and Cathedrall *regests*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

reget (rē-get'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *get*[1].] 1. To get or obtain again.

And then desire in Gascoign to *reget*
The glory lost. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, vi. 71.

2†. To generate or bear again.

Tovy, although the mother of vs all,
Regetta [read *regesta*?] thee in her wombe.
Davies, Scourge of Folly, p. 52. (*Davies.*)

reghte†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *right*.

regiam majestatem (rē'ji-am maj-es-tā'tem). [So called from these words at the beginning of the collection; L.: *regiam*, acc. fem. of *regius*, pertaining to a king, royal (< *rex* (*reg-*), king); *majestatem*, acc. of *majestas*, majesty: see *majesty*.] A collection of early laws, said to have been compiled by the order of David I., king of Scotland. It resembles so closely the *Tractatus de Legibus*, supposed to have been written by Glanvil in the reign of Henry II., that no doubt one was copied from the other.

regiant† (rē'ji-an), *n.* [< L. *regius*, of a king (see *regious*), + *-an*.] 1. An adherent or upholder of regalism.

This is alleged and urged by our *regians* to prove the king's paramount power in ecclesiasticis.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., II. iii. 38.

2. A royalist.

Arthur Wilson . . . favours all Republicans, and never speaks well of *regians* (it is his own distinctions) if he can possibly avoid it.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 39. (*Davies.*)

regible† (rej'i-bl), *a.* [= It. *reggibile* = Sp. *regible*, < LL. *regibilis*, that may be ruled, governable, tractable, < L. *regere*, rule: see *regent*.] Governable.

regicidal (rej'i-sī-dal), *a.* [< *regicide*[2] + *-al*.] Consisting in, relating to, or having the nature of regicide; tending to regicide.

regicide[1] (rej'i-sīd), *n.* [= F. *régicide* = Sp. Pg. It. *regicida*, < L. *rex* (*reg-*), a king, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] A king-killer; one who puts a king to death; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, a member of the high court of justice constituted by Parliament for the trial of Charles I., by which he was found guilty of treason and sentenced to death in 1649.

The *regicides* who sat on the life of our late King were brought to tryal in the Old Bailey.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 11, 1660.

regicide[2] (rej'i-sīd), *n.* [= F. *régicide* = Sp. Pg. It. *regicidio*, the slaying of a king, < L. *rex* (*reg-*), king, + *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of a king.

Did Fate, or we, when great Atrides dy'd,
Urge the bold traitor to the *Regicide*?
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, i. 48.

regifugium (rē-ji-fū'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *regifugia* (-ä). [= Pg. *regifugio*, < LL. *regifugium*, 'the king's flight,' < L. *rex* (*reg-*), king, + *fuga*, flight, < *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*.] An ancient Roman annual festival, held, according to some ancient writers, in celebration of the flight of Tarquin the Proud.

regild (rē-gild'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *gild*[1].] To gild anew.

régime (rā-zhēm'), *n.* [< F. *régime*, < L. *regimen*, direction, government: see *regimen*.] 1. Mode, system, or style of rule or management; government, especially as connected with certain social features; administration; rule.

The industrial *régime* is distinguished from the predatory *régime* in this, that mutual dependence becomes great and direct, while mutual antagonism becomes small and indirect. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 525.

2. In *French law*, specifically, the system of property rights under the marriage relation, fixed upon by the parties by an ante-nuptial contract. The principal systems are *régime de communauté* (see *community property*, under *community*), *régime de séparation de biens*, and *régime dotal* (see *dot*[2]).—**Ancient régime** [F. *ancien régime*], a former style or system of government; an ancient social system; specifically, the political and social system which prevailed in France before the revolution of 1789.

regimen (rej'i-men), *n.*; pl. *regimens*, *regimina* (rej'i-menz, rē-jim'i-nā). [= OF. *regime*, F. *régime* = Sp. *regimen* = Pg. *regimen*, *regime* = It. *regimine*, < L. *regimen*, guidance, direction, government, rule, < *regere*, rule: see *regent*. Cf. *régime*.] 1. Orderly government or system; system of order; government; control.

It concerneth the *regimen* and government of every man over himself, and not over others.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 278.

Time . . . restored the giddy revellers to the *regimen* of sober thought. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xvi.

2. Any regulation or remedy which is intended to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation; specifically, in *med.*, the regulation of diet, exercise, etc., with a view to the preservation or restoration of health, or for the attainment of a determinate result; a course of living according to certain rules: sometimes used as equivalent to *hygiene*, but most commonly used as a synonym for *diet*[1], 2.

My Father's disorder appeared to be a dropsy, an indisposition the most unsuspected, being a person so exemplarly temperate, and of admirable *regimen*.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 30, 1640.

Yet I have heard you were ill yourself, and kept your bed: . . . this was (I imagine) only by way of *regimen*, and not from necessity. *Gray*, Letters, I. 340.

3. In *zoöl.*, habit or mode of life with regard to eating; choice of food; dietetics: as, an animal or a vegetable *regimen*; carnivorous *regimen*.—4. In *gram.*: (*a*) Government; the control which one word exercises over the form of another in connection with it.

The grammarians posit the absence of *regimen* as one of the differential features of a conjunction.
F. Hall, False Philol., p. 84.

(*b*) The word or words so governed.

regiment (rej'i-ment), *n.* [< ME. *regiment*, *regement*, < OF. *regiment*, *regement*, government, sway, later a regiment of soldiers, = Pr. *regiment* = Sp. *regimiento*, government, a regiment, = Pg. *regimento* = It. *reggimento*, < LL. *regimentum*, rule, government, < L. *regere*, rule: see *regent*. Cf. *regimen*, *régime*.] 1†. Rule; government; authority.

That for hens forth yᵗ he be under the *regement* and gouernance of the Mayr and Aldermen of the same cite.
Charter of London, in Arnold's Chronicle, p. 43.

The first Blast of the Trumpet against the monstrous *Regiment* of Women. *Knox*, title of work.

The *regiment* of Debora, who ruled twentie yeares with religion. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 455.

2†. A district ruled; a kingdom.

The triple-parted *regiment*
That froward Saturn gave unto his sons.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

3†. Rule of diet; regimen.

This may bring her to eat, to sleep, and reduce what's now out of square with her into their former law and *regiment*.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 3.

4. *Milit.*, a body of soldiers, consisting of one or more battalions of infantry, or of several squadrons of cavalry, commanded by a colonel, or of a certain division of artillery. It is the largest permanent association of soldiers, and the third subdivision of an army-corps, several regiments constituting a brigade, and several brigades a division. These combinations are, however, temporary, while in the regiment the same officers serve continuously, and in command of the same bodies of men. The strength of a regiment may vary greatly, as any regiment may comprise any number of battalions. The organization of the British Royal Artillery is anomalous, the whole body forming one regiment. In 1890 it consists of about 33,000 officers and men, distributed in a number of brigades, each of which is as large as an ordinary regiment. In the United States service the full strength of a cavalry regiment is now 1,234; of artillery, 1,710; of infantry, 1,378. Abbreviated *regt.*

K. John. Up higher to the plain; where we'll set forth
In best appointment all our *regiments*.
Bast. Speed then, to take advantage of the field.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 295.

Marching regiment. See *march*[2].—**Royal regiment of artillery.** See *artillery*.

regiment (rej'i-ment), *v. t.* [= Sp. *regimentar*, form into regiments; from the noun.] To form into a regiment or into regiments with proper officers; hence, to organize; bring under a definite system of command, authority, or interdependence.

If women were to be *regimented*, he would carry an army into the field without beat of drum.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, III. 314. (*Davies.*)

regimental (rej-i-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *regimental*; as *regiment* + *-al*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to a regiment: as, *regimental* officers; *regimental* clothing.

The band led the column, playing the *regimental* march.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxx.

Regimental adjutant, fund, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n. pl.* (rarely used in the singular). Military clothing: so named from the former practice of discriminating the uniforms of different regiments very decidedly one from another—a fashion nearly abandoned at the present time.

If they had been ruled by me, they would have put you into the guards. You would have made a sweet figure in a *regimental*. *Colman*, Man of Business, ii. (*Davies.*)

You a soldier! you're a walking block, fit only to dust the company's *regimentals* on.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 1.

In their ragged *regimentals*
Stood the old Continentals,
Yielding not.
G. H. McMaster, Carmen Bellicosum.

regimentation (rej'i-men-tā'shon), *n.* [< *regiment*, *v.*, + *-ation*.] The act of forming into regiments, or the state of being formed into regiments or classified systems; organization.

The process of militant organization is a process of *regimentation*, which, primarily taking place in the army, secondarily affects the whole community.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 553.

regimina, *n.* Latin plural of *regimen*.

regiminal (rē-jim'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *regimen* (*regimin-*), rule, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to regimen: as, strict *regiminal* rules.

Regina (rē-jī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1853), < L. *regina*, a queen, fem. of *rex* (*reg-*), a king: see *rex*.] In *herpet.*, a genus of watersnakes or aquatic harmless serpents of the family *Colubridæ*. The type is the striped watersnake of the United States, *R. leberis*.

Regina purple. See *purple*.

region (rē'jon), *n.* [< ME. *region*, *regioun*, < OF. *region*, F. *région* = Pr. *regio*, *reio* = Sp. *region* = Pg. *região* = It. *regione*, a region, < L. *regio(n-)*, a direction, line, boundary-line, boundary, territory, quarter, province, region, < *regere*, direct, rule: see *regent*.] 1. Any considerable and connected part of a space or surface; specifically, a tract of land or sea of considerable but indefinite extent; a country; a district; in a broad sense, place without special reference to location or extent: as, the equatorial *regions*; the temperate *regions*; the polar *regions*; the upper *regions* of the atmosphere.

Zit there is, toward the parties meridionales, many Contrees and many *Regyouns*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 262.

The *regions* of Artois,
Wallon, and Picardy. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 9.

Gawain the while thro' all the *region* round
Rode with his diamond, wearied of the quest.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. An administrative division of a city or territory; specifically, such a division of the city of Rome and of the territory about Rome, of which the number varied at different times; a district, quarter, or ward (modern *rione*). Under Servius Tullius there were four regions in the city and twenty-six in the Roman territory.

The series of Roman Macedonia begins with coins of the *regions* issued by permission of the senate and bearing the name of the Macedonians, from 158 to 146 B. C.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 640.

His [Alberic's] chief attention was given to the militia, which was still arranged in scholæ, and it is highly probable that he was the author of the new division of the city [Rome] into twelve *regions*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 788.

Rome has seven ecclesiastical *regions*, each with its proper deacons, subdeacons, and acolytes. Each *region* has its own day of the week for high ecclesiastical functions, which are celebrated by each in rotation.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 509.

3. Figuratively, the inhabitants of a region or district of country.

All the *regions*
Do smilingly revolt. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6. 102.

4. In *anat.*, a place in or a part of the body in any way indicated: as, the abdominal *regions*.

Let it fall rather, though the fork invade
The *region* of my heart. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 147.

The mouth, and the *region* of the mouth, . . . were about the strongest feature in Wordsworth's face.
De Quincey (Personal Traits of Brit. Authors, Wordsworth).

5†. Place; rank; station; dignity.

He is of too high a *region*; he knows too much.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2. 75.

6†. Specifically, the space from the earth's surface out to the orbit of the moon: properly called the *elemental region*.

The orb below
As hush as death, anon the dreadful thunder
Doth rend the *region*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 509.

I should have fatted all the *region* kites
With this slave's offal. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 607.

7. In *zoögeog.*, a large faunal area variously limited by different authors. Especially—(*a*) A realm; one of several primary divisions of the earth's surface, characterized by its fauna: as, the Palearctic or the Nearctic *region*. The term acquired specific application to certain large principal areas from its use in this sense by P. L. Sclater in 1857. Sclater's regions, adopted with little modification by Günther and Wallace, were six in number: the Palearctic, Ethiopian, Oriental or Indian, Australian, Nearctic, and Neotropical. (See these words.) Baird added a seventh, the West Indian, now considered a division of the Neotropical. In 1874 Sclater, following Huxley, recognized as primary divisions (1) *Arctogæa*, comprising the Palearctic, Ethiopian, Indian, and Nearctic regions; (2) *Dendrogæa*, represented by the Neotropical region; (3) *Antarctogæa*, with an Australasian region; and (4) *Ornithogæa*, with a New Zealand region. (*b*) A secondary faunal area, the primary being called a *realm*: as, the Antillean, Central American, and Brazilian *regions* of the American Tropical realm. In this sense it has been used by most American zoölogists. Various other divisions have been proposed, as by A. Murray in 1866, Huxley in 1868, W. T. Blanford in 1869, E. Blyth in 1871, A. Newton in 1875, T. Gill in 1878, and J. A. Allen in 1878. Each of the main divisions, however defined by different naturalists, is subdivided into several subregions or provinces, more or less minutely in different systems. Thus, for example, the Ethiopian region is divided by Newton into the Libyan, Guinean, Caffrarian, Mozambican, and Madagascarian subregions, and the Libyan subregion itself into the Arabian, Egyptian, Abyssinian, and Gambian provinces. The waters of the globe have been either included in the prime divisions based on the land faunas, or segregated in peculiar ones.—**Abdominal regions.** See *abdominal*.—**Agrarian region, anal region.** See the adjectives.—**Axillary region,** a region on the side of the thorax, extending from the axilla to a line drawn from the lower border of the mammary to that of the scapular region.—**Basilar region,** the region of the base of the skull.—**Bluegrass region.** See *grass*.—**Broca's region.** Same as *Broca's convolution*. See *convolution*.—**Ciliary region,** that part of the eyeball just back from the cornea which corresponds to the ciliary muscle and processes.—**Clavicular region,** the region on the front of the chest immediately over the clavicle.—**Clypeal region.** See *clypeal*.—**Cordilleran region.** See *cordillera*.—**Cyclic, dorsolumbar, epigastric, gluteal, hypogastric region.** See the adjectives.—**Hyomental region,** the space between the lower jaw and the hyoid bone.—**Hypochondriac region.** (*a*) Of the abdomen. See *abdominal regions*. (*b*) Of the thorax, same as *inframammary region*.—**Iliac region.** See *abdominal regions*.—**Indo-Pacific region.** See *Indo-Pacific*.—**Infra-axillary region,** the region on the side of the chest extending from the axillary region to the free border of the ribs. Also called *subaxillary region*.—**Infraclavicular region.** See *infraclavicular*.—**Infrahyoid region,** the space between the hyoid bone and the sternum.—**Inframammary region.** See *inframammary*.—**Infrascapular region,** the region on the back of the thorax on either side of the median line below a horizontal line through the inferior angle of each scapula. Also called *subscapular region*.—**Interscapular region,** the region on the back of the thorax between the shoulder-blades.—**Ischiorectal region,** the space corresponding to the posterior part of the pelvic outlet.—**Lenticulostriate region,** the anterior parts of the lenticular and caudate nuclei and the intervening part of the internal capsule.—**Lenticulothalamic region,** the posterior part of the lenticular nucleus, the optic thalamus, and the intervening part of the internal capsule.—**Lumbar region.** See *lumbar*[1].—**Mammary region,** the region on the front of the chest extending from the upper border of the third to the upper border of the sixth rib.—**Mesogastric region,** the umbilical and right and left lumbar regions taken together.—**Multiply-connected region,** in *math.*, a region such that between any two points of it several paths can be drawn which cannot be changed one into the other by gradual changes or variations without going out of the region in question.—**Parasternal, pelvic, Polynesian, popliteal, precordial,** etc., **region.** See the adjectives.—**Region of calms.** See *calm*[1].—**Sternal region,** *superior* and *inferior*. See *sternal*.—**Subaxillary region.** Same as *infra-axillary region*.—**Subclavicular region.** Same as *infraclavicular region*.—**Submammary region.** Same as *inframammary region*.—**Subscapular region.** Same as *infrascapular region*.—**Suprahyoid region,** the region of the front of the neck above the hyoid bone; the hyomental region.—**Supramammary region.** Same as *infraclavicular region*.—**Suprascapular region,** the region on the back above the spine of the scapula.—**Supraternal region.** See *suprasternal*.—**Syn. 1.** Quarter, locality, clime, territory.

regional (rē′jon-al), *a.* [< F. *régional* = Sp. Pg. *regional* = It. *regionale*, < LL. *regionalis*, of or belonging to a region or province, < L. *regio*(*n*-), a region, province: see *region*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a particular region or place; sectional; topical; local.

The peculiar seasonal and *regional* distribution of hurricanes. *The Atlantic*, XLIX. 334.

2. Of or pertaining to division into regions, as in anatomy and zoögeography; topographical.

It is curious that the Japanese should have anticipated Europe in a kind of rude *regional* anatomy.
O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 224.

Regional anatomy. Same as *topographical anatomy*. See *anatomy*.

regionally (rē′jon-al-i), *adv.* With reference to a region or particular place; topically; locally; in *zoögeog.*, with reference to faunal regions or areas.

He thought it was the duty of the surgeon to treat it *regionally*. *Medical News*, LII. 273.

The preservation of rock-oils in every formation, of every geological age, all over the world—subject, however, locally or *regionally*, to subsequent change or destruction.
Science, VIII. 233.

regionarius (rē′ji-ō-nā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *regionarii* (-i). [NL., < L. *regio*(*n*-), a region: see *region*.] A title given to various Roman Catholic ecclesiastics who are assigned to duty in or jurisdiction over certain regions or districts in the city of Rome.

regionary (rē′jon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *region* + *-ary*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a region or regions.

But to this they attributed their successes, namely, to the tropical and *regionary* deities, and their entertaining so numerous a train of gods and goddesses.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 104.

2. Of or pertaining to a region or administrative district, especially of the city of Rome.—**Regionary deacon.** See *deacon*.

From the time of Honorius II., Rome had twelve *regionary deacons*. *Rom. Cath. Dict.*, p. 714.

regionic (rē-ji-on′ik), *a.* [< *region* + *-ic*.] Same as *regional*. [Rare.]

A *regionic* association.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 758.

regioust (rē′ji-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *regio*, < L. *regius*, kingly, royal, regal, < *rex* (*reg*-), a king: see *rex*.] Pertaining to a king; royal. *J. Harrington*.

register[1] (rej′is-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *regester* (= D. G. Sw. Dan. *register*), < OF. *registre*, F. *registre*, a record, register, = Pr. *registre* = Sp. *registro* = Pg. *registro*, *registo*, *resisto* = It. *registro*, a register, record, < ML. *registrum*, also *regestra*, *register*, a register, an altered form of *regestum*, a book in which things are recorded, a register, orig. pl., L. *regesta*, things recorded, records, neut. pl. of *regestus*, pp. of *regerere*, record: see *regest*, *n.* and *v.* In the later senses 6–10, from the verb, and in part practically identical, as 'that which registers,' with *register*[2], 'one who registers': see *register*[2].] 1. An official written account or entry, usually in a book regularly kept, as of acts, proceedings, or names, for preservation or for reference; a record; a list; a roll; also, the book in which such a record is kept: as, a parish *register*; a hotel *register*.

Of soules fynde I nat in this *registre*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1954.

Each time of sorrow is naturally evermore a *register* of all such grievous events as have happened either in or near about the same time. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 72.

2. In *old Eng. law*, a compilation of the forms of writs in use, both original and judicial, which seems to have grown up gradually in the hands of clerks and of copyists, and therefore to vary much in different copies. *Harvard Law Review*, Oct., 1889.—3. In *com.*, a document issued by the customs authorities as evidence of a ship's nationality. See *registration of British ships*, under *registration*.—4. The printed list of signatures at the end of early printed books.—5. In *music*: (*a*) The compass or range of a voice or an instrument. (*b*) A particular series of tones, within the compass of a voice or of certain instruments, which is produced in the same way and with the same quality: as, the chest-*register* of the voice, or the chalumeau *register* of the clarinet. The vocal registers are distinguished by quality more than by pitch, since the same tone can often be produced in more than one register. The difference lies in the way in which the larynx is used, but the exact nature of the process is disputed. The so-called *head-register* and *chest-register* include tones that call the cavities of the head and chest respectively into decided sympathetic vibration. The different vocal qualities are also called the *low*, *middle*, and *high registers*, or the *thick*, *middle*, and *thin registers*, depending in the first case upon the pitch of the tones for which they are best suited, and in the second upon the supposed condition of the vocal cords in producing them, or the quality of the tones produced.

It is true that alto boys cannot be made effective when choir-masters prohibit the use of the chest *register*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 73.

6. In *organ-building*: (*a*) Same as *stop* or *stop-knob*. (*b*) A perforated frame or board for holding a set of trackers in place.—7. A device for registering automatically the number of revolutions made or the amount of work done by machinery, or for recording the pressure of steam, air, or water, or other data, by means of apparatus deriving motion from the object or objects whose force, velocity, etc., it is desired to ascertain.—8. A contrivance for regulating the passage of heat or air, as the draft-regulating plate of a furnace, or the damper-plate of a locomotive engine; a perforated plate with valves governing the opening into a duct which admits warm air into a room for heat, or fresh air for ventilation, or which allows foul air to escape.

Look well to the *register*;
And let your heat still lessen by degrees.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

I should like to know if an artist could ever represent on canvas a happy family gathered round a hole in the floor called a *register*. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 13.

9. In *printing*, exact adjustment of position in the presswork of books or papers printed on both sides of the leaf. When pages, columns, and lines are truly square, and back one another precisely on the leaf, or when two or more adjacent colors meet without impinging, they are said to be *in register*; otherwise, *out of register*.

10. The inner part of the mold in which types are cast.—11. In *bookbinding*, a ribbon attached to a full-bound book to serve as a marker of place for the reader.—**Anemometrographic register.** See *anemometer*.—**Army Register.** See *army-list*, 1.—**Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.** See *Lloyd's*.—**Meteorological register.** See *meteorological table* (*a*), under *meteorological*.—**Morse register.** Same as *indicator*, 1 (*b*).—**Out of register.** See def. 9.—**Parish register,** a book in which the births, deaths, and marriages that occur in a given parish are registered.—**Register counties,** in *Eng. law*, certain counties or parts of counties, including Middlesex except London, the North, East, and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and Kingston-upon-Hull, in which peculiar laws for registration of matters affecting land-titles are in force.—**Register ship,** a ship which once obtained permission by treaty to trade to the Spanish West Indies, and whose capacity, per registry, was attested before sailing.—**Register thermometer.** See *thermometer*.—**Seamen's register,** a record containing the number and date of registration of each foreign-going ship and her registered tonnage, the length and general nature of her voyage or employment, the names, ages, etc., of the master and crew, etc. [Eng.]—**Ship's register,** a document showing the ownership of a vessel and giving a general description of her. It is used as a permit issued by the United States government to give protection and identification to an American vessel in a foreign trade, being practically for the vessel what a deed is for a house.—**To make register,** in *printing*, to arrange on the press pages, plates, or woodcuts in colors exactly in their proper positions.—**Syn. 1.** *Catalogue*, etc. (see *list*[5]), chronicle, archives.

register[1] (rej′is-tėr), *v.* [< F. *registrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *registrar* = It. *registrare*, < ML. *registrare*, register; from the noun: see *register*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To enter in a register; indicate by registering; record in any way.

Here are thy virtues shew'd, here *register'd*,
And here shall live forever.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

Many just and holy men, whose names
Are *register'd* and calendar'd for saints.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

The gray matter of the nervous system is the part in which sensory impulses are received and *registered*.
Science, V. 258.

2. To mark or indicate on a register or scale.—3. In *rope-making*, to twist, as yarns, into a strand.—**Light-registering apparatus.** See *light*[1].—**Syn. 1.** See *record*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To enter one's name, or cause it to be entered, in a register, as at a hotel, or in the registry of qualified voters.—2. In *printing*, etc.: (*a*) To correspond exactly in symmetry, as columns or lines of printed matter on opposite sides of a leaf, so that line shall fall upon line and column upon column. (*b*) To correspond exactly in position, as in color-printing, so that every different color-impression shall fall exactly in its proper place, forming no double lines, and neither leaving blank spaces nor passing the limits proper to any other color.—3. In *organ-playing*, same as *registrate*.

register[2] (rej′is-tėr), *n.* [An altered form, due to confusion with *register*[1], of *registrer*, now usually written *registrar*: see *registrar*.] 1. One who registers: same as *registrar*.

O comfort-killing Night! . . .
Dim *register* and notary of shame!
Shak., Lucrece, l. 705.

And hauing subscribed their names, certaine *Registers* copie the said Orations. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 439.

Specifically—2. In *law*: (*a*) An officer of a United States district court, formerly appointed under the United States bankruptcy act, for the purpose of assisting the judge in the performance of his duties under that act, by attending to matters of detail and routine, or purely administrative in their character. *Bump.* (*b*) In some parts of the United States, an officer who

receives and records deeds so as to give public notice thereof. **Lord register**, or **lord clerk register**, a Scottish officer of state who has the custody of the archives.—**Register in bankruptcy.** Same as *bankruptcy commissioner* (which see, under *bankruptcy*).—**Register of deeds**, in the United States, a public officer who records at length deeds, conveyances, and mortgages of real estate situated within a given district.—**Register of probate** or **of wills**, in some of the United States, a public officer who records all wills admitted to probate. **Register of the Treasury**, an officer of the Treasury Department of the United States government, who has charge of the account-books of the United States, registers all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the treasurer, signs and issues all government securities, and has charge of the registry of vessels.

registerable (rej'is-tėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *register*[1] + *-able.*] Admitting of registration, or of being registered or recorded. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 26.

registered (rej'is-tėrd), *p. a.* Recorded, as in a register or book; enrolled: as, a *registered* voter (one whose name is duly entered in the official list of persons qualified to vote in an election).—**Registered bond, invention, letter,** etc. See the nouns. **Registered company,** a company entered in an official register, but not incorporated by act or charter.

registerer† (rej'is-tėr-ėr), *n.* [< *register*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. *registrar.*] One who registers; a registrar; a recorder.

The Grekes, the chiefe *registerers* of worthy actes.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, To the Reader.

register-grate (rej'is-tėr-grāt), *n.* A grate furnished with an apparatus for regulating the admission of air and the heat of the fire.

registering (rej'is-tėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *register*, *v.*] Same as *registration.*

register-office (rej'is-tėr-of'is), *n.* 1. An office where a register is kept, or where registers or records are kept; a registry; a record-office.—2. An agency for the employment of domestic servants. [U. S.]

register-plate (rej'is-tėr-plāt), *n.* In rope-making machines, a concave metallic disk having holes so arranged concentrically as to give the yarns passed through them the proper positions for entering into the general twist.

register-point (rej'is-tėr-point), *n.* The adjustable point or spur attached to a printing-press and used to aid in getting register. See *point*[1], 2 (*c*).

registership (rej'is-tėr-ship), *n.* [< *register*[2] + *-ship.*] The office of a register or registrar.

registrable (rej'is-trą-bl), *a.* [< *register*[1] + *-able.*] Admitting of registration; that may or can be registered. *Lancet*, No. 3474, p. 733.

registrar (rej'is-trär), *n.* [Formerly *registrer*; < ME. *registrere*, < ML. *registrarius*, one who keeps a register or record, a registrar, notary, < *registrum*, a register, record: see *register*[1]. Cf. *registrary* and *register*[2]. Cf. also OF. *registreur*, *registrateur*, < ML. *registrator*, < *registrare*, register.] 1. One whose business it is to write or keep a register or record; a keeper of records.

I make Pieres the Plowman my procuratour and my reve,
And *registrere* to receyue. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 254.

The patent was sealed and delivered, and the person admitted sworne before the *registrar.*
T. Warton, Bathurst, p. 136.

2. An official who acts as secretary to the congregation of a university.—**Registrar's license.** See *license.*

registrar-general (rej'is-trär-jen'ė-ral), *n.* An officer who superintends a system of registration; specifically, in Great Britain, an officer appointed by the crown, under the great seal, to whom is intrusted, subject to such regulations as shall be made by a principal secretary of state, the general superintendence of the system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages.

registrarship (rej'is-trär-ship), *n.* [< *registrar* + *-ship.*] The office of registrar.

registrary (rej'is-trē-ri), *n.*; pl. *registraries* (-riz). [< ML. *registrarius*, one who registers: see *registrar.*] A registrar. The registrar of the University of Cambridge is so called.

Lo, hither commyth a goodly maystres,
Occupacyon, Famys *regestary.*
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 521.

registrate (rej'is-trāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *registrated*, ppr. *registrating.* [< ML. *registratus*, pp. of *registrare*, register: see *register*[1], *v.*] I.† *trans.* To register; enroll.

Why do ye toll to *registrate* your names
On icy pillars, which soon melt away?
Drummond, Flowers of Sion.

II. *intrans.* In *organ-playing*, to arrange or draw stops for playing; make or set a combination. See *registration*, 3. Also *register.*

registrate†, *a.* Registered; recorded.

Those madrigals we sung amidst our flocks . . .
Are *registrate* by echoes in the rocks.
Drummond, To Sir W. Alexander.

registration (rej-is-trā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *registration*, < ML. *registratio(n-)*, a registering, < *registrare*, register: see *registrate* and *register*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of inserting or recording in a register; the act of recording in general: as, the *registration* of deeds; the *registration* of births, deaths, and marriages; the *registration* of voters.

Man's senses were thus indefinitely enlarged as his means of *registration* were perfected.
J. Fiske, Idea of God, p. 48.

2. Specifically, in the *law of conveyancing*, a system for the recording of conveyances, mortgages, and other instruments affecting the title to real property, in a public office, for the information of all concerned. The general policy of registry laws is to make a duly registered instrument notice to all the world, so that no one can claim any advantage over the registered owner by dealing with an unregistered owner or claimant in ignorance of the registered title. Under some systems a specified time is allowed for registering; and in some neglect to register an instrument within the time limited marks it with infirmity. The more generally accepted principle is to give effect to each instrument in the order of its registration, as against all unregistered instruments of which the purchaser, etc., had no actual notice. Another important element in registry laws is a provision that the record or certified copy shall be evidence in all courts equally as the original; but in some systems the non-production of the original must be accounted for before the record can be received in lieu of it.

3. In *organ-playing*, the act, process, art, or result of selecting or combining stops for playing given pieces of music. It includes every effect of light and shade, of quality or power, that is needed for a complete rendering, including the choice of manuals, the drawing and retiring of stops, and the use of all mechanical accessories, like couplers, the swell pedal, etc. In most recent organ-music the registration is somewhat carefully indicated by the composer or editor, but organs are so diverse that every player must interpret such marks for himself. Older music is usually unmarked, and the registration requires special study as well as special talent.—**Decree of registration.** See *decree.*—**Parliamentary Registration Act,** an English statute of 1843 (6 and 7 Vict., c. 18), which requires the registration of voters and defines certain rights of voting. It has been amended by later statutes.—**Registration Act.** (*a*) An English statute of 1885 (48 Vict., c. 15), which extends the borough system of registration of voters to county voters. (*b*) One of numerous American statutes in various States, providing for registration, and often requiring it as a condition of the right to vote.—**Registration of births, marriages, and deaths,** the system of collecting vital statistics by requiring attending physicians, etc., in case of births and deaths, and clergymen and magistrates solemnizing marriages, to report at once each case, with appropriate particulars, to the public authorities, for the purpose of preserving permanent and systematic records.—**Registration of British ships,** a duty imposed on ship-owners in order to secure to their vessels the privileges of British ships. Registration is to be made by the principal officer of customs at any port or place in the United Kingdom, and by certain specified officers in the colonies. The registration comprises the name of the ship, the names and descriptions of the owners, the tonnage, build, and description of the vessel, the particulars of her origin, and the name of the master, who is entitled to the custody of the certificate of registry. The vessel is considered to belong to the port at which she is registered.—**Registration of copyright,** the name given in England to the recording of the title of a book for the purpose of securing the copyright: corresponding to *entry of copyright* in the United States.—**Registration of trade-marks,** the system by which one claiming the exclusive right to a trade-mark may register it for the purpose of giving public notice of his claim, and preserving record evidence thereof from the time of entry.—**Registration of voters** or **electors.** (*a*) In the United States, a system for the prevention of frauds in the exercise of the suffrage, by requiring voters to cause their names to be registered in books provided for the purpose in each election district, with appropriate particulars of residence, age, etc., to enable investigation to be made, and the right of the voter to cast the ballot to be challenged, if there be occasion. (*b*) In Great Britain and Ireland, the making up of a list of voters which, after judicial revision, is the accredited record of an elector's title to vote.

registrational (rej-is-trā'shon-al), *a.* [< *registration* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to registration. *Lancet*, No. 3457, p. 1135.

registry (rej'is-trī), *n.*; pl. *registries* (-triz). [Early mod. E. also *regestry*, *regestary*; < ME. *regestry*, < ML. **regestarium*, < *regestum*, a register: see *register*[1].] 1. The act of recording or writing in a register, or depositing in the place of public record: as, the *registry* of a deed; the *registry* of a will, etc.—2. The place where a register is kept.—3. A series of facts recorded; a record.

I have sometimes wondered why a *registry* has not been kept in the colleges of physicians of all such [specific remedies] as have been invented by any professors of every age. *Sir W. Temple*, Health and Long Life.

Our conceptions are but the *registry* of our experience, and can therefore be altered only by being temporarily annihilated. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 59.

Certificate of registry. See *certificate*, 2.—**District registry,** in *Eng. law*, an office in a provincial town for the transaction or record of steps incidental to litigation by attorneys within the district, in order to avoid the necessity of taking every step in the central offices in London.

regitivet (rej'i-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *regere*, rule (see *regent*), + *-itive.*] Ruling; governing.

Their *regitive* power over the world.
Gentleman's Calling, vii. § 5. (*Latham.*)

regium donum (rē'ji-um dō'num). [L.: *regium*, neut. of *regius*, royal (see *regious*); *donum*, a gift, grant: see *donate.*] A royal grant; specifically, an annual grant of public money formerly given in aid of the maintenance of the Presbyterian and other dissenting clergy in Ireland, commuted in 1869 for £791,372.

He had had something to do with both the *regium donum* and the Maynooth grant.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, iii.

regius professor (rē'ji-us prō-fes'or). [L.: *regius*, royal; *professor*, professor.] A royal professor; specifically, one of those professors in the English universities whose chairs were founded by Henry VIII. In the Scotch universities the same name is given to all professors whose professorships have been founded by the crown. Abbreviated *reg. prof.*

regive (rē-giv'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *give.*] To give back; restore.

Bid day stand still,
Bid him drive back his car, and reimport
The period past, *regive* the present hour.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 309.

reglet, *n.* [Also *reigle*; < OF. *regle*, *reigle*, *riegle*, *rigle*, *reule*, *ricule*, F. *règle*, a rule, etc.: see *rule*[1]. Cf. *reglet*, *reglement.* In def. 2, cf. *reglet*, and also *rule*[1] and the doublet *rail*[1], a straight bar, etc.] 1. A rule; a regulation. *Halliwell.*—2. A hollow cut or channel for guiding anything; a groove in which something runs: as, the *regle* of a side-post for a flood-gate.

In one of the corners next the sea standeth a flood-gate, to bee drawne vp and let downe through *reigles* in the side postes, whose mouth is encompassed with a double frith.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 105.

reglet, *v. t.* [Also *reigle*; < OF. *regler*, *reigler*, < LL. *regulare*, rule: see *rule*[1], *regulate.*] To rule; govern; regulate.

All ought to *regle* their lives, not by the Pope's Decrees, but Word of God. *Fuller*, Worthies, Wales, III. 49.

reglement† (reg'l-ment), *n.* [Also *reglement*; < OF. *reglement*, F. *règlement* = Sp. *reglamento* = Pg. *regulamento* = It. *regolamento*, < ML. *regulamentum*, ruling, regulation, < LL. *regulare*, rule, regulate: see *regle*, *rule*[1].] Regulation.

To speak now of the reformation and *reglement* of usury, how the discommodities of it may be best avoided.
Bacon, Usury.

reglementary (reg-lē-men'tā-ri), *a.* [< OF. *reglementaire*, conformable to rule, < *reglement*, a rule, regulation: see *reglement.*] Of, pertaining to, or embodying regulations; regulative: as, a *reglementary* charter. *Encyc. Dict.* [Rare.]

reglet (reg'let), *n.* [Also *riglet*; < OF. *reglet*, F. *réglet* (= Sp. *regleta* = Pg. *regreta*), a reglet, < *regle*, a rule: see *regle.*] 1. In *printing*, a thin strip of wood, less than type-high, used in composition to make blanks about a page, or between the lines of large types in open display. Reglets are made of the width of ordinary text-types, from pearl to great primer. Broader strips of wood are known as *furniture.*

2. In *arch.*, a narrow flat molding, employed to separate panels or other members, or to form knots, frets, and other ornaments.

reglet-plane (reg'let-plān), *n.* A plane used for making printers' reglets. Reglets are not made in America with planes, but with fine circular saws. [Eng.]

reglow (rē-glō'), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *glow.*] Same as *recalesce.*

reglow (rē-glō'), *n.* [< *reglow*, *v.*] Same as *recalescence.*

regma (reg'ma), *n.*; pl. *regmata* (-ma-tą). [< Gr. *ῥῆγμα*, a fracture, breakage, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break: see *break.*] In *bot.*, a capsule with two or more lobes and as many one-seeded, two-valved cells, which separate at maturity, splitting elastically from the persistent axis (carpophore), as in *Euphorbia* and *Geranium.* It is one form of schizocarp.

regmacarp (reg'ma-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥῆγμα*, a fracture (see *regma*), + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, any dehiscent fruit. *Masters.*

regna, *n.* Plural of *regnum.*

regnal (reg'nal), *a.* [< ML. *regnalis*, < L. *regnum*, kingdom, reign: see *reign.*] Pertaining to the reign of a monarch.—**Regnal years,** the

number of years a sovereign has reigned. It has been the practice in various countries to date public documents and other deeds from the year of accession of the sovereign. The practice still prevails in Great Britain in the enumeration of acts of Parliament.

regnancy (reg'nan-si), *n.* [< *regnan(t)* + *-cy.*] The act of reigning; rule; predominance. *Coleridge.*

regnant (reg'nant), *a.* [= F. *régnant* = Sp. *reinante* = Pg. *regnante, reinante* = It. *regnante,* < L. *regnan(t-)s,* ppr. of *regnare,* reign: see *reign.*] 1. Reigning; exercising regal authority by hereditary right.

The church of martyrs, and the church of saints, and doctors, and confessors, now *regnant* in heaven.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 214.

2. Ruling; predominant; prevalent; having the chief power.

His guilt is clear, his proofs are pregnant,
A traitor to the vices *regnant.* *Swift.*

This intense and *regnant* personality of Carlyle.
The Century, XXVI. 532.

Queen regnant. See *queen.*

regnative† (reg'nā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *regnatus,* pp. of *regnare,* reign, + *-ive.*] Ruling; governing. [Rare.]

regnet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *reign.*

regnicide (reg'ni-sīd), *n.* [< L. *regnum,* a kingdom, + *-cida,* < *cædere,* kill.] The destroyer of a kingdom. [Rare.]

Regicides are no less than *regnicides,* Lam. iv. 20; for the life of a king contains a thousand thousand lives, and traitors make the land sick which they live in.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 418.

Regnoli's operation. See *operation.*

regnum (reg'num), *n.*; pl. *regna* (-nȧ). [ML., a particular use of L. *regnum,* kingly government, royalty: see *reign.*] 1. A badge or mark of royalty or supremacy, generally a crown of some unusual character. The word is especially applied to early forms of the papal tiara, a crown similar to a royal crown with a high conical cap rising from within it.

St. Peter (in the seal of the mayor of Exeter) has a lofty *regnum* on his head.
Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., XVIII. 257.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] One of three main divisions of natural objects (collectively called *Imperium Naturæ*), technically classed as the *Regnum Animale, R. Vegetabile,* and *R. Minerale:* used by the older naturalists before and for some time after Linnæus, and later represented by the familiar English phrases *animal, vegetable,* and *mineral kingdom.* (See *kingdom,* 6.) A fourth, *R. Primigenium,* was formally named by Hogg. See *Primalia, Protista.*

regorge† (rē-gôrj'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *regorger* = Pr. *regorgar* = It. *ringorgare,* vomit up; as *re-* + *gorge, v.*] 1. To vomit up; eject from the stomach; throw back or out again.

It was scoffingly said, he had eaten the king's goose, and did then *regorge* the feathers. *Sir J. Hayward.*

2. To swallow again or back.

And tides at highest mark *regorge* the flood.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 186.

3. To devour to repletion. [Rare.]

Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine,
And fat *regorged* of bulls and goats.
Milton, S. A., l. 1671.

regraces†, *n. pl.* [ME., < OF. *regraces,* thanks, < *regracier,* < ML. *regratiare, regratiari,* thank again, thank, < L. *re-,* again, + ML. *gratiare,* thank: see *grace.*] Thanks.

With dew *regraces.*
Plumpton Correspondence, p. 5. (*Halliwell.*)

regrade† (rē-grād'), *v. i.* [Altered to suit the orig. *grade,* and *degrade, retrograde,* etc.; < L. *regredi,* go or come back, turn back, retire, retreat, < *re-,* back, + *gradi,* go: see *grade*1. Cf. *regrede.* Cf. LL. *regradare,* restore to one's rank or to a former condition, also degrade from one's rank.] To retire; go back; retrograde.

They saw the darkness commence at the eastern limb of the sun, and proceed to the western, till the whole was eclipsed; and then *regrade* backwards, from the western to the eastern, till his light was fully restored.
Hales, New Analysis of Chronology, III. 230.

regrant (rē-grant'), *v. t.* [< AF. *regranter, regraunter,* grant again; as *re-* + *grant.*] To grant again.

This their grace is long, containing a commemoration of the benefits vouchsafed their fore-fathers, & a prayer for *regranting* the same. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 200.

regrant (rē-grant'), *n.* [< *regrant, v.*] The act of granting again; a new or fresh grant.

As there had been no forfeiture, no *regrant* was needed.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 9.

regrate1 (rē-grāt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *regraten,* < OF. *regrater,* sell by retail, regrate, F. *regratter,* haggle, higgle; with intrusive *r* (appar. due to confusion with OF. *regrater,* dress, mend, scour, furbish up for sale: see *regrate*2) for **regater* = Sp. *regatar,* rival in sailing, prob. formerly sell by retail, haggle (cf. deriv. *regatear,* retail, haggle, wriggle, avoid), = Pg. *regatar,* buy, sell, traffic (cf. deriv. *regatear,* haggle, bargain hard), = OIt. *regattare, rigattare,* sell by retail, haggle, strive for mastery, also **recattare, recatare,* buy and sell again by retail, retail, regrate, forestall the market (ML. refl. *regatare,* buy back, redeem), < *re-,* again, + *cattare,* get, obtain, acquire, purchase, < L. *capture,* strive to seize, lay hold of, snatch at, chase, etc.: see *chase*1, *catch*1, and cf. *acate* and *purchase.* Cf. also *regatta,* from the same source.] To retail; specifically, to buy, as corn or provisions, and sell again in or near the same market or fair—a practice which, from its effect in raising the price, was formerly made a criminal offense, often classed with *engrossing* and *forestalling.*

And that they *regrate* no corne commynge to the market, in peyne of lesynge xx. s. for euery of the said offences.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 381.

Neither should they likewise buye any corne to sell the same agayne, unless it were to make malte therof; for by such engrossing and *regrating* we see the dearthe that nowe comonly raigneth heere in England to have bene caused.
Spenser, Present State of Ireland.

regrate2 (rē-grāt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *regrater,* dress, mend, scour, furbish up for sale, lit. 'scrape again,' F. *regratter,* scrape or scratch again, regrate (masonry), < *re-,* again, + *grater,* F. *gratter,* scrape, scratch, grate: see *grate*1. The word has hitherto been confused with *regrate*1: see *regrate*1.] 1. In *masonry,* to remove the outer surface of (an old hewn stone), so as to give it a fresh appearance.—2†. To grate or rasp; in a figurative sense, to offend; shock. [Rare.]

The most sordid animal, those that are the least beautified with colours, or rather whose clothing may *regrate* the eye. *Derham,* Physico-Theology, iv. 12.

regrate3†, *n.* A Middle English form of *regret.*

regrater, regrator (rē-grā'tėr, -tor), *n.* [(*a*) E. *regrater,* < ME. *regratere,* < OF. *regratier,* F. *regrattier,* a huckster, = Pr. *regratier* = Sp. *regatero* = Pg. *regateiro* = It. *rigattiere* (ML. *regratarius,* later also *regraterius*), huckster; (*b*) E. *regrator,* < ME. *regratour,* < OF. *regrateor, regratour, regratteur* (= Pg. *regateador;* ML. as if **regratator*), a huckster, regrater, < *regrater,* regrate: see *regrate*1.] A retailer; a huckster; specifically, one who buys provisions and sells them, especially in the same market or fair.

Ac Mede the mayde the maire hath bisoughte,
Of alle suche sellers ayluer to take,
Or presentz with-outte pens as peces of siluer,
Rynges or other richesse the *regraterers* to maynetene.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 90.

No *regratour* ne go owt of towne for to engrosy the chaffare, vpon payne for to be fourty-dayes in the kynges prysone. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 353.

Regrater or *Regrator,* a Law-word formerly us'd for one that bought by the Great, and sold by Retail; but it now signifies one that buys and sells again any Wares or Victuals in the same Market or Fair or within five Miles of it. Also one that trims up old Wares for Sale; a Broker, or Huckster. *E. Phillips,* 1706.

Regraters of bread corn. *Tatler,* No. 118.

Forestallers and *regrators* haunted the privy councils of the king. *I. D'Israeli,* Amen. of Lit., I. 379.

regratery†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **regraterie* (ML. *regrataria*), < *regrater,* regrate: see *regrate*1.] The practice of regrating.

For thise aren men on this molde that moste harm worcheth
To the pore peple that parcel-mele buggen [buy at retail]; . . .
Thei rychen thorw *regraterye.* *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 83.

regratiatory† (rē-grā'shi-ā-tō-ri), *n.* [< ML. *regratiator,* one who gives thanks, < *regratiari,* give thanks (cf. AF. *regraces,* thanks): see *regraces.* Cf. *ingratiate.*] A returning or giving of thanks; an expression of thankfulness.

That weinere nothynge there doth remayne
Wherewith to gyue you my *regraciatory.*
Skelton, Garland of Laurel.

regrator, *n.* See *regrater.*

regratorie†, *n.* A variant of *regratery.*

regratress† (rē-grā'tres), *n.* [< *regrater* + *-ess.*] A woman who sells at retail; a female huckster.

No baker shall give unto the *regratresses* the sixpence . . . by way of hansel-money.
Riley, tr. of Liber Albus, p. 232, quoted in Piers Plowman (ed. Skeat), Notes, p. 43.

regrede (rē-grēd'), *v. i.* [< L. *regredi,* go or come back, return, retire, retreat, regrade, < *re-,* back, + *gradi,* go: see *grade*1, and cf. *regress, regrade.*] To go back; retrograde, as the apse of a planet's orbit. *Todhunter.* [Rare.]

regredience† (rē-grē'di-ens), *n.* [< L. *regredien(t-)s,* ppr. of *regredi,* go back: see *regrede.*] A returning; a retrograding; a going back.

No man comes late unto that place from whence
Never man yet had a *regredience.*
Herrick, Never too Late to Dye.

regreet (rē-grēt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *greet*1.] 1. To greet again; resalute.

You, cousin Hereford, upon pain of life,
Till twice five summers have enrich'd our fields,
Shall not *regreet* our fair dominions.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 142.

2. To salute; greet. [Rare.]

Lo, as at English feasts, so I *regreet*
The daintiest last, to make the end more sweet.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 67.

regreet (rē-grēt'), *n.* [< *regreet, v.*] A return or exchange of salutation; a greeting.

One that comes before
To signify the approaching of his lord;
From whom he bringeth sensible *regreets.*
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9. 89.

Thus low in humblest heart
Regreets unto thy truce do we impart.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, Monarch's Meeting.

regress (rē-gres'), *v. i.* [= Sp. *regresar* = Pg. *regressar,* < L. *regressus,* pp. of *regredi,* go back, < *re-,* back, + *gradi,* go: see *regrede.* Cf. *digress, progress, v.*] 1. To go back; return to a former place or state.

All . . . being forced into fluent consistences, do naturally *regress* into their former solidities.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

2. In *astron.*, to move from east toward west.

regress (rē'gres), *n.* [= OF. *regres, regrez,* F. *regrès* = Sp. *regreso* = Pg. It. *regresso,* < L. *regressus,* a returning, return, < *regredi,* pp. *regressus,* go back: see *regress, v.*] 1. Passage back; return.

The standing is slippery, and the *regress* is either a downfall, or at least an eclipse.
Bacon, Great Place (ed. 1887).

'Tis their natural place which they always tend to, and from which there is no progress nor *regress.* *Burnet.*

2. The power or liberty of returning or passing back.

My hand, bully; thou shalt have egress and *regress.*
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 226.

3. In *Scots law,* reëntry. Under the feudal law, *letters of regress* were granted by the superior of a wadset, under which he became bound to readmit the wadsetter, at any time when he should demand an entry to the wadset.

4. In *canon law.* See *access,* 7.—5. In *logic,* the passage in thought from effect to cause.—**Demonstrative regress,** demonstrative reasoning from effect to cause.

regression (rē-gresh'ọn), *n.* [= OF. *regression,* F. *régression* = Sp. *regresion* = Pg. *regressão* = It. *rigressione,* < L. *regressio(n-),* a going back, return, etc., < *regredi,* pp. *regressus,* go back: see *regress.*] 1. The act of passing back or returning; retrogression.

I will leave you whilst I go in and present myself to the honourable count; till my *regression,* so please you, your noble feet may measure this private, pleasant, and most princely walk. *B. Jonson,* Case is Altered, iii. 3.

2. In *astron.*, motion from east toward west.—3. In *geom.*, contrary flexure; also, the course of a curve at a cusp.—**Edge of regression,** the cuspidal edge of a developable surface. See *cuspidal.*—**Regression of nodes,** a gyratory motion of the orbit of a planet, causing the nodes to move from east to west on the ecliptic.

regressive (rē-gres'iv), *a.* [= F. *régressif;* as *regress* + *-ive.*] Passing back; returning: opposed to *progressive.*—**Regressive assimilation,** assimilation of a sound to one preceding it.—**Regressive method,** the analytic method, which, departing from particulars, ascends to principles. *Sir W. Hamilton,* Logic, xxiv.—**Regressive paralysis.** See *paralysis.*

regressively (rē-gres'iv-li), *adv.* In a regressive manner; in a backward way; by return. *De Quincey.*

regressus (rē-gres'us), *n.* [NL.: see *regress.*] In *bot.*, that reversion of organs now known as retrogressive and retrograde metamorphosis. See *metamorphosis.*

regret (rē-gret'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *regretted,* ppr. *regretting.* [< F. *regretter,* regret, OF. *regrotter, regreter, regrater,* desire, wish for, long after, bewail, lament, = Pr. *regretar* (after F.), not found in other Rom. languages, and variously explained: (*a*) Orig. 'bewail,' < OF. *re-* + **grater,* from the OLG. form cognate with AS. *grētan,* ME. *greten,* E. *greet* = Icel. *grāta,* weep, wail, mourn, = Sw. *gråta* = Dan. *græde* = Goth. *grētan,* weep: see *greet*2. (*b*) < L. *re-,* taken as privative, + *gratus,* pleasing, as if orig. adj., 'unpleasing,' then a noun, 'displeasure, grief, sorrow': see *grate*3, *greet*2, *agree, maugre.* (*c*) < ML. as if **regradus,* a return

(of a disease), as in Walloon *li r'gret d'on mau*, 'the return of a disease,' < *regredi*, go back: see *regrede*, *regress*. (*d*) < L. as if **requiritari*, < *re-* + *quiritare*, bewail: see *cry*. (*e*) < L. *requiritare*, ask after, inquire for, freq. of *requirere*, ask after, require: see *require*. Of these explanations only the first is in any degree plausible.] 1. To look back at with sorrow; feel grief or sorrowful longing for on looking back.

Sure, if they catch, to spoil the toy at most,
To covet flying, and *regret* when lost.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 234.

Beauty which you shall feel perfectly but once, and *regret* forever. *Howells*, Venetian Life, ii.

2. To grieve at; be mentally distressed on account of: as, to *regret* one's rashness; to *regret* a choice made.

Ah, cruel fate, thou never struck'st a blow
By all mankind *regretted* so.
Cotton, Death of the Earl of Ossory.

Those the implety of whose lives makes them *regret* a Deity, and secretly wish there were none, will greedily listen to atheistical notions. *Glanville.*

Poets, of all men, ever least *regret*
Increasing taxes and the nation's debt.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 176.

Alone among the Spaniards the Catalans had real reason to *regret* the peace. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

=**Syn.** To rue, lament. See *repentance*.

regret (rẹ-gret'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *regrate*; < OF. *regret*, desire, will, grief, sorrow, regret, F. *regret*, regret; from the verb (which, however, is later in E.): see *regret*, *v.*] 1. Grief or trouble caused by the want or loss of something formerly possessed; a painful sense of loss; desire for what is gone; sorrowful longing.

When her eyes she on the Dwarf had set,
And saw the signes that deadly tydinges spake,
She fell to ground for sorrowfull *regret*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 20.

Anguish and *regret*
For loss of life and pleasure overloved.
Milton, P. L., x. 1018.

A pain of privation takes the name of a pain of *regret* in two cases: (1) where it is grounded on the memory of a pleasure which, having been once enjoyed, appears not likely to be enjoyed again; (2) where it is grounded on the idea of a pleasure which was never actually enjoyed, nor perhaps so much as expected, but which might have been enjoyed (it is supposed) had such or such a contingency happened, which, in fact, did not happen.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, v. 20.

2. Pain or distress of mind, as at something done or left undone; the earnest wish that something had not been done or did not exist; bitterness of reflection.

A passionate *regret* at sin, a grief and sadness at its memory, enters us into God's roll of mourners.
Decay of Christian Piety.

Many and sharp the num'rous ills
Inwoven with our frame!
More pointed still we make ourselves
Regret, remorse, and shame.
Burns, Man was Made to Mourn.

3†. Dislike; aversion.

Is it a virtue to have some ineffective *regrets* to damnation?
Decay of Christian Piety.

4. An expression of regret: commonly in the plural. [Colloq.]—5. A written communication expressing sorrow for inability to accept an invitation. [Colloq.]=**Syn.** 1. Concern, sorrow, lamentation.—2. *Penitence*, *Compunction*, etc. See *repentance*.

regretful (rẹ-gret'fụl), *a.* [< *regret* + *-ful*.] Full of regret; sorrowful.

regretfully (rẹ-gret'fụl-i), *adv.* With regret.

regrettable (rẹ-gret'a-bl), *a.* [< *regret* + *-able*.] Admitting of or calling for regret.

Of *regrettable* good English examples can be quoted from 1632 onwards.
J. A. H. Murray, N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 134.

regrettably (rẹ-gret'a-bli), *adv.* With regret; regretfully.

My mother and sisters, who have so long been *regrettably* prevented from making your acquaintance.
H. James, Jr., International Episode, p. 126.

regrowth (rẹ-grōth'), *n.* [< *re-* + *growth*.] A growing again; a new or second growth. *Darwin.*

regt. An abbreviation of (*a*) *regent*; (*b*) *regiment*.

reguardant†, *a.* See *regardant*.

reguerdon† (rẹ-gėr'dọn), *n.* [< ME. *reguerdoun*, < OF. *reguerdon*; as *re-* + *guerdon*, *n.*] A reward; a recompense.

And in *reguerdon* of that duty done,
I gird thee with the valiant sword of York.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 170.

reguerdon† (rẹ-gėr'dọn), *v. t.* [< OF. *reguerdonner*, reward; as *re-* + *guerdon*, *v.*] To reward; recompense.

Yet never have you tasted our reward,
Or been *reguerdon'd* with so much as thanks.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4. 23.

reguerdonment (rẹ-gėr'dọn-ment), *n.* [< *reguerdon* + *-ment*.] Reward; return; requital.

In generous *reguerdonment* whereof he sacramentally obliged himselfe.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 163).

regula (reg'ụ-lạ), *n.*; pl. *regulæ* (-lē). [< L. *regula*, a rule: see *rule*[1], and cf. *regle*.] 1. A book of rules or orders governing a religious house; the rule. *Rev. F. G. Lee.*—2. In *arch.*, a short band or fillet, bearing guttæ or drops on the lower side, corresponding, below the crowning tænia of the Doric architrave, to the triglyphs of the frieze. See cut under *ditriglyph*.—**Regula cœci**, a rule of arithmetic for solving two linear equations between three unknown quantities in whole numbers.—**Regula falsi**, the rule of false. See *position*, 7.

regulable (reg'ụ-la-bl), *a.* [< *regula(te)* + *-ble*.] Admitting of regulation; capable of being regulated.

regulæ, *n.* Plural of *regula*.

regular (reg'ụ-lạr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *reguler*, < OF. *regulier*, F. *régulier* = Pr. *reglar* = Sp. *reglar*, *regular* = Pg. *regular* = It. *regolare*, < L. *regularis*, regular, < *regula*, a rule, < *regere*, rule, govern: see *regula* and *rule*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Conformed to or made in accordance with a rule; agreeable to an established rule, law, type, or principle, to a prescribed mode, or to established customary forms; normal: as, a *regular* epic poem; a *regular* verse in poetry; a *regular* plan; *regular* features; a *regular* building.

The English Speech, though it be rich, copious, and significant, and that there be divers Dictionaries of it, yet, under Favour, I cannot call it a *regular* Language.
Howell, Letters, ii. 55.

But soft—by *regular* approach—not yet—
First through the length of yon hot terrace sweat.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 120.

Philip was of the middle height; he had a fair, florid complexion, *regular* features, long flowing locks, and a well-made, symmetrical figure.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

2. Acting, proceeding, or going on by rule; governed by rule or rules; steady or uniform in a course or practice; orderly; methodical; unvarying: as, *regular* in diet; *regular* in attendance on divine worship; the *regular* return of the seasons.

Not a man
Shall . . . offend the stream
Of *regular* justice in your city's bounds,
But shall be rendered to your public laws.
Shak., T. of A., v. 4. 61.

True Courage must be a *Regular* thing; it must have not only a good End, but a wise Choice of Means.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. v.

This gentleman is a person of good sense, and some learning, of a very *regular* life, and obliging conversation.
Addison, Spectator, No. 106.

3. Specifically, in *law*, conformable to law and the rules and practice of the court.—4. In *math.*, governed by one law throughout. Thus, a *regular* polygon is one which has all its sides and all its angles equal; a *regular* body is one which has all its faces regular polygons, and all its summits formed by the junction of equal numbers of edges, those of each summit being equally inclined to one line.

5. In *gram.*, adhering to the more common form in respect to inflectional terminations, as, in English, verbs forming their preterits and past participles by the addition of *-d* or *-ed* to the infinitive; as nouns forming their plurals with *-s* or *-es*; as the three conjugations of French verbs known as *regular*; and so on.—6. Belonging to and subject to the rule of a monastic order; pertaining to a monastic order: as, *regular* clergy, in distinction from *secular* clergy.

As these chanouns *reguleres*,
Or white monkes, or these blake.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6694.

7. Specifically, in *bot.*, having the members of each circle of floral organs (sepals, petals, stamens, and pistils) normally alike in form and size: properly restricted to symmetry of form, as distinguished from symmetry of number.—8. In *zoöl.*, noting parts or organs which are symmetrically disposed. See *Regularia*.—9. In *music*: (*a*) Same as *strict*: as, *regular* form; a *regular* fugue, etc. (*b*) Same as *similar*: as, *regular* motion.—10. *Milit.*, permanent; standing: opposed to *volunteer*: said of an army or of troops.—11. In *U. S. politics*, of, pertaining to, or originating from the recognized agents or "machinery" of a party: as, a *regular* ticket.—12. Thorough; out-and-out; perfect; complete: as, a *regular* humbug; a *regular* deception; a *regular* brick. [Colloq.]

—**Regular abbot, body, canon.** See the nouns.—**Regular benefice**, a benefice which could be conferred only on a regular priest.—**Regular curve.** (*a*) A curve without contrary flexure. (*b*) A curve defined by the same equation or equations throughout.—**Regular decagon, dodecagon, dodecahedron.** See the nouns.—**Regular function**, a function connected with the variable by the same general law for all values of the latter.—**Regular physician**, a practitioner of medicine who has acquired an accepted grade of knowledge of such things as pertain to the art of healing, and who does not announce himself as employing any single and peculiar rule or method of treatment, in contrast with the allopath (if such there be), homeopath, botanic physician, hydropath, electrician, or mind-cure practitioner. But nothing in his character of regular physician prevents his using drugs which may be made to produce in a healthy person effects opposite to or similar to those of the disease in hand, or using drugs of vegetable origin, or water in its various applications, or electricity, or recognizing the tonic effects of faith.—**Regular place**, a place within the precincts of a religious house.—**Regular polygon, polyhedron.** See the nouns.—**Regular proof**, a proof drawn up in strict form, with all the steps accurately stated in their proper order.—**Regular relation.** See *relation*.—**Regular sales**, in *stock-broking* and similar transactions, sales for delivery on the following day.—**Regular syllogism**, a syllogism set forth in the form usual in the books of logic, the major premise first, then the minor premise, and last the conclusion, each proposition being formally stated, with the same expressions used for the terms in the different propositions, and the construction of the proposition being that which logic contemplates.—**The regular system**, in *crystal.*, the isometric system.=**Syn. 1.** *Ordinary*, etc. See *normal*.—2. Systematic, uniform, periodic, settled, established, stated.

II. *n.* 1. A member of any duly constituted religious order which is bound by the three monastic vows.

They declared positively that he [Archbishop Abbot] was not to fall from his Dignity or Function, but should still remain a *Regular*, and in statu quo prius.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 7.

As in early days the *regulars* sustained Becket and the seculars supported Henry II. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 405.

2. A soldier who belongs to a standing army, as opposed to a militiaman or volunteer; a professional soldier.

He was a *regular* in our ranks; in other services only a volunteer. *Sumner*, John Pickering.

3. In *chron.*: (*a*) A number attached to each year such that added to the concurrents it gives the number of the day of the week on which the paschal full moon falls. (*b*) A fixed number attached to each month, which assists in ascertaining on what day of the week the first day of any month fell, or the age of the moon on the first day of any month.—**College of regulars.** See *college*.—**Congregation of Bishops and Regulars.** See *congregation*, 5 (*a*) (8).

Regularia (reg-ụ-lā'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *regularis*, regular: see *regular*.] Regular sea-urchins, with biserial ambulacral plates, centric mouth, and aboral anus interior. Also called *Endocyclica*.

regularise, *v. t.* See *regularize*.

regularity (reg-ụ-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *regularite*, *regularete*, F. *régularité* = Sp. *regularidad* = Pg. *regularidade* = It. *regolarità*, < ML. **regularita(t-)s*, < L. *regularis*, regular: see *regular*.] The state or character of being regular, in any sense: as, *regularity* of a plan or of a building; *regularity* of features; the *regularity* of one's attendance at church; the watch goes with great *regularity*.

He was a mighty lover of *regularity* and order.
Bp. Atterbury.

There was no *regularity* in their dancing.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 212.

Regularity and proportion appeal to a primary sensibility of the mind. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 236.

regularization (reg'ụ-lạr-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *regularize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of regularizing, or making regular; the state of being made regular. [Rare.]

At present (1885), a scheme combining the two systems of *regularization* and canalization is being carried out, for the purpose of securing everywhere at low water a depth of 5 feet 3 inches. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 528.

An ancient Chinese law, moreover, prescribed the *regularization* of weights and measures at the spring equinox.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 792.

regularize (reg'ụ-lạr-īz), *v. t.* [< F. *régulariser*; as *regular* + *-ize*.] To make regular.

The labor bestowed in *regularizing* and modulating our language had operated not only to impoverish it, but to check its growth. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 282.

Their [the alkaline metals'] mode of action is greatly *regularized* by being made into amalgam with mercury.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 440.

Also spelled *regularise*.

regularly (reg'ụ-lạr-li), *adv.* In a regular manner, in any sense of the word *regular*.

regularness (reg'ụ-lạr-nes), *n.* Regularity.

Long crystals . . . that did emulate native crystal as well in the *regularness* of shape as in the transparency of the substance. *Boyle*, Works, III. 530.

regulatable (reg'ū-lā-ta-bl), *a.* [< *regulate* + *-able*.] Capable of being regulated. *E. H. Knight.*

regulate (reg'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *regulated*, ppr. *regulating*. [< L. *regulatus*, pp. of *regulare* (> It. *regolare* = Sp. *reglar*, *regular* = Pg. *regular*, *regrar* = F. *régler*), direct, rule, regulate, < *regula*, rule: see *rule*[1]. Cf. *regle*, *rail*[2], *r.*] 1. To adjust by rule, method, or established mode; govern by or subject to certain rules or restrictions; direct.

If we think to *regulat* Printing, thereby to rectifie manners, we must *regulat* all recreations and pastimes, all that is delightfull to man. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 23.

When I travel, I always choose to *regulate* my own supper. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii. 1.

One of the settled conclusions of political economy is that wages and prices cannot be artificially *regulated*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 501.

2. To put or keep in good order: as, to *regulate* the disordered state of a nation or its finances; to *regulate* the digestion.

You must learn by trial how much half a turn of the screw accelerates or retards the watch per day, and after that you can *regulate* it to the utmost nicety. *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks, Watches, and Bells, p. 300.

3. Specifically, in musical instruments with a keyboard, so to adjust the action that it shall be noiseless, prompt, and sensitive to the touch. =**Syn.** 1. *Rule*, *Manage*, etc. See *govern*.

regulating (reg'ū-lā-ting), *n.* 1. The act indicated by the verb *regulate*. Specifically—2. In *rail.*, the work in the yard of making up trains, storing cars, etc.; drilling or switching.

regulating-screw (reg'ū-lā-ting-skrō), *n.* In *organ-building*, a screw by which the dip of the digitals of the keyboard may be adjusted.

regulation (reg-ū-lā'shon), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *régulation* = Sp. *regulacion* = Pg. *regulação* = It. *regolazione*, < ML. **regulatio*(*n*-), < *regulare*, regulate: see *regulate*.] I. *n.* 1. The act of regulating, or the state of being regulated or reduced to order.

No form of co-operation, small or great, can be carried on without *regulation*, and an implied submission to the regulating agencies. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 39.

2. A rule or order prescribed by a superior or competent authority as to the actions of those under its control; a governing direction; precept; law: as, police *regulations*; more specifically, a rule prescribed by a municipality, corporation, or society for the conduct of third persons dealing with it, as distinguished from (*a*) *by-law*, a term which is generally used rather with reference to the standing rules governing its own internal organization and the conduct of its officers and members, and (*b*) *ordinance*, which is generally used in the United States for the local legislation of municipalities.—3. In musical instruments with a keyboard, the act or process of adjusting the action so that it shall be noiseless, prompt, and sensitive to every variation of touch.—**Army regulations.** See *army*[2].—**General regulations**, a system of ordinances for the administration of the affairs of the army, and for better prescribing the respective duties and powers of officers and men in the military service, and embracing all forms of a general character. *Ives.* =**Syn.** 1. Disposition, ordering, adjustment.—2. *Ordinance*, *Statute*, etc. See *law*[1].

II. *a.* Having a fixed or regulated pattern or style; in accord with a rule or standard. [Colloq.]

The *regulation* mode of cutting the hair. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xviii.

My *regulation* saddle-holsters and housings. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxx.

regulation (reg-ū-lā'shon), *v. t.* [< *regulate* + *-ion*.] To bring under regulations; cause to conform to rules. [Rare.]

The Javanese knows no freedom. His whole existence is *regulationed*. Quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 604.

regulative (reg'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *regulate* + *-ive*.] Regulating; tending to regulate.

Ends and uses are the *regulative* reasons of all existing things. *Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 12.

It is the aim of the Dialectic to show . . . that there are certain ideas of reason which are *regulative* of all our empirical knowledge, and which also limit it. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 197.

Regulative faculty, Sir W. Hamilton's name for the faculty of principles; the noetic faculty.—**Regulative idea**, a conception resulting from or carrying with it a regulative principle.—**Regulative principle.** (*a*) In *logic*, the leading principle of an argumentation or inference; that general proposition whose truth is required to justify the habit of inference which has given rise in any case to the particular inference of which this proposition is said to be the regulative principle: opposed to *constitutive principle*, or pre-major premise. [This use of the term originated in the fifteenth century.]

Which be the principles irregulatiue? The *Principles regulatiue* of a syllogisme be these two phrases of speech: to be spoken of all, and to be spoken of none. *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke (ed. 1619), v. 1.

(*b*) Since Kant, a rule showing what we ought to assume, without giving any assurance that the fact to be assumed is true; or a proposition which will lead to the truth if it be true, while if it be false the truth cannot be attained: such, for example, is the rule that we must not despair of answering any question by sufficient investigation. (*c*) A rule of conduct which, if it be pursued, may lead us to our desired end, while, if it be not pursued, that end cannot be attained in any way.—**Regulative use of a conception.** See *constitutive use of a conception*, under *constitutive*.

regulator (reg'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *régulateur* = Sp. Pg. *regulador* = It. *regolatore*, < ML. *regulator*, a regulator, ruler, < *regulare*, regulate: see *regulate*.] 1. One who or that which regulates. Members of the unauthorized associations which have at various times been formed in parts of the United States for the carrying out of a rough substitute for justice in the case of heinous or notorious crimes have been called *regulators*.

2. A mechanical contrivance intended to produce uniformity of motion, temperature, power, etc. (*a*) In *engin.* and *mach.*: (1) A governor in the sense described and illustrated under *governor*, 6. (2) A governor employed to control the closing of the port-opening for admission of steam to the cylinder of an automatically variable cut-off steam-engine. This is a numerous class of regulators, in which the ball-governor described under *governor*, 6, is used to control the motion of the induction-valve instead of that of the throttle-valve. By leaving the throttle-valve fully open and closing the induction-valve earlier or later in the stroke, the steam arrives in the cylinder nearly at full pressure, and with its full store of available heat for conversion into work by expansion. (3) An arrangement of weights, springs, and an eccentric or eccentrics, carried on the fly-wheel shaft or on the fly-wheel of a steam-engine, connected with the stem of the induction-valve by an eccentric-rod, and automatically varying

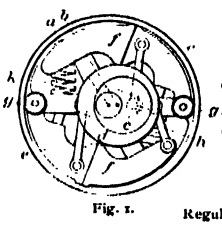
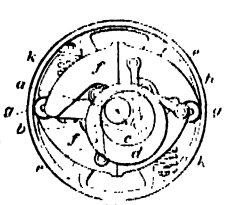


Fig. 1.



Regulator.

Fig. 2.

a, fly-wheel shaft; *a*, *b*, and *a*, *b'*, eccentricities in different positions of the eccentrics *c* and *d*. The eccentric *c* turns freely on the shaft *a*, and is actuated by links *e*, that are pivoted to cars formed on the eccentric, and are also pivoted to weights *f*. The weights have the form of curved bars, and are pivoted at one end to spokes of the wheel, as shown at *g*. The eccentric *d* is fitted to and turns freely upon the perimeter of the eccentric *c*. It is also connected by a link *h* to the toe of one of the weights, and is rotated on *c* by the motion of the weight toward or away from the center of the shaft *a*. The eccentric *c* is also rotated on the shaft *a* by the motion of the weights to or from the center of the shaft, but it is turned in a direction opposite to that in which *d* is turned. These two eccentricities, therefore, constitute a compound eccentric, the eccentricity or "throw" of which varies with the position of the weights, while the "lead" remains practically the same. Coiled springs *k* constantly press the weights *f* toward the center, and the action of these springs is more or less overcome by centrifugal force as the shaft *a* rotates with greater or less velocity. The higher the velocity the less will be the throw of the valve and the shorter the cut-off, and vice versa. Fig. 1 shows the weights in their extreme outward position, in which the throw *ab* is the least possible. Fig. 2 shows the extreme inward position of the weights, in which the throw *ab'* is the greatest possible. The range of variable cut-off is thus carried from simple lead to 0.7 of the stroke, and a very small percentage of change in the velocity is sufficient to change the cut-off from its least to its greatest limit.

the cut-off, maintaining a uniform speed of rotation under conditions of widely varying work. One of the most ingenious and scientific of this class is illustrated in the cut with an accompanying explanation. (4) A throttle-valve. (5) The induction-valve of a steam-engine. (6) The brake-band of a crab or crane which regulates the descent of a body raised by or suspended on a machine. (*b*) In heating apparatus: (1) A register. (2) A thermostat. (3) An automatic draft-damper for the furnace or fire box of a steam-boiler. Also called *damper-regulator*. (*c*) In *horol.*: (1) A clock of superior order, by comparison with which other time-pieces are regulated. (2) A clock which, being electrically connected with other clocks at a distance, causes them to keep time in unison with it. (3) A device (commonly a screw and small nut) by which the bob of a pendulum is raised or lowered, causing the clock to go faster or slower. (4) The fly of the striking mechanism of a clock. (See *fly*[1], 3 (*a*) (1).) (5) A small lever which shortens or lengthens the hair-spring of a watch, thus causing the watch to go faster or slower according as the regulator is moved toward a part marked *F*. or *S*. (*d*) In the electric light, the contrivance, usually an electromagnet, by which the carbon-points are kept at a constant distance, so that the light is steady (see *electric light*, under *electric*); or, in general, a contrivance for making the current produced by the dynamo-machines of constant strength.—**Many-light regulator**, a regulator for voltaic arc-lights, controlling numerous lights on one circuit.—**Regulator-box.** (*a*) A valve-chest or -box. (*b*) The original valve-motion of Watt's double-action condensing pumping-engine. It was a valve-box having a spindle through one of its sides, on which was a toothed sector working on a central bearing, and meshing with a rack attached to a valve. A tripping-lever attached to the sector and operated by the plug-tree caused the oscillations of the latter to open and close the valve.—**Regulator-cock**, one of the oil-cocks which admit oil to the steam-chest or valve-chest of a locomotive engine.—**Regulator-cover**, the cover or bonnet of a valve-chest or steam-chest of a steam-engine cylinder.—**Regulator-shaft** and **-levers**, in locomotive engines, the shaft and levers placed in front of the smoke-box when each cylinder has a separate regulator: now collectively called *valve-gear* or *valve-motion*.—**Regulator-valve**, a throttle-valve.

regulatory (reg'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *regulate* + *-ory*.] Tending to regulate; regulative. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 476.

regulatress (reg'ū-lā-tres), *n.* [< *regulator* + *-ess*.] A female regulator; a directrix. *Knight*, Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 99.

Regulinæ (reg-ū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Regulus* + *-inæ*.] The kinglets as a subfamily of *Sylviidæ* (or of *Turdidæ*), typified by the genus *Regulus*. They are only 4 or 5 inches long, generally with a conspicuous colored crest. The tarsi are booted, and the first primary is strictly spurious. The species are numerous, and inhabit chiefly the Old World. Sometimes *Regulidæ*, as a separate family.

reguline[1] (reg'ū-lin), *a.* [< F. *régulin*, having the character of regulus, the condition of perfect purity; as *regulus* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to a regulus.

The *reguline* condition is that of the greater number of deposits made in electrometallurgy. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXIX. 90.

reguline[2] (reg'ū-lin), *a.* In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the *Regulinæ*.

regulize (reg'ū-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *regulized*, ppr. *regulizing*. [< *regulus* + *-ize*.] To reduce to regulus.

regulus (reg'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *reguli* (-lī). [< L. *regulus*, a little king, a king's son, a king bee, a small bird so called, LL. a kind of serpent, ML. *regulus*, metallic antimony, later also applied to various alloys and metallic products; dim. of *rex* (*reg*-), a king: see *rex*.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) An old name of the goldcrest or crested wren of Europe; a kinglet. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of *Regulinæ*; the kinglets. The common goldcrest of Europe is *R. cristatus* (see cut under *goldcrest*); the fire-crested wren of the same country is *R. ignicapillus*. The corresponding species of America is the golden-crowned kinglet, *R. satrapa*. The ruby-crowned kinglet is *R. calendula*. See *kinglet*.

2. In *alchemy* and *early chemistry*, the reduced or metallic mass obtained in the treatment of various ores, particularly those of the semi-metals (see *metal*); especially, metallic antimony (*regulus antimonii*): but various alloys of antimony, other brittle metals, and even the more perfect metals were also occasionally so called, to indicate that they were in the metallic condition.—3. [*cap.*] [NL. (Copernicus), tr. Gr. *βασιλίσκος*, the name of the star in Ptolemy.] A very white star, of magnitude 1.4, on the heart of the Lion; *a* Leonis.—4. In *geom.*, a ruled surface or singly infinite system of straight lines, where consecutive lines do not intersect.—**Dalmatian regulus.** See *Dalmatian*.

regur, regar (rē'gėr, rē'gär), *n.* [Hind. *rēgur*, prop. *rēgada*, *rēgadi*, black loam (see def.), < *reg*, sand.] The name given in India to a dark-colored, loamy, superficial deposit or soil rich in organic matter, and often of very considerable thickness. It is distinguished by its fineness and the absence of forest vegetation, thus resembling in character the black soil of southern Russia (tschernozem) and of the prairies of the Mississippi valley.

regurgitant (rē-gėr'ji-tant), *a.* [< ML. *regurgitan*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *regurgitare*, regurgitate: see *regurgitate*.] Characterized by or pertaining to regurgitation.

The diseases of the valves and orifices of the heart which produce mechanical disorders of the circulation . . . are of two kinds, obstructive and *regurgitant*. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 623.

Regurgitant cardiac murmurs. See *murmur*.

regurgitate (rē-gėr'ji-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *regurgitated*, ppr. *regurgitating*. [< ML. *regurgitatus*, pp. of *regurgitare* (> It. *regurgitare* = Sp. Pg. *regurgitar* = OF. *regurgiter*, F. *régurgiter*), regurgitate, < LL. *re-*, back, + *gurgitare*, engulf, flood: see *gurgitation*.] I. *trans.* To pour or cause to rush or surge back; pour or throw back in great quantity.

For a mammal, having its grinding apparatus in its mouth, to gain by the habit of hurriedly swallowing unmasticated food, it must also have the habit of *regurgitating* the food for subsequent mastication. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 297.

II. *intrans.* To be poured back; surge or rush back.

Many valves, all so situate as to give a free passage to the blood and other humours in their due channels, but not permit them to *regurgitate* and disturb the great circulation. *Bentley.*

Nature was wont to evacuate its vicious blood out of these veins, which passage being stopt, it *regurgitates* upwards to the lungs. *Harvey.*

regurgitation (rē-gėr-ji-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *régurgitation* = Sp. *regurgitacion* = Pg. *regurgitação*, < ML. *regurgitatio*(*n*-), < *regurgitare*, regurgitate: see *regurgitate*.] 1. The act of re-

gurgitating or pouring back.—2. The act of swallowing again; reabsorption.

In the lowest creatures, the distribution of crude nutriment is by slow gurgitations and *regurgitations*.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 417.

3. In *med.*: (*a*) The puking or posseting of infants. (*b*) The rising of solids or fluids into the mouth in the adult. (*c*) Specifically, the reflux through incompetent heart-valves: as, aortic *regurgitation* (reflux through leaking aortic valves).

reh (rā), *n.* [Hind.] A saline efflorescence rising to the surface and covering various extensive tracts of land in the Indo-Gangetic alluvial plain, rendering the soil worthless for cultivation. It consists chiefly of sodium sulphate mixed with more or less common salt (sodium chlorid) and sodium carbonate. It is known in the Northwest Provinces of India as *reh*, and further west, in the Upper Punjab, as *kalar* or *kullar*.

Those who have travelled through Northern India cannot fail to have noticed whole districts of land as white as if covered with snow, and entirely destitute of vegetation. . . . This desolation is caused by *reh*, which is a white flocculent efflorescence, formed of highly soluble sodium salts, which are found in almost every soil. Where the subsoil water-level is sufficiently near the surface, the strong evaporating force of the sun's heat, aided by capillary attraction, draws to the surface of the ground the water holding these salts in solution, and these compel the water, which passes off in the form of vapour, to leave behind the salts it held as a white efflorescence.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 195.

rehabilitate (rē-hā-bil'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *rehabilitatus*, pp. of *rehabilitare* (> It. *riabilitare* = Sp. Pg. *rehabilitar* = OF. *rehabiliter*, F. *réhabiliter*), restore, < *re-*, again, + *habilitare*, habilitate: see *habilitate*.] 1. To restore to a former capacity or standing; reinstate; qualify again; restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited: a term drawn from the civil and canon law.

He is *rehabilitated*, his honour is restored, all his attainders are purged! *Burke*, A Regicide Peace iv.

Assured
The justice of the court would presently
Confirm her in her rights and exculpate,
Re-integrate, and *rehabilitate*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 327.

2. To reëstablish in the esteem of others or in social position lost by disgrace; restore to public respect: as, there is now a tendency to *rehabilitate* notorious historical personages; Lady Blank was *rehabilitated* by the influence of her family at court.

rehabilitation (rē-hā-bil-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *rehabilitation*, F. *réhabilitation* = Sp. *rehabilitacion* = Pg. *rehabilitação* = It. *riabilitazione*, < ML. *rehabilitatio(n-)*, < *rehabilitare*, pp. *rehabilitatus*, rehabilitate: see *rehabilitate*.] The act of rehabilitating, or reinstating in a former rank, standing, or capacity; restoration to former rights; restoration to or reëstablishment in the esteem of others.

This old law-term [rehabilitate] has been gaining ground ever since it was introduced into popular discourse by Burke, to whom it may have been suggested by the French réhabiliter. Equally with its substantive, *rehabilitation*, it enables us to dispense with a tedious circumlocution.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 299, note.

rehait†, **rehete**†, *v. t.* [ME. *rehaiten*, *rehayten*, *reheten*, < OF. *rehaitier*, make joyful, < *re-*, again, + *haitier*, make joyful.] To revive; cheer; encourage; comfort.

Thane the conquerour kyndly carpede to those lordes, *Rehetede* the Romaynes with realle speche.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 221.

Hym wol I comforte and *rehete*,
For I hope of his gold to gete.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6509.

rehandle (rē-han'dl), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *handle*.] To handle or have to do with again; remodel; revise. *The Academy*, March 29, 1890, p. 218.

rehash (rē-hash'), *v. t.* [< OF. *rehacher*, hack or chop again, < *re-*, again, + *hacher*, chop, hash: see *hash*[1].] To hash anew; work up, as old material, in a new form.

rehash (rē-hash'), *n.* [< *rehash*, *v.*] Something hashed afresh; something concocted from materials formerly used: as, a literary *rehash*. [Colloq.]

I understand that Dr. G——'s speech here, the other evening, was principally a *rehash* of his Yreka effort.
Senator Broderick, Speech in California, Aug., 1859. [(*Bartlett*.)

Your finest method in her hands is only a *rehash* of the old mechanism. *Jour. of Education*, XVIII. 377.

rehead (rē-hed'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *head*.] To fit or furnish with a head again, as a cask or a nail.

rehear (rē-hēr'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *hear*.] To hear again; try a second time: as, to *rehear* a cause in a law-court. *Bp. Horne*, Com. on Ps. lxxxii.

rehearing (rē-hēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rehear*, *v.*] A second hearing; reconsideration; especially, in *law*, a second hearing or trial; more specifically, a new trial in chancery, or a second argument of a motion or an appeal.

If by this decree either party thinks himself aggrieved, he may petition the chancellor for a *rehearing*.
Blackstone, Com., III. xxvii.

rehearsal (rē-hėr'sal), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rehersall*; < ME. *rehersaille*, < OF. *rehearsal*, *rehersall*, repeating, < *rehercer*, rehearse: see *rehearse*.] The act of rehearsing. (*a*) Repetition of the words of another.

Twice we appoint that the words which the minister pronounceth the whole congregation shall repeat after him: as first in the publick confession of sins, and again in *rehearsal* of our Lord's prayer after the blessed sacrament. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

(*b*) Narration; a telling or recounting, as of particulars: as, the *rehearsal* of one's wrongs or adventures.

Be not Autour also of tales newe,
For callyng to *rehersaill*, lest thou it rewe.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 110.

You haue made mine eares glow at the *rehearsall* of your loue. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 75.

(*c*) In *music* and the *drama*: (1) The process of studying by practice or preparatory exercise: as, to put a work in *rehearsal*. (2) A meeting of musical or dramatic performers for practice and study together, preliminary to a public performance.

Here's a marvellous convenient place for our *rehearsal*. This green plot shall be our stage.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1. 3.

Full rehearsal, a rehearsal in which all the performers take part. — **Public rehearsal**, a rehearsal to which a limited number of persons are admitted by way of compliment or for their criticism, or even as to a regular performance.

rehearse (rē-hėrs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rehearsed*, ppr. *rehearsing*. [Early mod. E. also *reherse*; < ME. *rehercen*, *rehersen*, *rehearsen*, < AF. *rehercer*, *rehercer*, repeat, rehearse, a particular use of OF. *rehercer*, harrow over again, < *re-*, again, + *hercer*, harrow, < *herce*, F. *herse*, a harrow: see *hearse*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To repeat, as what has already been said or written; recite; say or deliver again.

Her faire locks up stared stiffe on end,
Hearing him those same bloody lynes *reherse*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 36.

When the words were heard which David spake, they *rehearsed* them before Saul. 1 Sam. xvii. 31.

We *rehearsed* our rhymes
To their fair auditor.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

2. To mention; narrate; relate; recount; recapitulate; enumerate.

With many moe good deedes, not *rehearsed* heere.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 582.

Of swiche unkynde abhomynacions
Ne I wol noon *reherce*, if that I may.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 89.

There shall they *rehearse* the righteous acts of the Lord. Judges v. 11.

3. To repeat, act, or perform in private for experiment and practice, preparatory to a public performance: as, to *rehearse* a tragedy; to *rehearse* a symphony.

A mere boy, with but little physical or dramatic strength, coming upon the stage to *rehearse* so important a character, must have been rather a shock . . . to the great actor whom he was to support. *J. Jefferson*, Autobiog., p. 129.

4. To cause to recite or narrate; put through a rehearsal; prompt. [Rare.]

A wood-sawyer, living by the prison wall, is under the control of the Defarges, and has been *rehearsed* by Madame Defarge as to his having seen her [Lucie] . . . making signs and signals to the prisoners.
Dickens, Two Cities, iii. 12.

=**Syn. 2.** To detail, describe. See *recapitulate*.

II. *intrans.* To repeat what has been already said, written, or performed; go through some performance in private, preparatory to public representation.

Meet me in the palace wood; . . . there will we *rehearse*.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 2. 105.

rehearser (rē-hėr'sėr), *n.* One who rehearses, recites, or narrates.

Such *rehearsers* [of genealogies] who might obtrude fictitious pedigrees. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

rehearsing (rē-hėr'sing), *n.* [< ME. *rehersyng*, *rehersynge*; verbal n. of *rehearse*, *v.*] Rehearsal; recital; discourse.

Of love, of hate, and other sondry thynges,
Of whiche I may not maken *rehersynges*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 24.

reheat (rē-hēt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *heat*.] To heat again or anew. — **Reheating-furnace.** See *furnace*.

reheater (rē-hē'tėr), *n.* An apparatus for restoring heat to a previously heated body which has entirely or partially cooled during some stage of a manufacture or process. In a diffusion apparatus for extraction of sugar from beet-roots or from sugar-canes, reheaters are arranged in alternation with diffusers, commonly twelve in number, containing the sliced roots. The hot water for diffusion is directed through pipes connecting the diffusers with the reheaters by means of cocks or valves, and is reheated by passing through a reheater after passing through a diffuser. Thus, through the aid of heat and pressure, the water becomes charged with sugar. See *diffusion apparatus* (under *diffusion*), and *diffuse*.

rehedt, *n.* A corrupt Middle English form of *reed*[1].

reheel (rē-hēl'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *heel*[1].] To supply a heel to, especially in knitting, as in mending a stocking.

rehelm (rē-helm'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *helm*[2].] To cover again, as the head, with a helm or helmet.

With the crossynge of their speares the erle was vnhelmed; than he retourned to his men, and incontynent he was *rehelmed*, and toke his speare.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxlviii.

rehersaillet, *n.* A Middle English form of *rehearsal*.

reherset, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *rehearse*.

rehetet, *v. t.* See *rehait*.

rehibition (rē-hi-bish'on), *n.* Same as *redhibition*.

rehibitory (rē-hib'i-tō-ri), *a.* Same as *redhibitory*.

rehybridize (rē-hī'bri-dīz), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *hybridize*.] To cause to hybridize or interbreed a second time and with a different species.

rehypothecate (rē-hī-poth'ē-kāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *hypothecate*.] To hypothecate again, as by lending as security bonds already pledged. See *hypothecate*.

rehypothecation (rē-hī-poth-ē-kā'shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *hypothecation*.] The pledging of property of any kind as security for a loan by one with whom it has already been pledged as security for money he has loaned.

rei, *n.* Plural of *reus*.

reichardtite (rī'chär-tīt), *n.* [< *Reichardt* + *-ite*.] A massive variety of epsomite from Stassfurt, Prussia.

Reichertian (rī-chėr'ti-an), *a.* [< *Reichert* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the German anatomist K. B. Reichert (1811–83).

Reichsrath (G. pron. rīchs'rät), *n.* [G., < *reichs*, gen. of *reich*, kingdom, empire (= AS. *rice*, kingdom: see *riche*), + *rath*, council, parliament: see *read*[1], *rede*[1].] The chief deliberative body in the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary. It is composed of an upper house (*Herrenhaus*) of princes, certain nobles and prelates, and life-members nominated by the emperor, and of a lower house of 353 deputies elected by landed proprietors and other persons having a certain property or particular individual qualification. By the law of June 14, 1896, 72 additional members are chosen by the whole body of electors (namely, all male citizens over 24 years of age, not otherwise disqualified), making the total number 425.

Reichsstadt (G. pron. rīchs'stät), *n.* [G., < *reichs*, gen. of *reich*, kingdom, empire, + *stadt*, a town. Cf. *stadtholder*.] In the old Roman-German empire, a city which held immediately of the empire and was represented in the Reichstag.

Reichstag (G. pron. rīchs'täch), *n.* [G., < *reichs*, gen. of *reich*, kingdom, empire, + *tag*, parliament: see *day*[1]. Cf. *Landtag*.] The chief deliberative body in certain countries of Europe. For the Reichstag of the old Roman-German empire, see *diet*[2]. In the present empire of Germany, the Reichstag, in combination with the Bundesrath (which see), exercises the legislative power in imperial matters; it is composed of 397 deputies, elected by universal suffrage. In the Transleithan division of Austria-Hungary it is composed of a House of Magnates and a lower House of Representatives. *Reichstag* in all these senses is often rendered in English by *diet* or *parliament*.

reichsthaler (G. pron. rīchs'tä'lėr), *n.* [G., < *reichs*, gen. of *reich*, kingdom, empire, + *thaler*, dollar: see *dollar*.] Same as *rix-dollar*.

reift, *n.* See *reef*[3].

reification (rē'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *reify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] Materialization; objectivization; externalization; conversion of the abstract into the concrete; the regarding or treating of an idea as a thing, or as if a thing. [Rare.]

reify (rē'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reified*, ppr. *reifying*. [< L. *res*, a thing, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To make into a thing; make real or material; consider as a thing.

The earliest objects of thought and the earliest concepts must naturally be those of the things that live and move about us; hence, then — to seek no deeper reason for the present — this natural tendency, which language by providing distinct names powerfully seconds, to *reify* or personify not only things, but every element and relation of things which we can single out, or, in other words, to concrete our abstracts. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 78.

reightet. A Middle English variant of *raughte* for *reached*.

reiglet, *n.* and *v.* See *regle*.

reiglementt, *n.* See *reglement*.

reign (rān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *raign*, *raine*; < ME. *regne*, *rengne*, < OF. *reigne*, *regne*, F. *règne* = Pr. *regne* = Sp. Pg. *reino* = It. *regno*, < L. *regnum*, kingly government, royalty, dominion, sovereignty, authority, rule, a kingdom, realm, estate, possession, < *regere*, rule: see *regent*.] 1. Royal or imperial authority; sovereignty; supreme power; control; sway.

Why, what is pomp, rule, *reign*, but earth and dust?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 2. 27.

That fix'd mind . . .
That with the Mightiest raised me to contend,
And to the fierce contention brought along
Innumerable force of spirits arm'd,
That durst dislike his *reign*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 102.

In Britain's isle, beneath a George's *reign*.
Cowper, Heroism, l. 90.

2. The time during which a monarch occupies the throne: as, an act passed in the present *reign*.

In the fifteenth year of the *reign* of Tiberius Cæsar . . . the word of God came unto John. Luke iii. 1.

3†. The territory over which a sovereign holds sway; empire; kingdom; dominions; realm.

He conquerede al the *regne* of Femenye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 8.

Then stretch thy sight o'er all her rising *reign*, . . .
Ascend this hill, whose cloudy point commands
Her boundless empire over sea and lands.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 65.

4. Power; influence; sway; dominion.

She gan to stoupe, and her proud mind convert
To meeke obeysance of loves mightie *raine*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 28.

In her the painter had anatomized
Time's ruin, beauty's wreck, and grim care's *reign*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1451.

That characteristic principle of the Constitution, which has been well called "The *Reign* of Law," was established.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 215.

Reign of Terror. See *terror*.

reign (rān), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *raign*, *raine*; < ME. *reinen*, *reignen*, *regnen*, < OF. *regner*, F. *régner* = Pr. *regnar*, *renhar* = Sp. Pg. *reinar* = It. *regnare*, < L. *regnare*, reign, rule, < *regnum*, authority, rule: see *reign*, *n.* Cf. *regnant*.] 1. To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority; govern, as a king or emperor; hold the supreme power; rule.

In the Cytee of Tyre *regned* Agenore the Fadre of Dydo.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 30.

Alleluia: for the Lord God omnipotent *reigneth*.
Rev. xix. 6.

Better to *reign* in hell than serve in heaven.
Milton, P. L., i. 263.

2. To prevail; be in force.

The spavin
Or springhalt *reigned* among 'em.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3. 13.

The sultry Sirius burns the thirsty plains,
While in thy heart eternal winter *reigns*.
Pope, Summer, l. 22.

Fear and trembling *reigned*, for a time, along the frontier. *Irving*, Granada, p. 101.

Silence *reigned* in the streets; from the church no Angelus sounded. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 5.

3. To have dominion or ascendancy; predominate.

Let not sin therefore *reign* in your mortal body, that ye should obey it in the lusts thereof. Rom. vi. 12.

Our Jovial star *reign'd* at his birth.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4. 105.

Insatiate Avarice then first began
To *reigne* in the depraved minde of man
After his fall. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

Two principles in human nature *reign*:
Self-love to urge, and Reason to restrain.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 53.

reigner (rā'nėr), *n.* [< *reign* + *-er*1. Cf. It. *regnatore*, ruler, < L. *regnator*, ruler.] One who reigns; a ruler. [Rare.]

reikt, *n.* A variant of *reek*1.

reilt, *n.* A Middle English form of *rail*3.

Reil's band. A fibrous or muscular band extending across the right ventricle of the heart, from the base of the anterior papillary muscle to the septum. It is frequent in man, and represents the moderator band found in the heart of some lower animals.

reim (rēm), *n.* Same as *riem*.

reimbark, *v.* See *rembark*.

reimbursable (rē-im-bėr'sa-bl), *a.* [= F. *remboursable* = Sp. *reembolsable*; as *reimburse* + *-able*.] Capable of being or expected to be reimbursed or repaid.

Let the sum of 550,000 dollars be borrowed, . . . *reimbursable* within five years.
A. Hamilton, To House of Rep., Dec. 3, 1792.

reimburse (rē-im-bėrs'), *v. t.* [Accom. < OF. (and F.) *rembourser* = Sp. Pg. *reembolsar* = It. *rimborsare*, reimburse; as *re-* + *imburse*.] 1. To replace in a purse, treasury, or fund, as an equivalent for what has been taken, expended, or lost; pay back; restore; refund: as, to *reimburse* the expenses of a war.

It was but reasonable that I should strain myself as far as I was able to *reimburse* him some of his charges.
Swift, Story of the Injured Lady.

If any of the Members shall give in a Bill of the Charges of any Experiments which he shall have made, . . . the Money is forthwith *reimbursed* by the King.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 79.

2. To pay back to; repay to; indemnify.

As if one who had been robbed . . . should allege that he had a right to *reimburse* himself out of the pocket of the first traveller he met. *Paley*, Moral Philos., iii. 7.

=**Syn.** 2. *Remunerate*, *Recompense*, etc. See *indemnify*.

reimbursement (rē-im-bėrs'ment), *n.* [Accom. < OF. (and F.) *remboursement* = It. *rimborsamento*; as *reimburse* + *-ment*.] The act of reimbursing or refunding; repayment.

She helped them powerfully, but she exacted cautionary towns from them, as a security for her *reimbursement* whenever they should be in a condition to pay.
Bolingbroke, The Occasional Writer, No. 2.

reimburser (rē-im-bėr'sėr), *n.* One who reimburses; one who repays or refunds what has been lost or expended.

reimplacet (rē-im-plās'), *v. t.* [Accom. < OF. *remplacer*, replace; as *re-* + *emplace*.] To replace.

For this resurrection of the soul, for the *reimplacing* the Divine image, . . . God did a greater work than the creation. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 805.

reimplant (rē-im-plant'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *implant*.] To implant again.

How many grave and godly matrons usually graffe or *reimplant* on their now more aged heads and brows the reliques, combings, or cuttings of their own or others' more youthful hair!
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 45.

reimplantation (rē-im-plan-tā'shon), *n.* [< *reimplant* + *-ation*.] The act or process of reimplanting.

Successful *Reimplantation* of a Trephined Button of Bone. *Medical News*, LII. p. 1. of Adv'ts.

reimport (rē-im-pōrt'), *v. t.* [< F. *réimporter*, reimport; as *re-* + *import*.] 1. To bring back.

Bid him [day] drive back his car, and *reimport*
The period past. *Young*, Night Thoughts, ii 308.

2. To import again; carry back to the country of exportation.

Goods . . . clandestinely *reimported* into our own [country]. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, iv. 4.

reimport (rē-im'pōrt), *n.* [< *reimport*, *v.*] Same as *reimportation*.

The amount available for *reimport* probably has been returned to us. *The American*, VI. 244.

reimportation (rē-im-pōr-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *réimportation*; as *reimport* + *-ation*.] The act of reimporting; that which is reimported.

By making their *reimportation* illegal.
The American, VI. 244.

reimpose (rē-im-pōz'), *v. t.* [< OF. *reimposer*, F. *réimposer*; as *re-* + *impose*.] 1. To impose or levy anew: as, to *reimpose* a tax.—2. To tax or charge anew; retax. [Rare.]

The parish is afterwards *reimposed*, to reimburse those five or six. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, v. 2.

3. To place or lay again: as, to *reimpose* burdens upon the poor.

reimposition (rē-im-pō-zish'on), *n.* [< F. *réimposition*; as *re-* + *imposition*.] 1. The act of reimposing: as, the *reimposition* of a tax.

The attempt of the distinguished leaders of the party opposite to form a government, based as it was at that period on an intention to propose the *reimposition* of a fixed duty on corn, entirely failed. *Gladstone*.

2. A tax levied anew.

Such *reimpositions* are always over and above the taille of the particular year in which they are laid on.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 2.

reimpress (rē-im-pres'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *impress*.] To impress anew.

Religion . . . will glide by degrees out of the mind unless it be reinvigorated and *reimpressed* by external ordinances, by stated calls to worship, and the salutary influence of example. *Johnson*, Milton.

reimpression (rē-im-presh'on), *n.* [< F. *réimpression* = Sp. *reimpresion* = Pg. *reimpressão*; as *re-* + *impression*.] 1. A second or repeated impression; that which is reimpressed.

In an Appendix I have entered into particulars as to my *reimpression* of the present poem.
F. Hall, Pref. of Lauder's Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), p. v.

2. The reprint or reprinting of a work.

reimprison (rē-im-priz'n), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *imprison*.] To imprison again.

reimprisonment (rē-im-priz'n-ment), *n.* [< *reimprison* + *-ment*.] The act of confining in prison a second time for the same cause, or after a release from prison.

rein1 (rān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rain*, *reigne*; < ME. *reine*, *reyne*, *reene*, < OF. *reine*, *resne*, *resgne*, F. *rêne* = Pr. *regna* = Sp. *rienda* (transposed for **redina*) = Pg. *redea* = It. *redine*, < LL. **retina*, a rein (cf. L. *retinaculum*, a tether, halter, rein), < L. *retinere*, hold back, restrain: see *retain*.] 1. The strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which the rider or driver restrains and guides the animal driven; any thong or cord used for the same purpose. See cut under *harness*.

Ther sholde ye haue sein speres and sheldes flote down the river, and the horse all quyk without maister, her *reynes* trailinge with the strem.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 403.

How like a jade he stood, tied to the tree,
Servilely master'd with a leathern *rein*!
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 392.

She look'd so lovely as she sway'd
The *rein* with dainty finger-tips.
Tennyson, Sir Launcelot and Queen Guinevere.

2. A rope of twisted and greased rawhide. *E. H. Knight*.—3. *pl.* The handles of blacksmiths' tongs, on which the ring or coupler slides. *E. H. Knight*.—4. Figuratively, any means of curbing, restraining, or governing; government; restraint.

Dr. Davenant held the *reins* of the disputation; he kept him within the even boundals of the cause.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 26. (*Davies*, under *boundal*.)

No more *rein* upon thine anger
Than any child.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 4.

Overhead rein, a guiding-rein that passes over the head of a horse between the ears, and thus to the bit. It is used with an overcheck bridle. Also called *overcheck rein*. —**To draw rein.** See *draw*.—**To give the rein** or **the reins**, to give license; leave without restraint.

Do not *give* dalliance
Too much *the rein*: the strongest oaths are straw
To the fire i' the blood. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 52.

To take the reins, to take the guidance or government.

rein1 (rān), *v.* [< OF. **reiner*, *resner*, F. *rêner*, bridle a horse, < *rêne*, a rein; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To govern, guide, or restrain by reins or a bridle.

As skilful Riders *rein* with diff'rent force
A new-back'd Courser and a well-train'd Horse.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

She [Queen Elizabeth] was mounted on a milk-white horse, which she *reined* with peculiar grace and dignity.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxx.

2. To restrain; control.

Being once chafed, he cannot
Be *rein'd* again to temperance; then he speaks
What's in his heart. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 28.

3. To carry stiffly, as a horse does its head or neck under a bearing-rein.—**To rein in**, to curb; keep under restraint, as by reins.

The cause why the Apostles did thus conform the Christians as much as might be according to the pattern of the Jews was to *rein* them *in* by this mean the more, and to make them cleave the better.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 11.

II. *intrans.* To obey the reins.

He will bear you easily, and *reins* well.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 358.

To rein up, to halt; bring a horse to a stand.

But, when they won a rising hill,
He bade his followers hold them still: . . .
"*Rein up*; our presence would impair
The fame we come too late to share."
Scott, Lord of the Isles, vi. 18.

rein2†, *n.* An obsolete singular of *reins*.

reina, *n.* See *rena*.

reincarnate (rē-in-kär'nāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *incarnate*.] To incarnate anew.

reincarnation (rē-in-kär-nā'shon), *n.* [< *reincarnate* + *-ion*.] The act or state of being incarnated anew; a repeated incarnation; a new embodiment.

reincense† (rē-in-sens'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *incense*1.] To incense again; rekindle.

She, whose beams do *re-incense*
This sacred fire. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, viii. 1.

Indeed, Sir James Croft (whom I never touched with the least tittle of detractions) was cunningly incensed and *re-incensed* against me. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters, iii.

reincite (rē-in-sīt'), *v. t.* [= OF. *reinciter*, F. *réinciter*; as *re-* + *incite*.] To incite again; reanimate; reëncourage.

To dare the attack, he *reincites* his band,
And makes the last effort.
W. L. Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, xii.

reincrease (rē-in-krēs'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *increase*.] To increase again; augment; reinforce.

When they did perceaue
Their wounds recur'd, and forces *reincreast*,
Of that good Hermite both they tooke their leave.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 15.

reincrudation (rē-in-krȯ̇-dā'shon), *n.* [< *re-* + **incrudation* (< *in-*[2] + *crude* + *-ation*), equiv. to *incrudescence*.] Recrudescence. [Rare.]

This writer [Artephius, an adept] proceeds wholly by *reincrudation*, or in the via humida.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, i.

reindeer (rān'dēr), *n.* [Formerly also *raindeer*, *ranedeer*; < ME. *raynedere* (= D. *rendier* = G. *rennthier* = Dan. *rensdyr*), < **rein* (< Icel.) or *ron*, < AS. *hrān*, a reindeer (cf. F. *renne* = Sp. *reno* = Pg. *renna*, *renno* = It. *renna*, a reindeer), < Icel. *hreinn* = Sw. *ren*, a reindeer (cf. Sw. *ren-ko*, a female reindeer (*ko* = E. *cow*[1]), > Lapp and Finn. *raingo*, a reindeer); < Lapp *reino*, pasturage or herding of cattle, a word much associated with the use and care of the reindeer (for which the Lapp word is *patso*), and mistaken by the Scandinavians for the reindeer itself.] 1. A deer of the genus *Rangifer* or *Tarandus*, having horns in both sexes, and inhabiting arctic and cold temperate regions; the *Cervus tarandus*, *Rangifer tarandus*, or *Tarandus rangifer*.

Reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*).

It has branched, recurved, round antlers, the crowns of which are more or less palmated; the antlers of the male are much larger than those of the female, and are remarkable for the size and asymmetry of the brow-antler. The body is of a thick and square form, and the legs are shorter in proportion than those of the red-deer. The size varies much according to climate: about 4 feet 6 inches may be given as the average height of a full-grown specimen. The reindeer is keen of sight and swift of foot, being capable of maintaining a speed of 9 or 10 miles an hour for a long time, and can easily draw a weight of 200 pounds, besides the sledge to which it is usually attached when used as a beast of draft. Among the Lapianders the reindeer is a substitute for the horse, the cow, and the sheep, as it furnishes food, clothing, and the means of conveyance. The caribou of North America, if not absolutely identical with the reindeer, would seem to be at least a well-marked variety, usually called *R. caribou*. The American barren-ground reindeer has been described as a different species, *R. grœnlandicus*. See also cut under *caribou*.

2. In *her.*, a stag having two sets of antlers, the one pair bending downward, and the other standing erect.—**Reindeer period**, the time when the reindeer flourished and was prominent in the fauna of any region, as it is now in Lapland: used chiefly with reference to Belgium and France.

M. Dupont recognizes two stages in the Paleolithic Period, one of which is called the Mammoth period, and the other, which is the more recent, the *Reindeer period*. These names . . . have never met with much acceptance in England, . . . for it is quite certain that the reindeer occupied Belgium and France in the so-called Mammoth period. *J. Geikie*, Prehistoric Europe, p. 101.

Reindeer tribe, a tribe using the reindeer, as do the Lapianders at the present time, and as the dwellers in central Europe have done in prehistoric times: used chiefly with regard to the prehistoric tribes of central France and Belgium.

reindeer-lichen (rān'dēr-lī'ken), *n.* Same as *reindeer-moss*.

reindeer-moss (rān'dēr-mȯs), *n.* A lichen, *Cladonia rangiferina*, which constitutes almost the sole winter food for the reindeer in high northern latitudes, where it is said to attain sometimes the height of one foot. Its nutritive properties depend chiefly on the gelatinous or starchy matter of which it is largely composed. Its taste is slightly pungent and acrid, and when boiled it forms a jelly possessing nutritive and tonic properties, and is sometimes eaten by man during scarcity of food, being powdered and mixed with flour. See *Cladonia* and *lichen*.

reinfect (rē-in-fekt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *reinfecter*; as *re-* + *infect*.] To infect again. *Cotgrave*.

reinfection (rē-in-fek'shon), *n.* [< *reinfect* + *-ion*.] Infection a second time or subsequently.

reinflame (rē-in-flām'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *inflame*.] To inflame anew; rekindle; warm again.

To *re-inflame* my Daphnis with desires.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Pastorals, viii. 92.

reinforce, reënforce (rē-in-fōrs', rē-en-fōrs'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *renforce*, *ranforce*; accom. < OF. *renforcer*, *renforchier*, F. *renforcer* = It. *rinforzare*, strengthen, reinforce; as *re-* + *inforce*.] 1. To add new force, strength, or weight to; strengthen: as, to *reinforce* an argument.

A meane to supply her wants, by *renforcing* the causes wherein shee is impotent and defectiue.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 258.

To insure the existence of the race, she [Nature] *reinforces* the sexual instinct, at the risk of disorder, grief, and pain. *Emerson*, Old Age.

Specifically—2. (*a*) *Milit.*, to strengthen with additional military or naval forces, as troops, ships, etc.

But hark! what new alarum is this same?
The French have *reinforced* their scatter'd men;
Then every soldier kill his prisoners.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 6. 36.

(*b*) To strengthen any part of an object by an additional thickness, support, or other means.

Another mode of *reinforcing* the lower pier is that which occurs in the nave of Laon. . . . In this case five detached monolithic shafts are grouped with the great cylinder, four of them being placed so as to support the angles of the abacus, and the fifth containing the central member of the group of vaulting shafts.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 66.

3†. To enforce; compel. [Rare.]

Yet twise they were repulsed backe againe,
And twise *reinforst* backe to their ships to fly.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 48.

reinforce (rē-in-fōrs'), *n.* [< *reinforce*, *v.*] An additional thickness or support imparted to any part of an object in order to strengthen it. (*a*) A strengthening patch or additional thickness sewed round a cringle or eyelet-hole in a sail or tent-cover. (*b*) A second outer thickness of cloth, applied to those parts of trousers or breeches which come next the saddle. (*c*) The part of a cannon nearest to the breech, which is made stronger to resist the explosive force of the powder. The *first reinforce* is that which extends from the base-ring of the gun to the seat of the projectile. The *second reinforce* is that which is forward of the first reinforce and connects it with the chase of the gun, and from which the trunnions project laterally.—**Reinforce-band**, in *ordnance*, a flat ring or molding formed at the junction of the first and second reinforces of a gun.—**Reinforce-rings**, flat hoop-like moldings on the reinforces of a cannon, on the end nearest to the breech. See *hooping* and *frettage*.

reinforcement, reënforcement (rē-in-fōrs'-, rē-en-fōrs'mẹnt), *n.* [Accom. < OF. (and F.) *renforcement* = It. *rinforzamento*; as *reinforce*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] 1. The act of reinforcing.

The dreadful Sagittary
Appals our numbers; haste we, Diomed,
To *reinforcement*, or we perish all.
Shak., T. and C., v. 5. 16.

2. Additional force; fresh assistance; specifically, additional troops or forces to augment the strength of a military or naval force.

Alone he [Coriolanus] enter'd, . . .
And with a sudden *re-inforcement* struck
Corioli like a planet. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 117.

3. Any augmentation of strength or force by something added.

Their faith may be both strengthened and brightened by this additional *reinforcement*.
Waterland, Works, V. 287.

reinforcer, reënforcer (rē-in-, rē-en-fōr'sẹr), *n.* One who reinforces or strengthens.

Writers who are more properly feeders and *re-enforcers* of life itself. *The Century*, XXVII. 929.

reinforcible, reënforcible (rē-in-, rē-en-fōr'si-bl), *a.* [< *reinforce*, *v.*, + *-ible*.] Capable or susceptible of reinforcement; that may be strengthened anew.

Both are *reinforcible* by distant motion and by sensation.
Medical News, LII. 680.

reinform (rē-in-fȯrm'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *inform*[1].] To inform again.

Redintegrated into humane bodies, and *reinformed* with their primitive souls. *J. Scott*, Christian Life, ii. 7.

reinfund (rē-in-fund'), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *infund*.] To flow in again, as a stream. *Swift*, Works (ed. 1768), I. 169. [Rare.]

reinfuse (rē-in-fūz'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *infuse*.] To infuse again.

reingratiate (rē-in-grā'shi-āt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *ingratiate*.] To ingratiate again; recommend again to favor.

Joining now with Canute, as it were to *reingratiate* himself after his revolt, whether real or complotted.
Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

reinhabit (rē-in-hab'it), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *inhabit*.] To inhabit again.

Towns and Cities were not *reinhabited*, but lay ruin'd and wast. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

rein-holder (rān'hōl'dẹr), *n.* A clip or clasp on the dashboard of a carriage, to hold the reins when the driver has alighted. *E. H. Knight.*

rein-hook (rān'hu̇k), *n.* A hook on a gig-saddle to hold the bearing-rein. *E. H. Knight.*

reinite (rī'nīt), *n.* [Named after Prof. *Rein* of Marburg.] A tungstate of iron, occurring in blackish-brown tetragonal crystals. It is found in Japan.

reinless (rān'les), *a.* [< *rein*[1] + *-less*.] Without rein; without restraint; unchecked.

A wilfull prince, a *rainelesse* raging horse.
Mir. for Mags., p. 386.

Lyfe corrupt, and *rainlesse* youth.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 6.

reinoculation (rē-in-ok-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *inoculation*.] Inoculation a second time or subsequently.

rein-orchis (rān'ȯr'kis), *n.* See *orchis*[2].

reins (rānz), *n. pl.* [Early mod. E. also *raines*; < ME. *reines*, *reynes*, *reenus*, < OF. *reins*, pl. of *rein*, F. *rein* (cf. Sp. *reñon*, *riñon*) = Pg. *rim* = It. *rene*, < L. *ren*, kidney, pl. *renes*, the kidneys, reins, loins; perhaps akin to Gr. *φρήν*, the midriff, pl. *φρένες*, the parts about the heart and liver: see *phren*.] 1. The kidneys or renes.

What man soever . . . is a leper, or hath a running of the *reins*. Lev. xxii. 4 (margin).

Hence—2. The region of the kidneys; the loins, or lower parts of the back on each side.

All living creatures are fattest about the *raines* of the backe. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xi. 25.

3. The seat of the affections and passions, formerly supposed to be situated in that part of the body; hence, also, the emotions and affections themselves.

I will bless the Lord, who hath given me counsel: my *reins* also instruct me in the night seasons. Ps. xvi. 7.

Reins of a vault, in *arch.*, the sides or walls that sustain the vault or arch.

reinscribe (rē-in-skrīb'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *inscribe*.] In *French law*, to record or register a second time, as a mortgage, required by the law of Louisiana to be periodically reinscribed in order to preserve its priority.

reinsert (rē-in-sẹ̀rt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *insert*.] To insert a second time.

reinsertion (rē-in-sẹ̀r'shon), *n.* [< *reinsert* + *-ion*.] The act of reinserting, or what is reinserted; a second insertion.

rein-slide (rān'slīd), *n.* A slipping loop on an extensible rein, holding the two parts together near the buckle, which is adjustable on the standing part. *E. H. Knight.*

reinsman (rānz'man), *n.*; pl. *reinsmen* (-men). A person skilled in managing reins or driving. [Recent.]

Stage-drivers, who, proud of their skill as *reinsmen*, . . . look down on and sneer at the plodding teamsters.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 501.

rein-snap (rān'snap), *n.* In a harness, a spring-hook for holding the reins; a harness-snap or snap-hook. *E. H. Knight.*

reinspect (rē-in-spekt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *inspect*.] To inspect again.

reinspection (rē-in-spek'shon), *n.* [< *reinspect* + *-ion*.] The act of inspecting a second time.

reinspire (rē-in-spīr'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *inspire*.] To inspire anew.

While Phœbus hastes, great Hector to prepare . . .
His lab'ring Bosom *re-inspires* with Breath,
And calls his Senses from the Verge of Death.
Pope, Homer's Iliad, xv. 65.

With youthful fancy *re-inspired*.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory, v.

reinstall, reinstal (rē-in-stâl'), *v. t.* [= F. *réinstaller*; as *re-* + *install*.] To install again; seat anew.

That which alone can truly *re-install* thee
In David's royal seat. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 372.

reinstalment, reinstallment (rē-in-stâl'mẹnt), *n.* [< *reinstall* + *-ment*; or < *re-* + *instalment*.] The act of reinstalling; a renewed or additional instalment.

reinstate (rē-in-stāt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *instate*.] 1. To instate again; place again in possession or in a former state; restore to a state from which one had been removed.

David, after that signal victory which had preserved his life [and] *reinstated* him in his throne . . .
Government of the Tongue.

Theodore, who reigned but twenty days,
Therein convoked a synod, whose decree
Did *reinstate*, repope the late unpoped.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 171.

2. In *fire insurance*, to replace or repair (property destroyed or damaged).

The condition that it is in the power of the company to *reinstate* property rather than to pay the value of it.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 165.

reinstatement (rē-in-stāt'mẹnt), *n.* [< *reinstate* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of reinstating; restoration to a former position, office, or rank; reëstablishment.

The *re-instatement* and restoration of corruptible things is the noblest work of natural philosophy.
Bacon, Physical Fables, iii., Expl.

2. In *fire-insurance*, the replacement or repairing of damaged property.

The insured has not the option of requiring *reinstatement*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 165.

reinstation (rē-in-stā'shọn), *n.* [< *reinstate* + *-ion.*] The act of reinstating; reinstatement. *Gentleman's Mag.*

reinsurance (rē-in-shör'ans), *n.* [< *reinsure* + *-ance.*] 1. A renewed or second insurance.—2. A contract by which the first insurer relieves himself from the risks he had undertaken, and devolves them upon other insurers, called *reinsurers*. Also called *reassurance*.

reinsure (rē-in-shör'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *insure.*] To insure again; insure a second time and take the risks, so as to relieve another or other insurers. Also *reassure*.

reinsurer (rē-in-shör'ėr), *n.* One who reinsures. See *reinsurance*.

reintegrate (rē-in'tẹ-grāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *reintegratus*, pp. of *reintegrare* (> It. *reintegrare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *reintegrar* = F. *réintégrer*, OF. *reintegrer*) for earlier (L.) *redintegrare*, make whole again, restore, renew: see *redintegrate*.] 1†. To make whole again; bring into harmony or concord.

For that heauenly city shall be restored and *reintegrate* with good Christian people.
Bp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms.

Desiring the King nevertheless, as being now freed from her who had been the occasion of all this, to take hold of the present time, and to *reintegrate* himself with the Pope.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., I. 117.

2. To renew with regard to any state or quality; restore; renew the integrity of.

The league drove out all the Spaniards out of Germany, and *reintegrated* that nation in their ancient liberty.
Bacon.

To *reintegrate* the separate jurisdictions into one.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 49.

reintegration (rē-in-tẹ-grā'shọn), *n.* [= OF. *reintegration*, F. *réintégration* = Sp. *reintegracion* = Pg. *reintegração* = It. *reintegrazione*, < ML. *reintegratio(n-)*, making whole, restoring, renewing, < *reintegrare*, pp. *reintegratus*, make whole again: see *reintegrate*. Cf. *redintegration*.] The act of reintegrating; a renewing or making whole again.

During activity the *reintegration* falls in arrear of the disintegration. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 62.

reinter (rē-in-tėr'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *inter*[1].] To inter again.

They convey the Bones of their dead Friends from all Places to be *re-interred*. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 8.

reinterrogate (rē-in-ter'ọ-gāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *interrogate*; cf. OF. *reinterroger*, F. *réinterroger*.] To interrogate again; question repeatedly. *Cotgrave.*

reinthrone (rē-in-thrōn'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *inthrone.*] Same as *reënthrone*.

A pretence to *reinthrone* the king.
Sir T. Herbert, Memoirs of King Charles I. (*Latham.*)

reinthronize† (rē-in-thrō'nīz), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *inthronize.*] An obsolete form of *reënthronize*.

reintroduce (rē-in-trọ-dūs'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *introduce.*] To introduce again.

reintroduction (rē-in-trọ-duk'shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *introduction.*] A repeated introduction.

reinundate (rē-in-un'dāt or rē-in'un-dāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *inundate.*] To inundate again.

reinvent (rē-in-vent'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *invent.*] To devise or create anew, independently and without knowledge of a previous invention.

It is immensely more probable that an alphabet of the very peculiar Semitic style should have been borrowed than that it should have been *reinvented* from independent germs. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 311.

reinvest (rē-in-vest'), *v. t.* [< ML. *reinvestire*, invest again; as *re-* + *invest.*] 1. To invest anew, with or as with a garment.

They that thought best amongst them believed that the souls departed should be *reinvested* with other bodies.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 131.

2. To invest anew, as money or other property.

reinvestment (rē-in-vest'mẹnt), *n.* [< *reinvest* + *-ment*; or < *re-* + *investment.*] The act of investing anew; a second or repeated investment.

The question of *re-investment* in securities bearing a higher rate of interest has been discussed at both Oxford and Cambridge. *The Academy*, March 8, 1890, p. 168.

reinvigorate (rē-in-vig'ọr-āt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *invigorate.*] To revive vigor in; reanimate.

reinvigoration (rē-in-vig-ọ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< *reinvigorate* + *-ion.*] A strengthening anew; reinforcement.

reinvite (rē-in-vīt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *reinviter*, invite again; as *re-* + *invite.*] To invite again.

reinvolve (rē-in-volv'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *involve.*] To involve anew.

To *reinvolve* us in the pitchy cloud of infernal darkness.
Milton, Reformation in Eng.

reird†, *n.* A variant of *reard*.

reis[1] (rās), *n.* [Pg. *reis*, pl. of *real*: see *real*[3].] A Portuguese money of account: 1,000 reis make a milreis, which is of the value of 4*s.* 5*d.* sterling, or about $1.08. Large sums are calculated in contos of reis, or amounts of 1,000,000 reis ($1,080). In Brazil the milreis is reckoned at about 55 cents. Also *rais*.

reis[2], *n.* Same as *ras*[1], 2.

reiset, *v.* An obsolete form of *raise*[1].

reissuable (rē-ish'ū-a-bl), *a.* [< *reissue* + *-able.*] Capable of being reissued: as, *reissuable* banknotes.

reissue (rē-ish'ū), *v.* [< *re-* + *issue*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To issue or go forth again.

But even then she gain'd
Her bower; whence *reissuing*, robed and crown'd,
To meet her lord, she took the tax away.
Tennyson, Godiva.

II. *trans.* To issue, send out, or put forth a second time: as, to *reissue* an edict; to *reissue* bank-notes.

reissue (rē-ish'ū), *n.* [< *reissue*, *v.*] A second or renewed issue: as, the *reissue* of old notes or coinage.

reist[1], *v. t.* See *reast*[1].

reist[2], *v.* A dialectal form of *rest*[2].

reisterf, *n.* See *reiter*.

reit† (rōt), *n.* An obsolete form of *reate*.

reiter (rī'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reister*, < OF. *reistre*, "a roister or swartrutter, a German horseman" (Cotgrave), < G. *reiter*, a rider, trooper, cavalryman, = E. *rider*: see *rider*. Cf. *ritter*.] Formerly, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a German cavalry-soldier; in particular, a soldier of those bodies of troops which were known to the nations of western Europe during the religious wars, etc.

Offer my services to Butrech, the best doctor among *reisters*, and the best *reister* among Doctors.
Sir P. Sidney, To Hubert Languet, Oct., 1577 (Zurich Letters, ii. 203). (*Davies.*)

reiterant (rē-it'ẹ-rant), *a.* [= OF. *reiterant*, F. *réitérant*, < L. *reiteran(t-)s*, ppr. of *reiterare*, repeat: see *reiterate*.] Reiterating. [Rare.]

In Heaven they said so, and at Eden's gate,
And here, *re-iterant*, in the wilderness.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

reiterate (rē-it'ẹ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reiterated*, ppr. *reiterating*. [< L. *reiteratus*, pp. of *reiterare* (> It. *reiterare* = Sp. Pg. *reiterar* = F. *réitérer*), repeat again, repeat, < *re-*, again, + *iterare*, say again, repeat: see *iterate*.] 1. To repeat again and again; do or say (especially say) repeatedly: as, to *reiterate* an explanation.

You never spoke what did become you less
Than this; which to *reiterate* were sin.
Shak., W. T., I. 2. 283.

Th' employs of rural life,
Reiterated as the wheel of time
Runs round. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 626.

He *reiterated* his visits to the tragon so often that at length his senses were overpowered.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 55.

Simple assertion, however *reiterated*, can never make proof. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 18.

2†. To walk over again; go along repeatedly.

No more shall I *reiterate* thy Strand,
Whereon so many stately Structures stand.
Herrick, Hesperides, Teares to Thamasis.

=**Syn. 1.** See *recapitulate*.

reiterate (rē-it'ẹ-rāt), *a.* [= F. *réitéré* = Sp. Pg. *reiterado* = It. *reiterato*, < L. *reiteratus*, pp. of *reiterare*, repeat: see the verb.] Reiterated. *Southey.* [Rare.]

reiteratedly (rē-it'ẹ-rā-ted-li), *adv.* By reiteration; repeatedly. *Burke*, Regicide Peace, iv.

reiteration (rē-it-ẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [= OF. *reitération*, F. *réitération* = Sp. *reiteracion* = Pg. *reiteração* = It. *reiterazione*, < L. *reiteratio(n-)*, a repeating, reiteration, < *reiterare*, pp. *reiteratus*, repeat: see *reiterate*.] 1. The act of reiterating; repetition.

The *reiteration* again and again in fixed course in the public service of the words of inspired teachers . . . has in matter of fact been to our people a vast benefit.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 54.

2. In *printing*, printing on the back of a sheet by reversing it, and making a second impression on the same form.

reiterative (rē-it'ẹ-rā-tiv), *n.* [< *reiterate* + *-ive.*] 1. A word or part of a word repeated so as to form a reduplicated word: as, prittle-prattle is a *reiterative* of prattle.—2. In *gram.*, a word, as a verb, signifying repeated action.

Reithrodon (rī'thrọ-don), *n.* [NL. (Waterhouse, 1837), < Gr. *ῥεῖθρον*, a channel, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of South American sigmodont rodents of the family *Muridæ*, having grooved upper incisors. It includes several species of peculiar appearance, named *R. cuniculoides*, *R. typicus*, and *R. chinchilloides*. The name has been erroneously extended to include the small North American mice of the genus *Ochetodon*.

reive, reiver. Scotch spellings of *reave, reaver*.

reject (rē-jekt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *rejecter, regeter*, F. *rejeter* = Pr. *regetar* = Sp. *rejitar* = Pg. *regeitar, rejeitar* = It. *rigettare*, reject, < L. *rejectare*, throw away, cast away, vomit, etc., freq. of *reicere, rejicere*, pp. *rejectus*, throw back, reject, < *re-*, back, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*[1]. Cf. *adject, conject, deject, eject, inject, project*, etc.] 1†. To throw or cast back.

By forse whereof [the wind] we were put ayen bak and *rejecte* unto the coste of a desert yle.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 62.

2. To throw away, as anything undesirable or useless; cast off; discard: as, to pick out the good and *reject* the bad; to *reject* a lover.

At last, *rejecting* her barbarous condition, [she] was maried to an English Gentleman.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 31.

Favours to none, to all she smiles extends;
Oft she *rejects*, but never once offends.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 12.

3. To refuse to receive; decline haughtily or harshly; slight; despise.

Because thou hast *rejected* knowledge, I will also *reject* thee. Hos. iv. 6.

Then woo thyself, be of thyself *rejected*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 159.

Good counsel *rejected* returns to enrich the giver's bosom. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxvii.

=**Syn. 2.** To throw aside, cast off. See *refuse*[1].

rejectable (rē-jek'tạ-bl), *a.* [= OF. *rejettable, rejetable*, F. *rejetable*; as *reject* + *-able.*] Capable of being rejected; worthy or suitable to be rejected. Also *rejectible*.

rejectamenta (rē-jek-ta-men'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of ML. **rejectamentum*, < L. *rejectare*, throw away: see *reject*. Cf. *rejectment.*] Things rejected; ejecta; excrement.

Discharge the *rejectamenta* again by the mouth.
Owen, Anat., lx. (*Latham.*)

rejectaneous† (rē-jek-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *reiectaneus*, that is to be rejected, rejectable, < *reicere*, pp. *rejectus*, reject: see *reject.*] Not chosen or received; rejected.

Profane, *rejectaneous*, and reprobate people.
Barrow, Works, III. xxix.

rejected (rē-jek'ted), *p. a.* Thrown back: in *entom.*, noting the scutellum when it is exteriorly visible, but lies between the pronotum and the elytra, instead of between the bases of the latter, as in the coleopterous genus *Passalus*.

rejecter (rē-jek'tėr), *n.* One who rejects or refuses.

rejectible (rē-jek'ti-bl), *a.* [< *reject* + *-ible.*] Same as *rejectable*.

Will you tell me, my dear, what you have thought of Lovelace's best and of his worst?—How far eligible for the first, how far *rejectible* for the last?
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 237.

rejection (rē-jek'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *rejection*, F. *réjection*, < L. *rejectio(n-)*, < *reicere*, pp. *rejectus*, throw away: see *reject.*] The act of rejecting, of throwing off or away, or of casting off or forsaking; refusal to accept or grant: as, the *rejection* of what is worthless; the *rejection* of a request.

The *rejection* I use of experiments is infinite; but if an experiment be probable and of great use, I receive it.
Bacon.

rejectitious† (rē-jek-tish'us), *a.* [< *reject* + *-itious.*] Worthy of being rejected; implying or requiring rejection.

Persons spurious and *rejectitious*, whom their families and allies have disowned.
Waterhouse, Apology, p. 151. (*Latham.*)

rejective (rē-jek'tiv), *a.* [< *reject* + *-ive.*] Rejecting or tending to reject or cast off. *Imp. Dict.*

rejectment (rē-jekt'mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *rejectement*, F. *rejettement* = It. *rigettamento*, < ML. **rejectamentum*, what is thrown away, the act

of throwing away, < L. *rejectare*, throw away: see *reject.*] Matter thrown away.

rejector (rē-jek'tor), *n.* One who rejects.

The *rejectors* of it [revelation], therefore, would do well to consider the grounds on which they stand.
Warburton, Works, IX. xiii.

rejoice (rē-jois'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rejoiced*, ppr. *rejoicing*. [< ME. *rejoicen, rejoisen, rejoischen*, < OF. *resjois-*, stem of certain parts of *resjoir*, F. *réjouir*, gladden, rejoice: see *rejoy*, and cf. *joice.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make joyful; gladden; animate with lively and pleasurable sensations; exhilarate.

Whoso loveth wisdom *rejoiceth* his father. Prov. xxix. 3.

I love to *rejoice* their poor hearts at this season [Christmas], and to see the whole village merry in my great hall.
Addison, Spectator, No. 269.

2†. To enjoy; have the fruition of.

To do so that here sone after mi dessece,
Migte *reioische* that reaume as rigt eir bi kinde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4102.

For lenger that ye keep it thus in veyne,
The lesse ye gette, as of your hertis reste,
And to *reioise* it shal ye neuere atteyne.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 66.

3†. To feel joy on account of.

No'er mother
Rejoiced deliverance more.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 370.

II. *intrans.* To experience joy and gladness in a high degree; be exhilarated with lively and pleasurable sensations; be joyful; feel joy; exult: followed by *at* or *in*, formerly by *of*, or by a subordinate clause.

When the righteous are in authority, the people *rejoice*.
Prov. xxix. 2.

Rejoice, O young man, *in* thy youth. Eccl. xi. 9.

He *rejoiceth* more *of* that sheep, than *of* the ninety and nine which went not astray. Mat. xviii. 13.

To *rejoice in* the boy's correction.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 394.

May they *rejoice*, no wanderer lost,
A family in Heaven!
Burns, Verses Left at a Friend's House.

rejoice† (rē-jois'), *n.* [< *rejoice*, *v.*] The act of rejoicing. [Rare.]

There will be signal examples of God's mercy, and the angels must not want their charitable *rejoices* for the conversion of lost sinners.
Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, ii. 6.

rejoicement† (rē-jois'ment), *n.* [< *rejoice* + *-ment.*] Rejoicing.

It is the most decent and comely demeanour of all exultations and *reioycements* of the hart, which is no lesse naturall to man then to be wise or well learned or sober.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 244.

rejoicer (rē-joi'sėr), *n.* 1. One who causes to rejoice: as, a *rejoicer* of the comfortless and widow. *Pope.*—2. One who rejoices.

rejoicing (rē-joi'sing), *n.* [< ME. *rejoisyng*, etc.; verbal n. of *rejoice*, *v.*] 1. The feeling and expression of joy and gladness; procedure expressive of joy; festivity.

The voice of *rejoicing* and salvation is in the tabernacles of the righteous Ps. cxviii. 15.

A day of thanksgiving was proclaimed by the King, and was celebrated with pride and delight by his people. The *rejoicings* in England were not less enthusiastic or less sincere. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

2. The experience of joy.

Iff he [a child] be vicius, and no thing will lerne,
. . . no man off hym *reioynge* will haue.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 57.

But let every man prove his own work, and then shall he have *rejoicing* in himself alone, and not in another.
Gal. vi. 4.

3. A subject of joy.

Thy testimonies have I taken as an heritage for ever: for they are the *rejoicing* of my heart. Ps. cxix. 111.

rejoicingly (rē-joi'sing-li), *adv.* With joy or exultation.

She hath despised me *rejoicingly*, and
I'll be merry in my revenge.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 5. 150.

rejoie†, *v. t.* Same as *rejoy.*

rejoin (rē-join'), *v.* [Early mod. E. *rejoyne*; < OF. *rejoindre*, F. *rejoindre* = It. *ringiungere*, rejoin, overtake, < L. *re-*, again, + *jungere*, join: see *join.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To join again; unite after separation.

A short space severs ye,
Compared unto that long eternity
That shall *rejoine* ye.
B. Jonson, Elegy on my Muse.

The Grand Signior . . . conveyeth his galleys . . . down to Grand Cairo, where they are taken in pieces, carried upon camels' backs, and *rejoined* together at Suez.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 8.

The letters were written not for publication . . . and to *rejoin* heads, tails, and betweenities which Hayley had severed. *Southey*, Letters, III. 448

2. To join the company of again; bestow one's company on again.

Thoughts which at Hyde-park corner I forgot
Meet and *rejoin* me in the pensive Grot.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 209.

3. To say in answer to a reply or a second or later remark; reply or answer further: with a clause as object.

It will be replied that he receives advantage by this lopping of his superfluous branches; but I *rejoin* that a translator has no such right.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, Pref.

"Are you that Lady Psyche?" I *rejoin'd*.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To answer to a reply; in general, to answer.

Your silence argues it, in not *rejoining*
To this or that late libel.
B. Jonson, Apol. to Poetaster.

2. In *law*, to answer the plaintiff's replication.

I *rejoyne*, as men do that answere to the lawe, and make answere to the byll that is put up agaynst them.
Palsgrave.

rejoinder (rē-join'dėr), *n.* [< F. *rejoindre*, rejoin, inf. used as noun: see *rejoin.* Cf. *attainder*, *remainder.*] 1. An answer to a reply; in general, an answer.

The quality of the person makes me judge myself obliged to a *rejoinder*. *Glanville*, To Albius.

Rejoinder to the churl the King disdain'd;
But shook his head, and riding wrath restrain'd.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, xx. 231.

2. In *law*, the fourth stage in the pleadings in an action at common law, being the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication. The next allegation of the plaintiff is called *surrejoinder.*
=Syn. 1. Reply, retort.

rejoinder† (rē-join'dėr), *v. i.* [< *rejoinder*, *n.*] To make a reply.

When Nathan shall *rejoinder* with a "Thou art the man."
Hammond, Works, IV. 604.

rejoindure† (rē-join'dūr), *n.* [< *rejoin* (*rejoinder*) + *-ure.*] A joining again; reunion. [Rare.]

Rudely beguiles our lips
Of all *rejoindure*, forcibly prevents
Our lock'd embrasures.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4. 38.

rejoint (rē-joint'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *joint.* Cf. F. *rejointoyer*, rejoint, < *rejoint*, pp. of *rejoindre*, rejoin.] 1. To reunite the joints of; joint anew.

Ezekiel saw dry bones *rejointed* and reinspired with life.
Barrow, Resurrection of the Body or Flesh.

2. To fill up the joints of, as of stone in buildings when the mortar has been displaced by age or the action of the weather.

rejolt (rē-jōlt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *jolt.*] To jolt again; shake or shock anew; cause to rebound.
Locke.

rejolt (rē-jōlt'), *n.* [< *rejolt*, *v.*] A reacting jolt or shock.

These inward *rejolts* and recoilings of the mind.
South, Sermons, II. v.

rejourn† (rē-jėrn'), *v. t.* [For **readjourn*, < F. *réajourner*, adjourn again; as *re-* + *adjourn.*] 1. To adjourn to another hearing; defer.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an orange wife and a fosset-seller, and then *rejourn* the controversy of threepence to a second day of audience. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 79.

Concerning mine own estate, I am right sorry that my coming to Venice is *rejourned* a month or two longer.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 702.

2. To refer; send for information, proof, or the like.

To the Scriptures themselves I *rejourne* all such Atheistical spirits. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 27.

rejournment† (rē-jėrn'ment), *n.* [< *rejourn* + *-ment.*] Adjournment.

So many *rejournments* and delays.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 713.

rejoy† (rē-joi'), *v. t.* [< ME. *rejoyen, rejoien*, < OF. *resjoir*, F. *réjouir*, gladden, rejoice, < *re-*, again, + *esjoir*, F. *éjouir*, joy, rejoice, < *es-* (< L. *ex-*, out) + *joir*, F. *jouir*, joy, rejoice: see *joy*, *v.*, and cf. *enjoy* and *rejoice.*] To rejoice; enjoy.

Ris, lat us speke of lusty lif in Troye,
That we have led, and forth the tyme dryve,
And ek of tyme comynge us *rejoye*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 395.

And that I and my assignez may possesse *rejoie* theym [certain lands]. *Paston Letters*, II. 382.

rejudge (rē-juj'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *rejuger*; as *re-* + *judge.*] To judge again; reëxamine; review; call to a new trial and decision.

'Tis hers the brave man's latest steps to trace,
Rejudge his acts, and dignify disgrace.
Pope, Epistle to Harley, l. 30.

It appears now too late to *rejudge* the virtues or the vices of those men. *Goldsmith*, Pref. to Roman History.

rejuvenate (rē-jö've-nāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *juvenate.* Cf. OF. *rejovenir, rejovener, rejoennir, rejeunir, renjovenir, rajeunir*, F. *rajeunir* = Pr. *rejovenir* = OSp. *rejuvenir* = It. *ringiovanire, ringiovenire*, rejuvenate.] To restore the appearance, powers, or feelings of youth to; make as if young again; renew; refresh.

Such as used the bath in moderation, refreshed and restored by the grateful ceremony, conversed with all the zest and freshness of *rejuvenated* life.
Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, i. 7.

No man was so competent as he to *rejuvenate* those dead old skulls and relics, lifting a thousand years from the forgotten past into the middle of the nineteenth century.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 398.

rejuvenation (rē-jö-ve-nā'shon), *n.* [< *rejuvenate* + *-ion.*] The act of rejuvenating, or the state or process of being rejuvenated; rejuvenescence.

Instances of fecundity at advanced ages are not rare. Contemporaneous writers mention examples of *rejuvenation* which must be regarded as probably legendary.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 99.

rejuvenator (rē-jö've-nā-tor), *n.* [< *rejuvenate* + *-or*[1].] One who or that which rejuvenates.

A great beautifier and *rejuvenator* of the complexion.
Lancet, No. 3433, p. 1193.

rejuvenesce (rē-jö-ve-nes'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rejuvenesced*, ppr. *rejuvenescing.* [< ML. *rejuvenescere*, grow young again, < L. *re-*, again, + *juvenescere*, grow young: see *rejuvenescent.*] To grow young again; renew one's youthfulness by reacquiring vitality; specifically, in *biol.*, to accomplish rejuvenescence, or repair vitality by conjugation and subsequent fission, as an infusorian.

The dark, double-bordered cells are those which were sown but did not *rejuvenesce*.
Pasteur, On Fermentation (trans.), p. 177.

rejuvenescence (rē-jö-ve-nes'ens), *n.* [< *rejuvenescen(t)* + *-ce.*] 1. A renewal of the appearance, powers, or feelings of youth.

That degree of health I give up entirely; I might as well expect *rejuvenescence*.
Chesterfield, Misc. Works, IV. 275. (*Latham.*)

2. In *biol.*, a transformation whereby the entire protoplasm of a vegetative cell changes into a cell of a different character—that is, into a primordial cell which subsequently invests itself with a new cell-wall and forms the starting-point of the life of a new individual. It occurs in numerous algæ, as *Œdogonium*, and also in some diatoms.

rejuvenescency (rē-jö-ve-nes'en-si), *n.* [As *rejuvenescence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *rejuvenescence.*

The whole creation, now grown old, expecteth and waiteth for a certain *rejuvenescency*.
J. Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 264.

rejuvenescent (rē-jö-ve-nes'ent), *a.* [< ML. *rejuvenescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *rejuvenescere*, become young again: see *rejuvenesce.* Cf. *juvenescent.*] Becoming or become young again.

Rising
Rejuvenescent, he stood in a glorified body.
Southey.

rejuvenize (rē-jö've-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rejuvenized*, ppr. *rejuvenizing.* [< *rejuven(esce)* + *-ize.*] To render young again; rejuvenate.

reke[1]**†**, *v.* A Middle English form of *reck*[1].

reke[2]**†**, *n.* A variant of *reek*[2].

reke[3], *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rake*[1].

rekelst, *n.* [ME., also *rekils, rekyls, rekles*, assibilated *rychellys, rechles, recheles*, < AS. *rēcels*, incense, < *rēcan*, smoke, reek: see *reek*[1].] Incense. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 433. (*Stratmann.*)

reken[1]**†**, *v.* A Middle English form of *reckon.*

reken[2]**†**, *a.* [ME., < AS. *recen*, ready, prompt, swift.] Ready; prompt; noble; beautiful.

Thou so ryche a *reken* rose.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 905.

The *rekeneste* redy mene of the rownde table.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4082.

rekindle (rē-kin'dl), *v.* [< *re-* + *kindle*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To kindle again; set on fire anew.

On the pillar raised by martyr hands
Burns the *rekindled* beacon of the right.
O. W. Holmes, Commemoration Services, Cambridge, [July 21, 1865.

2. To inflame again; rouse anew.

Rekindled at the royal charms,
Tumultuous love each beating bosom warms.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, i. 465.

II. *intrans.* To take fire or be animated anew.

Straight her *rekindling* eyes resume their fire.
Thomson, To the Prince of Wales.

reking† (rē-king'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *king*[1].] To make king again; raise to the monarchy anew. [Rare.]

You hassard lesse, *re-kinging* him,
Then I vn-king'd to bee.
Warner, Albion's England, iii. 194.

rekket, *v.* A Middle English form of *reck*.

reknet, *v.* A Middle English form of *reckon*.

reknowledget (rē-nol'ej), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *knowledge*.] To confess a knowledge of; acknowledge.

But in that you have *reknowledged* Jesus Criste the autor of saluacion. *J. Udall*, On John ii.

Although I goe bescattered and wandering in this Courte, I doe not leaue to *reknowledge* the good.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 192.

relais (re-lā'), *n.* [< F. *relais*, a space left: see *relay*[1].] In *fort.*, a walk, four or five feet wide, left without the rampart, to receive the earth which may be washed down and prevent it from falling into the ditch.

relapsable (rē-lap'sa-bl), *a.* [< *relapse* + *-able*.] Capable of relapsing, or liable to relapse. *Imp. Dict.*

relapse (rē-laps'), *v. i.* [< L. *relapsus*, pp. of *relabi*, slide back, fall back, < *re-*, back, + *labi*, slip, slide, fall: see *lapse*, *v.*] 1. To slip or slide back; return.

Agreeably to the opinion of Democritus, the world might *relapse* into its old confusion.
Bacon, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

It then remains that Church can only be
The guide which owns unfailing certainty;
Or else you slip your hold and change your side,
Relapsing from a necessary guide.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 486.

2. To fall back; return to a former bad state or practice; backslide: as, to *relapse* into vice or error after amendment.

The oftener he hath *relapsed*, the more significations he ought to give of the truth of his repentance.
Jer. Taylor.

But grant I may *relapse*, for want of grace,
Again to rhyme. *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 88.

3. To fall back from recovery or a convalescent state.

He was not well cured, and would have *relapsed*.
Wiseman.

And now—alas for unforeseen mishaps!
They put on a damp nightcap, and *relapse*.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 322.

relapse (rē-laps'), *n.* [< *relapse*, *v.*] 1. A sliding or falling back, particularly into a former evil state.

Ease would recant
Vows made in pain, as violent and void, . . .
Which would but lead me to a worse *relapse*
And heavier fall. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 100.

2†. One who has refallen into vice or error; specifically, one who returns into error after having recanted it.

As, when a man is falne into the state of an outlaw, the lawe dispenseth with them that kills him, & the prince excludes him from the protection of a subiect, so, when a man is a *relaps* from God and his lawes, God withdrawes his prouidence from watching ouer him, & authorizeth the deuil, as his instrument, to assault him and torment him, so that whatsoeuer he dooth is limitata potestate, as one saith. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 84.

3. In *med.*, the return of a disease or symptom during or directly after convalescence. See *recrudescence*.

Sir, I dare sit no longer in my waistcoat, nor have anything worth the danger of a *relapse* to write.
Donne, Letters, vi.

A true *relapse* [in typhoid] is not merely a recurrence of pyrexia, but a return of all the phenomena of the fever.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1683.

relapser (rē-lap'sėr), *n.* One who relapses, as into vice or error.

Of indignation, lastly, at those speculative *relapsers* that have out of policy or guiltinesse abandoned a knowne and received truth. *Bp. Hall*, St. Paul's Combat.

relapsing (rē-lap'sing), *p. a.* Sliding or falling back; marked by a relapse or return to a former worse state.—**Relapsing fever.** See *fever*[1].

relata, *n.* Plural of *relatum*.

relate (rē-lāt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *related*, ppr. *relating*. [< OF. *relater*, F. *relater* = Sp. Pg. *relatar* = It. *relatare*, < ML. *relatare*, refer, report, relate, freq. of *referre*, pp. *relatus*, bring back, refer, relate: see *refer*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To bring back; restore.

Mote not mislike you also to abate
Your zealous hast, till morrow next againe
Both light of heven and strength of men *relate*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 51.

2†. To bring into relation; refer.

Who would not have thought this holy religious father worthy to be canonised and *related* into the number of saints. *Becon*, Works, p. 137. (*Halliwell.*)

3. To refer or ascribe as to a source or origin; connect with; assert a relation with.

There has been anguish enough in the prisons of the Ducal Palace, but we know little of it by name, and cannot confidently *relate* it to any great historic presence.
Howells, Venetian Life, i.

4. To tell; recite; narrate: as, to *relate* the story of Priam.

When you shall these unlucky deeds *relate*,
Speak of me as I am. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 341.

Misses! the tale that I *relate*
This lesson seems to carry.
Cowper, Pairing Time Anticipated.

5. To ally by connection or blood.

How lov'd, how honour'd once, avails thee not,
To whom *related*, or by whom begot.
Pope, Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady.

To relate one's self, to vent one's thoughts in words. [Rare.]

A man were better *relate himself* to a statue or picture than suffer his thoughts to pass in smother.
Bacon, Friendship.

=**Syn. 4.** To recount, rehearse, report, detail, describe. See *account*, *n.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To have reference or respect; have regard; stand in some relation; have some understood position when considered in connection with something else.

This challenge that the gallant Hector sends . . .
Relates in purpose only to Achilles.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 323.

Pride *relates* more to our opinion of ourselves; vanity to what we would have others think of us.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, v.

It was by considerations *relating* to India that his [Clive's] conduct as a public man in England was regulated. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

2†. To make reference; take account.

Reckoning by the years of their own consecration, without *relating* to any imperial account. *Fuller.*

3. To have relation or connection.

There are also in divers rivers, especially that *relate* to, or be near to the sea, as Winchester, or the Thames about Windsor, a little Trout called a Samlet.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 4.

relate (rē-lāt'), *n.* [< ML. *relatum*, a relate, an order, report, neut. of L. *relatus*, pp.: see *relate*, *v.*] Anything considered as being in a relation to another thing; something considered as being the first term of a relation to another thing. Also *relatum*.

If the relation which agrees to heteronyms has a name, one of the two relateds is called the *relate*: to wit, that from which the relation has its name; the other the correlate. *Burgersdicius.*

Heteronymous, predicamental, etc., **relates.** See the adjectives.—**Synonymous relates.** See *heteronymous relates.*—**Transcendental relates.** See *predicamental relates.*

related (rē-lā'ted), *p. a.* and *n.* [Pp. of *relate*, *v.*] I. *p. a.* 1. Recited; narrated.—2. Allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance, particularly by consanguinity: as, a person *related* in the first or second degree.

Because ye're surnam'd like his grace;
Perhaps *related* to the race.
Burns, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

3. Standing in some relation or connection: as, the arts of painting and sculpture are closely *related*.

No one and no number of a series of *related* events can be the consciousness of the series as *related*.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 16.

4. In *music*: (*a*) Of tones, belonging to a melodic or harmonic series, so as to be susceptible of close connection. Thus, the tones of a scale when taken in succession are *melodically related*, and when taken in certain sets are *harmonically related*. See *relation*, 8. (*b*) Of chords and tonalities, same as *relative*.

II.† *n.* Same as *relate*. [Rare.]

Relateds are reciprocated. That is, every *related* is referred to a reciprocal correlate.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 7.

relatedness (rē-lā'ted-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being related; affinity.

We are not strong by our power to penetrate, but by our *relatedness*. The world is enlarged for us, not by new objects, but by finding more affinities and potencies in those we have. *Emerson*, Success.

relater (rē-lā'tėr), *n.* [< *relate* + *-er*[1].] One who relates, recites, or narrates; a historian. Also *relator*.

Her husband the *relater* she preferr'd
Before the angel, and of him to ask
Chose rather. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 52.

relation (rē-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *relation*, *relacion*, < OF. *relation*, F. *relation* = Pr. *relation* = Sp. *relacion* = Pg. *relação* = It. *relazione*, < L. *relatio(n-)*, a carrying back, bringing back, restoring, repaying, a report, proposition, motion, hence a narration, relation, also reference, regard, respect, < *referre*, pp. *relatus*, refer, relate: see *refer*, *relate*.] 1. The act of relating or telling; recital; narration.

He schalle telle it anon to his Conseille, or discovere it to sum men that wille make *relacioun* to the Emperour.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 235.

I shall never forget a story of our host Zachary, who on the *relation* of our perill told us another of his owne.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 16, 1644.

I remember to have heard an old gentleman talk of the civil wars, and in his *relation* give an account of a general officer. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 497.

2. That which is related or told; an account; narrative: formerly applied to historical narrations or geographical descriptions: as, the Jesuit *Relations*.

Sometime the Countrie of Strabo, to whom these our *Relations* are so much indebted.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 320.

Oftimes *relations* heertofore accounted fabulous have bin after found to contain in them many foot-steps and reliques of somthing true. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

Political and military *relations* are for the greater part accounts of the ambition and violence of mankind.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist.

3. A character of a plurality of things; a fact concerning two or more things, especially and more properly when it is regarded as a predicate of one of the things connecting it with the others; the condition of being such and such with regard to something else: as, the *relation* of a citizen to the state; the *relation* of demand and supply. Thus, suppose a locomotive blows off steam; this fact constitutes a relation between the locomotive and the steam so far as the "blowing" is conceived to be a character of the locomotive, and another relation so far as the "being blown" is conceived as a character of the steam, and both these relations together are embraced in the same relationship, or plural fact. This latter, also often called a *relation*, is by logicians called the *foundation* of the relation. The two or more subjects or things to which the plural fact relates are termed the *relates* or *correlates*; the one which is conceived as subject is specifically termed the *subject* of the relation, or the *relate*; the others the *correlates*. Words naming things in their character as relates are called *relatives*, as father, cousin. A set of relatives referring to the same relationship according as one or another object is taken as the relate are called *correlatives*: such are buyer, seller, commodity, price. The logical nomenclature of relations depends on the consideration of *individual relations*, or relations subsisting between the individuals of a single set of correlates, as opposed to *general relations*, which, really or in conception, subsist between many such sets. Relations are either *dual*—that is, connecting couples of objects, as in the examples above—or *plural*—that is, connecting more than two correlates, as the relation of a buyer to the seller, the thing bought, and the price. Every individual dual relation is either a relation of a thing to itself or a relation of a thing to something else. *Logical relations* are those which are known from logical reflection: opposed to *real relations*, which are known by generalization and abstraction from ordinary observations. The chief logical relations are those of *incompossibility*, *coexistence*, *identity*, and *otherness*. Real dual relations are of five classes: (1) *differences* or *alio-relations*, being relations which nothing can bear to itself, as being greater than; (2) *sibi-relations* or *concurrences*, being relations which nothing can bear to anything else, as self-consciousness; (3) *agreements*, or relations which everything bears to itself, as similarity; (4) relations which everything bears to everything else, which may be called *distances*; and (5) *variform relations*, which some things only bear to themselves, and which subsist between some pairs of things only. Other divisions of relations are important in logic, as the following. An *iterative* or *repeating relation* is such that a thing may at once be in that relation and its converse to the same or different things, as the relation of father to son, or spouse to spouse: opposed to a *finial* or *non-repeating relation*, as that of husband to wife. An *equiparance* or *convertible relation*, opposed to a *disquiparance* or *inconvertible relation*, is such that, if anything is in that relation to another, the latter is in the same relation to the former, as that of cousins. A relation which cannot subsist between two things reciprocally, as that of greater and less, may be called an *irreciprocable relation*, opposed to a *reciprocable relation*, which admits reciprocation as possible merely. A relation such that if A is so related to B, and B so related to C, then A is so related to C, is called a *transitive*, in opposition to an *intransitive relation*. A relation such that if A is so related to something else, C, there is a third thing, B, which is so related to C, and to which A is so related, is called a *concatenated*, in opposition to an *inconcatenated relation*. A relation subsisting between objects in an endless or self-returning series is called an *inexhaustible*, in opposition to an *exhaustible relation*. If there is a self-returning series, the relation is termed *cyclic*, in opposition to *acyclic*. A transitive relation such that of any two objects of a certain category one has this relation to the other may be called a *linear relation*; and the series of objects so formed may be called the *line* of the relation. According as this is continuous or discontinuous, finite or infinite, and in the latter case discretely or absolutely, these designations may be applied to the relation. According to the nominalistic (including the conceptualistic) view, a relation is a mere product of the mind. Adding to this doctrine that of the relativity of knowledge, that we know only relations, Kant reached his conclusion that things in themselves are absolutely incognizable. But most Kantian students come to deny the existence of things in themselves, and so reach an idealistic realism which holds relations to be as real as any facts. The realistic view is expressed in the dictum of Scotus that every relation without which, or a term of which, its foundation cannot be is, in the thing (*realiter*), identical with that foundation—that is, what really is is

a fact relating to two or more things, and that fact viewed as a predicate of one of those things is the relation.

Thus is *relacion* rect, ryht as adiectif and substantif
A-cordeth in alle kyndes with his antecedent.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 363.

The last sort of complex ideas is that we call *relation*, which consists in the consideration and comparing one idea with another. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. 12.

The only difference between relative names and any others consists in their being given in pairs; and the reason of their being given in pairs is not the existence between two things of a mystical bond called a *relation* and supposed to have a kind of shadowy and abstract reality, but a very simple peculiarity in the concrete fact which the two names are intended to mark.
J. S. Mill, Note to James Mill's Human Mind, xiv. 2.

In natural science, I have understood, there is nothing petty to the mind that has a large vision of *relations*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iv. 1.

Most *relations* are feelings of an entirely different order from the terms they relate. The *relation* of similarity, e. g., may equally obtain between jasmine and tuberose, or between Mr. Browning's verses and Mr. Story's; it is itself neither odorous nor poetical, and those may well be pardoned who have denied to it all sensational content whatever. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 13.

4. Intimate connection between facts; significant bearing of one fact upon another.

For the intent and purpose of the law
Hath full *relation* to the penalty,
Which here appeareth due upon the bond.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 248.

The word *relation* is commonly used in two senses considerably different from each other. Either for that quality by which two ideas are connected together in the imagination, and the one naturally introduces the other . . .; or for that particular circumstance in which . . . we may think proper to compare them. . . . In a common way we say that "nothing can be more distant than such or such things from each other, nothing can have less *relation*," as if distance and *relation* were incompatible.
Hume, Human Nature, part i. § 5.

5. Connection by consanguinity or affinity; kinship; tie of birth or marriage; relationship.

Relations dear, and all the charities
Of father, son, and brother, first were known.
Milton, P. L., iv. 756.

6. Kindred; connection; a group of persons related by kinship. [Rare.]

He hath need of a great stock of piety who is first to provide for his own necessities, and then to give portions to a numerous *relation*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 644.

7. A person connected by consanguinity or affinity; a kinsman or kinswoman; a relative.

Sir, you may spare your application,
I'm no such beast, nor his *relation*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vii. 60.

I am almost the nearest *relation* he has in the world, and am entitled to know all his dearest concerns.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, lvi.

8. In *math.*: (*a*) A ratio; proportion. (*b*) A connection between a number of quantities by which certain systems of values are excluded; especially, such a connection as may be expressed by a plexus of general equations.—**9.** In *music*, that connection or kinship between two tones, chords, or keys (tonalities) which makes their association with each other easy and natural. The relation of tones is perceived by the ear without analysis. Physically it probably depends upon how far the two series of upper partial tones or harmonics coincide. Thus, a given tone is closely related to its perfect fifth, because the 2d, 5th, 8th, 11th, etc., harmonics of the one are respectively identical with the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, etc., of the other; while for converse reasons it is hardly at all related to its minor second. Tones that have but a distant relation to each other, however, are often both closely related to a third tone, and then, particularly if they are associated together in some melodic series, like a scale, may acquire a close relation. Thus, the seventh and eighth tones of a major scale have a close relation which is indirectly harmonic, but apparently due to their habitual melodic proximity. The relation of chords depends primarily on the identity of one or more of their respective tones. Thus, a major triad is closely related to a minor triad on the same root, or to a minor triad on the minor third below itself, because in each case there are two tones in common. Thus, the tonic triad of a key is related to the dominant and subdominant triads through the identity of one of its tones with one of theirs. As with tones, chords having but a distant relation to each other may acquire a relation through their respective close relations to a third chord, especially if habitually brought together in harmonic progressions. Thus, the dominant and subdominant triads of a key have a substantial but indirect relation; and, indeed, a relation is evident between all the triads of a key. The relation of keys (tonalities) depends properly on the number of tones which they have in common; though it is often held that a key is closely connected with every key whose tonic triad is made up of its tones. Thus, a major key is most intimately related to the major keys of its dominant and subdominant and to the minor key of its submediant, because each of them differs from it by but one tone, and also to the minor keys of its mediant and supertonic, because their tonic triads are also composed of its tones. Hence a major key and the minor key of its submediant are called mutually relative (*relative major* and *relative minor*), in distinction from the tonic major and tonic minor, which are more distantly related. When carefully analyzed, the fact of relation is found to be profoundly concerned in the entire structure and development of music. It has caused the establishment of the major diatonic scale as the norm of all modern music. It is the kernel of tonality, of harmonic and melodic progression, of form in general, and of many extended forms in particular.

10. In *law*: (*a*) A fiction of law whereby, to prevent injustice, effect is given to an act done at one time as if it had been done at a previous time, it being said to have *relation* back to that time: as, where a deed is executed and acted on, but its delivery neglected, the law may give effect to its subsequent delivery by *relation* back to its date or to its execution, as may be equitable. (*b*) Suggestion by a relator; the statement or complaint of his grievance by one at whose instance an action or special proceeding is brought by the state to determine a question involving both public and private right.—**11.** In *arch.*, the direct dependence upon one another, and upon the whole, of the different parts of a building, or members of a design.—**Abelian relation**, a relation expressed by certain identical linear equations given by Abel connecting roots of unity with the roots of the equation which gives the values of the elliptic functions for rational fractions of the periods.—**Accidental relation**, an indirect relation of A to C, constituted by A being in some relation to B, and B being in an independent relation to C. Thus, if a man throws away a date-stone, and that date-stone strikes an invisible genie, the relation of the man to the genie is an accidental one.—**Actual relation.** See *actual*.—**Aggregate relation.** (*a*) A relation resulting from a disjunctive conjunction of several relations, such that, if any of the latter are satisfied, the aggregate relation is satisfied. (*b*) Same as *composite relation* (*a*). [This is the signification attached to the word by Cayley, contrary to the established terminology of logic.]—**Alio relation**, a relation of such a nature that a thing cannot be in that relation to itself: as, being previous to.—**Aptitudinal relation.** See *aptitudinal*.—**Categories of relation.** See *category*, 1.—**Composite relation.** (*a*) A relation consisting in the simultaneous existence of several relations. (*b*) Same as *aggregate relation* (*a*). [This is the signification attached to the phrase by Cayley, in opposition to the usage of logicians.]—**Confidential, cyclical, discriminant relation.** See the adjectives.—**Definite relation**, a relation unlike any relation of the same relate to other correlates. [This is Kempe's nomenclature, but is objectionable. *Peculiar relation* would better express the idea.]—**Distributively satisfied composite relation.** See *distributively*.—**Double relation, dual relation**, relation between a pair of things, or between a relate and a single correlate.—**Dynamic relations.** See *dynamic*.—**Enharmonic relation.** See *enharmonic*.—**Exterior relations.** See *exterior*.—**Extrinsic relation**, a relation which is established between terms already existing.—**False or inharmonic relation**, in *music*. See *false*.—**In relation to**, in the characters that connect the subject with the correlate which is the object of the preposition *to*: as, music *in relation to* poetry (music in those characters that connect it with poetry).—**Intrinsic relation.** See *intrinsic*.—**Involutorial relation.** See *involutorial*.—**Irregular relation**, a relation not regular.—**Jacobian relation**, the relation expressed by equating the Jacobian to zero.—**K-fold relation**, a relation which reduces by *k* the number of independent ways in which a system of quantities may vary.—**Legal relation**, the aggregate of legal rights and duties characterizing one person or thing in respect to another.—**Omal relation**, a relation expressed by a system of linear equations. [With Legendre, *omal* means having the differential coefficient constantly of one sign; but Cayley uses the word as a synonym of *homaloidal* or *linear*.]—**Order of a relation**, in *math.* See *order*, 12.—**Parametric relation**, a relation involving parameters, or variables over and above the coördinates.—**Plural relation**, a relation between a relate and two or more correlates, as when A aims a shot, B, at C.—**Predicamental relation**, a relation which comes under Aristotle's category of relation.—**Prime relation**, a relation not resulting from the conjunction of relations alternatively satisfied.—**Real relation**, a relation the statement of which cannot be separated into two facts, one relating to the relate and the other to the correlate, such as the relation of Cain to Abel as his killer. For the facts that Cain killed somebody and that Abel was killed do not together make up the fact that Cain killed Abel: opposed to *relation of reason*.—**Regular relation**, a relation of definite manifoldness. [So defined by Cayley; but it would have been better to denominate this a *homoplasial relation*, reserving the term *regular relation* for one which follows one law, expressible by general equations, for all values of the coördinates—this meaning according better with that usually given to *regular*.]—**Relation of disquiparance**, a relation which confers unlike names upon relate and correlate.—**Relation of equiparance**, a relation which confers the same relative name upon relate and correlate: thus, the being a cousin of somebody is such a relation, for if A is cousin to B, B is cousin to A.—**Relation of reason**, a relation which depends upon a fact which can be stated as an aggregate of two facts (one concerning the relate, the other concerning the correlate), such that the annihilation of the relate or the correlate would destroy only one of these facts, but leave the other intact: thus, the fact that Franklin and Rumford were both scientific Americans constitutes a relationship between them with two correlative relations; but these are *relations of reason*, because the two facts are that Franklin was a scientific American and that Rumford was a scientific American, the first of which facts would remain true even if Rumford had never existed, and the second even if Franklin had never existed.—**Resultant relation**, a relation between parameters involved in a superdeterminate relation.—**Self-relation.** (*a*) A relation of such a sort that a thing can be in that relation to itself: as, being the killer of; but better (*b*) a relation of such a sort that nothing can be so related to anything else, as the relations of self-consciousness, self-depreciation, self-help, etc.—**Superdeterminate relation**, a relation whose manifoldness is as great as or greater than the number of coördinates.—**Transcendental relation**, a relation which does not come under Aristotle's category of relation, as cause and effect, habit and object.=**Syn. 1.** *Narration, Recital*, etc. See *account*.—**3.** Attitude, connection.—**5.** Affiliation.—**5** and **7.** *Relation, Relative, Connection.* When applying to family affiliations, *relation* is used of a state or of a person, but in the latter sense *relative* is much better; *relative* is used of a person, but not of a state; *connection* is used with equal propriety of either person or state. *Relation* and *relative* refer to kinship by blood; *connection* is increasingly restricted to ties resulting from marriage.—**6.** Kindred, kin.

relational (rē-lā′shon-al), *a.* [< *relation* + *-al.*] **1.** Having relation or kindred.

We might be tempted to take these two nations for *relational* stems. *Tooke.*

2. Indicating or specifying some relation: used in contradistinction to *notional*: as, a *relational* part of speech. Pronouns, prepositions, and conjunctions are *relational* parts of speech.

relationality (rē-lā-shọ-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< *relational* + *-ity.*] The state or property of having a relational force.

But if the remarks already made on what might be called the *relationality* of terms have any force, it is obvious that mental tension and conscious intensity cannot be equated to each other. *J. Ward*, Mind, XII. 56.

relationism (rē-lā′shon-izm), *n.* [< *relation* + *-ism.*] **1.** The doctrine that relations have a real existence.

Relationism teaches . . . that things and relations constitute two great, distinct orders of objective reality, inseparable in existence, yet distinguishable in thought.
F. E. Abbot, Scientific Theism, Introd., ii.

2. The doctrine of the relativity of knowledge.

relationist (rē-lā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *relation* + *-ist.*] **1**†. A relative; a relation. *Sir T. Browne.* —**2.** An adherent of the doctrine of relationism.

relationship (rē-lā′shon-ship), *n.* [< *relation* + *-ship.*] **1.** The state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.

Faith is the great tie of *relationship* betwixt you [and Christ]. *Chalmers*, On Romans viii. 1 (ed. R. Carter).

Mrs. Mugford's conversation was incessant regarding the Ringwood family and Firmin's *relationship* to that noble house. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxi.

2. In *music*, same as *relation*, 8. Also called *tone-relationship*.

relatival (rel-a-tī′val or rel′a-tiv-al), *a.* [< *relative* + *-al.*] Pertaining to relative words or forms.

Conjunctions, prepositions (personal, relative, and interrogative), *relatival* contractions.
E. A. Abbott, Shakespearian Grammar (cited in The [Nation, Feb. 16, 1871, p. 110).

relative (rel′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *relatif*, < OF. (and F.) *relatif* = Pr. *relatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *relativo*, < LL. *relativus*, having reference or relation, < L. *relatus*, pp. of *referre*, refer, relate: see *refer*, *relate*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having relation to or bearing on something; close in connection; pertinent; relevant; to the purpose.

The devil hath power
To assume a pleasing shape; yea, and perhaps . . .
Abuses me to damn me. I'll have grounds
More *relative* than this. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 638.

2. Not absolute or existing by itself; considered as belonging to or respecting something else; depending on or incident to relation.

Everything sustains both an absolute and a *relative* capacity: an absolute, as it is such a thing, endued with such a nature; and a *relative*, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such a relation to the whole.
South.

Not only simple ideas and substances, but modes also, are positive beings: though the parts of which they consist are very often *relative* one to another.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxvi. § 6.

Religion, it has been well observed, is something *relative* to us; a system of commands and promises from God towards us. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 317.

3. In *gram.*, referring to an antecedent; introducing a dependent clause that defines or describes or modifies something else in the sentence that is called the antecedent (because it usually, though by no means always, precedes the relative): thus, he *who* runs may read; he lay on the spot *where* he fell. Pronouns and pronominal adverbs are relative, such adverbs having also the value of conjunctions. A relative word used without an antecedent, as implying in itself its antecedent, is often called a *compound relative*: thus, *who* breaks pays; I saw *where* he fell. Relative words are always either demonstratives or interrogatives which have acquired secondarily the relative value and use.

4. Not intelligible except in connection with something else; signifying a relation, without stating what the correlate is: thus, *father*, *better*, *west*, etc., are *relative* terms.

Profundity, in its secondary as in its primary sense, is a *relative* term. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

5. In *music*, having a close melodic or harmonic relation. Thus, *relative chords*, in a narrow sense, the triads of a given key (tonality) having as roots the successive tones of its scale; *relative keys*, keys (tonalities) having several tones in common, thus affording opportunity for easy modulation back and forth, or, more narrowly, keys whose tonic triads are relative chords of each other; *relative major*, *relative minor*, a major key and the minor key of its submediant regarded with respect to each other. Also *related*, *parallel*. See cut under *chord*, 4.—**Relative beauty**, beauty consisting in the adaptation of the object to its end.—**Relative chronology**, in *geol.*, the geological method of computing time, as opposed to the *absolute* or *historical* method.—**Relative end, ens, equilibrium.** See the nouns.—**Relative enunciation**, an enunciation whose clauses are connected by a relative: as, "Wheresoever the carcase is, there will the eagles be gathered together."—**Relative gravity.** (*a*) The acceleration of gravity at a station referred to that at another station, and not expressed in terms of space and time. (*b*) Same as *specific gravity* (which see, under *gravity*).—**Relative ground of proof**, a premise which itself requires proof.—**Relative humidity, hypermetropia, locality.** See the nouns.—**Relative motion.** See *motion*.—**Relative opposites**, the two terms of any dual relation.—**Relative place**, the place of one object as defined by the situations of other objects.—**Relative pleasure** or **pain**, a state of feeling which is pleasurable or painful by force of contrast with the state which preceded it.—**Relative pronoun, proposition**, etc. See the nouns.—**Relative syllogism**, a syllogism whose major premise is a relative enunciation: as, Where Christ is, there will also the faithful be; but Christ is in heaven; therefore there also will the faithful be.—**Relative term**, a term which, to become the complete name of any class, requires to be completed by the annexation of another name, generally of another class: such terms are, for example, father of, the qualities of, tangent to, identical with, man that is, etc. Strictly speaking, all adjectives are of this nature.—**Relative time**, the sensible measure of any part of duration by means of motion.

II. *n.* **1.** Something considered in its relation to something else; one of two things having a certain relation.—**2.** A person connected by blood or affinity; especially, one allied by blood; a kinsman or kinswoman; a relation.

> Our friends and *relatives* stand weeping by,
> Dissolv'd in tears to see us die.
> *Pomfret*, Prospect of Death.

There is no greater bugbear than a strong-willed *relative* in the circle of his own connections.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

3. In *gram.*, a relative word; a relative pronoun or adverb. See I., 3.—**4.** In *logic*, a relative term.—**Logic of relatives**, that branch of formal logic which treats of relations, and reasonings concerning them. =**Syn. 2.** *Connection*, etc. See *relation*.

relatively (rel'ạ-tiv-li), *adv.* In a relative manner; in relation or respect to something else; with relation to each other and to other things; not absolutely; comparatively: often followed by *to*: as, his expenditure in charity was large *relatively to* his income.—**Relatively identical**, the same in certain respects.—**Relatively prime.** See *prime*, 7.

relativeness (rel'ạ-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being relative or having relation.

Therefore, while for a later period of the dialect-life of Hellas the expression "dialect" is one of peculiar *relativeness*, it is a justifiable term for certain aggregations of morphological and syntactical phenomena in the earlier periods of language, when dialect-relations were more sharply defined. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 444.

relativity (rel-a-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *relativité*, < NL. **relativita(t-)s*, < LL. *relativus*, relative: see *relative*.] **1.** The character of being relative; relativeness; the being of an object as it is by force of something to which it is relative. Specifically—**2.** Phenomenality; existence as an immediate object of the understanding or of experience; existence only in relation to a thinking mind.—**The doctrine of the relativity of existence**, the doctrine that the real existence of the subject, and also of the object, depends on the real relation between them.—**The doctrine of the relativity of knowledge.** The phrase *relativity of knowledge* has received divergent significations. (*a*) The doctrine that it is impossible to have knowledge of anything except by means of its relations to the mind, direct and indirect, cognized as relations. (*b*) The doctrine of phenomenalism, that only appearances can be known, and that the relations of these appearances to external substrata, if such there be, are completely incognizable. This doctrine is sometimes associated with a denial of the possibility of any knowledge of relations as such, or at least of any whose terms are not independently present together in consciousness. It would therefore better be denominated *the doctrine of the impossibility of relativity of cognition*. (*c*) The doctrine that we can only become conscious of objects in their relations to one another. This doctrine is almost universally held by psychologists.

Relative and correlative are each thought through the other, so that in enouncing *relativity* as a condition of the thinkable—in other words, that thought is only of the relative—this is tantamount to saying that we think one thing only as we think two things mutually and at once; which again is equivalent to the doctrine that the absolute (the non-relative) is for us incogitable, and even inconceivable.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., App. V. (*e*).

When a philosopher lays great stress upon the *relativity* of our *knowledge*, it is necessary to cross-examine his writings, and compel them to disclose in which of its many degrees of meaning he understands the phrase. . . . To most of those who hold it, the difference between the Ego and the Non-ego is not one of language only, nor a formal distinction between two aspects of the same reality, but denotes two realities, each having a separate existence, and neither dependent on the other. . . . They believe that there is a real universe of "things in themselves," and that whenever there is an impression on our senses, there is a "thing in itself," which is behind the phænomenon, and is the cause of it. But as to what this thing is "in itself," we, having no organs except our senses for communicating with it, can only know what our senses tell us; and as they tell us nothing but the impression which the thing makes upon us, we do not know what it is in itself at all. . . . Of the ultimate realities, as such, we know the existence, and nothing more. . . . It is in this form that *the doctrine of the relativity of knowledge* is held by the greater number of those who profess to hold it, attaching any definite idea to the term.
J. S. Mill, Examination of Hamilton, ii.

relator (rē-lā'tọr), *n.* [< F. *relateur* = Sp. Pg. *relator* = It. *relatore*, < L. *relator*, a relater, narrator, < *referre*, pp. *relatus*, relate, etc.: see *relate*.] **1.** Same as *relater*.

> When this place affords anything worth your hearing, I will be your *relator*. *Donne*, Letters, xxxi.

2. In *law*, a person on whose suggestion or complaint an action or special proceeding in the name of the state (his name being usually joined therewith) is brought, to try a question involving both public and private right.

relatrix (rē-lā'triks), *n.* [ML., fem. of *relator*.] In *law*, a female relator or petitioner. *Story*.

relatum (rē-lā'tum), *n.*; pl. *relata* (-tạ). [ML.: see *relate*, *n.*] Same as *relate*.

The *Relatum* and its Correlate seem to be simul naturâ.
Grote, Aristotle, I. iii.

relax (rē-laks'), *v.* [< OF. (and F.) *relaxer* = Pr. *relaxar*, *relachar* = Sp. *relajar* = Pg. *relaxar* = It. *rilassare*, *rilasciare*, release, < L. *relaxare*, relax, < *re-*, back, + *laxare*, loosen, < *laxus*, loose: see *lax*[1]. Doublet of *release*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To slacken; make more lax or less tense or rigid; loosen; make less close or firm: as, to *relax* a rope or cord; to *relax* the muscles or sinews.

> Nor served it to *relax* their serried files.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 599.

> The self-complacent actor, when he views . . .
> The slope of faces from the floor to th' roof . . .
> *Relax'd* into a universal grin. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 204.

2. To make less severe or rigorous; remit or abate in strictness: as, to *relax* a law or rule.

> The statute of mortmain was at several times *relaxed* by the legislature. *Swift*.

> His principles, though not inflexible, were not more *relaxed* than those of his associates and competitors.
> *Macaulay*, Burleigh and his Times.

3. To remit or abate in respect to attention, assiduity, effort, or labor: as, to *relax* study; to *relax* exertions or efforts.—**4.** To relieve from attention or effort; afford a relaxation to; unbend: as, conversation *relaxes* the mind of the student.—**5.** To abate; take away.—**6.** To relieve from constipation; loosen; open: as, medicines *relax* the bowels.—**7.** To set loose or free; give up or over.

> The whole number of convicts amounted to thirty, of whom sixteen were reconciled, and the remainder *relaxed* to the secular arm: in other words, turned over to the civil magistrate for execution. *Prescott*.

=**Syn. 1.** To loose, unbrace, weaken, enervate, debilitate. —**2.** To mitigate, ease.—**4.** To divert, recreate.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become loose, feeble, or languid.

> His knees *relax* with toil. *Pope*, Iliad, xxi. 309.

2. To abate in severity; become more mild or less rigorous.

> The bill has ever been petitioned against, and the mutinous were likely to go great lengths, if the Admiralty had not bought off some by money, and others by *relaxing* in the material points. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 147.

> She would not *relax* in her demand.
> *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

3. To remit in close attention; unbend.

> No man can fix so perfect an idea of that virtue [justice] as that he may not afterwards find reason to add or *relax* therefrom. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, II. iii. 24.

> The mind, *relaxing* into needful sport,
> Should turn to writers of an abler sort.
> *Cowper*, Retirement, l. 715.

relax† (rē-laks'), *n.* [< *relax*, *v.*] Relaxation.

> Labours and cares may have their *relaxes* and recreations. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 58.

relax† (rē-laks'), *a.* [= It. *rilasso*, weary, < ML. *relaxus*, relaxed: see *relax*, *v.*] Relaxed; loose.

> The sinews, . . . when the southern wind bloweth, are more *relax*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 381.

relaxable (rē-lak'sạ-bl), *a.* [< *relax* + *-able*.] Capable of being relaxed or remitted.

> How, saith Ambrose, can any one dare to reckon the Holy Ghost among creatures? or who doth so render himself obnoxious that, if he derogate from a creature, he may not suppose it to be *relaxable* to him by some pardon?
> *Barrow*, Works, II. xxxiv.

relaxant (rē-lak'sant), *n.* [= F. *relaxant* = Sp. *relajante* = Pg. *relaxante* = It. *rilassante*, < L. *relaxan(t-)s*, ppr. of *relaxare*, relax: see *relax*.] A medicine that relaxes or opens. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

relaxate (rē-lak'sāt), *v. t.* [< L. *relaxatus*, pp. of *relaxare*, relax: see *relax*.] To relax. [Rare.]

> Man's body being *relaxated* . . . by reason of the heat of . . . Summer.
> *T. Venner*, Via Recta ad Vitam Longam, p. 265.

relaxation (rē-lak-sā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *relaxation* = Pr. *relaxatio* = Sp. *relajacion* = Pg. *relaxação* = It. *rilassazione*, < L. *relaxatio(n-)*, a relaxing, < *relaxare*, relax, etc.: see *relax*.] **1.** The act of relaxing, or the state of being relaxed. (*a*) A diminution of tone, tension, or firmness; specifically, in *pathol.*, a looseness; a diminution of the natural and healthy tone of parts: as, *relaxation* of the soft palate.

> All lassitude is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts; and bathing and anointing give a *relaxation* or emollition. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 730.

> But *relaxation* of the languid frame
> By soft recumbency of outstretch'd limbs
> Was bliss reserv'd for happier days.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 81.

(*b*) Remission or abatement of rigor.

> Abatements and *relaxations* of the laws of Christ.
> *Waterland*, Works, VI. 25.

> The late ill-fortune had dispirited the troops, and caused an indifference about duty, a want of obedience, and a *relaxation* in discipline in the whole army.
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 373.

(*c*) Remission of attention or application: as, *relaxation* of efforts.

> A *relaxation* of religion's hold
> Upon the roving and untutor'd heart
> Soon follows. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 569.

> There is no better known fact in the history of the world than that a deadly epidemic brings with it a *relaxation* of moral instincts. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 76.

2. Unbending; recreation; a state or occupation intended to give mental or bodily relief after effort.

> There would be no business in solitude, nor proper *relaxations* in business. *Addison*, Freeholder.

> For what kings deem a toil, as well they may,
> To him is *relaxation* and mere play.
> *Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 156.

> Hours of careless *relaxation*. *Macaulay*.

> It is better to conceal ignorance, but it is hard to do so in *relaxation* and over wine.
> *Heraclitus* (trans.), Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 668.

Letters of relaxation, in *Scots law*, letters passing the signet, whereby a debtor is relieved from personal diligence, or whereby an outlaw is reponed against sentence of outlawry: now employed only in the latter sense.

relaxative (rē-lak'sạ-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *relax* + *-at-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Having the quality of relaxing; laxative.

II. *n.* **1.** That which has power to relax; a laxative medicine.

> And therefore you must use *relaxatives*.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

2. That which gives relaxation; a relaxation.

> The Moresco festivals seem . . . *relaxatives* of corporeal labours. *L. Addison*, West Barbary, xvii.

relay[1] (rē-lā'), *n.* [< ME. *relaye*, < OF. *relais*, rest, stop, remission, delay, a relay, F. *relais*, relay, = It. *rilasso*, relay; cf. *rilasso*, release, same as *rilascio*, a release, etc.; < OF. *relaisser*, release, let go, relinquish, intr. stop, cease, rest, = It. *rilassare*, *relasciare*, relax, release, < L. *relaxare*, loosen, let loose, allow to rest: see *relax* and *release*[1].] **1.** A fresh supply, especially of animals to be substituted for others; specifically, a fresh set of dogs or horses, in hunting, held in readiness to be cast off or to remount the hunters should occasion require, or a relief supply of horses held in readiness for the convenience of travelers.

> Ther overtok I a gret route
> Of huntes and eke of foresteres,
> With many *relayes* and lymeres.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 362.

> *Rob.* What *relays* set you?
> *John.* None at all; we laid not
> In one fresh dog.
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

> Through the night goes the diligence, passing *relay* after *relay*. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxix.

2. A squad of men to take a spell or turn of work at stated intervals; a shift.—**3.** Generally, a supply of anything laid up or kept in store for relief or fresh supply from time to time.

> Who call aloud . . .
> For change of follies, and *relays* of joy.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, ii. 250.

4. An instrument, consisting principally of an electromagnet with the armature delicately adjusted for a slight motion about an axis, and with contact-points so arranged that the movement of the armature in obedience to the signals transmitted over the line puts a battery, known as the *local battery*, into or out of a short local circuit in which is the recording or receiving apparatus. Also called *relay-magnet*.—**Microphone relay.** See *microphone*.—**Polarized relay**, a relay in which the armature is permanently magnetized. The movements of the armature are accomplished without the use of a retractile spring, and the instrument is thus more sensitive than one of the ordinary form.—**Relay of ground**, ground laid up in fallow. *Richardson.*

relay[2] (rē-lā'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *lay*[1].] To lay again; lay a second time: as, to *relay* a pavement.

relbun (rel'bun), *n.* See *Calceolaria.*

releasable (rē-lē'sa-bl), *a.* [< *release* + *-able*.] Capable of being released.

He [Ethelbald, king of Mercland] discharged all monasteries and churches of all kind of taxes, works, and imposts, excepting such as were for building of forts and bridges, being (as it seems the law was then) not *releasable*. *Selden*, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, xi.

release[1] (rē-lēs'), *v.* *t.*; pret. and pp. *released*, ppr. *releasing*. [< ME. *relesen, relessen, releschen*, < OF. *relaissier, relessier, relesser*, release, let go, relinquish, quit, intr. stop, cease, rest, F. *relaisser* (also OF. *relacher, relascher*, F. *relâcher*), relax, release, = Pr. *relaxar, relachar* = Sp. *relajar* = Pg. *relaxar* = It. *relassare, rilassare, rilasciare*, relax, release, < L. *relaxare*, relax: see *relax*, of which *release* is a doublet. Cf. *relay*[1].] 1. To let loose; set free from restraint or confinement; liberate, as from prison, confinement, or servitude.

But Pilate answered them, saying, Will ye that I *release* unto you the King of the Jews? Mark xv. 9.

The Earls Marchar and Syward, with Wolnoth, the Brother of Harold, a little before his Death, he [King William] *released* out of Prison. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 26.

And I arose, and I *released*
The casement, and the light increased.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

2. To free from pain, care, trouble, grief, or any other evil.

They would be so weary of their lives as either fly all their Countries, or giue all they had to be *released* of such an hourely misery.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 91.

Leisure, silence, and a mind *releas'd*
From anxious thoughts how wealth may be increas'd.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 139.

3. To free from obligation or penalty: as, to *release* one from debt, or from a promise or covenant.

About this time William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, and High Treasurer of England, finding himself to droop with Age, . . . sent Letters to the Queen, entreating her to *release* him of his publick Charge. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 387.

The people begged to be *released* from a part of their rates. *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

"Good friends," he said, "since both have fled, the ruler and the priest,
Judge ye if from their further work I be not well *released*."
Whittier, Cassandra Southwick.

4†. To forgive.—5. To quit; let go, as a legal claim; remit; surrender or relinquish: as, to *release* a debt, or to *release* a right to lands or tenements by conveying to another already having some right or estate in possession. Thus, a remainder-man *releases* his right to the tenant in possession; one coparcener *releases* his right to the other; or the mortgagee *releases* to the mortgager or owner of the equity of redemption.

I *relesshe* the my ryght with a rank will,
And graunt the the gouernanse of this grete yle.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13626.

Item, that the duchy of Anjou and the county of Maine shall be *released* and delivered to the king her father.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 51.

We here *release* unto our faithful people
One entire subsidy, due unto the crown
In our dead brother's days.
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyatt, p. 31.

Tithes therfore, though claim'd, and Holy under the Law, yet are now *releas'd* and quitted, both by that command to Peter and by this to all Ministers above cited.
Milton, Touching Hirelings.

6†. To relax.

It may not seem hard if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be *released*, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general rigor thereof.
Hooker.

7†. To let slip; let go; give up.

Bidding them fight for honour of their love,
And rather die then Ladies cause *release*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 19.

8. To take out of pawn. *Nabbes*, The Bride (4to, 1640), sig. F. iv. (*Halliwell.*) = **Syn. 1.** To loose, deliver.—**1-3.** *Liberate*, etc. See *disengage*.—**3.** To acquit.

release[1] (rē-lēs'), *n.* [< ME. *relees, reles, relece*, < OF. *reles, relez, relais, rellais*, F. *relais* = It. *rilascio*, a release, relay; from the verb: see *release*[1], *v.*, and cf. *relay*[1].] 1. Liberation or discharge from restraint of any kind, as from confinement or bondage.

Confined together,
. . . all prisoners, sir, . . .
They cannot budge till your *release*.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 11.

Thou . . .
Who boast'st *release* from hell, and leave to come
Into the heaven of heavens. *Milton*, P. R., i. 409.

2. Liberation from care, pain, or any burden.

It seem'd so hard at first, mother, to leave the blessed sun,
And now it seems as hard to stay, and yet His will be done!
But still I think it can't be long before I find *release*.
Tennyson, May Queen, Conclusion.

When the Sabbath brings its kind *release*,
And care lies slumbering on the lap of Peace.
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

3. Discharge from obligation or responsibility, as from debt, tax, penalty, or claim of any kind; acquittance.

The king made a great feast, . . . and he made a *release* to the provinces, and gave gifts. Esther ii. 18.

Henry III. himself . . . sought in a papal sentence of absolution a *release* from the solemn obligations by which he had bound himself to his people.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 403.

4. In *law*, a surrender of a right; a remission of a claim in such form as to estop the grantor from asserting it again. More specifically—(*a*) An instrument by which a creditor or lienor discharges the debt or lien, or frees a particular person or property therefrom, irrespective of whether payment or satisfaction has actually been made. Hence usually it implies a sealed instrument. See *receipt*. (*b*) An instrument by which a person having or claiming an ulterior estate in land, or a present estate without possession, surrenders his claim to one having an inferior estate, or having an alleged wrongful possession; a quitclaim. See *lease and release*, under *lease*[2].

5. In a steam-engine, the opening of the exhaust-port before the stroke is finished, to lessen the back-pressure.—6. In *archery*, the act of letting go the bowstring in shooting; the mode of performing this act, which differs among different peoples.—**Out of release†**, without cessation.

Whom erthe and se and heven, *out of relees*,
Ay herien. *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 46.

Release of dower. See *dower*[2]. = **Syn. 1-3.** Deliverance, excuse, exemption, exoneration, absolution, clearance. See the verb.

release[2] (rē-lēs'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *lease*[2].] To lease again or anew. *Imp. Dict.*

releasee (rē-lē-sē'), *n.* [< *release*[1] + *-ee*[1]. Cf. *lessee, relessee*.] In *law*, a person to whom a release is given; a relessee.

releasement (rē-lēs'mǫnt), *n.* [< *release*[1] + *-ment*. Cf. OF. *relaschement*, F. *relâchement* = Pr. *relaxamen* = Sp. *relajamiento* = Pg. *relaxamento* = It. *relassamento*, releasement.] The act of releasing, in any sense; a release.

'Tis I am Hercules, sent to free you all.—
. . . In this club behold
All your *releasements*. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

The Queen interposeth for the *Relcasement* of my Lord of Newport and others, who are Prisoners of War.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 8.

releaser (rē-lē'sėr), *n.* 1. One who releases.—2. In *mech.*, any device in the nature of a tripping mechanism whereby one part is released from engagement with another. [Rare.]

release-spring (rē-lēs'spring), *n.* A spring attached to the end-piece of a truck for the purpose of throwing the brakes out of contact with the wheels. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

releasor (rē-lē'sǫr), *n.* [< *release*[1] + *-or*[1].] In *law*, one who grants a release; one who quits or renounces that which he has; a relessor.

releest, *n.* A Middle English form of *release*[1].

releet (rē-lēt'), *n.* [< *re-* + *leet*.] A crossing of roads. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

relefe†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *relief*.

relegate (rel'ē-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *relegated*, ppr. *relegating*. [< L. *relegatus*, pp. of *relegare* (> It. *relegare* = Sp. *relegar* = Pr. *relegar, releguar* = F. *reléguer*), send away, despatch, remove, < *re-*, away, back, + *legare*, send: see *legate*.] 1. To send away or out of the way; consign, as to some obscure or remote destination; banish; dismiss.

We have not *relegated* religion (like something we were ashamed to show) to obscure municipalities or rustic villages. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Relegate to worlds yet distant our repose.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

Relegated by their own political sympathies and Whig liberality . . . to the comparative uselessness of literary retirement. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 6.

2. In *Rom. law*, to send into exile; cause to remove a certain distance from Rome for a certain period.—3. In *law*, to remit or put off to an inferior remedy.

relegation (rel-ē-gā'shǫn), *n.* [< OF. *relegacion, relegation*, F. *relégation* = Sp. *relegacion* = It. *relegazione*, < L. *relegatio(n-)*, a sending away, exiling, banishing, < *relegare*, send away: see *relegate*.] The act of relegating; banishment: specifically a term in ancient Roman law, and also in ecclesiastical law, and in that of universities, especially in Germany. See *relegate*, 2.

The exiles are not allowed the liberty of other banished persons, who, within the isle or region of *relegation*, may go or move whither they please.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 388.

Arius behaved himself so seditiously and tumultuarily that the Nicene fathers procured a temporary decree for his *relegation*.
Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, Ep. Ded.

relent (rē-lent'), *v.* [< ME. *relenten*, < OF. *ralentir, rallentir*, slacken, relent, F. *ralentir* = Pg. *relentar* (cf. Sp. *relentecer*, soften, relent, < L. *relentescere*, slacken) = It. *rallentare*, < L. *re-*, back, + *lentus*, slow, slack, tenacious, pliant; akin to *lenis*, gentle, and E. *lithe*[1]: see *lenient*.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To slacken; stay.

Yet scarcely once to breath would they *relent*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 18.

2†. To soften in substance; lose compactness; become less rigid or hard.

He stired the coles til *relents* gan
The wex agayn the fyr.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 207.

There be some houses wherein sweet-meats will *relent* . . . more than in others. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 909.

When op'ning buds salute the welcome day,
And earth *relenting* feels the genial ray.
Pope, Temple of Fame, l. 4.

3†. To deliquesce; dissolve; melt; fade away.

The colours, beynge nat suerly wrought, . . . by moystnesse of wether *relenteth* or fadeth.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 19.

All nature mourns, the skies *relent* in showers.
Pope, Spring, l. 68.

4. To become less severe or intense; relax. [Rare.]

The workmen let glass cool by degrees, and in such *re lentings* of fire as they call their nealing heats, lest it should shiver in pieces by a violent succeeding of air.
Sir K. Digby, On Bodies.

The slave-trade had never *relented* among the Mahometans. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 129.

5. To become less harsh, cruel, or obdurate; soften in temper; become more mild and tender; give way; yield; comply; feel compassion.

Relent and yield to mercy. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 11.

Stern Proserpine *relented*,
And gave him back the fair.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, l. 85.

No light had we: for that we do repent;
And, learning this, the bridegroom will *relent*.
Too late, too late! ye cannot enter now.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

II.† *trans.* 1. To slacken; remit; stay; abate.

But nothing might *relent* her hasty flight.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 49.

2. To soften; mollify; dissolve.

In water first this opium *relent*,
Of sape until it have similitude.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

All his body shulde be dyssolued and *relented* into salte dropes. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 12.

relent† (rē-lent'), *n.* [< *relent*, *v.*] 1. Remission; stay.

Ne rested till she came without *relent*
Unto the land of Amazons.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vii. 24.

2. Relenting.

Fear of death enforceth still
In greater minds submission and *relent*.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

relenting (rē-len'ting), *p. a.* Inclining to relent or yield; soft; too easily moved; soft-hearted; weakly complaisant.

Relenting fool, and shallow, changing woman!
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 431.

relentless (rē-lent'les), *a.* [< *relent* + *-less*.] Incapable of relenting; unmoved by pity; unpitying; insensible to the distress of others; destitute of tenderness.

Only in destroying I find ease
To my *relentless* thoughts. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 130.

= **Syn.** *Implacable*, etc. See *inexorable*, and list under *unrelenting*.

relentlessly (rē-lent'les-li), *adv.* In a relentless manner; without pity.

relentlessness (rē-lent'les-nes), *n.* The quality of being relentless, or unmoved by pity. *Imp. Dict.*

relentment (rē-lent'ment), *n.* [= It. *rallentamento;* as *relent* + *-ment.*] The act or state of relenting; compassion. *Imp. Dict.*

relet[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *release*[1].

relet[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *relish.*

relessel, *v.* A Middle English form of *release*[1].

relessee (rē-le-sē'), *n.* [Var. of *releasee*, imitating the simple *lessee.*] In *law*, the person to whom a release is executed.

relessor (rē-les'ȯr), *n.* [Var. of *releasor.* Cf. *relessee.*] In *law*, the person who executes a release.

There must be a privity of estate between the *relessor* and relessee. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xx.

relet (rē-let'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *let*[1], *v.*] To let anew, as a house.

relevance (rel'ē-vans), *n.* [= Pg. *relevancia;* as *relevan(t)* + *-ce.*] Same as *relevancy.*

relevancy (rel'ē-van-si), *n.* [As *relevance* (see *-cy*).] 1†. The state of affording relief or aid.—2. The state or character of being relevant or pertinent; pertinence; applicableness; definite or obvious relation; recognizable connection.

Much I marvelled this ungainly fowl to hear discourse so plainly,
Though its answer little meaning—little *relevancy* bore.
Poe, The Raven.

3. In *Scots law*, fitness or sufficiency to bring about a decision. The *relevancy* of the libel, in Scots law, is the sufficiency of the matters therein stated to warrant a decree in the terms asked.

The presiding Judge next directed the counsel to plead to the *relevancy:* that is, to state on either part the arguments in point of law, and evidence in point of fact, against and in favour of the criminal.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxii.

relevant (rel'ē-vant), *a.* [< OF. *relevant*, assisting, = Sp. Pg. *relevante*, raising, important, < L. *relevan(t-)s*, ppr. of *relevare*, lift up again, lighten, relieve, hence in Rom. help, assist: see *relieve*, and cf. *levant*[1].] 1. To the purpose; pertinent; applicable: as, the testimony is not *relevant* to the case.

Close and *relevant* arguments have very little hold on the passions. *Sydney Smith.*

2. In *law*, being in subject-matter germane to the controversy; conducive to the proof or disproof of a fact in issue or a pertinent hypothesis. See *irrelevant.*

The word *relevant* means that any two facts to which it is applied are so related to each other that, according to the common course of events, one, either taken by itself or in connection with other facts, proves or renders probable the past, present, or future existence of the other.
Stephen.

3. In *Scots law*, sufficient legally: as, a *relevant* plea.

The Judges . . . recorded their judgment, which bore that the indictment, if proved, was *relevant* to infer the pains of law: and that the defence, that the panel had communicated her situation to her sister, was a *relevant* defence. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxii.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Apposite, appropriate, suitable, fit.

relevantly (rel'ē-vant-li), *adv.* In a relevant manner; with relevancy.

relevation† (rel-ē-vā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *relevacion*, < L. *relevatio(n-)*, a lightening, relief, < *relevare*, lighten, relieve: see *relevant*, *relieve.*] A raising or lifting up. *Bailey.*

releve†, *v.* A Middle English form of *relieve.*

reliability (rē-lī-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *reliable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or quality of being reliable; reliableness.

He bestows all the pleasures, and inspires all that ease of mind on those around him or connected with him, which perfect consistency, and (if such a word might be framed) absolute *reliability*, equally in small as in great concerns, cannot but inspire and bestow.
Coleridge, Biog. Lit., iii.

reliable (rē-lī'a-bl), *a.* [< *rely*[1] + *-able.*] That may be relied on; fit or worthy to be relied on; worthy of reliance; to be depended on; trustworthy. [This word, which involves a use of the suffix *-able* superficially different from its more familiar use in *provable*, 'that may be proved,' *eatable*, 'that may be eaten,' etc., has been much objected to by purists on philological grounds. The objection, however, really has no philological justification, being based on an imperfect knowledge of the history and uses of the suffix *-able*, or on a too narrow view of its office. Compare *available*, *conversable*, *dispensable*, *laughable*, and many other examples collected by Fitzedward Hall in his work cited below, and see *-able.* As a matter of usage, however, the word is shunned by many fastidious writers.]

The Emperor of Russia may have announced the restoration of monarchy as exclusively his object. This is not considered as the ultimate object, by this country, but as the best means, and most *reliable* pledge, of a higher object, viz. our own security, and that of Europe.
Coleridge, Essays on His Own Times, p. 290 (on a speech by Mr. Pitt (Nov. 17, 1800), as manipulated by Coleridge): [quoted in F. Hall's Adjectives in *-able*, p. 29.

According to General Livingston's humorous account, his own village of Elizabethtown was not much more *reliable*, being peopled in those agitated times by "unknown, unrecommended strangers, guilty-looking tories, and very knavish whigs." *Irving.* (*Webster.*)

He [Mr. Grote] seems to think that the *reliable* chronology of Greece begins before its *reliable* history.
Gladstone, Oxford Essays (1857), p. 49.

She [the Church] has now a direct command, and a *reliable* influence, over her own institutions, which was wanting in the middle ages.
J. H. Newman, Lectures and Essays on University Subjects (ed. 1859), p. 302.

Above all, the grand and only *reliable* security, in the last resort, against the despotism of the government, is in that case wanting—the sympathy of the army with the people. *J. S. Mill*, Representative Government, xvi.

The sturdy peasant . . . has become very well accustomed to that spectacle, and regards the said lord as his most *reliable* source of trinkgelds and other pecuniary advantages.
Leslie Stephen, Playground of Europe (1871), p. 47.

=Syn. Trustworthy, trusty.

reliableness (rē-lī'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reliable; reliability.

The number of steps in an argument does not subtract from its *reliableness*, if no new premises of an uncertain character are taken up by the way.
J. S. Mill, Logic (ed. 1865), I. 303.

reliably (rē-lī'a-bli), *adv.* In a reliable manner; so as to be relied on.

reliance (rē-lī'ans), *n.* [< *rely*[1] + *-ance.*] 1. The act of relying, or the state or character of being reliant; confident rest for support; confidence; dependence: as, we may have perfect *reliance* on the promises of God; to have *reliance* on the testimony of witnesses.

His days and times are past,
And my *reliances* on his fracted dates
Have smit my credit. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 1. 22.

Who would lend to a government that prefaced its overtures for borrowing by an act which demonstrated that no *reliance* could be placed on the steadiness of its measures for paying? *A. Hamilton*, The Federalist, No. xxx.

2. Anything on which to rely; sure dependence; ground of trust.

reliant (rē-lī'ant), *a.* [< *rely*[2] + *-ant.*] Having or indicating reliance or confidence; confident; self-trustful: as, a *reliant* spirit; a *reliant* bearing.

Dinah was too *reliant* on the Divine will to attempt to achieve any end by a deceptive concealment.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, iii.

relic (rel'ik), *n.* [Formerly also *relick*, *relique;* < ME. *relyke*, *relike*, chiefly pl., < OF. *reliques*, pl., F. *relique*, pl. *reliques* = Pr. *reliquias* = Sp. Pg. It. *reliquia* = AS. *reliquias*, relics (also in comp. *relic-gong*, a going to visit relics), < L. *reliquiæ*, remains, relics, < *relinquere* (pret. *reliqui*, pp. *relictus*), leave behind: see *relinquish.* Cf. *relict.*] 1. That which remains; that which is left after the consumption, loss, or decay of the rest.

The Mouse and the Catte fell to their victualles, beeing such *reliques* as the olde manne had left.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 234.

They shew monstrous bones, the *Reliques* of the Whale from which Perseus freed Andromeda.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 95.

Fair Greece! sad *relic* of departed worth!
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 73.

2. The body of a deceased person; a corpse, as deserted by the soul. [Usually in the plural.]

What needs my Shakspeare, for his honour'd bones,
The labour of an age in piled stones?
Or that his hallow'd *reliques* should be hid
Under a star-ypointing pyramid?
Milton, Epitaph on Shakspeare.

3. That which is preserved in remembrance; a memento; a souvenir; a keepsake.

His [Peter Stuyvesant's] silver-mounted wooden leg is still treasured up in the store-room as an invaluable *relique.* *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 466.

4. An object held in reverence or affection because connected with some sacred or beloved person deceased; specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the *Gr. Ch.*, and some other churches, a saint's body or part of it, or an object supposed to have been connected with the life or body of Christ, of the Virgin Mary, or of some saint or martyr, and regarded therefore as a personal memorial worthy of religious veneration. Relics are of three classes: (*a*) the entire bodies or parts of the bodies of venerated persons, (*b*) objects used by them or connected with their martyrdom, and (*c*) objects connected with their tombs or sanctified by contact with their bodies. Relics are preserved in churches, convents, etc., to which pilgrimages are on their account frequently made. The miraculous virtues which are attributed to them are defended by such instances from Scripture as that of the miracles which were wrought by the bones of Elisha (2 Ki. xiii. 21).

The in a Chirche of Seynt Silvester ys many grett *reliquis*, a pece of the vesture of our blyssyd lady.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 4.

What make ye this way? we keep no *relics* here,
Nor holy shrines. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, i. 2.

Lists of *relics* belonging to certain churches in this country are often to be met with in Anglo-Saxon manuscripts.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 357, note.

5†. Something dear or precious.

It is a fulle noble thing
Whanne thyne eyen have metyng
With that *relike* precious,
Wherof they be so desirous.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2907.

6†. A monument.

Shall we go see the *reliques* of this town?
Shak., T. N., iii. 3. 19.

=Syn. 4. *Remains*, *Relics.* The *remains* of a dead person are his corpse or his literary works; in the latter case they are, for the sake of distinction, generally called *literary remains.* We speak also of the *remains* of a feast, of a city, building, monument, etc. *Relics* always suggests antiquity: as, the *relics* of ancient sovereigns, heroes, and especially saints. The singular of *relics* is used; that of *remains* is not.

relic-knife (rel'ik-nīf), *n.* A knife made so as to contain the relic or supposed relic of a saint, either in a small cavity provided for the purpose in the handle, or by incorporating the relic, if a piece of bone or the like, in the decoration of the handle itself. *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass.*, X. 89.

relicly† (rel'ik-li), *adv.* [< *relic* + *-ly*[2].] As a relic; with care such as is given to a relic. [Rare.]

As a thrifty wench scrapes kitchen-stuff,
And barrelling the droppings, and the snuff
Of wasting candles, which in thirty year,
Relicly kept, perchance buys wedding cheer.
Donne, Satires, ii.

relic-monger (rel'ik-mung"gėr), *n.* One who traffics in relics; hence, one who has a passion for collecting objects to serve as relics or souvenirs.

The beauty and historic interest of the heads must have tempted the senseless and unscrupulous greed of mere *relic-mongers.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 302.

relict (rel'ikt), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *relict*, m., *reliete*, f., a person or thing left behind, esp. *reliete*, f., a widow, < L. *relictus*, fem. *relicta*, neut. *relictum*, left behind, pp. of *relinquere*, leave behind: see *relic*, *relinquish.*] I. *n.* 1†. One who is left or who remains; a survivor.

The eldest daughter, Frances, . . . is the sole *relict* of the family. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, Arg.

2. Specifically, a widower or widow, especially a widow.

He took to Wife the virtuous Lady Emma, the *Relict* of K. Ethelred. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 16.

Though the *relict* of a man or woman hath liberty to contract new relations, yet I do not find they have liberty to cast off the old. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 84.

Who cou'd love such an unhappy *Relict* as I am?
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iii. 1.

3†. A thing left behind; a relic.

To breake the eggeshell after the meat is out, wee are taught in our childhood, and practice it all our lives, which nevertheless is but a superstitious *relict.*
Sir T. Browne, Pseud. Epid. (1646), v. 21.

II. *a.* Left; remaining; surviving.

His *Relict* Lady . . . lived long in Westminster.
Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln, II. 13. (*Davies.*)

relict†, *v. t.* [< L. *relictus*, pp. of *relinquere*, leave: see *relinquish.*] To leave.

A vyne whoos fruite humoure wol putrifie
Pampyned [pruned] is to be by every side,
Relicte on hit oonly the croppes hie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 186.

relicted (rē-lik'ted), *a.* [< L. *relictus*, pp. of *relinquere*, relinquish, leave behind (see *relinquish*, *relict*), + *-ed*[2].] In *law*, left dry, as land by the recession of the sea or other body of water.

reliction (rē-lik'shon), *n.* [< L. *relictio(n-)*, a leaving behind, forsaking, < *relinquere*, pp. *relictus*, forsake, abandon: see *relict*, *relinquish.*] In *law*, the recession of the sea or other body of water from land; also, land thus left uncovered.

relief (rē-lēf'), *n.* [< ME. *relef*, *relefe*, *relef*, also *relif*, *relyf*, *relyre*, relief, also remnants left over, relics, a basket of fragments, < OF. *relef*, *relief*, a raising, relieving, a relief, a thing raised, scraps, fragments, also raised or embossed work, relief, F. *relief*, relief, embossed work, = Pr. *relen* = Cat. *relleu* = Sp. *relieve*, a relief, *relievo*, embossed work, *relevo*, relief (milit.), = Pg. *relevo*, embossed work, = It. *rilievo*, remnants, fragments, *rilievo*, embossed work (see *bas-relief*, *basso-rilievo*); from the verb: see *relieve.*] 1. The act of relieving, or the state of being relieved; the removal, in whole or in part, of any pain, oppression, or

burden, so that some ease is obtained; alleviation; succor; comfort.

Bycause it was a deserte yle, there was no thynge to be founde that myght be to our *releefe*, nother in vytaylles nor otherwyse, whiche discomforted vs right moche.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 62.

Wherever sorrow is, *relief* would be.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 86.

To the catalogue of pleasures may accordingly be added the pleasures of *relief*, or the pleasures which a man experiences when, after he has been enduring a pain of any kind for a certain time, it comes to cease, or to abate.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, v. 16.

2. That which mitigates or removes pain, grief, want, or other evil.

What *releefe* I should haue from your Colony I would satisfie and spare them (when I could) the like courtesie.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 80.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man, . . .
Oh! give *relief*, and Heaven will bless your store.
T. Moss, Beggar's Petition.

He [James II.] . . . granted to the exiles some *relief* from his privy purse, and, by letters under his great seal, invited his subjects to imitate his liberality.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. In Great Britain, assistance given under the poor-laws to a pauper: as, to administer outdoor *relief*.—**4.** Release from a post of duty by a substitute or substitutes, who may act either permanently or temporarily; especially, the going off duty of a sentinel or guard whose place is supplied by another soldier.

For this *relief*, much thanks; 'tis bitter cold,
And I am sick at heart. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 8.

5. One who relieves another, as from a post of duty; a soldier who relieves another who is on guard; collectively, a company of soldiers who relieve others who are on guard.

Even in front of the National Palace the sentries on duty march up and down their beats in a slipshod fashion, while the *relief* loll about on the stone benches, smoking cigarettes and otherwise making themselves comfortable.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 820.

6. In *sculp.*, *arch.*, etc., the projection (in *painting*, the apparent projection) of a figure or feature from the ground or plane on which it is formed. Relief is, in general, of three kinds: high relief (*alto-rilievo*), low relief (*basso-rilievo*, *bas-relief*), and middle or half relief (*mezzo-rilievo*). The distinction lies in the degree of projection. *High relief* is that in which

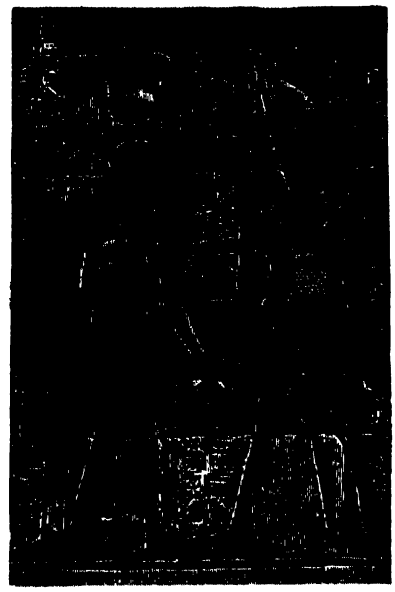
High Relief.—The Rondanini mask of Medusa in the Glyptothek, Munich.—Illustrating the late beautified type of the Gorgon.

the figures project at least one half of their natural circumference from the background. In *low relief* the figures project but slightly from the ground, in such a manner that no part of them is entirely detached from it, as in medals, the chief effect being produced by the treatment of light and shadow. *Middle* or *half relief* is intermediate between the other two. The varieties of relief are still further distinguished as *stiacciato rilievo*, or very flat relief, the lowest possible relief, of which the projection in parts hardly exceeds the thickness of a sheet of paper; and *cavo-rilievo*, hollow relief, also called *intaglio rilevato*, or cœlanaglyphic sculpture, an Egyptian form of relief obtained by cutting a furrow with sloping sides around a figure previously outlined on a stone surface, leaving the highest parts of the finished work on a level with the original surface-plane. See also cut in next column, and cuts under *orant*, *Proserpine*, *alto-rilievo*, and *bas-relief*.

You find the figures of many ancient coins rising up in a much more beautiful *relief* than those on the modern.
Addison, Ancient Medals, iii.

7. A work of art or decoration in relief of any of the varieties described above.

On each side of the door-place [of several grottos] there are rough unfinished pillars cut in the rock, which support a pediment, and over the door there is a *relief* of a spread eagle. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 135.



Hollow-relief or Cavo-rilievo Sculpture.—Court of Edfu, Egypt; Ptolemaic age, 2d century B. C.

8. In *her.*, the supposed projection of a charge from the surface of the field, represented by shading with a heavier bounding-line on the sinister side and toward the base than on the dexter side and toward the chief. Thus, if an escutcheon is divided into seven vertical stripes, alternately red and white, it would not be blazoned paly of seven gules and argent, as the rule is that paly is always of an even number, but the sinister side of three alternate stripes would be shaded to indicate relief, and the blazoning would be gules, three pallets argent, the assumption being that the pallets are in relief upon the field.

9. In *phys. geog.*, the form of the surface of any part of the earth, considered in the most general way, and with special regard to differences of elevation: little used except in the name *relief-map*, by which is meant a geographical or geological map in which the form of the surface is expressed by elevations and depressions of the material used. Unless the scale of such relief-maps is very large, there must be considerable exaggeration, because differences of vertical elevations in nature are small as compared with superficial extent. Relief-maps are occasionally made by preparing a model of the region it is desired to exhibit, and then photographing this model under an oblique illumination. The relief of the surface is also frequently indicated on maps by various colors or by a number of tints of one color. Both hachure and contour-line maps also indicate the relief of the surface, to a greater or less extent, according to their scale and artistic perfection. Thus, the Dufour map of Switzerland, especially when photographed down to a small size, has in a very striking degree the effect of a photograph from an actual model, although in reality a hachure-map.

10. In *fort.*, the perpendicular height of the interior crest of the parapet above the bottom of the ditch.—**11.** Prominence or distinctness given to anything by something presenting a contrast to it, or brought into close relation with or proximity to it; a contrast.

Here also grateful mixture of well-match'd
And sorted hues (each giving each *relief*,
And by contrasted beauty shining more).
Cowper, Task, iii. 634.

Miss Brooke had that kind of beauty which seems to be thrown into *relief* by poor dress.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, i.

12. In *hunting*, a note sounded on the horn on reaching home after the chase.

Now, Sir, when you come to your stately gate, as you sounded the recheat before, so now you must sound the *releefe* three times. *Return from Parnassus* (1606), ii. 5.

13†. What is picked up; fragments left; broken meat given in alms.

After diner, ther shall come all ffre sowerys, and take the *relef* of the mete and drynke that the fforsayde M. and shopholderis levyth. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 315.

14. In *law*, that which a court of justice awards to a suitor as redress for the grievance of which he complains.—**15.** In *feudal law*, a fine or composition which the heir of a tenant holding by knight's service or other tenure paid to the lord at the death of the ancestor, for the privilege of succeeding to the estate, which, on strict feudal principles, had lapsed or fallen to the lord on the death of the tenant. This relief consisted of horses, arms, money, etc., the amount of which was originally arbitrary, but afterward fixed by law. The term is still used in this sense in Scots law, being a sum exigible by a feudal superior from the heir who enters on a feu. Also called *casualty of relief*.

On taking up the inheritance of lands, a *relief* [was paid to the king]. The *relief* originally consisted of arms, armour and horses, and was arbitrary in amount, but was subsequently "ascertained," that is, rendered certain, by the Conqueror, and fixed at a certain quantity of arms and habiliments of war. After the assize of arms of Henry II., it was commuted for a money payment of 100s. for every knight's fee, and as thus fixed continued to be payable ever afterwards. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 25.

Absolute relief, in *fort.*, the height of any point of a work above the bottom of the ditch.—**Alternative relief**, in *law*, different modes of redress asked in the alternative, usually because of uncertainty as to some of the facts, or because of a discretionary power in the court to award either.—**Bond of relief.** See *bond*[1].—**Constructive relief**, in *fort.*, the height of any point of a work above the plane of construction.—**Conversion of relief.** See *conversion*.—**Indoor relief**, accommodation in the poor-house, as distinguished from *outdoor relief*, the assistance given to those paupers who live outside. [Great Britain.]—**Infeftment of relief.** See *infeftment*.—**Outdoor relief.** See *indoor relief*.—**Parochial relief.** See *parochial*.—**Relief Church**, a body of Presbyterian dissenters in Scotland, who separated from the Established Church on account of the oppressive exercise of patronage. Thomas Gillespie, its founder, was deposed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1752, and organized the "Presbytery of Relief" on October 22d, 1761. In 1847 the Relief and United Secession churches amalgamated, forming the United Presbyterian Church.—**Relief law.** See *law*[1].—**Relief processes**, those processes in mechanical or "process" engraving by which are produced plates or blocks with raised lines, capable of being printed from like type, or together with type, in an ordinary press.—**Relief satiné**, or **satiné relief.** Same as *raised satin-stitch* (which see, under *satin-stitch*).—**Roman Catholic Relief Acts.** See *Catholic*.—**Specific relief**, in *law*, action of the court directly on the person or property, as distinguished from that in which an award of damages only is made, to be collected by execution.—**Syn. 1.** Mitigation.—**2.** Help, aid, support.

relief-ful (rē-lēf'fúl), *a.* [< *relief* + *-ful*.] Full of relief; giving relief or ease.

Never was there a more joyous heart, . . . ready to burst its bars for *relief-ful* expression.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. lix.

reliefless (rē-lēf'les), *a.* [< *relief* + *-less*.] Destitute of relief, in any sense.

relief-map (rē-lēf'map), *n.* See *relief*, 9.

relief-perspective (rē-lēf'pėr-spek'tiv), *n.* The art of constructing homological figures in space, and of determining the relations of the parts of bas-reliefs, theatrical settings, etc., to make them look like nature. Every such representation refers to a fixed center of perspective and to a fixed plane of homology. The latter in a theater setting is the plane in which the actors generally stand; in a bas-relief it is the plane of life-size figures. Every natural plane is represented by a plane cutting it in a line lying in the plane of homology. Every natural point is represented by a point in the same ray from the center of perspective. The plane of homology represents itself, and the center of perspective represents itself. One other point can be taken arbitrarily to represent a given point. There is a vanishing plane, parallel to the plane of homology, which represents the portions of space at an infinite distance.

relief-valve (rē-lēf'valv), *n.* **1.** In a steam-engine, a valve through which the water escapes into the hot-well when shut off from the boiler.—**2.** A valve set to open at a given pressure of steam, air, or water; a safety-valve.—**3.** A valve for automatically admitting air to a cask when the liquid in it is withdrawn.

relief-work (rē-lēf'wėrk), *n.* Work in road-making, the construction of public buildings, or the like, put in hand for the purpose of affording employment to the poor in times of public distress. [Eng.]

Those . . . who believe that any employment given by the guardians on *relief-works* would be wasteful and injurious may find that the entire question is one of administration, and that such work proved a success in Manchester during the cotton famine. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 51.

relier (rē-lī'ėr), *n.* [< *rely*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who relies or places confidence.

My friends [are] no *reliers* on my fortunes.
Fletcher, Tamer Tamed, i. 3.

relievable (rē-lē'va-bl), *a.* [< *relieve* + *-able*.] Capable of being relieved; fitted to receive relief.

Neither can they, as to reparation, hold plea of things wherein the party is *relievable* by common law.
Sir M. Hale.

relieve (rē-lēv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *relieved*, ppr. *relieving*. [Early mod. E. also *releeve*; < ME. *releven*, < OF. *relever*, F. *relever* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *relevar* = It. *rilevare*, lift up, relieve, < L. *relevare*, lift up, raise, make light, lighten, relieve, alleviate, lessen, ease, comfort, < *re-*, again, + *levare*, lift: see *levant*[1], *levity*, etc., and cf. *relief*, *relevant*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To lift up; set up a second time; hence, to collect; assemble.

Supposing ever, though we sore smerte,
To be *releved* by him afterward.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 819.

That that deth doun brouhte deth shal *releue*.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 145.

2. To remove, wholly or partially, as anything that depresses, weighs down, pains, oppresses, etc.; mitigate; alleviate; lessen.

Misery . . . never *relieved* by any.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 708.

I cannot behold a beggar without *relieving* his necessities with my purse, or his soul with my prayers.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 13.

Accident in some measure *relieved* our embarrassment.
Goldsmith, Vicar, vii.

3. To free, wholly or partly, from pain, grief, want, anxiety, trouble, encumbrance, or anything that is considered to be an evil; give ease, comfort, or consolation to; help; aid; support; succor: as, to *relieve* the poor and needy.

He *relieveth* the fatherless and widow. Ps. cxlvi. 9.

And to remember the lady's love
That last *reliev'd* you out of pine.
Young Beichan and Susie Pye (Child's Ballads, IV. 8).

The pain we feel prompts us to *relieve* ourselves in *relieving* those who suffer. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful.

4. Specifically, to bring efficient help to (a besieged place); raise the siege of.

The King of Scots, with the Duke of Gloucester, about the 8th of July besieged Dreux; which agreed, if it were not *relieved* by the twentieth of that Month, then to surrender it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 176.

5. To release from a post, station, task, or duty by substituting another person or party; put another in the place of, or take the place of, in the performance of any duty, the bearing of any burden, or the like: as, to *relieve* a sentinel or guard.

Mar. Farewell, honest soldier.
Who hath *relieved* you?
Fran. Bernardo has my place.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 17.

6. To ease of any burden, wrong, or oppression by judicial or legislative interposition, by indemnification for losses, or the like; right.—**7.** To give assistance to; support.

Parallels or like relations alternately *relieve* each other, when neither will pass asunder, yet they are plausible together. *Sir T. Browne.*

8. To mitigate; lessen; soften.

Not a lichen *relieves* the scintillating whiteness of those skeleton cliffs. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 197.

9. To give relief or prominence to, literally or figuratively; hence, to give contrast to; heighten the effect or interest of, by contrast or variety.

The poet must take care not to encumber his poem with too much business; but sometimes to *relieve* the subject with a moral reflection.
Addison, Essay on Virgil's Georgics.

The vegetation against which the ruined colonnades are *relieved* consists almost wholly of almond and olive trees, . . . both enhancing the warm tints of the stone.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 189.

Relieving arch. Same as *arch of discharge* (which see, under *arch*[1]).—**Relieving officer**, in England, a salaried official appointed by the board of guardians of a poor-law union to superintend the relief of the poor in the parish or district. He receives applications for relief, inquires into facts, and ascertains whether the case is or is not within the conditions required by the law. He visits the houses of the applicants in order to pursue his inquiries, and gives immediate relief in urgent cases.—**Relieving tackles.** See *tackle*.—**To relieve nature.** See *nature*.—**To relieve of**, to take from; free from: said of that which is burdensome.

He shook hands with none until he had helped Miss Brown to unfurl her umbrella, [and] had *relieved* her *of* her prayer-book. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford I.

=**Syn. 2.** *Mitigate*, *Assuage*, etc. (see *alleviate*); diminish, lighten.

II.† *intrans.* To rise; arise.

As soon as I might I *releved* up again.
Lamentation of Mary Magdalene, st. 29.

Thane *relevis* the renkes of the rounde table
Be the riche revare, that rynnys so faire.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2278.

At eche tyme that he [Frolle] didde *releve*, he [Galashin] smote hym with his swerde to grounde, that his men wende wele that he hadde be deed. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 397.

relievement† (rē-lēv'ment), *n.* [= F. *relèvement* = Pr. *relevament* = It. *rilevamento*, < ML. *relevamentum*, relieving, relief, < *relevare*, relieve: see *relieve*.] The act of relieving, or the state of being relieved, in any sense; that which mitigates or lightens; relief.

His [Robert's] delay yields the King time to confirm him Friends, under-work his Enemies, and make himself strong with the English, which he did by granting relaxation of tribute, with other *relievements* of their doleances.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 53.

reliever (rē-lē'vėr), *n.* [< *relieve* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which relieves or gives relief.

O welcome, my *reliever*;
Aristius, as thou lov'st me, ransom me.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

It acts in three ways . . . (2) as a *reliever* of congestion.
Lancet, No. 3449, p. 3 of Adv't's.

2. In *gun.*, an iron ring fixed to a handle by means of a socket, which serves to disengage the searcher of a gun when one of its points is retained in a hole.—**3.** A garment kept for being lent out. [Slang.]

In some sweating places there is an old coat kept called the *reliever*, and this is borrowed by such men as have none of their own to go out in.
Kingsley, Cheap Clothes and Nasty. (*Davies.*)

relievo, *n.* See *rilievo*.

relight (rē-līt'), *v.* [< *re-* + *light*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To light anew; illuminate again.

His power can heal me and *relight* my eye. *Pope.*

2. To rekindle; set on fire again.

II. *intrans.* To burn again; rekindle; take fire again.

The desire . . . *relit* suddenly, and glowed warm in her heart. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xviii.

religieuse (rē-lē-zhi-ēz'), *n.* [< F. *religieuse* (fem. of *religieux*), a religious woman, a nun, = Sp. Pg. It. fem. *religiosa*, < L. *re-(rel-)ligiosa*, fem. of *religiosus*, religious: see *religious*.] A nun.

religieux (rē-lē-zhi-ē'), *n.*; pl. *religieux*. [< F. *religieux*, n. and a., religious, a religious person, esp. a monk: see *religious*.] One who is engaged by vows to follow a certain rule of life authorized by the church; a member of a monastic order; a monk.

religion (rē-lij'on), *n.* [< ME. *religion*, *religioun*, < OF. *religium*, *religion*, F. *religion* = Pr. *religio*, *religion* = Sp. *religion* = Pg. *religião* = It. *religione* = D. *religie* = G. Sw. Dan. *religion*, < L. *religio(n-)*, *relligio(n-)*, reverence toward the gods, fear of God, piety, conscientious scrupulousness, religious awe, conscientiousness, exactness; origin uncertain, being disputed by ancient writers themselves: (*a*) according to Cicero, < *relegere*, go through or over again in reading, speech, or thought ("qui omnia quæ ad cultum deorum pertinerent diligenter retractarent et tamquam *relegerent* sunt dicti *religiosi* ex *relegendo*, ut *elegantes* ex *eligendo*," etc.—Cicero, Nat. Deor., ii. 28, 72), whence ppr. *religen(t-)s* (rare), revering the gods, pious (cf. the opposite *necligen(t-)s*, negligent); cf. Gr. *ἀθεμιτεύειν*, reverence. (*b*) According to Servius, Lactantius, Augustine, and others, and to the common modern view, < *religare*, bind back, bind fast, as if 'obligation' (cf. *obligation*, of same radical origin), < *re-*, back, + *ligare*, bind: see *ligament*. (*c*) < *relegere*, the same verb as in (*a*) above, in the lit. sense 'gather again, collect,' as if orig. 'a collection of religious formulas.' Words of religious use are especially liable to lose their literal meanings, and to take on the aspect of sacred primitives, making it difficult to trace or impossible to prove their orig. meaning or formation.] **1.** Recognition of and allegiance in manner of life to a superhuman power or superhuman powers, to whom allegiance and service are regarded as justly due.

One rising, eminent
In wise deport, spake much of right and wrong,
Of justice, of *religion*, truth, and peace,
And judgment from above. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 667.

By *Religion* I understand the belief and worship of Supreme Mind and Will, directing the universe and holding moral relations with human life.
J. Martineau, A Study of Religion, I. 15.

By *Religion* I mean the knowledge of God, of His Will, and of our duties towards Him.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 378.

Religion is the communion between a worshipping subject and a worshipped object—the communion of a man with what he believes to be a god.
Faiths of the World, p. 345.

2. The healthful development and right life of the spiritual nature, as contrasted with that of the mere intellectual and social powers.

For *religion*, pure *religion*, I say, standeth not in wearing of a monk's cowl, but in righteousness, justice, and well doing. *Latimer*, Sermons, p. 392.

Religion is Christianity, which, being too spiritual to be seen by us, doth therefore take an apparent body of good life and works, so salvation requires an honest Christian.
Donne, Letters, xxx.

Religion, if we follow the intention of human thought and human language in the use of the word, is ethics heightened, enkindled, lit up by feeling; the passage from morality to religion is made when to morality is applied emotion. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, i.

3. Any system of faith in and worship of a divine Being or beings: as, the Christian *religion*; the *religion* of the Jews, Greeks, Hindus, or Mohammedans.

The church of Rome, they say, . . . did almost out of all *religions* take whatsoever had any fair and gorgeous show. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 11.

After the most straitest sect of our *religion* I lived a Pharisee. Acts xxvi. 5.

No *religion* binds men to be traitors.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 2.

4†. The rites or services of religion; the practice of sacred rites and ceremonies.

What ane was pleased to believe apt to minister to her devotions, and the *religions* of her pious and discerning soul. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), I. 756.

The invisible
Glory of him that made them to transform
Oft to the image of a brute adorn'd
With gay *religions* full of pomp and gold.
Milton, P. L., i. 372.

5. The state of life of a professed member of a regular monastic order: as, to enter *religion*; her name in *religion* is Mary Aloysia: now especially in Roman Catholic use.

He [Dobet] is lowe as a lombe, and loueliche of speche, . . .
And is ronne in-to *religion*, and rendreth hus byble,
And precheth to the puple seynt Poules wordes.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 88.

And thus when that thei were counseiled,
In black clothes thei them clothe,
The doughter and the lady both,
And yolde hem to *religion*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

He buryed Bedewere
Hys frend and hys Botyler,
And so he dude other Echon
In Abbeys of *Relygyoun*
That were cristien of name.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 488.

6. A conscientious scruple; scrupulosity. [Obsoleto or provincial.]

Out of a *religion* to my charge,
And debt professed, I have made a self-decree
Ne'er to express my person.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

Its [a jelly's] acidity sharpens Mr. Wall's teeth as for battle, yet, under the circumstances, he makes a *religion* of eating it. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 169.

7. Sense of obligation; conscientiousness; sense of duty.

Ros. Keep your promise.
Orl. With no less *religion* than if thou wert indeed my Rosalind. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1. 201.

Established religion, that form of religion in a country which is recognized and sanctioned by the state. See *establishment*, 6.—**Evidences of revealed religion.** See *evidences of Christianity*, under *Christianity*.—**Experimental religion.** See *experimental*.—**Natural religion**, that knowledge of and reverent feeling toward God, and that knowledge and practice of our duties toward our fellow-men, which is based on and derived from nature, apart from revelation.—**Religion of Humanity.** See *positive philosophy*, under *positive*.—**Revealed religion**, that knowledge of God and right feeling toward him, and that recognition and practice of duty toward our fellow-men, which is derived from and based upon positive revelation.—**To experience religion.** See *experience*.—**To get religion.** See *get*[1].=**Syn. 1.** *Religion*, *Devotion*, *Piety*, *Sanctity*, *Sanctitude*, *Godliness*, *Holiness*, *Religiosity*. In the subjective aspect of these words *religion* is the most general, as it may be also the most formal or external; in this sense it is the place of the will and character of God in the heart, so that they are the principal object of regard and the controlling influence. *Devotion* and *piety* have most of fervor. *Devotion* is a religion that consecrates itself, being both a close attention to God with complete inward subjection and an equal attention to the duties of religion. *Piety* is religion under the aspect of filial feeling and conduct, the former being the primary idea. *Sanctity* is generally used objectively; subjectively it is the same as *holiness*. *Sanctitude* is more concrete than *sanctity*, more distinctly a quality of a person, likeness to a saint, ripeness for heaven. *Godliness* is higher than *saintliness*; it is likeness to God, or the endeavor to attain such likeness, fixed attention given immediately to God, especially obedience to his will and endeavor to copy his character. *Holiness* is the most absolute of these words; it is moral and religious wholeness, completeness, or something approaching so near to absolute freedom from sin as to make the word appropriate; it includes not only being free from sin, but refusing it and hating it for its own sake. *Religiosity* is not a very common nor a very euphonious word, but seems to meet a felt want by expressing a susceptibility to the sentiments of religion, awe, reverence, admiration for the teachings of religion, etc., without much disposition to obey its commands.

religionary (rē-lij'on-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *religionnaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *religionario*; as *religion* + *-ary*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to religion.—**2**†. Pious.

His [Bishop Saunderson's] *religionary* professions in his last will and testament contain something like prophetical matter. *Bp. Barlow*, Remains, p. 638.

II. *n.*; pl. *religionaries* (-riz). Same as *religionist*. [Rare.]

religioner (rē-lij'on-ėr), *n.* [< F. *religionnaire* = Sp. *religionario*, a religionist, < NL. **religionarius*, < L. *religio(n-)*, religion: see *religion*.] A religionist. [Rare.]

These new-fashioned *religioners* have fast-days.
Scott, Monastery, xxv.

religionise, *v.* See *religionize*.

religionism (rē-lij'on-izm), *n.* [< *religion* + *-ism*.] **1.** Outward practice or profession of religion.

This subject of "Political *Religionism*" is indeed as nice as it is curious; politics have been so cunningly worked into the cause of religion that the parties themselves will never be able to separate them.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., IV. 138.

2. Affected religious zeal.

religionist (rē-lij'on-ist), *n.* [= Sp. *religionista;* as *religion* + *-ist.*] A religious bigot, partizan, or formalist; a sectarian: sometimes used in other than a condemnatory sense.

From the same source from whence, among the *religionists*, the attachment to the principle of asceticism took its rise, flowed other doctrines and practices, from which misery in abundance was produced in one man by the instrumentality of another: witness the holy wars, and the persecutions for religion.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, ii. 8.

There is a verse . . . in the second of the two detached cantos of "Mutability," "Like that ungracious crew which feigns demurest grace," which is supposed to glance at the stricter *religionists*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 167.

religionize (rē-lij'on-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *religionized*, ppr. *religionizing*. [< *religion* + *-ize.*]
I. *trans.* To imbue with religion; make religious. [Recent.]

I have quoted Othello and Mrs. Craven's heroine as types of love when *religionised*.
Mallock, Is Life Worth Living? p. 122.

II. *intrans.* To make professions of religion; play the religionist. [Recent.]

How much *religionizing* stupidity it requires in one to imagine that God can be propitiated or pleased with them [human inventions].
S. H. Cox, Interviews Memorable and Useful, p. 138.

Also spelled *religionise*.

religionless (rē-lij'on-les), *a.* [< *religion* + *-less.*] Without religion; not professing or believing in religion; irreligious.

Picture to yourself, O fair young reader, a worldly, selfish, graceless, thankless, *religionless* old woman, writhing in pain and fear, . . . and ere you be old, learn to love and pray!
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xiv.

religiosity (rē-lij-i-os'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *religiosite*, < OF. *religiosete, religieusete*, F. *religiosité* = Sp. *religiosidad* = Pg. *religiosidade* = It. *religiosità*, < LL. *religiosita(t-)s*, religiousness, ML. religious or monastic life, < L. *religiosus*, religious: see *religious*.] 1. Religiousness; the sentiment of religion; specifically, in recent use, an excessive susceptibility to the religious sentiments, especially wonder, awe, and reverence, unaccompanied by any corresponding loyalty to divine law in daily life; religious sentimentality.

One Jewish quality these Arabs manifest, the outcome of many or of all high qualities: what we may call *religiosity*.
Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, ii.

Away . . . from that *religiosity* which is one of the curses of our time, he studied his New Testament, and in this, as in every other matter, made up his mind for himself.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 174.

Is there a more patent and a more stubborn fact in history than that intense and unchangeable Semitic nationality with its equally intense *religiosity*?
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 17.

2. Religious exercise or service. [Rare.]

Soporific sermons . . . closed the domestic *religiosities* of those melancholy days.
Southey, The Doctor, ix.

3†. Members of the religious orders.

Hir [Diana's] law [the law of chastity] is for *religiosite*.
Court of Love, l. 686.

=**Syn.** 1. *Piety, Holiness*, etc. See *religion*.

religioso (re-lē-ji-o'sō), *adv.* [It.: see *religious*.] In *music*, in a devotional manner; expressing religious sentiment.

religious (rē-lij'us), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *religious, religius*, < OF. *religios, religius, religieus, religieux*, F. *religieux* = Pr. *religios, relegios* = Sp. Pg. It. *religioso*, < L. *religiosus, relligiosus*, religious, < *religio(n-), relligio(n-)*, religion: see *religion*.]
I. *a.* 1. Imbued with, exhibiting, or arising from religion; pious; godly; devout: as, a *religious* man; *religious* behavior: used in the authorized version of the Bible of outward observance (Jas. i. 26; Acts xiii. 43).

Such a prince,
Not only good and wise, but most *religious*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 116.

That sober race of men whose lives
Religious titled them the sons of God.
Milton, P. L., xi. 622.

It [dogma] is discerned, rested in, and appropriated as a reality by the *religious* imagination; it is held as a truth by the theological intellect.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 94.

2. Pertaining or devoted to a monastic life; belonging to a religious order; in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, bound by the vows of a monastic order; regular.

Shal I nat love in cas if that me liste?
What, pardieux, I am noght *religious*?
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 759.

Hie thee to France,
And cloister thee in some *religious* house.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1. 23.

The fourth, which was a painter called John Story, became *religious* in the College of S. Paul in Goa.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 270.

3. Bound by or abiding by some solemn obligation; scrupulously faithful; conscientious.

Whom I most hated living, thou hast made me,
With thy *religious* truth and modesty,
Now in his ashes honour: peace be with him.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 74.

4. Of or pertaining to religion; concerned with religion; teaching or setting forth religion; set apart for purposes connected with religion: as, a *religious* society; a *religious* sect; a *religious* place; *religious* subjects; *religious* books or teachers; *religious* liberty.

And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim *religious* light.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 160.

Fanes which admiring gods with pride survey, . . .
Some felt the silent stroke of mould'ring age,
Some hostile fury, some *religious* rage.
Pope, To Addison, l. 12.

Religious corporation. See *corporation*.—**Religious house**, a monastery or a nunnery.—**Religious liberty.** See *liberty*.—**Religious marks**, in *printing*, signs such as ❧, ☙, ☞, indicating respectively 'sign of the cross,' 'response,' and 'versicle.'—**Religious uses.** See *use*. =**Syn.** 1. Devotional.—3. Scrupulous, exact, strict, rigid. See *religion*.

II. *n.* One who is bound by monastic vows, as a monk, a friar, or a nun.

Ac there shal come a kyng and confesse yow *religiouses*,
And bete yow, as the bible telleth, for brekynge of youre reule.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 317.

It is very lucky for a *religious*, who has so much time on his hands, to be able to amuse himself with works of this nature [inlaying a pulpit].
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 370.

A *religious* in any other order can pass into that of the Carthusians, on account of its great austerity.
Rom. Cath. Dict., p. 699.

religiously (rē-lij'us-li), *adv.* In a religious manner. (*a*) Piously; with love and reverence to the Supreme Being; in obedience to the divine commands; according to the rites of religion; reverently; with veneration.

For their brethren slain
Religiously they ask a sacrifice.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 124.

We most *religiously* kiss'd the sacred Rust of this Weapon, out of Love to the Martyr.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 27.

(*b*) Exactly; strictly; conscientiously: as, a vow or promise *religiously* observed.

The privileges justly due to the members of the two Houses and their attendants are *religiously* to be maintained.
Bacon.

My old-fashioned friend *religiously* adhered to the example of his forefathers.
Steele, Tatler, No. 268.

religiousness (rē-lij'us-nes), *n.* The character or state of being religious, in any sense of that word.
Baxter.

reliket, *n.* A Middle English form of *relic*.

relinquent (rē-ling'kwent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *relinquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *relinquere*, relinquish: see *relinquish*.] I. *a.* Relinquishing. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

II. *n.* One who relinquishes. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

relinquish (rē-ling'kwish), *v. t.* [< OF. *relinquiss-*, stem of certain parts of *relinquir, relenquir*, < L. *relinquere*, pp. *relictus*, leave, < *re-* + *linquere*, leave: see *license*, and cf. *relic, relict*, and *delinquent*.] 1. To give up the possession or occupancy of; withdraw from; leave; abandon; quit.

To be *relinquished* of the artists, . . . both of Galen and Paracelsus, . . . of all the learned and authentic fellows . . . that gave him out incurable.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 3. 10.

Having formed an attachment to this young lady, . . . I have found that I must *relinquish* all other objects not connected with her.
Monroe, To Jefferson (Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 503).

2. To cease from; give up the pursuit or practice of; desist from: as, to *relinquish* bad habits.

With commandement to *relinquish* (for his owne part) the intended attempt.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 194.

Sir C. Cornwallis, in a Letter to the Lord Cranburne, asserts that England never lost such an Opportunity of winning Honour and Wealth unto it, as by *relinquishing* War against an exhausted Kingdom.
Bolingbroke, Remarks on Hist. Eng., let. 22.

3. To renounce a claim to; resign: as, to *relinquish* a debt. =**Syn.** 1. *Abandon, Desert*, etc. (see *forsake*), let go, yield, cede, surrender, give up, lay down. See list under *desert*.

relinquisher (rē-ling'kwish-ėr), *n.* One who relinquishes, leaves, or quits; one who renounces or gives up.

relinquishment (rē-ling'kwish-ment), *n.* [< *relinquish* + *-ment.*] The act of relinquishing, leaving, or quitting; a forsaking; the renouncing of a claim.

This is the thing they require in us, the utter *relinquishment* of all things popish.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. § 3.

reliqua (rel'i-kwą), *n. pl.* [ML. (OF., etc.), neut. pl. of L. *reliquus, relicuus*, that which is left or remains over (> Pg. *reliquo*, remaining), < *relinquere*, leave behind: see *relic, relinquish*.] In *law*, the remainder or debt which a person finds himself debtor in, upon the balancing or liquidating of an account.
Wharton.

reliquaire (rel-i-kwâr'), *n.* [< F. *réliquaire:* see *reliquary*[1].] Same as *reliquary*[1].
Scott, Rokeby, vi. 6.

reliquary[1] (rel'i-kwā-ri), *n.*; pl. *reliquaries* (-riz). [< OF. *reliquaire*, F. *réliquaire* = Pr. *reliquiari* = Sp. Pg. *relicario* = It. *reliquiario*, < ML. *reliquiare* or *reliquiarium*, a reliquary, < L. *reliquiæ*, relics: see *relic*.] A repository for relics, often, though not necessarily, small enough to be carried on the person. See *shrine*, and cut under *phylacterium*.

Under these cupolas is ye high altar, on which is a *reliquarie* of severall sorts of jewells.
Evelyn, Diary, June, 1645.

Sometimes, too, the hollow of our Saviour's image, wrought in high relief upon the cross, was contrived for a *reliquary*, and filled full of relics.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 357.

reliquary[2] (rel'i-kwā-ri), *n.*; pl. *reliquaries* (-riz). [< ML. **reliquarius*, < *reliqua*, what is left over: see *reliqua*.] In *law*, one who owes a balance; also, a person who pays only piecemeal.
Wharton.

relique, *n.* An obsolete or archaic spelling of *relic*.

reliquiæ (rē-lik'wi-ē), *n. pl.* [L., leavings, remains, relics, remnants: see *relic*.] 1. Relics; remains, as those of fossil organisms.—2. In *bot.*, same as *induviæ*.—3. In *archæol.*, artifacts. See *artifact*.

Without the slightest admixture of either British or Saxon *reliquiæ*.
Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., XIII. 291.

reliquian (rē-lik'wi-an), *a.* [< L. *reliquiæ*, relics (see *relic*), + *-an.*] Of, pertaining to, or being a relic or relics.

A great ship would not hold the *reliquian* pieces which the Papists have of Christ's cross.
R. Hill, Pathway to Piety (1629), p. 149. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

reliquidate (rē-lik'wi-dāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *liquidate*.] To liquidate anew; adjust a second time.
Wright.

reliquidation (rē-lik-wi-dā'shon), *n.* [< *reliquidate* + *-ion;* or < *re-* + *liquidation*.] A second or renewed liquidation; a renewed adjustment.
Clarke.

relish[1] (rel'ish), *v.* [Not found in ME. (where, however, the noun exists); according to the usual view, < OF. *relecher*, lick over again, < *re-*, again, + *lecher, lescher*, F. *lécher*, lick: see *lick*, and cf. *lecher*, etc. But the word may have been due in part to OF. *relescier, releichier, resleechier, resleecier, relesser*, please, cause or inspire joy in, gratify, < *re-* + *leecier, leechier, lecsser*, etc., rejoice, live in pleasure.] I. *trans.* 1. To like the taste or flavor of; partake of with pleasure or gratification.

No marvel if the blind man cannot judge of colours, nor the deaf distinguish sounds, nor the sick *relish* meats.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 364.

2. To be pleased with or gratified by, in general; have a liking for; enjoy; experience or cause to experience pleasure from.

There 's not a soldier of us all that, in the thanksgiving before meat, do *relish* the petition well that prays for peace.
Shak., M. for M., i. 2. 16.

No one will ever *relish* an author thoroughly well who would not have been fit company for that author had they lived at the same time.
Steele, Tatler, No. 173.

He 's no bad fellow, Blougram—he had seen
Something of mine he *relished*.
Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

3. To give an agreeable taste to; impart a pleasing flavor to; cause to taste agreeably.

A sav'ry bit that serv'd to *relish* wine.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii. 109.

4†. To savor of; have a smack or taste of; have the cast or manner of.

'Tis ordered well, and *relisheth* the soldier.
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, v. 1.

Inc. Sir, he's found, he's found.
Phil. Ha! where? but reach that happy note again,
And let it *relish* truth, thou art an angel.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, iv. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have a pleasing taste; in general, to give pleasure.

Had I been the finder out of this secret, it would not have *relished* among my other discredits.
Shak., W. T., v. 2. 132.

Without which their greatest dainties would not *relish* to their palates. *Hakewill*, On Providence.

He intimated . . . how ill it would *relish*, if they should advance Capt. Underhill, whom we had thrust out for abusing the court. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 333.

2. To have a flavor, literally or figuratively.

Nothing of friend or foe can be unwelcome unto me that savoureth of wit, or *relisheth* of humanity, or tasteth of any good. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

This act of Propertius *relisheth* very strange with me.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

A theory which, how much soever it may *relish* of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature. *Woodward.*

relish[1] (rel'ish), *n.* [< ME. *relce, relces, relece*, odor, taste; from the verb: see *relish*[1], *v.*] 1. A sensation of taste; savor; flavor; especially, a pleasing taste; hence, pleasing quality in general.

Veins which, through the tongue and palate spread,
Distinguish ev'ry *relish*, sweet and sour.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xvi.

Her hunger gave a *relish* to her meat.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 22.

I would not anticipate the *relish* of any happiness, nor feel the weight of any misery, before it actually arrives.
Addison, Omens.

What Professor Bain describes as sense of *relish*, quite apart from taste proper, and felt perhaps most keenly just as food is leaving or just after it has left the region of the voluntary and entered that of the involuntary muscles of deglutition. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 253.

2. Perception or appreciation of peculiar, especially of pleasing, quality in anything; taste, in general; liking; appetite: generally used with *for* before the thing, sometimes with *of*.

Who the *relish* of these guests will fit
Needs set them but the alms-basket of wit.
B. Jonson, Ode to himself.

They have a *relish for* everything that is news, let the matter of it be what it will. *Addison*, The Newspaper.

This love of praise dwells most in great and heroic spirits; and those who best deserve it have generally the most exquisite *relish of* it. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 92.

Boswell had a genuine *relish for* what was superior in any way, from genius to claret.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 351.

3. A peculiar or characteristic, and especially a pleasing, quality in an object; the power of pleasing; hence, delight given by anything.

His fears . . . of the same *relish* as ours are.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 114.

In the time of Youth, when the Vanities and Pleasures and Temptations of the World have the greatest *relish* with us, and when the things of Religion are most apt to be despised. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. xiii.

When liberty is gone,
Life grows insipid, and has lost its *relish*.
Addison, Cato, ii. 3.

It preserves some *relish* of old writing. *Pope.*

4. A small quantity just perceptible; tincture; smack.

Some act
That has no *relish* of salvation in't.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 92.

5. That which is used to impart a flavor; especially, something taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating, as sauce; also, a small highly seasoned dish to stimulate the appetite, as caviare, olives, etc. See *hors-d'œuvre.*

This is not such a supper as a major of the Royal Americans has a right to expect; but I've known stout detachments of the corps glad to eat their venison raw, and without a *relish* too. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, v.

Happiness was not happy enough, but must be drugged with the *relish* of pain and fear.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 159.

"Knowing as you was partial to a little *relish* with your wittles, . . . we took the liberty" [of bringing a present of shrimps]. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, vii.

For our own part, we prefer a full, old-fashioned meal, with its side-dishes of spicy gossip, and its last *relish*, the Stilton of scandal, so it be not too high.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 91.

6. In *harpsichord music*, an embellishment or grace consisting of a repetition of a principal note with a trill and a turn after it: usually *double relish*, but see also *single relish*, under *single*. =Syn. 2. Zest, gusto, predilection, partiality.—4. Tinge, touch.—5. Appetizer.

relish[2] (rel'ish), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] In *joinery*, to shape (the shoulders of a tenon which bear against a rail). See *relishing-machine.*

relish[2] (rel'ish), *n.* [See *relish*[2], *v.*] In *joinery*, projection of the shoulder of a tenoned piece beyond the part which enters the mortise. *E. H. Knight.*

relishable (rel'ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *relish*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being relished; having an agreeable taste.

By leaven soured we made *relishable* bread for the use of man. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 346.

relishing-machine (rel'ish-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *joinery*, a machine for shaping the shoulders of tenons. It combines several circular saws cutting simultaneously in different planes so as to form the piece at one operation.

relisten (rē-lis'n), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *listen.*] To listen again or anew.

The brook . . . seems, as I *re-listen* to it,
Prattling the primrose fancies of the boy.
Tennyson, The Brook.

relive (rē-liv'), *v.* [< *re-* + *live*[1].] I. *intrans.* To live again; revive.

For I wil *reliue* as I sayd on the third day, &, being *reliued*, will goe before you into Galile.
J. Udall, Paraphrase of Mark xiii.

Will you deliver
How this dead queen *re-lives?*
Shak., Pericles, v. 3. 64.

II.† *trans.* To recall to life; reanimate; revive.

Had she not beene devoide of mortall slime,
Shee should not then have bene *relyv'd* againe.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 35.

By Faith, Saint Paul did Eutichus *re-lyve:*
By Faith, Elias rais'd the Sareptite.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iiii. 12.

Rellyanist (rel'i-an-ist), *n.* [< *Relly* (see def.) + *-an* + *-ist.*] A member of a small Universalist body, followers of James Relly (1720–80).

reload (rē-lōd'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *load*[1], *v.*] To load again, as a gun, a ship, etc. *Imp. Dict.*

relocate (rē-lō'kāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *relocare*, let out again, < L. *re-*, again, + *locare*, place, let: see *locate.* In the def. taken in lit. sense, as < *re-* + *locate.*] To locate again. *Imp. Dict.*

relocation (rē-lō-kā'shon), *n.* [< F. *relocation*, < ML. *relocatio(n-)* (?), < LL. *relocare*, let out again: see *relocate.* In def. 1 taken in lit. sense, as < *relocate* + *-ion.*] 1. The act of relocating.—2. In *Scots law*, a reletting; renewal of a lease.—**Tacit relocation**, the tacit or implied renewal of a lease: inferred where the landlord, instead of warning the tenant to remove at the stipulated expiration of the lease, has allowed him to continue without making any new agreement.

relong† (rē-lông'), *v. t.* [Accom. < OF. *ralonger*, prolong, lengthen (cf. *reloignement*, delay), < *re-* + *alonger*, lengthen: see *allonge* and *long*[1].] 1. To prolong; extend.

I thynke it were good that the trewce were *relonged.*
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccxii.

2. To postpone.

Then the kyng sent to Parys, commaundynge that the iourney and batayle between the squyer and ye knyght sholde be *relonged* tyl his comynge to Parys.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. lxi.

relove† (rē-luv'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *love*[1].] To love in return.

To own for him so familiar and levelling an affection as love, much more to expect to be *reloved* by him, were not the least saucy presumption man could be guilty of, did not his own commandments make it a duty. *Boyle.*

relucent† (rē-lū'sent), *a.* [ME. *relusaunt*, < OF. *reluisant*, F. *reluisant* = Sp. *reluciente* = Pg. *reluzente* = It. *rilucente*, < L. *relucen(t-)s*, ppr. of *relucēre*, shine back or out, < *re-*, back, + *lucere*, shine: see *lucent.*] Throwing back light; shining; luminous; glittering; bright; eminent.

I seȝ by-ȝonde that myry mere
A crystal cliffe ful *reluusunt;*
Mony ryal ray con fro hit rere.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 159.

That college wherein piety and beneficence were *relucent* in despite of jealousies.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, p. 46.

In brighter mazes, the *relucent* Stream
Plays o'er the mead. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 162.

reluct (rē-lukt'), *v. i.* [= OF. *relucter, reluicter, relutter*, F. *relutter* = Sp. *reluchar* = Pg. *reluctar* = It. *reluttare*, < L. *reluctare, reluctari*, struggle against, oppose, resist, < *re-*, back, + *luctari*, struggle: see *luctation.*] To strive or struggle against something; make resistance; exhibit reluctance. [Obsolete or archaic.]

We with studied mixtures force our *reluctating* appetites, and with all the spells of epicurism conjure them up, that we may lay them again. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

I care not to be carried with the tide that smoothly bears human life to eternity, and *reluct* at the inevitable course of destiny. *Lamb*, New Year's Eve.

Such despotic talk had never been heard before in that Directors' Room. They *reluctèd* a moment.
T. Winthrop, Love and Skates.

reluctance (rē-luk'tans), *n.* [= Pg. *reluctancia* = It. *reluttanza*, < ML. "*reluctantia*, < L. *reluctan(t-)s*, reluctant: see *reluctant.*] The state of being reluctant; aversion; repugnance; unwillingness: often followed by *to*, sometimes by *against.*

That . . . savours only . . .
Reluctance against God and his just yoke.
Milton, P. L., x. 1045.

When he [Æneas] is forced, in his own defence, to kill Lausus, the poet shows him compassionate, and tempering the severity of his looks with a *reluctance* to the action.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

Lay we aside all inveterate prejudices and stubborn *reluctances.* *Waterland*, Works, VIII. 383.

There is in most people a *reluctance* and unwillingness to be forgotten. *Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

Magnetic reluctance. See *magnetic resistance*, under *resistance.* =Syn. *Hatred, Dislike* (see *antipathy*), backwardness, disinclination. See list under *aversion.*

reluctancy (rē-luk'tan-si), *n.* [As *reluctance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *reluctance.*

reluctant (rē-luk'tant), *a.* [= OF. *reluttant* = Sp. *reluchante* = Pg. *reluctante* = It. *riluttante*, < L. *reluctan(t-)s*, ppr. of *reluctare, reluctari*, struggle against: see *reluct.*] 1. Striving against some opposing force; struggling or resisting.

Down he fell,
A monstrous serpent on his belly prone,
Reluctant, but in vain; a greater Power
Now ruled him. *Milton*, P. L., x. 515.

And bent or broke
The lithe *reluctant* boughs to tear away
Their tawny clusters. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2. Struggling against some requirement, demand, or duty; unwilling; acting with repugnance; loath: as, he was very *reluctant* to go.

From better habitation spurn'd,
Reluctant dost thou rove?
Goldsmith, The Hermit.

The great body of the people grew every day more *reluctant* to undergo the inconveniences of military service, and better able to pay others for undergoing them.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3. Proceeding from an unwilling mind; granted with unwillingness: as, *reluctant* obedience.

My friend . . . at length yielded a *reluctant* consent.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 180.

4. Not readily brought to any specified behavior or action.

In Italy, Spain, and those hot countries, or else nature and experience too lies, a temporal man cannot swallow a morsel or bit of spiritual preferment but it is *reluctant* in his stomach, up it comes again.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 228.

The liquorice renders it [ink] easily dissolvable on the rubbing up with water, to which the isinglass alone would be somewhat *reluctant.* *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 337.

=Syn. 2. *Averse, Reluctant* (see *averse*), disinclined, opposed, backward, slow.

reluctantly (rē-luk'tant-li), *adv.* In a reluctant manner; with opposition; unwillingly.

reluctate (rē-luk'tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reluctated*, ppr. *reluctating.* [< L. *reluctatus*, pp. of *reluctari*, struggle against: see *reluct.*] I. *intrans.* To struggle against something; be reluctant. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Men devise colours to delude their *reluctating* consciences; but when they have once made the breach, their scrupulosity soon retires. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

I have heard it within the past year from one of the Southern Methodist bishops: "You *reluctate* at giving up the good opinion men have of you." He told me that he got it from his old Scotch-Irish professor, who died a few years ago at the age of ninety or more.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 42.

II. *trans.* To struggle against; encounter with reluctance or unwillingness. [Rare.]

The mind that *reluctates* any emotion directly evades all occasion for bringing that object into consciousness.
Hickok, Mental Science, p. 101.

reluctation† (rē-luk-tā'shon), *n.* [< *reluctate* + *-ion.*] Reluctance; repugnance; resistance.

I have done as many villanies as another,
And with as little *reluctation.*
Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 2.

Relapse and *reluctation* of the breath.
A. C. Swinburne, Anactoria.

relume (rē-lūm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *relumed*, ppr. *reluming.* [< OF. *relumer*, < L. *reluminare*, light up again: see *relumine.*] To rekindle; light again.

Poet or patriot, rose but to restore
The faith and moral Nature gave before;
Relumed her ancient light, not kindled new.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 287.

relumine (rē-lū'min), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *relumined*, ppr. *relumining.* [< L. *reluminare*, light up again, < *re-*, again, + *luminare*, light, < *lumen*, a light: see *luminate.* Cf. *relume.*] 1. To light anew; rekindle.

When the light of the Gospel was *relumined* by the Reformation. *Bp. Lowth*, Sermons and Other Remains, p. 168.

2. To illuminate again.

Time's *relumined* river. *Hood.*

rely (rē-lī'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *relied*, ppr. *relying.* [Early mod. E. *relye, relie;* < ME. *relyen, relien*, < OF. *relier*, fasten again, attach, bind together, bind up, bandage, tie up, shut up, fix, repair, join, unite, assemble, rally, fig. bind, oblige, F. *relier*, bind, tie up, = Pr. *religuar*,

reliar = Sp. Pg. *religar* = It. *rilegare*, fasten again, bind again, < L. *religare*, bind back, bind fast, fasten, moor (a ship), etc., < *re-*, back, again, + *ligare*, bind: see *ligament*. Cf. *ally*[1] and *rally*[1]. The verb *rely*, in the orig. sense 'fasten, fix, attach,' came to be used with a special reference to attaching one's faith or oneself to a person or thing (cf. 'to *pin* one's faith to a thing,' 'a man to *tie* to,' colloquial phrases containing the same figure); in this use it became, by omission of the object, intransitive, and, losing thus its etymological associations (the other use, 'bring together again, rally,' having also become obsolete), was sometimes regarded, and has been by some etymologists actually explained, as a barbarous compound of *re-* + E. *lie*[1], rest, whence appar. the occasional physical use (def. II., 3). But the pret. would then have been **relay*, pp. **relain*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To fasten; fix; attach.

Therefore [they] must needs *relye* their faithe upon the sillie Ministers faithlesse fidelitie.
H. T., in Anthony Wotton's Answer to a Popish Pamphlet, [etc. (1600.), p. 19, quoted in F. Hall's Adjectives in *-able*, [p. 159.

Let us now consider whether, by our former description of the first age, it may appeare whereon these great admirers and contemners of antiquitie rest and *rely* themselves. *A World of Wonders* (1607), p. 21, quoted in F. [Hall's Adjectives in *-able*, p. 160.

No faith her husband doth in her *relie*.
Breton (?), Cornucopiæ (1612), p. 96, quoted in F. Hall's [Adjectives in *-able*, p. 160.

2†. To bring together again; assemble again; rally.

Petrius, that was a noble knyght, and bolde and hardy, *relied* his peple a-boute hym. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 654.

3. To polish. *Coles; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To attach one's faith to a person or thing; fix one's confidence; rest with confidence, as upon the veracity, integrity, or ability of another, or upon the certainty of facts or of evidence; have confidence; trust; depend: used with *on* or *upon*, formerly also with *in* and *to*. Compare *reliable*.

Because thou hast *relied on* the king of Syria, and not *relied on* the Lord thy God, therefore is the host of the king of Syria escaped out of thine hand. 2 Chron. xvi. 7.

Bade me *rely on* him as on my father.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2. 25.

It is a like error to *rely upon* advocates or lawyers, which are only men of practice, and not grounded in their books.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 17.

Instead of apologies and captation of good will, he [Paul] *relies to* this fort [a good conscience].
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 107.

We also reverence the Martyrs, but *relye* only *upon* the Scriptures. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2†. To assemble again; rally.

Thus *relyed* lyf for a litel [good] fortune,
And pryked forth with Pryde.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 147.

Whan these saugh hem comynge thei *relien* and closed hem to-geder, and lete renne at the meyne of Founce Antonye. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 393.

3†. To rest, in a physical sense; recline; lean.

Ah se how His most holy Hand *relies*
Vpon His knees to vnder-prop His charge.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 15. (*Davies.*)

It [the elephant] sleepeth against a tree, which the Hunters observing doe saw almost asunder; whereon the beast *relying*, by the fall of the tree falls also down itselfe and is able to rise no more.
Sir T. Browne, Pseud. Epid., iii. 1.

relye[1]†, *v.* See *rely*.

relye[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *relyen*, a reduced form of *releven*, E. *relieve*; cf. *repric*, similarly related to *repriere*.] To raise; elevate.

To life ayin lykynge that lorde the *relyede*.
Religious Pieces, etc., edited by the Rev. G. H. Perry (1867), [p. 87, quoted in F. Hall's Adjectives in *-able*, p. 159.

remain (rē-mān'), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *remayne*; < OF. *remaindre* (ind. pres. impers. *il remaint*, it remains) = Pr. *remandre*, *remainer*, *remaner* = OSp. *remaner* = It. *rimanere* (cf. mod. Pg. Sp. *remanecer*, remain), < L. *remanere*, remain, < *re-*, behind, back, + *manere*, remain, = Gr. *μένειν*, remain, stay. From the same L. verb (*manere*) are also ult. E. *mansel*[1], *mansion*, *manor*, etc., *menage*[1], *menial*, *immanent*, *permanent*, *remanent*, *remnant*.] 1. To continue in a place; stay; abide; dwell.

He should have *remained* in the city of his refuge.
Num. xxxv. 28.

You dined at home;
Where would you had *remain'd* until tl'is time!
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4. 69.

And fools, who came to scoff, *remained* to pray.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 180.

2. To continue without change as to some form, state, or quality specified: as, to *remain* active in business; to *remain* a widow.

If she depart, let her *remain* unmarried. 1 Cor. vii. 11.

Great and active minds cannot *remain* at rest.
Macaulay, Dante.

3. To endure; continue; last.

They shall perish; but thou *remainest*; . . . thy years shall not fail. Heb. i. 11, 12.

4. To stay behind after others have gone; be left after a part, quantity, or number has been taken away or destroyed.

And all his fugitives with all his bands shall fall by the sword, and they that *remain* shall be scattered.
Ezek. xvii. 21.

Hitherto
I have liv'd a servant to ambitious thoughts
And fading glories: what *remains* of life
I dedicate to Virtue.
Fletcher and another (?), Prophetess, iv. 5.

Shrine of the mighty! can it be
That this is all *remains* of thee?
Byron, The Giaour, l. 107.

5. To be left as not included or comprised; be held in reserve; be still to be dealt with: formerly followed in some instances by a dative.

And such end, perdie, does all *hem remayne*
That of such falsers freendship bene fayne.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

Norfolk, for thee *remains* a heavier doom.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 148.

The easier conquest now
Remains thee. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 38.

That a father may have some power over his children is easily granted; but that an elder brother has so over his brethren *remains* to be proved. *Locke.*

Remaining velocity. See *velocity*. = **Syn. 1.** To wait, tarry, rest, sojourn. — **2.** To keep.

remain (rē-mān'), *n.* [< *remain*, *v.*] 1†. The state of remaining; stay; abode.

A most miraculous work in this good king,
Which often, since my here-*remain* in England,
I have seen him do. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 148.

2†. That which is left to be done.

I know your master's pleasure and he mine;
All the *remain* is "Welcome!"
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 1. 87.

3. That which is left; remainder; relic: used chiefly in the plural.

Come, poor *remains* of friends, rest on this rock.
Shak., J. C., v. 5. 1.

Among the *remains* of old Rome the grandeur of the commonwealth shows itself chiefly in works that were either necessary or convenient.
Addison, Remarks on Italy, Rome.

Their small *remain* of life. *Pope.*

Of labour on the large scale, I think there is no *remain* as respectable as would be a common ditch for the draining of lands: unless indeed it be the Barrows, of which many are to be found all over the country.
Jefferson, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 156.

Specifically — 4. *pl.* That which is left of a human being after life is gone; a dead body; a corpse.

Be kind to my *remains*; and oh, defend,
Against your judgment, your departed friend!
Dryden, To Congreve, l. 72.

A woman or two, and three or four undertaker's men, . . . had charge of the *remains*, which they watched turn about. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xli.

5. *pl.* The productions, especially the literary works, of one who is dead; posthumous works: as, "Coleridge's Literary *Remains*." — **Fossil remains**, fossils. See *fossil*. — **Organic remains.** See *organic*. = **Syn. 3.** Scraps, fragments. — **3–5.** See *relic*.

remainder (rē-mān'dėr), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *remaindre*, inf. used as a noun: see *remain*.] **I.** *n.* 1. That which remains; anything left after the separation, removal, destruction, or passing of a part.

As much as one sound cudgel of four foot —
You see the poor *remainder* — could distribute,
I made no spare, sir. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 4. 20.

What madness moves you, matrons, to destroy
The last *remainders* of unhappy Troy?
Dryden, Æneid, v.

2. In *math.*, the sum or quantity left after subtraction or after any deduction; also, the part remaining over after division: thus, if 19 be divided by 4, the *remainder* is 3, because 19 is three more than an exact multiple of 4. In the old arithmetics called the *remainer*. — **3.** In *law*, a future estate so created as to take effect in possession and enjoyment after another estate (as a life-interest) is determined; a remnant of an estate in land, depending upon a particular prior estate, created at the same time, and by the same instrument, and limited to arise immediately on the determination of that estate. (*Kent.*) It is thus distinguished from a *reversion*, which is the estate which by operation of law arises in the grantor or his heirs when a limited estate created without creating also a remainder comes to an end; and distinguished also from an *executory interest*, which may take effect although there be no prior estate upon the termination of which it is to commence in possession. At the time when by the common law no grant could be made but by livery of seisin, a person who wished to give to another a future estate was obliged to create at the same time an intermediate estate commencing immediately, and he could limit this temporary estate by the event which he wished to fix for the commencement of the ultimate estate, which was hence called the *remainder* — that is, what remained after the precedent or particular estate — and was said to be supported by the precedent or particular estate. (See *particular estate* and *executory estate*, both under *estate*.) A remainder is *vested* when the event which will terminate the precedent estate is certain to happen, and the person designated to take in remainder is in existence. The fact that the person may not survive to enjoy the estate, or that others may come into existence who will also answer the designation and therefore be entitled to share it with him, does not prevent the *remainder* from being deemed vested meanwhile.

With Julius Cæsar, Decimus Brutus had obtained that interest, as he set him down in his testament for heir in *remainder* after his nephew. *Bacon*, Friendship (ed. 1887).

4. In the *publishing trade*, that which remains of an edition the sale of which has practically ceased, and which is sold out at a reduced price.

In 1843 he felt strong enough to start as a publisher in Soho Square, his main dealings before this having been in *remainders*, and his one solitary publication a failure.
Athenæum, No. 3191, p. 850.

Contingent remainder, in *law*, a remainder which is not vested. The epithets *contingent* and *vested* are, however, often loosely used to indicate the distinction between remainders of which the enjoyment is in any way contingent and others. — **Cross remainder**, in *law*, that state of affairs in which each of two grantees or devisees has reciprocally a remainder in the property in which a particular estate is given to the other. Thus, if land be devised, one half to A for life with remainder to B in fee simple, and the other half to B for life with remainder to A in fee simple, these remainders are called *cross remainders*. Cross remainders arise on a grant to two or more as tenants in common, a particular estate being limited to each of the grantees in his share, with remainders to the other or others of them. = **Syn. 1.** *Rest*, *Remainder*, *Remnant*, *Residue*, *Balance*. *Rest* is the most general term; it may represent a large or a small part. *Remainder* and *residue* generally represent a comparatively small part, and *remnant* a part not only very small, but of little or no account. *Rest* may be applied to persons as freely as to things; *remainder* and *residue* only to things; but we may speak of the *remainder* of a party. *Remnant* and *residue* are favorite words in the Bible for *rest* or *remainder*, as in Mat. xxii. 6 and Isa. xxi. 17, but such use of them in application to persons is now antique. *Balance* cannot, literally or by legitimate figure, be used for *rest* or *remainder*: we say the *balance* of the time, week, space, party, money. It is a cant word of trade.

II.† *a.* Remaining; refuse; left.

As dry as the *remainder* biscuit
After a voyage. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 39.

remainder-man (rē-mān'dėr-man), *n.* In *law*, one who has an estate after a particular estate is determined.

remainer (rē-mā'nėr), *n.* 1. One who remains. — 2†. Same as *remainder*, 2.

remake (rē-māk'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *make*[1].] To make anew; reconstruct.

My business is not to *remake* myself,
But make the absolute best of what God made.
Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

Remak's fibers. See *nerve-fiber*.

remanation (rē-mą-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *remanatus*, pp. of *remanare*, flow back, < *re-*, back, + *manare*, flow: see *emanation*.] The act of returning, as to its source; the state of being reabsorbed; reabsorption. [Rare.]

[Buddhism's] pantheistic doctrine of emanation and *remanation*. *Macmillan's Mag.*

remand (rē-mąnd'), *v. t.* [< late ME. *remanden*, < OF. *remander*, send for again, F. *remander* = Sp. *remandar*, order several times, = It. *rimandare*, < L. *remandare*, send back word, < *re-*, back, + *mandare*, enjoin, send word: see *mandate*.] 1. To send, call, or order back: as, to *remand* an officer from a distant place.

When a prisoner first leaves his cell he cannot bear the light of day. . . . But the remedy is, not to *remand* him into his dungeon, but to accustom him to the rays of the sun. *Macaulay*, Milton.

The ethical writer is not likely to *remand* to Psychology proper the analysis of Conscience.
A. Bain, Mind, XIII. 536.

2. In *law*, to send back, as a prisoner, on refusing his application to be discharged, or a cause from an appellate court to the court of original jurisdiction.

Morgan is sent back into Custody, whither also I am *remanded*. *Smollett*, Roderick Random, xxx., Contents.

remand (rē-mąnd'), *n.* [< *remand*, *v.*] The state of being remanded, recommitted, or held over; the act of remanding.

He will probably apply for a series of *remands* from time to time, until the case is more complete.
Dickens, Bleak House, lii.

remandment (rē-mąnd'mėnt), *n.* [< *remand* + *-ment*.] The act of remanding.

remanence (rem'ą-nens), *n.* [< *remanen(t)* + *-ce*.] 1. The state or quality of being remanent; continuance; permanence.

Neither St. Augustin nor Calvin denied the *remanence* of the will in the fallen spirit. *Coleridge.*

2†. That which remains; a residuum.

This salt is a volatile one, and requires no strong heat to make it sublime into finely figured crystals without a *remanence* at the bottom. *Boyle*, Works, III. 81.

remanency† (rem'a-nen-si), *n.* [As *remanence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *remanence*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 392.

remanent (rem'a-nent), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < L. *remanen(t-)s*, ppr. of *remanere*, remain: see *remain*. II. *n.* < ME. *remanent, remanant, remenant, remenaunt, remelant*, also syncopated *remnant, remlant*, < OF. *remenant, remanent* = Sp. *remanente* = It. *rimanente*, a remnant, residue, < L. *remanen(t-)s*, remaining: see I. Cf. *remnant*, a syncopated form of *remanent*.] I. *a.* 1. Remaining.

There is a *remanent* felicity in the very memory of those spiritual delights. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 251.

The residual or *remanent* magnetism of the electro-magnets is neutralised by the use of a second and independent coil wound in the opposite direction to the primary helix. *Dredge's Electric Illumination*, I., App., p. cxvii.

2. Additional; other: as, the moderator and *remanent* members of a church court. [Scotch.]

II.† *n.* The part remaining; remnant.

Her majesty bought of his executrix the *remanent* of the last term of three years. *Bacon.*

Breke as myche as thou wylle ete,
The *remelant* to pore thou shalle lete.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 300.

remanet (rem'a-net), *n.* [< L. *remanere*, remain: see *remain*.] In *Eng. law*, a suit standing over, or a proceeding connected with one which is delayed or deferred.

remanié (rē-man-i-ā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *remanier*, handle again, change, < *re-* + *manier*, handle: see *manage*.] Derived from an older bed: said of fossils. *Sir C. Lyell.*

remark[1] (rē-märk'), *v.* [< OF. *remarquer, remerquier*, F. *remarquer*, mark, note, heed, < *re-*, again, + *marquer*, mark: see *mark*[1], *v.* Cf. *remark*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To observe; note in the mind; take notice of without audible expression.

Then with another humourous ruth *remark'd*
The lusty mowers laboring dinnerless,
And watch'd the sun blaze on the turning scythe.
Tennyson, Geraint.

He does not look as if he hated them, so far as I have *remarked* his expression.
O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, xiv.

2. To express, as a thought that has occurred to the speaker or writer; utter or write by way of comment or observation.

The writer well *remarks*, a heart that knows
To take with gratitude what Heav'n bestows
. . . is all in all. *Cowper*, Hope, l. 429.

Bastian *remarks* that the Arabic language has the same word for epilepsy and possession by devils.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 122.

3†. To mark; point out; distinguish.

They are moved by shame, and punished by disgrace, and *remarked* by punishments, . . . and separated from sober persons by laws.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 683.

Offic. Hebrews, the prisoner Samson here I seek.
Chor. His manacles *remark* him; there he sits.
Milton, S. A., l. 1309.

II. *intrans.* To make observations; observe.

remark[1] (rē-märk'), *n.* [< OF. *remarque, remerque*, F. *remarque* (= It. *rimarco*, importance), < *remarquer*, remark: see *remark*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of remarking or taking notice; notice or observation.

The cause, tho' worth the search, may yet elude
Conjecture, and *remark*, however shrewd.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 205.

2. A notice, note, or comment; an observation: as, the *remarks* of an advocate; the *remarks* made in conversation; the *remarks* of a critic.

Then hire a slave . . . to make *remarks*,
Who rules in Cornwall, or who rules in Berks: . . .
"That makes three members, this can choose a mayor."
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 103.

3. Noticeable appearance; note.

There was a man of special grave *remark*.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 57.

4. In *line-engraving* and *etching*: (*a*) A distinguishing mark or peculiarity of any kind, indicating any particular state of the plate prior to its completion. The remark may be a slight sketch made by the engraver on the margin of his plate, or it may consist merely in the absence of certain detail or features of the finished work. Thus, in a first proof of an etching the absence of retouching with the dry point, or of a final rebiting, constitutes a remark; or in a line-engraving it may consist in the presence or absence of some minor object, or of certain lines representing texture or shading, which in a later state of the plate are removed or added.

The old legend still lingers that the *remarque* began when some unknown etcher tried his point upon the edge of his plate just before taking his first impressions. The belief yet obtains that the *remarque* testifies to the etcher's supreme satisfaction with a supreme effort. But as a matter of fact the *remarque* has become any kind of a fanciful supplementary sketch, not necessarily appropriate, not always done by the etcher, and appearing upon a number of impressions which seem to be limited only at the will of artist or dealer. Sometimes we see 50 *remarque* proofs announced, and again 300.
New York Tribune, Feb. 6, 1887.

(*b*) A print or proof bearing or characterized by a remark; a remarked proof, or remark proof. Also written *remarque*. =Syn. 2. *Remark, Observation, Comment, Commentary, Reflection, Note, Annotation, Gloss.* A *remark* is brief and cursory, suggested by present circumstances and presumably without previous thought. An *observation* is made with some thought and care. A *comment* is a remark or observation bearing closely upon some situation of facts, some previous utterance, or some published work. *Remark* may be substituted by modesty for *observation*. When printed, *remarks, observations*, or *comments* may be called *reflections*: as, Burke's "*Reflections* on the Revolution in France"; when they are systematic in explanation of a work, they may be called a *commentary*: as, Lange's "*Commentary* on Matthew." A *note* is primarily a brief writing to help the memory; then a marginal comment: *notes* is sometimes used modestly for *commentary*: as, Barnes's "*Notes* on the Psalms"; Trench's "*Notes* on the Parables." A marginal comment is more definitely expressed by *annotation*. A *gloss* is a comment made for the purpose of explanation, especially upon a word or passage in a foreign language or a peculiar dialect.

remark[2] (rē-märk'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *mark*[1]; *cf.* F. *remarquer* = Sp. *remarcar*, mark again.] To mark anew or a second time.

remarkable (rē-mär'ka-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *remarquable* = It. *rimarcabile*; as *remark*[1] + *-able*.] I. *a.* 1. Observable; worthy of notice.

This day will be *remarkable* in my life
By some great act. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1388.

'Tis *remarkable* that they
Talk most who have the least to say.
Prior, Alma, ii.

2. Extraordinary; unusual; deserving of particular notice; such as may excite admiration or wonder; conspicuous; distinguished.

There is nothing left *remarkable*
Beneath the visiting moon.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 15. 67.

I have breakfasted again with Rogers. The party was a *remarkable* one—Lord John Russell, Tom Moore, Tom Campbell, and Luttrell.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 207.

=Syn. Noticeable, notable, rare, strange, wonderful, uncommon, singular, striking.

II.† *n.* Something noticeable, extraordinary, or exceptional; a noteworthy thing or circumstance.

Jerusalem won by the Turk, with wofull *remarkables* thereat. *Fuller*, Holy War, ii. 46 (title). (*Davies.*)

Some few *remarkables* are not only still remembered, but also well attested. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iv. 1.

remarkableness (rē-mär'ka-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being remarkable; observableness; worthiness of remark; the quality of deserving particular notice.

remarkably (rē-mär'ka-bli), *adv.* In a remarkable manner; in a manner or degree worthy of notice; in an extraordinary manner or degree; singularly; surprisingly.

remarked (rē-märkt'), *p. a.* 1. Conspicuous; noted; remarkable.

You speak of two
The most *remark'd* i' the kingdom.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 1. 83.

2. In *plate-engraving* and *etching*, bearing or characterized by a remark. See *remark*[1], *n.*, 4.

remarker (rē-mär'kėr), *n.* One who remarks; one who makes remarks; a critic.

She pretends to be a *remarker*, and looks at every body.
Steele, Lying Lover, iii. 1.

remarque, *n.* See *remark*[1], 4.

remarriage (rē-mar'āj), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *remariage*; as *re-* + *marriage*.] Any marriage after the first; a repeated marriage.

With whom [the Jews] polygamy and *remarriages*, after unjust divorces, were in ordinary use.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, i. § 18.

remarry (rē-mar'i), *v. t.* and *i.* [< F. *remarier* = Pr. *remaridar*; as *re-* + *marry*[1].] To marry again or a second time.

remasticate (rē-mas'ti-kāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *masticate*. Cf. F. *remastiquer*.] To chew again, as the cud; ruminate. *Imp. Dict.*

remastication (rē-mas-ti-kā'shon), *n.* [< *remasticate* + *-ion*.] The act or process of remasticating; rumination. *Imp. Dict.*

remberget, *n.* Same as *ramberge*.

remblai (roṅ-blā'), *n.* [< F. *remblai*, < *remblayer*, OF. *remblayer, rembler*, embank, < *re-* + *emblayer, emblaer*, embarrass, hinder, lit. 'sow with grain': see *emblement*.] 1. In *fort.*, the earth or materials used to form the whole mass of rampart and parapet. It may contain more than the déblai from the ditch.—2. In *engin.*, the mass of earth brought to form an embankment in the case of a railway or canal traversing a natural depression of surface.

remble (rem'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rembled*, ppr. *rembling*. [Perhaps a var. of *ramble*: see *ramble*.] To move; remove. [Prov. Eng.]

Theer wur a boggle in it [the waste], . . .
But I stubb'd 'um oop wi' the lot, and raaved an' *rembled* 'um oot. *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer (Old Style).

Remboth, *n.* See *Remoboth*.

Rembrandtesque (rem-bran-tesk'), *a.* [< *Rembrandt* (see def.) + *-esque*.] Resembling the manner or style of the great Dutch painter and etcher Rembrandt (died 1669); specifically, in *art*, characterized by the studied contrast of high lights and deep shadows, with suitable treatment of chiaroscuro.

Rembrandtish (rem'brant-ish), *a.* [< *Rembrandt* + *-ish*[1].] Same as *Rembrandtesque*. *Athenæum*, No. 3201, p. 287.

reme[1]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *ream*[1].

reme[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *realm*.

remead, *n.* See *remede*.

remean† (rē-mēn'), *v. t.* [ME. *remenen*; < *re-* + *mean*[1].] To give meaning to; interpret. *Wyclif.*

Of love y schalle hem so *remene*
That thou schalt knowe what they mene.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 40. (*Halliwell.*)

remeant (rē'mē-ant), *a.* [< L. *remean(t-)s*, ppr. of *remeare*, go or come back, < *re-*, back, + *meare*, go: see *meatus*.] Coming back; returning. [Rare.]

Most exalted Prince,
Whose peerless knighthood, like the *remeant* sun
After too long a night, regilds our clay.
Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy, ii. 8.

remede (rē-mēd'), *n.* [Also *remead, remed*, Sc. *remeid*; < OF. *remede*, F. *remède*, a remedy: see *remedy*.] Remedy; redress; help. [Old Eng. or Scotch.]

But what is thanne a *remede* unto this,
But that we shape us soone for to mete?
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1272.

If it is for ony heinous crime,
There 's nae *remeid* for thee.
Lang Johnny Moir (Child's Ballads, IV. 276).

The town's people were passing sorry for bereaving them of their arms by such an uncouth slight—but no *remead*.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 230. (*Jamieson.*)

An' strive, wi' al' your wit an' lear,
To get *remead*.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

remediable (rē-mē'di-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *remediable*, F. *remédiable* = Sp. *remediable* = Pg. *remediavel* = It. *rimediabile*, < ML. **remediabilis*, capable of being remedied, < *remediare, remediari*, heal, cure: see *remedy*, *v.*] Capable of being remedied or cured.

Not *remediable* by courts of equity.
Bacon, Advice to the King.

remediableness (rē-mē'di-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being remediable. *Imp. Dict.*

remediably (rē-mē'di-a-bli), *adv.* In a remediable manner or condition; so as to be susceptible of remedy or cure. *Imp. Dict.*

remedial (rē-mē'di-al), *a.* [< L. *remedialis*, healing, remedial, < *remediare, remediari*, heal, cure: see *remedy*, *v.*] Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy or for the removal of an evil: as, to adopt *remedial* measures.

They shall have redress by audita querela, which is a writ of a most *remedial* nature.
Blackstone, Com., III. xxv.

But who can set limits to the *remedial* force of spirit?
Emerson, Nature, p. 85.

Remedial statutes. See *statute*.

remedially (rē-mē'di-al-i), *adv.* In a remedial manner. *Imp. Dict.*

remediate† (rē-mē'di-āt), *a.* [< L. *remediatus*, pp. of *remediari*, heal, cure: see *remedy*, *v.*] Remedial.

All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears! be aidant and *remediate*
In the good man's distress! *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 4. 17.

remediless (rem'e-di-les), *a.* [< ME. *remedyllesse*; < *remedy* + *-less*.] 1†. Without a remedy; not possessing a remedy.

Thus welle y wote y am *remedyllesse*,
For me no thyng may comforte nor amend.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 131. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Not admitting a remedy; incurable; desperate: as, a *remediless* disease.

The other sought to stanch his *remediless* wounds.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

As if some divine commission from heav'n were descended to take into hearing and commiseration the long *remediless* afflictions of this kingdome.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. Irreparable, as a loss or damage.

She hath time enough to bewail her own folly and *remediless* infelicity. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 139.

This is the affliction of hell, unto whom it affordeth despair and *remediless* calamity. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

4†. Not answering as a remedy; ineffectual; powerless. *Spenser.* = **Syn. 2** and **3.** Irremediable, irrecoverable, irretrievable, hopeless.

remedilessly (rem′ē-di-les-li), *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes a remedy.

He going away *remedilessly* chafing at his rebuke.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

remedilessness (rem′ē-di-les-nes), *n.* The state of being remediless, or of not admitting of a remedy; incurableness.

The *remedilessness* of this disease may be justly questioned. *Boyle*, Works, II. ii. 3.

remedy (rem′ē-di), *n.*; pl. *remedies* (-diz). [< ME. *remedie*, < OF. **remedie*, *remede*, F. *remède* = Pr. *remedi*, *remezi* = Sp. Pg. It. *remedio*, < L. *remedium*, a remedy, cure, < *re-*, again, + *mederi*, heal: see *medicine*. Cf. *remede*.] **1.** That which cures a disease; any medicine or application or process which promotes restoration to health or alleviates the effects of disease: with *for* before the name of a disease.

A cool well by, . . .
Growing a bath and healthful *remedy*
For men diseased. *Shak.*, Sonnets, cliv.

When he [a scorpion] is hurt with one Poison, he seeks his *Remedy* with another.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 165.

Colchicum with alkalis and other *remedies for* gout, such as a course of Friedrichshall or Carlsbad waters, will prove of great service. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 188.

2. That which corrects or counteracts an evil of any kind; relief; redress; reparation.

For in holi writt thou made rede,
"In helle is no *remedie*."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

Things without all *remedy*
Should be without regard.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 11.

3. In *law*, the means given for obtaining through a court of justice any right or compensation or redress for a wrong.—**4.** In *coining*, a certain allowance at the mint for deviation from the standard weight and fineness of coins: same as *allowance*[1], 7.—**5†.** A course of action to bring about a certain result.

Ye! nere it [were it not] that I wiste a *remedye*
To come ageyn, right here I wolde dye.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1023.

Provisional remedy. See *provisional*.—**The divine remedy.** See *divine*. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** Cure, restorative, specific, antidote, corrective.

remedy (rem′ē-di), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *remedied*, ppr. *remedying*. [< late ME. *remedyen*, < OF. *remedier*, F. *remédier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *remediar* = It. *rimediare*, < L. *remediare*, *remediari*, heal, cure, < *remedium*, a remedy: see *remedy*, *n.*] **1.** To cure; heal: as, to *remedy* a disease.—**2.** To repair or remove something evil from; restore to a natural or proper condition.

I desire your majesty to *remedy* the matter.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

3. To remove or counteract, as something evil; redress.

If you cannot even as you would *remedy* vices which use and custom have confirmed, yet for this cause you must not leave and forsake the common-wealth.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Whoso believes that spiritual destitution is to be *remedied* only by a national church may with some show of reason propose to deal with physical destitution by an analogous instrumentality.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 348.

remeed, remeid, *n.* See *remede*.

remelant†, *n.* A Middle English form of *remanent*, *remnant*.

remember (rē-mem′bėr), *v.* [< ME. *remembren*, < OF. *remembrer* (refl.), F. *remembrer* = Pr. *remembrar* = OSp. *remembrar* = Pg. *lembrar* = It. *rimembrare* (also in mod. form directly after L., F. *rémemorer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rememorar* = It. *rimemorare*), < LL. *rememorari*, ML. also *rememorare*, recall to mind, remember, < L. *re-*, again, + *memorare*, bring to remembrance, mention, recount, < *memor*, remembering, mindful: see *memorate*, *memory*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring again to the memory; recall to mind; recollect.

Now calleth us to *remember* our sins past.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 36.

To *remember* is to perceive any thing with memory, or with a consciousness that it was known or perceived before.
Locke, Human Understanding, I. iv. 20.

2. To bear or keep in mind; have in memory; be capable of recalling when required; preserve unforgotten: as, to *remember* one's lessons; to *remember* all the circumstances.

Remember thee!
Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a seat
In this distracted globe. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 95.

Remembering no more of that other day
Than the hot noon *remembereth* of the night,
Than summer thinketh of the winter white.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 427.

3. To be continually thoughtful of; have present to the attention; attend to; bear in mind: opposed to *forget*.

Remember whom thou hast aboard.
Shak., Tempest, i. 1. 20.

Remember what I warn thee, shun to taste.
Milton, P. L., viii. 327.

But still *remember*, if you mean to please,
To press your point with modesty and ease.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 103.

4†. To mention.

The selfe same sillable to be sometime long and sometime short for the eares better satisfaction, as hath bene before *remembred*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 89.

Now call we our high court of parliament. . . .
Our coronation done, we will accite,
As I before *remember'd*, all our state.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 142.

Pliny, Solinus, Ptolemy, and of late Leo the African, *remember* unto us a river in Æthiopia, famous by the name of Niger. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Blackness.

5†. To put in mind; remind; reflexively, to remind one's self (to be reminded).

This Eneas is comen to Paradys
Out of the swolowe of helle: and thus in joye
Remembreth him of his estaat in Troye.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1105.

I may not ease me hert as in this case,
That doth me harme whanne I *remembre me*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 583.

One only thing, as it comes into my mind, let me *remember* you of.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 308).

I'll not *remember* you of my own lord.
Shak., W. T., iii. 2. 231.

She then *remembered* to his thought the place
Where he was going. *B. Jonson*, A Panegyre.

He tell ye, or at least *remember* ye, for most of ye know it already. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Conc.

6. To keep in mind with gratitude, favor, confidence, affection, respect, or any other feeling or emotion.

Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. Ex. xx. 8.

If thou wilt indeed look on the affliction of thine handmaid and *remember* me. 1 Sam. i. 11.

That they may have their wages duly paid 'em,
And something over to *remember* me by.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 151.

Old as I am, for ladies' love unfit,
The power of beauty I *remember* yet.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 2.

7. To take notice of and give money or other present to: said of one who has done some actual or nominal service and expects a fee for it.

[Knocking within.] *Porter.* Anon, anon! I pray you *remember* the porter. [Opens the gate.]
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3. 23.

Remember your courtesy†, be covered; put on your hat: addressed to one who remained bareheaded after saluting, and intended to remind him that he had already made his salute.

I do beseech thee, *remember thy courtesy*; I beseech thee, apparel thy head. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1. 103.

Pray you *remember your courtesy*. . . . Nay, pray you be cover'd.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour (ed. Gifford), i. 1.

To be remembered†, to recall; recollect; have in remembrance. Compare def. 5.

To your extent I canne right wele agree;
Thor is a land I *am remembryd* wele,
Men call it Perse, a plenteuous contre.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 619.

Now by my troth, if I *had been remember'd*,
I could have given my uncle's grace a flout.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 4. 23.

She always wears a muff, if you *be remembered*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

To remember one to or **unto,** to recall one to the remembrance of; commend one to: used in complimentary messages: as, *remember me to* your family.

Remember me
In all humility *unto* his highness.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 160.

Remember me to my old Companions. *Remember me to* my Friends. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 27.

= **Syn. 1.** *Remember*, *Recollect*. *Remember* implies that a thing exists in the memory, not that it is actually present in the thoughts at the moment, but that it recurs without effort. *Recollect* means that a fact, forgotten or partially lost to memory, is after some effort recalled and present to the mind. *Remembrance* is the store-house, *recollection* the act of culling out this article and that from the repository. He *remembers* everything he hears, and can *recollect* any statement when called on. The words, however, are often confounded, and we say we cannot *remember* a thing when we mean we cannot *recollect* it. See *memory*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To hold something in remembrance; exercise the faculty of memory.

I *remember*
Of such a time; being my sworn servant,
The duke retain'd him his.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2. 190.

As I *remember*, there were certain low chairs, that looked like ebony, at Esher, and were old and pretty.
Gray, Letters, I. 217.

2†. To return to the memory; come to mind: used impersonally.

But, Lord Crist! whan that it *remembreth* me
Upon my yowthe and on my jolitee,
It tikleth me aboute myn herte roote.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 469.

rememberable (rē-mem′bėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *remember* + *-able*.] Capable or worthy of being remembered.

The earth
And common face of Nature spake to me
Rememberable things. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, i.

rememberably (rē-mem′bėr-a-bli), *adv.* In a rememberable manner; so as to be remembered.

My golden rule is to relate everything as briefly, as perspicuously, and as *rememberably* as possible.
Southey, 1805 (Mem. of Taylor of Norwich, II. 77). (*Davies.*)

rememberer (rē-mem′bėr-ėr), *n.* One who remembers.

A brave master to servants, and a *rememberer* of the least good office; for his flock, he transplanted most of them into plentiful soils. *Sir H. Wotton.* (*Latham.*)

remembrance (rē-mem′brans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *remembraunce*; < ME. *remembrance*, *remembraunce*, < OF. *remembrance*, *remembraunce*, F. *remembrance* = Pr. *remembransa* = Sp. *remembranza* = Pg. *remembrança*, *lembrança* = It. *rimembranza*, < ML. as if **rememorantia*, < *rememorare*, remember: see *remember*.] **1.** The act of remembering; the keeping of a thing in mind or recalling it to mind; a revival in the mind or memory.

All knowledge is but *remembrance*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 2.

Remembrance is but the reviving of some past knowledge. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. i. 9.

Remembrance and reflection, how allied;
What thin partitions sense from thought divide!
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 225.

2. The power or faculty of remembering; memory; also, the limit of time over which the memory extends.

Thee I have heard relating what was done
Ere my *remembrance*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 204.

When the word perception is used properly and without any figure, it is never applied to things past. And thus it is distinguished from *remembrance*.
Reid, Intellectual Powers, i. 1.

3. The state of being remembered; the state of being held honorably in memory.

The righteous shall be in everlasting *remembrance*.
Ps. cxii. 6.

Grace and *remembrance* be to you both.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 76.

Oh! scenes in strong *remembrance* set!
Scenes never, never to return!
Burns, The Lament.

4. That which is remembered; a recollection.

How sharp the point of this *remembrance* is!
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 138.

The sweet *remembrance* of the just
Shall flourish when he sleeps in dust.
Tate and Brady, Ps. cxii. 6.

5. That which serves to bring to or keep in mind.

I pray, Sir, be my continual *remembrance* to the Throne of grace.
W. Bradford, in Appendix to New England's Memorial, [p. 435.

(*a*) An account preserved; a memorandum or note to preserve or assist the memory; a record; mention.

Auferius, the welebelouyd kyng
That was of Ynd, and ther had his dwellyng
Till he was putte [from] his enheritaunce,
Wherof be fore was made *remembraunce*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2177.

Let the understanding reader take with him three or four short *remembrances*. . . . The memorandums I would commend to him are these.
Chillingworth, Relig. of Protestants, Ans. to Fifth Chapter, [§ 29.

(*b*) A monument; a memorial.

And it is of trouthe, as they saye there, and as it is assygned by token of a fayre stone layde for *remembraunce*, yt our blessyd Lady and seynt John Euangelyste stode not aboue vpon the hyghest pte of the Mounte of Caluery at the passyon of our Lord.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 27.

If I neuer deserue anye better *remembraunce*, let mee . . . be epitaphed the Inuentor of the English Hexameter.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

(c) A token by which one is kept in the memory; a keepsake.

I am glad I have found this napkin;
This was her first *remembrance* from the Moor.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 291.

I pray you accept
This small *remembrance* of a father's thanks
For so assur'd a benefit.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, v. 2.

6. The state of being mindful; thought; regard; consideration; notice of something absent.

In what place that euer I be in, the moste *remembraunce* that I shall haue shall be vpon yow, and on yowre nedes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 49.

We with wisest sorrow think on him,
Together with *remembrance* of ourselves.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 7.

The Puritans, to keep the *remembrance* of their unity one with another, and of their peaceful compact with the Indians, named their forest settlement Concord.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

7†. Admonition; reminder.

I do commit into your hand
The unstained sword that you have used to bear;
With this *remembrance*, that you use the same
With the like bold, just, and impartial spirit
As you have done 'gainst me.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 115.

Clerks of the remembrance. See *remembrancer*, 2.—**To make remembrance†**, to bring to remembrance; recount; relate.—**Syn. 1, 2, and 4.** *Recollection, Reminiscence*, etc. See *memory*.

remembrancer (rē-mem'bran-sėr), *n.* [< *remembrance* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which reminds or revives the memory of anything.

Astronomy in all likelihood was knowne to Abraham, to whom the heauenly stars might be *Remembrancers* of that promise, so shall thy seed be. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 65.

Premature consolation is but the *remembrancer* of sorrow. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

All the young fellows crowd up to ask her to dance, and, taking from her waist a little mother-of-pearl *remembrancer*, she notes them down.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle Papers, Dorothea.

2. An officer in the Exchequer of England, employed to record documents, make out processes, etc.; a recorder. These officers were formerly called *clerks of the remembrance*, and were three in number — the *king's remembrancer*, the *lord treasurer's remembrancer*, and the *remembrancer of first-fruits*. The *queen's remembrancer's department* now has a place in the central office of the Supreme Court. The name is also given to an officer of certain corporations: as, the *remembrancer* of the city of London.

These rents [ceremonial rents, as a horseshoe, etc.] are now received by the Queen's *Remembrancer* a few days before the beginning of Michaelmas term.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 8.

rememorance†, *n.* [ME. *rememoraunce*, a var., after ML. **rememorantia*, of *remembraunce*: see *remembrance*.] Remembrance.

Nowe menne it call, by all *rememoraunce*,
Constantyne noble, wher to dwell he did enclyne.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 50. (*Halliwell.*)

rememorate† (rē-mem'o-rāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *rememoratus*, pp. of *rememorari*, remember: see *remember*.] To remember; revive in the memory.

We shall ever find the like difficulties, whether we *rememorate* or learne anew.
L. Bryskett, Civil Life (1606), p. 128.

rememoration† (rē-mem-o-rā'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rememoracioun*; < OF. *rememoration*, F. *remémoration*, < ML. *rememoratio(n-)*, < LL. *rememorari*, remember: see *remember*, *rememorate*.] Remembrance.

The story requires a particular *rememoration*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 256.

rememorative† (rē-mem'o-rā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *remémoratif* = Sp. Pg. *rememorativo*; as *rememorate* + *-ive*.] Recalling to mind; reminding.

For whi, withoute *rememoratif* signes of a thing, or of thingis, the rememoracioun, or the remembraunce, of thilk thing or thingis muste needis be the febler.
Pecock, quoted in Waterland's Works, X. 254.

remenant†, *n.* An obsolete form of *remnant*.

remene[1]**†**, *v. t.* See *remean*.

remene[2]**†**, *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *remener* (= Pr. *ramenar* = It. *rimenare*), < *re-*, again, + *mener*, < ML. *minare*, conduct, lead, bring: see *mien*.] To bring back. *Vernon MS.* (*Halliwell.*)

remercie†, remercy† (rē-mėr'si), *v. t.* [< OF. F. *remercier* (= Pr. *remarciar*), thank, < *re-*, again, + *mercier*, thank, < *merci*, thanks: see *mercy*.] To thank.

She him *remercied* as the Patrone of her life.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 16.

remercies†, *n. pl.* [< *remercie*, *v.*] Thanks.

So mildely did he, beying the conquerour, take the vnthankefulnesse of persones by hym conquered & subdued who did . . . not render thankes ne saie *remercies* for that thei had been let bothe safe and sounde.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, ii. Philippos, § 7.

remercy†, *v. t.* See *remercie*.

remerge (rē-mėrj'), *v. t.* [< L. *remergere*, dip in or immerse again, < *re-*, again, + *mergere*, dip: see *merge*.] To merge again.

That each, who seems a separate whole,
Should move his rounds, and, fusing all
The skirts of self again, should fall
Remerging in the general Soul,
Is faith as vague as all unsweet.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlvii.

remeve†, *v.* A Middle English variant of *remove*.

remew†, remue†, *v. t.* [ME. *remewen*, *remuen*, < OF. *remuer*, F. *remuer*, move, stir, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *remudar* = It. *rimutare*, change, alter, transform, < ML. *remutare*, change, < L. *re-*, again, + *mutare*, change: see *mew*[3] and *mue*. The sense in ME. and OF. is appar. due in part to confusion with *remove* (ME. *remeven*, etc.).] To remove.

The hors of bras, that may nat be *remewed*,
It stant as it were to the ground yglewed.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 173.

Sette eke noon almondes but greet and newe,
And hem is best in Feveryere *remewe*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

remex (rē'meks), *n.*; pl. *remiges* (rem'i-jēz). [NL., < L. *remex* (*remig-*), a rower, oarsman, < *remus*, an oar, + *agere*, move.] In *ornith.*, one of the flight-feathers; one of the large stiff quill-feathers of a bird's wing which form most of its spread and correspond to the rectrices or rudder-feathers of the tail. They are distinguished from ordinary contour-feathers by never having aftershafts, and by being almost entirely of pennaceous structure. They are divided into three series, the primaries, the secondaries, and the tertiaries or tertials, according to their seat upon the pinion, the forearm, or the upper arm. See diagram under *bird*[1].

remiform (rem'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *remus*, an oar, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like an oar.

remigable (rem'i-gą-bl), *a.* [< L. *remigare*, row (< *remus*, an oar, + *agere*, move), + *-able*.] Capable of being rowed upon; fit to float an oared boat.

Where steril *remigable* marshes now
Feed neighb'ring cities, and admit the plough.
Cotton, tr. of Montaigne, xxiv. (*Davies.*)

remiges, *n.* Plural of *remex*.

Remigia (rē-mij'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), < L. *remigium*, a rowing: see *remex*.] A genus of noctuid moths, typical of the family *Remigiidæ*, distinguished by the vertical, moderately long palpi with the third joint lanceolate. The genus is wide-spread, and comprises about 20 species, more common in tropical America than elsewhere.

remigial (rē-mij'i-ąl), *a.* [< NL. *remex* (*remig-*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a remex or remiges.

In this the *remigial* streamers do not lose their barbs.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., X. 712.

Remigiidæ (rem-i-jī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), < *Remigia* + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths, typified by the genus *Remigia*, with stout bodies, and in the male sex with very hairy legs, the hind pair woolly and the tarsi densely tufted. It is a widely distributed family, comprising 7 genera. Usually written *Remigidæ*, and, as a subfamily, *Remiginæ*.

remigrate (rem'i-grāt or rē-mī'grat), *v. i.* [< L. *remigratus*, pp. of *remigrare*, go back, return, < *re-*, back, + *migrare*, migrate: see *migrate*.] To migrate again; remove to a former place or state; return.

When the salt of tartar from which it is distilled hath retained or deprived it of the sulphurous parts of the spirit of wine, the rest, which is incomparably the greater part of the liquor, will *remigrate* into phlegm.
Boyle, Works, I. 499.

remigration (rem-i-grā'shon or rē-mī-grā'shon), *n.* [< *remigrate* + *-ion*.] Repeated migration; removal back; a migration to a place formerly occupied.

The Scots, transplanted hither, became acquainted with our customs, which, by occasional *remigrations*, became diffused in Scotland. *Hale.*

Remijia (rē-mij'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1829), named from a surgeon, *Remijo*, who used its bark instead of cinchona.] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs of the order *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Cinchoneæ*, and subtribe *Eucinchoneæ*. It is characterized by a woolly and salver-shaped corolla with five valvate lobes and a smooth and enlarged throat, and by a septicidal two-celled and somewhat ovoid capsule, with numerous peltate seeds and subcordate seed-leaves. The 13 species are all natives of tropical America. They are shrubs or small and slender trees, with weak and almost unbranched stem, bearing opposite or whorled revolute leaves, sometimes large, thick, and coriaceous, often with very large lanceolate stipules. The flowers are rather small, white or rose-colored, and fragrant, clustered in axillary and prolonged racemes. Several species are still in medicinal use. See *cuprea-bark*, *cupreine*, and *cinchonamine*.

remind (rē-mīnd'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *mind*[1]; appar. suggested by *remember*.] To put in mind; bring to the remembrance of; recall or bring to the notice of: as, to *remind* a person of his promise.

Where mountain, river, forest, field, and grove
Remind him of his Maker's pow'r and love.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 30.

I have often to go through a distinct process of thought to *remind* myself that I am in New England, and not in Middle England still.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 170.

reminder (rē-mīn'dėr), *n.* [< *remind* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which reminds; anything which serves to awaken remembrance.

remindful (rē-mīnd'fûl), *a.* [< *remind* + *-ful*.] 1. Tending or adapted to remind; careful to remind. *Southey.*

The slanting light touched the crests of the clods in a newly ploughed field to her left with a vivid effect, *remindful* of the light-capped wavelets on an eventful bay.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 212.

2. Remembering.

Meanwhile, *remindful* of the convent bars,
Bianca did not watch these signs in vain.
Hood, Bianca's Dream, st. 32.

remingtonite (rem'ing-ton-īt), *n.* [Named after Mr. Edward *Remington*, at one time superintendent of the mine where it was found.] A little-known mineral occurring as a thin rose-colored coating in serpentine in Maryland. It is essentially a hydrated carbonate of cobalt.

Remington rifle. See *rifle*[2].

reminiscence (rem-i-nis'ens), *n.* [< OF. *reminiscence*, F. *réminiscence* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *reminiscencia* = It. *reminiscenza*, *reminiscenzia*, < LL. *reminiscentiæ*, pl., remembrances, < L. *reminiscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *reminisci*, remember: see *reminiscent*.] 1. The act or power of recollecting; recollection; the voluntary exertion of the reproductive faculty of the understanding; the recalling of the past to mind.

I cast about for all circumstances that may revive my memory or *reminiscence*.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind. (*Latham.*)

The reproductive faculty is governed by the laws which regulate the succession of our thoughts — the laws, as they are called, of mental association. If these laws are allowed to operate without the intervention of the will, this faculty may be called suggestion or spontaneous suggestion. Whereas, if applied under the influence of the will, it will properly obtain the name of *reminiscence* or recollection. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xx.

2. That which is recollected or recalled to mind; a relation of what is recollected; a narration of past incidents, events, and characteristics within one's personal knowledge: as, the *reminiscences* of a quinquagenarian.

I will here mention what is the most important of all my *reminiscences*, viz. that in my childhood my mother was to me everything.
H. C. Robinson, Diary, Reminiscences and Correspondence, I.

3. In *music*, a composition which is not intended to be original in its fundamental idea, but only in its manner of treatment.—**Syn. 1.** *Recollection, Remembrance*, etc. See *memory*.

reminiscency† (rem-i-nis'en-si), *n.* [As *reminiscence* (see *-cy*).] Reminiscence.

Reminiscency, when she [the soul] searches out something that she has let slip out of her memory.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, ii. 5.

reminiscent (rem-i-nis'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *reminiscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *reminisci*, remember, < *re-*, again, + *min-*, base of *me-min-isse*, remember, think over, akin to *men(t-)s*, mind: see *mental*[1], *mind*[1], etc. *Reminiscent* is not connected with *remember*.] **I.** *a.* Having the faculty of memory; calling to mind; remembering; also, inclined to recall the past; habitually dwelling on the past.

Some other state of which we have been previously conscious, and are now *reminiscent*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

During the earlier stages of human evolution, then, imagination, being almost exclusively *reminiscent*, is almost incapable of evolving new ideas.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 492.

II. *n.* One who calls to mind and records past events.

reminiscential (rem'i-ni-sen'shal), *a.* [< *reminiscent* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to reminiscence or recollection.

Would truth dispense, we could be content, with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but *reminiscential* evocation, and new impressions but the colouring of old stamps which stood pale in the soul before.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., Pref., p. i.

At the sound of the name, no *reminiscential* atoms . . . stirred and marshalled themselves in my brain.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 90.

reminiscentially (rem′i-ni-sen′shal-i), *adv.* In a reminiscential manner; by way of calling to mind.

Reminiscere Sunday. [So called because the Sarum introit, taken from Ps. xxv. 6, begins with the word *reminiscere* (L. *reminiscere*, impv. of *reminisci*, remember: see *reminiscent*).] The second Sunday in Lent. Also *Reminiscere.*

reminiscion†, *n.* [Irreg. < *reminisc*(*ent*) + *-ion.*] Remembrance; reminiscence.

> Stir my thoughts
> With *reminiscion* of the spirit's promise.
> *Chapman*, Bussy D'Ambois, v. 1.

reminiscitory (rem-i-nis′i-tō-ri), *a.* [< *reminisc*(*ent*) + *-it-ory.*] Remembering, or having to do with the memory; reminiscential. [Rare.]

> I still bore a *reminiscitory* spite against Mr. Job Jonson, which I was fully resolved to wreak.
> *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxxiii.

remiped (rem′i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *remipes*, oar-footed, < L. *remus*, an oar, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Having oar-shaped feet, or feet that are used as oars; oar-footed.

II. *n.* A remiped animal, as a crustacean or an insect.

Remipes (rem′i-pēz), *n.* [NL.: see *remiped.*] 1. In *Crustacea*, a genus of crabs of the family *Hippidæ*. *R. testudinarius* is an Australian species.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of coleopterous insects. (*b*) A genus of hemipterous insects.

remise (rē-mīz′), *n.* [< OF. *remise*, delivery, release, restoration, reference, remitting, etc., F. *remise*, a delivery, release, allowance, delay, livery (*voiture de remise*, a livery-carriage); cf. LL. *remissa*, pardon, remission; < L. *remissa*, fem. of *remissus* (> F. *remis*), pp. of *remittere* (> F. *remettre*), remit, release: see *remit.*] 1. In *law*, a granting back; a surrender; release, as of a claim.—2. A livery-carriage: so called (for French *voiture de remise*) as kept in a carriage-house, and distinguished from a fiacre or hackney-coach, which is found on a stand in the public street.

> This has made Glass for Coaches very cheap and common, so that even many of the Fiacres or Hackneys, and all the *Remises*, have one large Glass before.
> *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 142.

3. In *fencing*, a second thrust which hits the mark after the first thrust has missed, made while the fencer is extended in the lunge. In modern fencing for points the remise is discouraged, being often ignored by judges as a count, because greater elegance and fairness are obtained if the fencer returns to his guard when his first thrust has not reached, and parries the return blow of his opponent.

remise (rē-mīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *remised*, ppr. *remising.* [< *remise*, *n.*] 1†. To send back; remit.

> Yet think not that this Too-too-Much *remises*
> Ought into nought; it but the Form disguises.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

2. To give or grant back; release a claim to; resign or surrender by deed.

> The words generally used therein [that is, in releases] are *remised*, released, and for ever quit-claimed.
> *Blackstone*, Com., II. xx.

remiss (rē-mis′), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *remis*, F. *remis* = Sp. *remiso* = Pg. *remisso* = It. *rimesso*, < L. *remissus*, slack, remiss, pp. of *remittere*, remit, slacken, etc.: see *remit.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Not energetic or diligent in performance; careless in performing duty or business; not complying with engagements at all, or not in due time; negligent; dilatory; slack.

> The prince must think me tardy and *remiss*.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 4. 143.

> It often happens that they who are most secure of truth on their side are most apt to be *remiss* and careless, and to comfort themselves with some good old sayings, as God will provide, and Truth will prevail.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

> Bashfulness, melancholy, timorousness, cause many of us to be too backward and *remiss*.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 197.

2. Wanting earnestness or activity; slow; relaxed; languid.

> The water deserts the corpuscles, unless it flow with a precipitate motion: for then it hurries them out along with it, till its motion becomes more languid and *remiss*.
> *Woodward.*

=Syn. 1. *Neglectful*, etc. (see *negligent*), careless, thoughtless, inattentive, slothful, backward, behindhand.

II.† *n.* An act of negligence.

> Such manner of men as, by negligence of Magistrates and *remisses* of lawes, euery countrie breedeth great store of.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 55.

remissailes†, *n. pl.* [ME. *remyssailes*, < OF. **remissailes*, < *remis*, pp. of *remettre*, cast aside: see *remiss*, *remit.*] Leavings; scraps; pieces of refuse.

> Laade not thy trenchour with many *remyssailes*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

remissful (rē-mis′fūl), *a.* [< *remiss* + *-ful.*] Ready to grant remission or pardon; forgiving; gracious. [Rare.]

> As though the Heavens, in their *remissful* doom,
> Took those best-lov'd from worser days to come.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, i. 11.

remissibility (rē-mis-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *remissible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of being remitted or abated; the character of being remissible.

> This is a greater testimony of the certainty of the *remissibility* of our greatest sins.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, v. 5.

> The eleventh and last of all the properties that seem to be requisite in a lot of punishment is that of *remissibility*.
> *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xv. 25.

remissible (rē-mis′i-bl), *a.* [< OF. *remissible*, F. *rémissible* = Sp. *remisible* = Pg. *remissivel* = It. *remissibile*, < LL. *remissibilis*, pardonable, easy, light, < L. *remittere*, pp. *remissus*, remit, pardon: see *remit*, *remiss.*] Capable of being remitted or forgiven.

> They [papists] allow them [certain sins] to be such as deserve punishment, although such as are easily pardonable: *remissible*, of course, or expiable by an easy penitence.
> *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 9.

remissio injuriæ (rē-mis′i-ō in-jö′ri-ē). [L.: *remissio*, remission; *injuriæ*, gen. of *injuria*, injury: see *injury.*] In *Scots law*, in an action of divorce for adultery, a plea implying that the pursuer has already forgiven the offense; condonation.

remission (rē-mish′on), *n.* [< ME. *remission*, *remissioun*, < OF. *remission*, F. *rémission* = Pr. *remissio* = Sp. *remision* = Pg. *remissão* = It. *remissione*, *rimissione*, < L. *remissio*(*n-*), a sending back, relaxation, < *remittere*, pp. *remissus*, send back, remit: see *remit.*] The act of remitting.

(*a*†) The act of sending back.

> The fate of her [Lot's wife] . . . gave rise to the poets' fiction of the loss of Eurydice and her *remission* into hell, for her husband's turning to look upon her.
> *Stackhouse*, Hist. Bible, iii. 1. (*Latham.*)

(*b*) The act of sending to a distant place, as money; remittance.

> The *remission* of a million every year to England.
> *Swift*, To the Abp. of Dublin, Concerning the Weavers.

(*c*) Abatement; a temporary subsidence, as of the force or violence of a disease or of pain, as distinguished from *intermission*, in which the disease leaves the patient entirely for a time.

> Remittent [fever] has a morning *remission*; yellow fever has not.
> *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1335.

(*d*) Diminution or cessation of intensity; abatement; relaxation; moderation: as, the *remission* of extreme rigor; the *remission* of close study or of labor.

> As too much bending breaketh the bowe, so too much *remission* spoyleth the minde.
> *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 112.

> Darkness fell
> Without *remission* of the blast or shower.
> *Wordsworth.*

(*e*) Discharge or relinquishment, as of a debt, claim, or right; a giving up: as, the *remission* of a tax or duty.

> Another ground of the bishop's fears is the *remission* of the first fruits and tenths.
> *Swift.*

(*f*) The act of forgiving; forgiveness; pardon; the giving up of the punishment due to a crime.

> Neuerthelesse, to them that with deuocion beholde it afer is graunted clene *remyssyon*.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 30.

> My penance is to call Lucetta back,
> And ask *remission* for my folly past.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 2. 65.

> All wickedness is weakness; that plea therefore
> With God or man will gain thee no *remission*.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 835.

Intension and remission of forms†. See *intension.*—**Remission of sins**, in *Scrip.*, deliverance from the guilt and penalty of sin. The same word (ἄφεσις) is in the authorized version translated *remission* (Mat. xxvi. 28, etc.), *forgiveness* (Col. i. 14), and *deliverance* (Luke iv. 18).—**Remission Thursday.** Same as *Maundy Thursday* (which see, under *maundy*).=Syn. (*f*) *Absolution*, etc. See *pardon.*

remissive (rē-mis′iv), *a.* [= Sp. *remisivo*, < L. *remissivus*, relaxing, laxative: see *remiss.*] 1. Slackening; relaxing; causing abatement.

> Who bore by turns great Ajax' seven-fold shield;
> Whene'er he breathed *remissive* of his might,
> Tired with the incessant slaughters of the fight.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xiii. 887.

2. Remitting; forgiving; pardoning.

> O Lord, of thy abounding love
> To my offence *remissive* be.
> *Wither*, tr. of the Psalms, p. 96. (*Latham.*)

remissly (rē-mis′li), *adv.* In a remiss or negligent manner; carelessly; without close attention; slowly; slackly; not vigorously; languidly; without ardor.

remissness (rē-mis′nes), *n.* The state or character of being remiss; slackness; carelessness; negligence; lack of ardor or vigor; lack of attention to any business, duty, or engagement in the proper time or with the requisite industry.

> The extraordinary *remissenesse* of discipline had (til his coming) much detracted from the reputation of that Colledg.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, May 10, 1637.

=Syn. *Oversight*, etc. See *negligence.*

remissory (rē-mis′ō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. *remisorio*, < ML. **remissorius*, remissory, < L. *remittere*, pp. *remissus*, remit: see *remiss*, *remit.*] Pertaining to remission; serving or tending to remit; obtaining remission.

> They would have us saved by a daily oblation propitiatory, by a sacrifice expiatory or *remissory*.
> *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

remit (rē-mit′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *remitted*, ppr. *remitting.* [Early mod. E. also *remytte*; < ME. *remitten*, < OF. *remettre*, *remetre*, also *remitter*, F. *remettre* = Pr. *remetre* = Sp. *remitir* = Pg. *remittir* = It. *rimettere*, < L. *remittere*, send back, abate, remit (LL. pardon), < *re-*, back, + *mittere*, send: see *missile*, *mission.* Cf. *admit*, *commit*, *emit*, *permit*[1], etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To send back.

> And, reverent maister, *remitte* me summe letter by the bringer her of.
> *Paston Letters*, II. 67.

> Whether earth 's an animal, and air
> Imbibes, her lungs with coolness to repair,
> And what she sucks, *remits*, she still requires
> Inlets for air, and outlets for her fires.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv.

2. To transmit or send, as money, bills, or other things in payment for goods received.

> I have received that money which was *remitted* here in order to release me from captivity.
> *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxvi.

> He promised to *remit* me what he owed me out of the first money he should receive, but I never heard of him after.
> *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 58.

3. To restore; replace.

> In this case the law *remits* him to his ancient and more certain right.
> *Blackstone.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

4. To transfer. [Rare.]

> He that vsed to teache did not commonlie vse to beate, but *remitted* that ouer to an other mans charge.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 48.

5. In *law*, to transfer (a cause) from one tribunal or judge to another, particularly from an appellate court to the court of original jurisdiction. See *remit*, *n.*—6. To refer.

> Whiche mater I *remytte* ondly to youre ryght wyse discrecion.
> *Paston Letters*, I. 321.

> In the sixth Year of his Reign, a Controversy arising between the two Archbishops of Canterbury and York, they appealed to Rome, and the Pope *remitted* it to the King and Bishops of England.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 28.

> How I have
> Studied your fair opinion, I *remit*
> To time.
> *Shirley*, Hyde Park, ii. 4.

> The arbiter, an officer to whom the prætor is supposed to have *remitted* questions of fact as to a jury.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 312.

7. To give or deliver up; surrender; resign.

> *Prin.* Will you have me, or your pearl again?
> *Biron.* Neither of either; I *remit* both twain.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 459.

> The Egyptian crown I to your hands *remit*.
> *Dryden*, Tyrannic Love, iii. 1.

8. To slacken; relax the tension of; hence, figuratively, to diminish in intensity; make less intense or violent; abate.

> Those other motives which gave the animadversions no leave to *remit* a continuall vehemence throughout the book.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

> As when a bow is successively intended and *remitted*.
> *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 222.

> In a short time we *remit* our fervour, and endeavour to find some mitigation of our duty, and some more easy means of obtaining the same end.
> *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 65.

9. To refrain from exacting; give up, in whole or in part: as, to *remit* punishment.

> Thy slanders I forgive; and therewithal
> *Remit* thy other forfeits.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 526.

> *Remit* awhile the harsh command,
> And hear me, or my heart will break.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 248.

10. To pardon; forgive.

> Whose soever sins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* unto them.
> John xx. 23.

> 'Tis the law
> That, if the party who complains *remit*
> The offender, he is freed: is 't not so, lords?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, v. 1.

> *Remit*
> What 's past, and I will meet your best affection.
> *Shirley*, Hyde Park, v. 1.

11†. To omit; cease doing. [Rare.]

> I have *remitted* my verses all this while; I think I have forgot them.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

=Syn. 2. To forward.—9. To release, relinquish.

II. *intrans.* 1. To slacken; become less intense or rigorous.

When our passions *remit*, the vehemence of our speech *remits* too. *W. Broome*, Notes on the Odyssey. (*Johnson.*)

How often have I blest the coming day,
When toil *remitting* lent its turn to play.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 16.

She [Sorrow] takes, when harsher moods *remit*,
What slender shade of doubt may flit,
And makes it vassal unto love.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlviii.

2. To abate by growing less earnest, eager, or active.

By degrees they *remitted* of their industry, loathed their business, and gave way to their pleasures. *South.*

3. In *med.*, to abate in violence for a time without intermission: as, a fever *remits* at a certain hour every day.—4. In *com.*, to transmit money, etc.

They obliged themselves to *remit* after the rate of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum. *Addison.*

Remitting bilious fever, remitting icteric fever. See *fever*[1].

remit (rē-mit'), *n.* [< *remit*, *v.*] 1. In *Scots law*, a remission; a sending back. In judicial procedure, applied to an interlocutor or judgment transferring a cause either totally or partially, or for some specific purpose, from one tribunal or judge to another, or to a judicial nominee, for the execution of the purposes of the remit.

2. A formal communication from a body having higher jurisdiction, to one subordinate to it.

remitment (rē-mit'ment), *n.* [< *remit* + *-ment*. Cf. It. *rimettimento*.] The act of remitting, or the state of being remitted; remission; remittance; forgiveness; pardon.

Yet all law, and God's law especially, grants every where to error easy *remitments*, even where the utmost penalty exacted were no undoing. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

remittable (rē-mit'a-bl), *a.* [< *remit* + *-able*.] Same as *remissible*. *Cotgrave.*

remittal (rē-mit'al), *n.* [< *remit* + *-al*.] 1. A remitting; a giving up; surrender.—2. The act of sending, as money; remittance.

remittance (rē-mit'ans), *n.* [< *remit* + *-ance*.] 1. The act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, to another place.—2. A sum, bills, etc., remitted in payment.

remittancer (rē-mit'an-sėr), *n.* [< *remittance* + *-er*[1].] One who sends a remittance.

Your memorialist was stopped and arrested at Bayonne, by order from his *remittancers* at Madrid.
Cumberland, Memoirs, II. 170. (*Latham.*)

remittee (rē-mit-ē'), *n.* [< *remit* + *-ee*[1].] A person to whom a remittance is sent.

remittent (rē-mit'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *rémettant* = Sp. *remitente* = Pg. *remittente* = It. *rimettente*, < L. *remitten(t-)s*, ppr. of *remittere*, remit, abate: see *remit*.] **I.** *a.* Temporarily abating; having remissions from time to time: noting diseases the symptoms of which diminish very considerably, but never entirely disappear as in intermittent diseases.—**Biliary, epidemic, infantile, marsh remittent fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Remittent bilious fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Remittent fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Yellow remittent fever.** See *fever*[1].

II. *n.* Same as *remittent fever* (which see, under *fever*[1]).

remitter[1] (rē-mit'ėr), *n.* [< *remit* + *-er*[1].] One who remits. (*a*) One who makes remittance for payment. (*b*) One who pardons.

Not properly pardoners, forgivers, or *remitters* of sin, as though the sentence in heaven depended upon the sentence in earth. *Fulke*, Against Allen, p. 143. (*Latham.*)

remitter[2] (rē-mit'ėr), *n.* [< OF. *remitter*, *remettre*, inf. used as a noun: see *remit*, *v.*] In *law*, the sending or setting back of a person to a title or right he had before; the restitution of a more ancient and certain right to a person who has right to lands, but is out of possession, and has afterward the freehold cast upon him by some subsequent defective title, by operation of law, by virtue of which he enters, the law in such case reinstating him as if possessing under his original title, free of encumbrances suffered by the possessor meanwhile.

In Hillary term I went.
You said, if I returned next 'size in Lent,
I should be in *remitter* of your grace.
Donne, Satires, ii.

remittitur (rē-mit'i-tėr), *n.* [L., 'it is sent back' or remitted.] In *law*: (*a*) Relinquishment of a part of the damages found by a jury. (*b*) The return of a record from the court of review to the lower court for proceedings as specified, as for execution or a new trial. *Anderson*, Dict. of Law.

remittor (rē-mit'or), *n.* [< *remit* + *-or*[1].] In *law*, same as *remitter*[2].

remnant (rem'nant), *a.* and *n.* [Contr. from *remenant*, *remanent*, < ME. *remenant*, *remenaunt*, < OF. *remenant*, *remenaunt*, remainder: see *remanent*.] **I.**† *a.* Remaining; yet left.

But when he once had entred Paradise,
The *remnant* world he lustly did despise.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

II. *n.* 1. That which is left or remains; the remainder; the rest.

The *remenant* were anhanged, moore and lesse,
That were consentant of this cursednesse.
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 275.

The *remnant* that are left of the captivity there in the province are in great affliction and reproach. Neh. i. 3.

Westward the wanton Zephyr wings his flight,
Pleas'd with the *remnants* of departing light.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 78.

2. Specifically, that which remains after the last cutting of a web of cloth, bolt of ribbon, or the like.

Away, thou rag, thou quantity, thou *remnant*!
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 112.

It is a garment made of *remnants*, a life ravelled out into ends, a line discontinued. *Donne*, Letters, iv.

I am old and good for nothing; but, as the store-keepers say of their *remnants* of cloth, I am but a fag end, and you may have me for what you please to give.
The Century, XXXV. 742.

=**Syn.** *Residue*, etc. See *remainder*.

Remoboth, Remboth (rem'ō-both, rem'both), *n.* [Appar. Egypt.] In the *early church*, a class of monks who lived chiefly in cities in companies of two or three, without an abbot, and were accused of leading worldly and disorderly lives. Also called *Sarabaitæ*.

remodel (rē-mod'el), *v. t.* [< F. *remodeler*, remodel; as *re-* + *model*, *v.*] To model, shape, or fashion anew; reconstruct.

remodification (rē-mod'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *remodify* + *-ation*, after *modification*.] The act of modifying again; a repeated modification or change. *Imp. Dict.*

remodify (rē-mod'i-fī), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *modify*.] To modify again; shape anew; reform. *Imp. Dict.*

remold, remould (rē-mōld'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *mold*[4].] To mold or shape anew. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 578.

remoleculization (rē-mol-e-kū-li-zā'shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *molecule* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] A rearrangement among the molecules of a body, leading to the formation of new compounds.

The purpose of this [book] . . . is to suggest a theory of the manner in which the germs act in producing disease. It is that, through the power which the bacteria possess in the *remoleculization* of matter, they cause the formation and diffusion through the system of organic alkalies having poisonous qualities comparable with those of strychnine. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 134.

remollient (rē-mol'i-ent), *a.* [< L. *remollien(t-)s*, ppr. of *remollire*, make soft again, soften: see *re-* and *mollify*.] Mollifying; softening. [Rare.]

remolten (rē-mōl'tn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *remelt*.] Melted again.

It were good, therefore, to try whether glass *remolten* do leesse any weight. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 799.

remonetization (rē-mon'e-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [< F. *rémonétisation*; as *remonetize* + *-ation*.] The act of remonetizing.

remonetize (rē-mon'e-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *remonetized*, ppr. *remonetizing*. [< F. *rémonétiser*; as *re-* + *monetize*.] To restore to circulation in the shape of money; make again a legal or standard money of account, as gold or silver coin. Also spelled *remonetise*.

remonstrable† (rē-mon'stra-bl), *a.* [< *remonstra(te)* + *-able*.] Capable of demonstration.

Was it such a sin for Adam to eat a forbidden apple? Yes; the greatness is *remonstrable* in the event.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 356.

remonstrance (rē-mon'strans), *n.* [< OF. *remonstrance*, F. *rémontrance* = It. *rimostranza*, < ML. *remonstrantia*, < *remonstran(t-)s*, ppr. of *remonstrare*, remonstrate: see *remonstrant*.] 1†. The act of remonstrating; demonstration; manifestation; show; exhibit; statement; representation.

Make rash *remonstrance* of my hidden power.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 397.

The committee . . . concluded upon "a new general *remonstrance* to be made of the state of the kingdom."
Clarendon, Civil Wars, I. 157.

'Tis strange,
Having seven years expected, and so much
Remonstrance of her husband's loss at sea,
She should continue thus. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, i. 1.

2. The act of remonstrating; expostulation; strong representation of reasons, or statement of facts and reasons, against something complained of or opposed; hence, a paper containing such a representation or statement.

A large family of daughters have drawn up a *remonstrance*, in which they set forth that, their father having refused to take in the Spectator . . . *Addison.*

The English clergy, . . . when they have discharged the formal and exacted duties of religion, are not very forward, by gratuitous inspection and *remonstrance*, to keep alive and diffuse a due sense of religion in their parishioners. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, same as *monstrance*.—4. [*cap.*] In *eccles. hist.*, a document consisting of five articles expressing the points of divergence of the Dutch Arminians (Remonstrants) from strict Calvinism, presented to the states of Holland and West Friesland in 1610.—**The Grand Remonstrance**, in *Eng. hist.*, a remonstrance presented to King Charles I., after adoption by the House of Commons, in 1641. It recited the recent abuses in the government, and outlined various reforms. =**Syn.** 2. Protest. See *censure*, *v.*

remonstrant (rē-mon'strant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *remontrant* = It. *rimostrante*, < ML. *remonstran(t-)s*, ppr. of *remonstrare*, exhibit, remonstrate: see *remonstrate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Expostulatory; urging strong reasons against an act; inclined or tending to remonstrate.

"There are very valuable books about antiquities, . . . Why should Mr. Casaubon's not be valuable? . . ." said Dorothea, with more *remonstrant* energy.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxii.

2. Belonging or pertaining to the Arminian party called Remonstrants.

II. *n.* 1. One who remonstrates.

The defence of the *remonstrant*, as far as we are informed of it, is that he ought not to be removed because he has violated no law of Massachusetts.
W. Phillips, Speeches, etc., p. 159.

Specifically—2. [*cap.*] One of the Arminians, who formulated their creed (A. D. 1610) in five articles entitled the *Remonstrance*.

They have projected to reconcile the papists and the Lutherans and the Calvinists, the *remonstrants* and contra-remonstrants. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 54.

remonstrantly (rē-mon'strant-li), *adv.* In a remonstrant manner; remonstratively; as or by remonstrance.

"Mother," said Deronda, *remonstrantly*, "don't let us think of it in that way."
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, lii.

remonstrate (rē-mon'strāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *remonstrated*, ppr. *remonstrating*. [< ML. *remonstratus*, pp. of *remonstrare* (> It. *rimostrare* = F. *remontrer*), exhibit, represent, demonstrate, < L. *re-*, again, + *monstrare*, show, exhibit: see *monstration*, *monster*, *v.*, and cf. *demonstrate*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To exhibit; demonstrate; prove.

It [the death of Lady Carbery] was not . . . of so much trouble as two fits of a common ague; so careful was God to *remonstrate* to all that stood in that sad attendance that this soul was dear to him.
Jer. Taylor, Funeral Sermon on Lady Carbery.

2. To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure, or any course of proceedings; expostulate: as, to *remonstrate* with a person on his conduct; conscience *remonstrates* against a profligate life.

Corporal Trim by being in the service had learned to obey, and not to *remonstrate*.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 15.

=**Syn.** 2. *Reprove*, *Rebuke*, etc. (see *censure*), object, protest, reason, complain.

II.† *trans.* 1. To show by a strong representation of reasons; set forth forcibly; show clearly.

I consider that in two very great instances it was *remonstrated* that Christianity was the greatest prosecution of natural justice and equality in the whole world.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 15.

De L'Isle, alarmed at the cruel purport of this unexpected visit, *remonstrated* to his brother officer the undesigning and good-natured warmth of his friend.
Hist. Duelling (1770), p. 145.

2. To show or point out again.

I will *remonstrate* to you the third door. *B. Jonson.*

remonstration (rē-mon-strā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *remonstratio(n-)*, < *remonstrare*, exhibit: see *remonstrate*.] The act of remonstrating; a remonstrance.

He went many times over the case of his wife, the judgment of the doctor, his own repeated *remonstration*.
Harper's Mag., LXIV. 243.

remonstrative (rē-mon'stra-tiv), *a.* [< *remonstrate* + *-ive*.] Of, belonging to, or characterized by remonstrance; expostulatory; remonstrant. *Imp. Dict.*

remonstratively (rē-mon'stra-tiv-li), *adv.* In a remonstrative manner; remonstrantly. *Imp. Dict.*

remonstrator (rē-mon'strā-tor), *n.* [< *remonstrate* + *-or*[1].] One who remonstrates; a remonstrant.

And orders were sent down for clapping up three of the chief *remonstrators*. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1660.

remonstratory (rē-mon'strā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *remonstrate* + *-ory*.] Expostulatory; remonstrative. [Rare.]

"Come, come, Sikes," said the Jew, appealing to him in a *remonstratory* tone. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xvi.

remontant (rē-mon'tant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *remontant*, ppr. of *remonter*, remount: see *remount*.] **I.** *a.* In *hort.*, blooming a second time late in the season: noting a class of roses.

The Baronne Prévost, which is now the oldest type among hybrid *remontant* roses. *The Century*, XXVI. 850.

II. *n.* In *hort.*, a hybrid perpetual rose which blooms twice in a season.

Beautiful white roses, whose places have not been filled by any of the usurping *remontants*.
The Century, XXVI. 850.

remontoir (re-mon-twor'), *n.* [< F. *remontoir*, < *remonter*, wind up: see *remount*.] In *horol.*, a kind of escapement in which a uniform impulse is given to the pendulum or balance by a special contrivance upon which the train of wheel-work acts, instead of communicating directly with the pendulum or balance.

remora (rem'ō-rä), *n.* [= F. *rémora*, *rémore* = Sp. *rémora* = Pg. It. *remora*, < L. *remora*, a delay, hindrance, also the fish *echeneis*, the sucking-fish (cf. *remorari*, stay, delay), < *re-*, back, + *mora*, delay, the fish *echeneis* (see *Echeneis*).] **1†.** Delay; obstacle; hindrance.

A gentle answer is an excellent *remora* to the progresses of anger, whether in thyself or others.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 214.

We had his promise to stay for us, but the *remora's* and disappointments we met with in the Road had put us backward in our Journey.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 46.

2. (*a*) The sucking-fish, *Echeneis remora*, or any fish of the family *Echeneididæ*, having on the top of the head a flattened oval adhesive surface by means of which it can attach itself firmly to various objects, as another fish, a ship's bottom, etc., but whether for protection or conveyance, or both, has not been satisfactorily ascertained. It was formerly believed to have the power of delaying or stopping ships. See cuts under *Echeneis* and *Rhombochirus*. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL. (Gill, 1862).] A genus of such fishes, based on the species above-named.

All sodainely there clove unto her keele
A little fish, that men call *Remora*,
Which stopt her course.
Spenser, Worlds Vanitie, l. 108.

I am seized on here
By a land *remora*; I cannot stir,
Nor move, but as he pleases.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

3. In *med.*, a stoppage or stagnation, as of the blood.—**4.** In *surg.*, an instrument to retain parts in place: not now in use.—**5.** In *her.*, a serpent: rare, confined to certain modern blazons.

remorate† (rem'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *remoratus*, pp. of *remorari*, stay, linger, delay, hinder, defer, < *re-*, back, + *morari*, delay. Cf. *remora*.] To hinder; delay. *Imp. Dict.*

remorce†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *remorse*.

remord† (rē-môrd'), *v.* [< ME. *remorden*, < OF. *remordre*, F. *remordre* = Pr. *remordre* = Cat. *remordir* = Sp. Pg. *remorder* = It. *rimordere*, < L. *remordere*, vex, disturb, lit. 'bite again,' < *re-*, again, + *mordere*, bite: see *mordant*. Cf. *remorse*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike with remorse; touch with compassion.

Ye shul dullen of the rudenesse
Of us sely Trojans, but if routhe
Remorde yow, or vertu of youre trouthe.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1491.

2. To afflict.

God . . . *remordith* som folk by adversite.
Chaucer, Boethius, iv. 6.

3. To rebuke.

Noght euere-like man that cales the lorde,
Or mercy askes, sal hafe thi blise,
His conscience bot he *remorde*,
And wirke thi wil, & mende his lyfe.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 108.

Rebukynge and *remordyng*,
And nothynge accordynge.
Skelton, Against the Scots.

II. *intrans.* To feel remorse.

His conscience *remording* agayne the destruction of so noble a prince. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 5.

remordency† (rē-môr'den-si), *n.* [< **remorden(t)* (< L. *remorden(t-)s*, ppr. of *remordere*, vex: see *remord*) + *-cy*.] Compunction; remorse.

That *remordency* of conscience, that extremity of grief, they feel within themselves. *Killingbeck*, Sermons, p. 175.

remore†, *v. t.* [< L. *remorari*, stay, hinder: see *remorate*.] To check; hinder.

No bargains or accounts to make;
Nor Land nor Lease to let or take:
Or if we had, should that *remore* us,
When all the world 's our own before us?
Brome, Jovial Crew, i.

remorse (rē-môrs'), *n.* [Formerly also *remorce*; < ME. *remors*, < OF. *remors*, F. *remords* = Pg. *remorso* = It. *rimorso*, < LL. *remorsus*, remorse, < L. *remordere*, pp. *remorsus*, vex: see *remord*.] **1.** Intense and painful regret due to a consciousness of guilt; the pain of a guilty conscience; deep regret with self-condemnation.

The *Remorse* for his [King Richard's] Undutifulness towards his Father was living in him till he died.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 67.

It is natural for a man to feel especial *remorse* at his sins when he first begins to think of religion; he ought to feel bitter sorrow and keen repentance.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 182.

We have her own confession at full length,
Made in the first *remorse*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 104.

2†. Sympathetic sorrow; pity; compassion.

"Pity," she cries, "some favour, some *remorse!*"
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 257.

I am too merciful, I find it, friends,
Of too soft a nature, to be an officer;
I bear too much *remorse*.
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, iii. 2.

=**Syn. 1.** *Compunction*, *Regret*, etc. (see *repentance*), self-reproach, self-condemnation, anguish, stings of conscience.

remorsed† (rē-môrst'), *a.* [< *remorse* + *-ed*[2].] Feeling remorse or compunction.

The *remorsed* sinner begins first with the tender of burnt offerings. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations (ed. Tegg), V. 109.

remorseful (rē-môrs'fûl), *a.* [Formerly also *remorceful*; < *remorse* + *-ful*.] **1.** Full of remorse: impressed with a sense of guilt.—**2†.** Compassionate; feeling tenderly.

He was none of these *remorseful* men,
Gentle and affable; but fierce at all times, and mad then.
Chapman, Iliad, xx.

3†. Causing compassion; pitiable.

Eurylochus straight hasted the report
Of this his fellowes most *remorceful* fate.
Chapman, Odyssey, x.

=**Syn. 1.** See *repentance*.

remorsefully (rē-môrs'fûl-i), *adv.* In a remorseful manner.

remorsefulness (rē-môrs'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being remorseful.

remorseless (rē-môrs'les), *a.* [Formerly also *remorceless*; < *remorse* + *-less*.] Without remorse; unpitying; cruel; insensible to distress.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, *remorseless*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 142.

Atropos for Lucina came,
And with *remorseless* cruelty
Spoil'd at once both fruit and tree.
Milton, Epitaph on M. of Win., l. 29.

=**Syn.** Pitiless, merciless, ruthless, relentless, unrelenting, savage.

remorselessly (rē-môrs'les-li), *adv.* In a remorseless manner; without remorse.

remorselessness (rē-môrs'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being remorseless; insensibility to distress.

remote (rē-mōt'), *a.* [< ME. *remote*, < OF. *remot*, m., *remote*, f., = Sp. Pg. *remoto* = It. *remoto*, *rimoto*, < L. *remotus*, pp. of *removere*, remove: see *remove*.] **1.** Distant in place; not near; far removed: as, a *remote* country; a *remote* people.

Here oon [tree], there oon to leve a fer *remote*
I holde is goode.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

Remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow,
Or by the lazy Scheldt, or wandering Po.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 1.

2. Distant or far away, in any sense. (*a*) Distant in time, past or future: as, *remote* antiquity.

It is not all *remote* and even apparent good that affects us. *Locke.*

The hour conceal'd, and so *remote* the fear,
Death still draws nearer, never seeming near.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 75.

When *remote* futurity is brought
Before the keen inquiry of her thought.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 492.

Some say that gleams of a *remoter* world
Visit the soul in sleep. *Shelley*, Mont Blanc, iii.

Do we not know that what is *remote* and indefinite affects men far less than what is near and certain?
Macaulay, Disabilities of Jews.

(*b*) Mediate; by intervention of something else; not proximate.

From the effect to the *remotest* cause. *Granville.*

Their nimble nonsense takes a shorter course, . . .
And gains *remote* conclusions at a jump.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 154.

The animal has sympathy, and is moved by sympathetic impulses, but these are never altruistic; the ends are never *remote*.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 61.

(*c*) Alien; foreign; not agreeing: as, a proposition *remote* from reason. (*d*) Separated; abstracted.

As nothing ought to be more in our wishes, so nothing seems more *remote* from our hopes, than the Universal Peace of the Christian World.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. vi.

These small waves raised by the evening wind are as *remote* from storm as the smooth reflecting surface.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 140.

Wherever the mind places itself by any thought, either amongst or *remote* from all bodies, it can in this uniform idea of space nowhere find any bounds.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xvii. 4.

(*e*) Distant in consanguinity or affinity: as, a *remote* kinsman. (*f*) Slight; inconsiderable; not closely connected; having slight relation: as, a *remote* analogy between cases; a *remote* resemblance in form or color; specifically, in the *law of evidence*, having too slight a bearing upon the question in controversy to afford any ground for inference. (*g*) In *music*, having but slight relation. See *relation*, 8. (*h*) In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, distant from one another; few or sparse, as spots on a surface, etc.—**Remote cause**, the cause of a cause; a cause which contributes to the production of the effect by the concurrence of another cause of the same kind.—**Remote key.** See *key*[1].—**Remote matter.** (*a*†) In *metaph.*, matter unprepared for the reception of any particular form. (*b*) In *logic:* (1) The terms of a syllogism, as contradistinguished from the propositions, which latter are the immediate matter. (2) Terms of a proposition which are of such a nature that it is impossible that one should be true of the other.

When is a proposition said to consist of *matter remote* or unnatural? When the predicat agreeth no manner of way with the subject: as, a man is a horse.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke (1599), iii. 3.

Remote mediate mark. See *mark*[1].—**Remote possibility**, in *law*. See *possibility*, 3.

remoted†, *a.* [< *remote* + *-ed*[2].] Removed; distant..

I must now go wander like a Caine
In forraigne Countries and *remoted* climes.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

remotely (rē-mōt'li), *adv.* In a remote manner. (*a*) At a distance in space or time; not nearly. (*b*) Not proximately; not directly: as, *remotely* connected. (*c*) Slightly; in a small degree: as, to be *remotely* affected by an event.

remoteness (rē-mōt'nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being remote, in any sense.—**2.** In the *law of conveyancing*, a ground of objection to the validity of an estate in real property, attempted to be created, but not created in such manner as to take effect within the time prescribed by law (computed with reference to a life or lives in being), so that, if carried into effect, it would protract the inalienability of land against the policy of the law. See *perpetuity*.

remotion (rē-mō'shon), *n.* [< OF. **remotion* = Sp. *remocion* = Pg. *remoção* = It. *rimozione*, < L. *remotio(n-)*, a removing, removal, < *removere*, pp. *remotus*, remove: see *remove*, *remote*.] **1†.** The act of removing; removal.

This act persuades me
That this *remotion* of the duke and her
Is practice only. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 115.

2. The state of being remote; remoteness. [Rare.]

The sort of idealized life—life in a state of *remotion*, unrealized, and translated into a neutral world of high cloudy antiquity—which the tragedy of Athens demanded for its atmosphere. *De Quincey*, Theory of Greek Tragedy.

remotive† (rē-mō'tiv), *a.* [< *remote* + *-ive*.] Removing, in the sense of declaring impossible.—**Remotive proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition which declares a relation to be impossible: thus, to say that a man is blind is only privative, but to say that a statue is incapable of seeing is *remotive*.

remould, *v. t.* See *remold*.

remount (rē-mount'), *v.* [< ME. *remounten*, < OF. (and F.) *remonter*, mount again, reascend, F. *remonter*, mount again, furnish again, wind again, etc., = Sp. Pg. *remontar* = It. *rimontare*, < ML. *remontare*, mount again, < *re-*, again, + *montare*, mount: see *mount*[2], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To mount again or anew, in any sense.

So peyned thei that were with kynge Arthur that thei haue hym *remounted* on his horse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 119.

One man takes to pieces the syringes which have just been used, burns the leathers, disinfects the metal parts, and sends them to the instrument-maker to be *remounted*.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 853.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To mount again; reascend; specifically, to mount a horse again.

He, backe returning by the Yvorie dore,
Remounted up as light as chearefull Larke.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 44.

Stout Cymon soon *remounts*, and cleft in two
His rival's head. *Dryden*, Cym. and Iph., l. 600.

2. To go back, as in order of time or of reasoning.

The shortest and the surest way of arriving at real knowledge is to unlearn the lessons we have been taught, to *remount* to first principles, and take nobody's word about them. *Bolingbroke*, Idea of a Patriot King.

remount (rē-mount'), *n.* [< *remount, v.*] The opportunity or means of remounting; specifically, a fresh horse with its furniture; also, a supply of fresh horses for cavalry.

removability (rē-mö-vạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *removable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The capacity of being removable, as from an office or a station; liability to removal.

removable (rē-mö'vạ-bl), *a.* [< *remove* + *-able*. Cf. Pg. *removivel* = It. *rimovibile*.] Capable of being removed; admitting of or subject to removal, as from one place to another, or from an office or station.

Such curate is *removable* at the pleasure of the rector of the mother church. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

The wharves at the water level are provided with a railroad and with *removable* freight sheds. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 92.

removably (rē-mö'vạ-bli), *adv.* So as to admit of removal: as, a box fitted *removably*.

removal (rē-mö'vạl), *n.* [< *remove* + *-al*.] The act of removing, in any sense of that word. =**Syn.** Displacement, dislodgment, transference, withdrawal, dismissal, ejection, elimination, suppression, abatement.

remove (rē-möv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *removed*, ppr. *removing*. [Early mod. E. also *remeve*; < ME. *removen*, *remeven*, < OF. **remover*, **remouver*, later *removoir*, *remouvoir* = Sp. Pg. *remover* = It. *rimuovere*, *remuovere*, < L. *removere*, move back, draw back, set aside, remove, < *re-*, back, + *movere*, move: see *move*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To move from a position occupied; cause to change place; transfer from one point to another; put from its place in any manner.

To trusten som wyght is a preve
Of trouthe, and forthy wolde I fayne *remeve*
Thy wrong conceyte. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 691.

Remeve thi rewle up and down til that the stremes of the sonne shyne thorgh bothe holes of thi rewle. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 2.

Whan thei saugh Claudas men assembled thei smote on hem so harde that thei made hem *remeve* place. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 410.

Thou shalt not *remove* thy neighbour's landmark. Deut. xix. 14.

Moved! in good time; let him that moved you hither *Remove* you hence. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 197.

Does he not see that he is only *removing* the difficulty one step farther? *Macaulay*, Sadler's Refutation Refuted.

2. To displace from an office, post, or situation.

He *removed* the Bishop of Hereford from being Treasurer, and put another in his Place. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 146.

But does the Court a worthy man *remove*,
That instant, I declare, he has my love.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 74.

3. To take or put away in any manner; take away by causing to cease; cause to leave or depart; put an end to; do away with; banish.

Remove sorrow from thy heart. Eccl. xi. 10.

Good God, betimes *remove*
The means that makes us strangers!
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 162.

What drop or nostrum can this plague *remove*?
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 20.

If the witch could produce disease by her incantations, there was no difficulty in believing that she could also *remove* it. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 92.

4. To make away with; cut off; take away by death: as, to *remove* a person by poison.

When he's *removed*, your highness
Will take again your queen as yours at first.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 335.

Forgive my grief for one *removed*,
Thy creature, whom I found so fair.
I trust he lives in thee.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Int.

5. In *law*, to transfer from one court to another.

Wee *remove* our cause into our adversaries owne Court. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

=**Syn.** 1. To dislodge, transfer.—2. To dismiss, eject, oust.—3. To abate, suppress.

II. *intrans.* To change place in any manner; move from one place to another; change the place of residence: as, to *remove* from Edinburgh to London.

Merlin seide he neded not nothinge ther-of hym to prayen, and bad make hem redy, "for to-morowe moste we *remove*." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 360.

Till Birnam wood *remove* to Dunsinane
I cannot taint with fear. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3. 2.

They [the Carmelite nuns] *remove* shortly from that wherein they now live to that which is now building. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 18.

remove (rē-möv'), *n.* [< *remove*, *v.*] 1. The act of removing, or the state of being removed; removal; change of place.

I do not know how he [the King] will possibly avoid . . . the giving way to the *remove* of divers persons, as . . . will be demanded by the parliament. *Lord Northumberland* (1640), quoted in Hallam's Const. [Hist., II. 105.

Not to feed your ambition with a dukedom,
By the *remove* of Alexander, but
To serve your country. *Shirley*, The Traitor, ii. 1.

Three *removes* is as bad as a fire. *Franklin*, Way to Wealth.

2. The distance or space through which anything is removed; interval; stage; step; especially, a step in any scale of gradation or descent.

That which we boast of is not anything, or at the most but a *remove* from nothing. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 60.

Our cousins too, even to the fortieth *remove*, all remembered their affinity. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, i.

3. In English public schools: (*a*) Promotion from one class or division to another.

Keeping a good enough place to get their regular yearly *remove*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 9.

The desire of getting his *remove* with Julian. *F. W. Farrar*, Julian Home, iii.

Hence—(*b*) A class or division.

When a boy comes to Eton, he is "placed" by the head master in some class, division, or *remove*. *Westminster Rev.*, N. S., XIX. 490.

4†. A posting-stage; the distance between two resting-places on a road.

Here's a petition from a Florentine,
Who hath for four or five *removes* come short
To tender it herself. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 131.

5†. The raising of a siege.

If they set down before 's, for the *remove*
Bring up your army. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 2. 28.

6†. The act of changing a horse's shoe from one foot to another, or for a new one.

His horse wanted two *removes*, your horse wanted nails. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Groom).

7. A dish removed from table to make room for something else; also, a course.

removed (rē-mövd'), *p. a.* [< ME. *removed*; pp. of *remove*, *v.*] Remote; separate from others; specifically, noting a grade of distance in relationship and the like: as, "a lie seven times *removed*," *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4. 71.

Look, with what courteous action
It waves you to a more *removed* ground.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 61.

The nephew is two degrees *removed* from the common ancestor: viz., his own grandfather, the father of Titius. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xiv.

removedness (rē-mö'ved-nes), *n.* The state of being removed; remoteness; retirement.

I have eyes under my service, which look upon his *removedness*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 2. 41.

remover[1] (rē-mö'vėr), *n.* [< *remove* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which removes: as, a *remover* of landmarks.

Love is not love
Which alters when it alteration finds,
Or bends with the *remover* to remove.
Shak., Sonnets, cxvi.

2†. An agitator.

A hasty fortune maketh an enterpriser and *remover*. *Bacon*, Fortune (ed. 1887).

remover[2] (rē-mö'vėr), *n.* [< OF. **remover*, inf. used as a noun: see *remove*, *v.*] In *law*, the removal of a suit from one court to another. *Bouvier*.

Remphan (rem'fan), *n.* [LL. *Rempham*, Gr. Ῥεμφάν (N. T.), Ῥαφάν (LXX.).] 1. A name of a god mentioned in Acts vii. 43.—2. [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Waterhouse*, 1836.

rempli (roṅ-plē'), *a.* [< F. *rempli*, pp. of *remplir*, fill up, < *re-* + *emplir*, fill, < L. *implere*, fill up: see *implement*.] In *her.*, having another tincture than its own laid over or covering the greater part: thus, a chief azure *rempli* or has a broad band of gold occupying nearly the whole space of the chief, so that only a blue fimbriation shows around it. Also *cousu*.

Argent, a chief azure rempli or.

remplissage (roṅ-plē-säzh'), *n.* [< F. *remplissage*, < *remplis-*, stem of certain parts of *remplir*, fill up: see *rempli*.] That which serves only to fill up space; filling; padding: used specifically in literary and musical criticism.

remuable†, *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *remuable*, changeable, < *remuer*, change: see *remew*.] Changeable; fickle; inconstant.

And this may length of yeres nought fordo,
Ne *remuable* fortune deface. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1682.

remuet, *v. t.* See *remew*.

remugient† (rē-mū'ji-ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *remugien(t-)s*, ppr. of *remugire*, bellow again, re-echo, resound, < *re-*, back, + *mugire*, bellow, low: see *mugient*.] Rebellowing.

Earthquakes accompanied with *remugient* echoes, and ghastly murmurs from below. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 63.

remuner† (rē-mū'nėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *remunerer*, F. *rémunérer* = Sp. Pg. *remunerar* = It. *rimunerare*, < L. *remunerari*, *remunerare*, reward, remunerate: see *remunerate*.] To remunerate.

Eschewe the evyll, or ellys thou shalt be deceyved atte last; and ever do wele, and atte last thou shal be *remunered* therfor. *Lord Rivers*, Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers, sig. [E. iii. b. (*Latham*.)

remunerability (rē-mū'nẹ-rạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *remunerable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The capacity of being remunerated or rewarded.

The liberty and *remunerability* of human actions. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, ii.

remunerable (rē-mū'nẹ-rạ-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *remunerable*; as *remuner* + *-able*.] Capable of being remunerated or rewarded; fit or proper to be recompensed. *Bailey*.

remunerate (rē-mū'nẹ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *remunerated*, ppr. *remunerating*. [< L. *remuneratus*, pp. of *remunerari*, *remunerare*, reward, remunerate, < *re-*, again, + *munerari*, *munerare*, give: see *munerate*. Cf. *remuner*.] To reward; recompense; requite, in a good sense; pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, expense, or other sacrifice.

She no doubt with royal favour will *remunerate*
The least of your deserts.
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyatt, p. 13.

The better hour is near
That shall *remunerate* thy toils severe.
Cowper, To Wm. Wilberforce, 1792.

=**Syn.** *Recompense*, *Compensate*, etc. (see *indemnify*), repay.

remuneration (rē-mū-nẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *remuneracion*, *remuneration*, F. *rémunération* = Pr. *remuneration* = Sp. *remuneracion* = Pg. *remuneração* = It. *remunerazione*, < L. *remuneratio(n-)*, a repaying, recompense, reward, < *remunerari*, remunerate: see *remunerate*.] 1. The act of remunerating, or paying for services, loss, or sacrifices.—2. What is given to remunerate; the equivalent given for services, loss, or sufferings.

O, let not virtue seek
Remuneration for the thing it was.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 170.

We have still in halls and Christmas-boxes to servants, &c., the remnants of a system under which fixed *remuneration* was eked out by gratuities. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 375.

=**Syn.** 1. Repayment, indemnification.—2. Reward, recompense, compensation, payment. See *indemnify*.

remunerative (rē-mū'nẹ-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *rémunératif* = Pg. *remunerativo* = It. *rimunerativo*; as *remunerate* + *-ive*.] 1. Affording remuneration; yielding a sufficient return: as, a *remunerative* occupation.—2. Exercised in rewarding; remuneratory.

Fit objects for *remunerative* justice to display itself upon. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 690.

=**Syn.** 1. Profitable, paying.

remuneratively (rē-mū'nẹ-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* So as to remunerate; in a remunerative manner; so as to afford an equivalent for what has been expended.

remunerativeness (rē-mū'nẹ-rā-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being remunerative.

The question of *remunerativeness* seems to me quite of a secondary character. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XV. ix. 6.

remuneratory (rē-mū'nẹ-rā-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *rémunératoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *remuneratorio*; as *remunerate* + *-ory*.] Affording recompense; rewarding; requiting.

Remuneratory honours are proportioned at once to the usefulness and difficulty of performances. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 145.

remurmur (rē-mėr'mėr), *v.* [< L. *remurmurare*, murmur back, < *re-*, back, + *murmurare*, murmur: see *murmur*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To repeat or echo a murmuring or low rumbling sound. [Rare.]

Swans *remurmuring* to the floods,
Or birds of different kinds in hollow woods.
Dryden, Æneid, xi.

II. *trans.* To utter back in murmurs; return in murmurs; repeat in low hoarse sounds. [Rare.]

The trembling trees, in every plain and wood,
Her fate *remurmur* to the silver flood.
Pope, Winter, l. 64.

remutation (rē-mū-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *mutation*. Cf. *remue*, *remew*.] The act or process of changing back; alteration to a previous form or quality. [Rare.]

The mutation or rarefaction of water into air takes place by day, the *remutation* or condensation of air into water by night. *Southey*, The Doctor, cexvii.

ren[1]†, *v. i.*; pret. *ran*, *ron*, pp. *ronnen*. A Middle English form of *run*[1].

Pitee *renneth* soone in gentil herte.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 742.

ren[2]†, *v. i.* [ME. *rennen*, < Icel. *renna*, rob, plunder, < *rān*, plunder: see *ran*[2].] To plunder: only in the phrase *to rape and ren* (which see, under *rape*[2]).

ren[3] (ren), *n.*; pl. *renes* (rē'nēz). [NL., < L. *rien* (rare), sing. form of *renes*, pl., the kidneys: see *reins*, *renal*.] The kidney: little used, though the derivatives, as *renal*, *adrenal*, are in constant employ. **Renes succenturiati**, the adrenals, or suprarenal capsules. — **Renes succenturiati accessorii**, accessory adrenals. — **Ren mobilis**, movable kidney; floating kidney.

rena, reina (rā'nä), *n.* [NL., < Sp. *reina*, < L. *regina*, queen, fem. of *rex* (*reg-*), king: see *rex*.] A small rockfish of the family *Scorpænidæ*, *Sebastichthys elongatus*. [California.]

renable (ren'a-bl), *a.* [Also *reniable*; < ME. *renable*, also *resnable*, *resonable*: see *reasonable*.] 1†. A Middle English form of *reasonable*.

Thyse thri thinges byeth nyeduolle to alle the thinges thet in the erthe wexeth. Quod molde, wocnesse norisynde, and *renable* hete. *Ayenbite of Inwit* (E. E. T. S.), p. 95.

2. Talkative; loquacious. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

A raton of renon, most *renable* of tonge.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 158.

renably†, *adv.* [ME., < *renable* + *-ly*[2]. See *reasonably*.] Reasonably.

Sometime we . . . speke as *renably* and faire and wel
As to the Philtonesse dide Samuel.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 211.

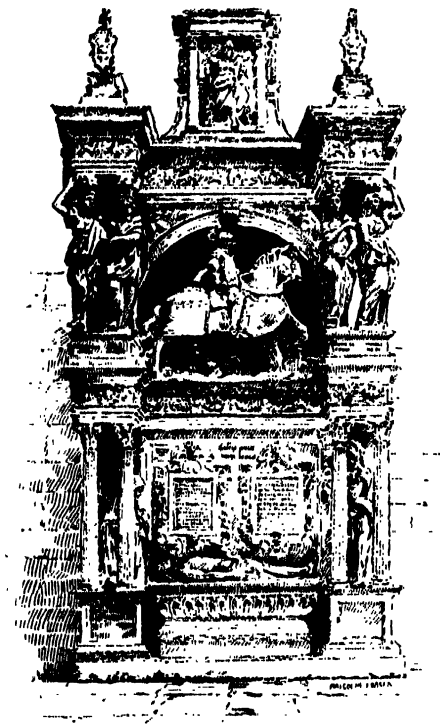
renaissance (rē-nā-sons' or re-nā'sans), *n.* and *a.* [F. *renaissance*, OF. *renaissance*, *renaiscence*, < ML. *renascentia*, new birth: see *renascence*.]

I. *n.* A new birth; hence, the revival of anything which has long been in decay or desuetude. Specifically [*cap.*], the movement of transition in Europe from the medieval to the modern world, and especially the time, spirit, and activity of the revival of classical arts and letters. The earliest traces and most characteristic development of this revival were in Italy, where Petrarch and the early humanists and artists of the fourteenth century may be regarded as its precursors. The movement was greatly stimulated by the influx of Byzantine scholars, who brought the literature of ancient Greece into Italy in the fifteenth century, especially after the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. The Italian Renaissance was at its height at the end of the fifteenth and in the early sixteenth century, as seen in the lives and works of such men as Lorenzo dei Medici, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Machiavelli, Politian, Ariosto, Correggio, Titian, and Aldus Manutius. The Renaissance was aided everywhere by the spirit of discovery and exploration of the fifteenth century — the age which saw the invention of printing, the discovery of America, and the rounding of Africa. In Germany the Renaissance advanced about the same time with the Reformation (which commenced in 1517). In England the revival of learning was fostered by Erasmus, Colet, Grocyn, More, and their fellows, about 1500, and in France there was a brilliant artistic and literary development under Louis XII. (1498–1515) and Francis I. (1515–47). Also, in English form, *renascence*.

I have ventured to give to the foreign word *Renaissance* — destined to become of more common use amongst us as the movement which it denotes comes, as it will come, increasingly to interest us — an English form [*Renascence*]. *M. Arnold*, Culture and Anarchy, iv., note.

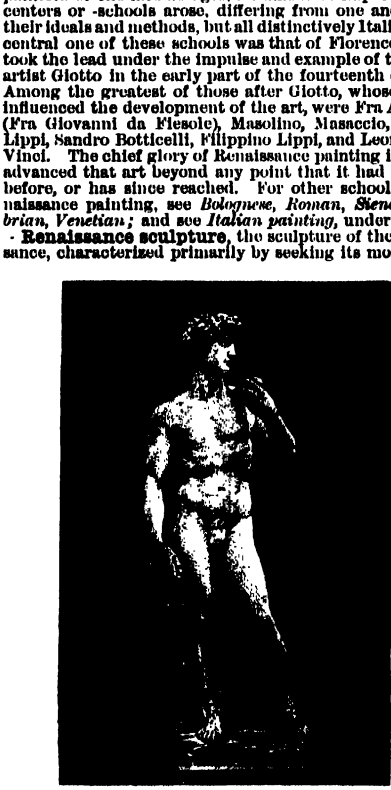
The *Renaissance* and the Reformation mark the return to experience. They showed that the doctrine of reconciliation was at last passing from the abstract to the concrete. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 28.

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Renaissance; in the style of the Renaissance. — **Renaissance architecture**, the style of building and decoration which succeeded the medieval, and was based upon study and emulation of the outward forms and ornaments of Roman art, though with imperfect understanding of their principles. This style had its origin in Italy in the first half of the fifteenth century, and afterward spread over Europe. Its main characteristic is an attempted return to the classical forms which had been the forerunners of the Byzantine and the medieval. The Florentine Brunelleschi (died about 1446) was one of the first masters of the style, having prepared himself by earnest study of the remains of the monuments of ancient Rome. From Florence the style was introduced into Rome, where the works of Bramante (died 1514) are among its finest examples, the chief of these being the palace of the Chancellery, the foundations of St. Peter's, part of the Vatican, and the small church of San Pietro in Montorio. One of the greatest achievements of the Renaissance is the dome of St. Peter's, the work of Michelangelo; but this must yield in grandeur of conception to the earlier Florentine dome of Brunelleschi. After Michelangelo the style declined rapidly. Another chief Renaissance school arose in Venice, where in the majority of the buildings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries predominance is given to external decoration. From this school sprung Palladio (1518–1580), whose distinctive style of architecture received the name of *Palladian*. Renaissance architecture was introduced into France by Lombardic and Florentine architects at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and flourished there during that century, but especially in the first half, under Louis XII. and Francis I. During the seventeenth century the style degenerated in France, as it had in Italy, and gave rise to the inorganic and insipid productions of the so-called *rococo* or Louis XV. style of the first half of the eighteenth century.



Renaissance Architecture. — French Renaissance tomb of Louis de Brézé (died 1531), Grand Seneschal of Normandy, etc., in the cathedral of Rouen; erected by his wife, Diane de Poitiers, and attributed to Jean Goujon and Jean Cousin.

In England the Renaissance style was introduced later than in France, and it is represented there by the works of Inigo Jones, Sir Christopher Wren, and their contemporaries — St. Paul's, London, being a grand example by Wren. While all Renaissance architecture is far inferior to medieval building of the best time, it represents a distinct advance over the debased and over-elaborated forms of the medieval decadence. For an Italian example, see cut under *Italian*; see also cuts under *loggia* and *Palladian*[2]. — **Renaissance braid-work**, a kind of needlework similar in its make to needle-point lace, but of much stouter material, as fine braid. — **Renaissance lace**. Same as *Renaissance braid-work*. — **Renaissance painting**, next to architecture the chief art of the Renaissance, had by far its most important and characteristic development in Italy, where, based upon the art of the Byzantine painters of the middle ages, a number of important art-centers or -schools arose, differing from one another in their ideals and methods, but all distinctively Italian. The central one of these schools was that of Florence, which took the lead under the impulse and example of the great artist Giotto in the early part of the fourteenth century. Among the greatest of those after Giotto, whose genius influenced the development of the art, were Fra Angelico (Fra Giovanni da Fiesole), Masolino, Masaccio, Filippo Lippi, Sandro Botticelli, Filippino Lippi, and Leonardo da Vinci. The chief glory of Renaissance painting is that it advanced that art beyond any point that it had attained before, or has since reached. For other schools of Renaissance painting, see *Bolognese*, *Roman*, *Sienese*, *Umbrian*, *Venetian*; and see *Italian painting*, under *Italian*. — **Renaissance sculpture**, the sculpture of the Renaissance, characterized primarily by seeking its models and inspiration in the works of Roman antiquity, instead of in contemporary life, like medieval sculpture. As an adjunct to architecture, this sculpture reached its highest excellence in Italy and in France. Eminent names are those of Niccolà Pisano, Donatello, Ghiberti, Luca della Robbia, Sansovino, Sangallo, and Michelangelo (1475–1564), one of the half-dozen names that rank as greatest in the world's art-history. See cut of Benvenuto Cellini's "Perseus and Medusa," under *Perseus*, and see, under *quadra*, another example by Luca della Robbia. — **Renaissance style**, properly the style of art and decoration (see *Renaissance architecture*) which prevailed in Italy during the fifteenth century and later, and the styles founded upon these which were in vogue in northern Europe at a date somewhat later — as in France from about 1520 to 1560. By extension the phrase is made to cover all the revived classic styles of the last four centuries, including the above, and to embrace everything which shows a strong classic influence. This use is generally avoided by French writers, who speak of the styles following the religious wars in France as the styles of Henry IV., Louis XIII., etc., excluding these from the Renaissance style proper; but English writers commonly include the whole period from 1400 to the French Revolution or the end of the eighteenth century, and divide it into various epochs or subordinate styles, according to the writer's fancy.



Renaissance Sculpture. — The "David" of Michelangelo, in the Accademia, Florence, Italy.

Renaissance Sculpture. — Cherub by Donatello, in the Basilica of San Antonio, Padua.

renal (rē'nal), *a.* [< OF. *renal*, F. *rénal* = Sp. Pg. *renal* = It. *renale*, < L. *renalis*, pertaining to the kidneys, < *renes*, kidneys, reins: see *reins*.] Of or pertaining to the kidneys: as, a *renal* artery or vein; *renal* structure or function; *renal* disease. — **Renal alterative**. Same as *diuretic*. — **Renal apoplexy**, a hemorrhage into the kidney-substance. [Obsolescent.] — **Renal artery**, one of the arteries arising from the sides of the aorta about one half-inch below the superior mesenteric artery, the right being a trifle lower than the left. They are directed outward at nearly right angles to the aorta. As they approach the kidney, each artery divides into four or five branches which pass deeply into the substance of the kidney. Small branches are given off to the suprarenal capsule. — **Renal asthma**, paroxysmal dyspnœa occurring in Bright's disease. — **Renal calculus**, a calculus in the kidney or its pelvis. — **Renal canal**, a ureter, especially in a rudimentary state.

The kidneys of the Mammalia vary in several points, and especially as to the characters of the orifice of the ureters, after the differentiation of the rudiment which is known as the *renal canal*.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 607.

Renal capsule. Same as *adrenal*. — **Renal cast, colic, ganglion**. See the nouns. — **Renal cyst**, a thin-walled cyst in the substance and on the surface of the kidney, with serous, rarely sanguinolent or gelatinous contents. — **Renal dropsy**, dropsy resulting from disease of the kidney. — **Renal gland**. Same as *adrenal*. — **Renal impression**. See *impression*. — **Renal ischuria**, retention of urine from some kidney trouble. — **Renal nerves**, small nerves, about fifteen in number, arising from the renal plexus and renal splanchnic nerve. They contain fibers from both central and sympathetic nervous systems, and are distributed in the kidney along with the renal artery. — **Renal plexus**. See *plexus*. — **Renal portal system**. See *reniportal*. — **Renal splanchnic nerve**, the smallest splanchnic nerve. See *splanchnic*. — **Renal veins**, short wide vessels which begin at the hilum of the kidney and pass inward to join the vena cava. Also called *emulgent vein*.

renald†, *n.* An obsolete form of *reynard*.

renaldry†, *n.* [< *renald* + *-ry*.] Intrigue; cunning, as of a fox.

First, she used all malitious *renaldrie* to the end I might stay there this night.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues. (*Nares*.)

rename (rē-nām'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *name*[1].] To give a new name to.

renard, *n.* See *reynard*.

renardine (ren'ar-din), *a.* [< *renard* + *-ine*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the legend of "Reynard the Fox."

There has been much learning expended by Grimm and others on the question of why the lion was king in the *Renardine* tales. *Athenæum*, Aug. 7, 1886, p. 165.

renascence (rē-nas'ens), *n.* [= F. *renaissance* = Pg. *renascença* = It. *rinascenza*, < ML. **renascentia*, new birth, < L. *renascen(t-)s*, new-born: see *renascent*. Cf. *renaissance*.] 1. The state of being renascent.

Read the Phœnix, and see how the single image of *renascence* is varied. *Coleridge*. (*Webster*.)

2. A new birth; specifically [*cap.*], same as *Renaissance*.

"For the first time," to use the picturesque phrase of M. Taine, "men opened their eyes and saw." The human mind seemed to gather new energies at the sight of the vast field which opened before it. It attacked every prov-

ince of knowledge, and in a few years it transformed all. Experimental science, the science of philology, the science of politics, the critical investigation of religious truth, all took their origin from this *Renascence*—this "New Birth" of the world. *J. R. Green*, Short Hist. Eng., vi. 4.

renascency (rē-nas'ẹn-si), *n.* [As *renascence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *renascence*.

Job would not only curse the day of his nativity, but also of his *renascency*, if he were to act over his disasters and the miseries of the dunghill.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.

Leave the stools as close to the ground as possible, especially if you design a *renascency* from the roots.
Evelyn, Sylva, iii. 3.

renascent (rē-nas'ẹnt), *a.* [= F. *renaissant* = Sp. *renaciente* = Pg. *renascente* = It. *rinascente*, < L. *renascen(t-)s*, ppr. of *renasci*, be born again, grow, rise or spring up again, revive, < *re-* + *nasci*, be born: see *nascent*.] Springing or rising into being again; reproduced; reappearing; rejuvenated.

renascible (rē-nas'i-bl), *a.* [< L. *renasci*, be born again (see *renascent*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being reproduced; able to spring again into being. *Imp. Dict.*

renatt, *n.* An obsolete form of *rennet*[2].

renate[1]† (rē-nāt'), *a.* [= F. *renè* = It. *rinato*, < L. *renatus*, pp. of *renasci*, be born again: see *renascent*.] Born again; regenerate.

Father, you shall know that I put my portion to use that you have given me to live by;
And, to confirm yourself in me *renate*,
I hope you'll find my wit's legitimate.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, i. 2.

renate[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rennet*[2].

renated† (rē-nā'ted), *a.* [< *renate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Same as *renate*[1].

Suche a pernycious fable and ficcion, being not onely straunge and marveylous, but also prodigious and unnaturall, to feyne a dead man to be *renated* and newely borne agayne. *Hall*, Hen. VII., f. 32. (*Halliwell.*)

renayt, *v.* See *reny*.

rench (rench), *v. t.* A dialectal form of *rinse*. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

rencounter (ren-koun'tėr), *v.* [Also *rencontre*; < OF. (and F.) *rencontrer* (= It. *rincontrare*), encounter, meet, < *re-*, again, + *encontrer*, meet: see *encounter*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To meet unexpectedly; fall in with. [Rare.]—2†. To attack hand to hand; encounter.

And him *rencountring* fierce, reskewd the noble pray.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 39.

As yet they sayd, blessed be God they kepte the feldes, and none to *rencontre* them.
Bernere, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. lxxxviii.

II. *intrans.* To meet an enemy unexpectedly; clash; come in collision; fight hand to hand.

rencounter (ren-koun'tėr), *n.* [Also *rencontre*, and early mod. E. also *re-encounter*; < OF. (and F.) *rencontre* = It. *rincontro*, a meeting, encounter; from the verb: see *rencounter*, *v.*] 1. An antagonistic or hostile meeting; a sudden coming in contact; collision; combat.

The Vice-Admiral of Portugal . . . was engaged in close Fight with the Vice-Admiral of Holland, and after many tough *Rencounters* they were both blown up, and burnt together. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 40.

The jostling chiefs in rude *rencounter* join.
Granville, Progress of Beauty.

2. A casual combat or action; a sudden contest or fight; a slight engagement between armies or fleets.

Will reckons every misfortune that he has met with among the women, and every *rencounter* among the men, as parts of his education. *Addison*, The Man of the Town.

=**Syn.** 2. *Skirmish*, *Brush*, etc. See *encounter*.

renculus (reng'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *renculi* (-lī). [NL., < L. *reniculus*, a little kidney, dim. of *ren*, pl. *renes*, the kidneys: see *ren*[3], *reins*.] A lobe of a kidney.

rend[1] (rend), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rent* (formerly also *rended*), ppr. *rending*. [< ME. *renden*, *reenden* (pret. *rende*, *rente*, *rent*, pl. *rendden*, pp. *rended*, *irend*, *rent*), < AS. (ONorth.) *rendan* (pret. pl. *rendun*, *rindon*), also *hrendan* (and in comp. *to-rendan*: see *torend*), cut down, tear down, = OFries. *renda*, *randa*, North Fries. *renne*, tear, break; perhaps akin to *hrindan* (pret. *hrand*), push, thrust, = Icel. *hrinda* (pret. *hratt*), push, kick, throw; Skt. √ *krit*, cut, cut down, Lith. *kirsti*, cut, hew; cf. L. *crēna*, a notch: see *crenate*[1], *cranny*[1]. Cf. *rent*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To separate into parts with force or sudden violence; tear asunder; split.

He *rent* the sayle with hokes lyke a sithe,
He bringeth the cuppe and biddeth hem be blithe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 646.

An evil beast hath devoured him; Joseph is without doubt *rent* in pieces. Gen. xxxvii. 33.

With this, the grave venerable bishop, giving me his benediction, fetcht such a sigh that would have *rended* a rock asunder.
Howell, Twelve Several Treatises, etc., p. 331.

Aloud they beat their Breasts, and tore their Hair,
Rending around with Shrieks the suff'ring Air.
Congreve, Iliad.

2. To remove or pluck away with violence; tear away.

I will surely *rend* the kingdom from thee. 1 Ki. xi. 11.

If I thought that, I tell thee, homicide,
These nails should *rend* that beauty from my cheeks.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 126.

They from their mothers' breasts poor orphans *rend*,
Nor without gages to the needy lend.
Sandys, Paraphrase upon Job, xxiv.

To rap and rend. See *rap*[2]. = **Syn.** 1. *Rip*, *Tear*, *Rend*, *Split*, *Cleave*, *Fracture*, *Chop*. In garments we *rip* along the line at which they were sewed; we *tear* the texture of the cloth; we say, "It is not *torn*; it is only *ripped*." More broadly, *rip*, especially with *up*, stands for a cutting open or apart with a quick, deep stroke: as, to *rip up* a body or a sack of meal. *Rend* implies great force or violence. To *split* is primarily to divide lengthwise or by the grain: as, to *split* wood. *Cleave* may be a more dignified word for *split*, or it may express a cutting apart by a straight, heavy stroke. *Fracture* may represent the next degree beyond cracking, the lightest kind of breaking, leaving the parts in place: as, a *fractured* bone or plate of glass; or it may be a more formal word for *break*. To *chop* is to cut apart with a heavy stroke, which is generally across the grain or natural cleavage, or through the narrow dimension of the material: *chopping* wood is thus distinguished from *splitting* wood.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be or to become rent or torn; become disunited; split; part asunder.

The very principals did seem to *rend*,
And all-to topple. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 2. 16.

She from the *rending* earth and bursting skies
Saw gods descend, and fiends infernal rise.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 253.

2. To cause separation, division, or strife.

But ye, keep ye on earth
Your lips from over-speech, . . .
For words divide and *rend*,
But silence is most noble to the end.
Swinburne, Atalanta in Calydon.

rend[2]†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *ren*[1].

render[1] (ren'dėr), *n.* [< *rend*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who rends or tears by violence.

Our *renders* will need be our reformers and repairers.
Gauden, Bp. Brownrigg, p. 242. (*Latham.*)

render[2] (ren'dėr), *v.* [< ME. *renderen*, *rendren*, < OF. (and F.) *rendre* = Pr. *rendre*, *reddre*, *redre*, *retre* = Cat. Sp. *rendir* = Pg. *render* = It. *rendere*, < ML. *rendere*, nasalized form of L. *reddere*, restore, give back, < *red-*, back, + *dare*, give: see *date*[1]. Cf. *reddition*, *rendition*, etc., and *surrender*, *rendezvous*. Besides the intrusion of *n* by dissimilation of the orig. *dd*, this word in E. is further irregular in the retention of the inf. termination *-er*. It would be reg. **rend*; cf. *defend*, *offend*, from OF. *defendre*, *offendre*. The form of the verb *render*, however, may be due to conformity with the noun, which is in part the OF. inf. used as a noun (like *remainder*, *trover*, etc.).] **I.** *trans.* 1. To give or pay back; give in return, or in retribution; return: sometimes with *back*.

I will *render* vengeance to mine enemies.
Deut. xxxii. 41.

See that none *render* evil for evil unto any man.
1 Thes. v. 15.

And *render back* their cargo to the main.
Addison, Remarks on Italy, Pesaro, etc., to Rome.

What shall I *render* to my God
For all his kindness shown?
Watts, What shall I *Render*?

2. To give up; yield; surrender.

Omettes be right shuld *render* his londes,
And be assiegede for euermore, as orible of dede.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13069.

To Cæsar will I *render*
My legions and my horse.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 10. 33.

My sword lost, but not forc'd; for discreetly
I *render'd* it, to save that imputation.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 3.

3. To give; furnish; present; afford for use or benefit; often, to give officially, or in compliance with a request or duty: as, to *render* assistance or service; the court *rendered* judgment.

The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit than seven men that can *render* a reason. Prov. xxvi. 16.

Cres. In kissing, do you *render* or receive?
Patr. Both take and give. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 36.

You buy much that is not *rendered* in the bill.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

4. To make or cause to be; cause to become; invest with certain qualities: as, to *render* a fortress more secure or impregnable.

Oh ye gods,
Render me worthy of this noble wife!
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 308.

What best may ease
The present misery, and *render* hell
More tolerable. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 459.

5. To translate, as from one language into another.

Thus with Mammonases moneie he hath made hym frendes,
And is ronne in-to Religioun, and hath *rendred* the bible,
And precheth to the poeple seynt Poules wordes.
Piers Plowman (B), viii. 90.

The Hebrew Sheôl, which signifies the abode of departed spirits, and corresponds to the Greek Hades, or the under world, is variously *rendered* in the Authorised Version by "grave," "pit," and "hell."
Pref. to Revised Version of Holy Bible (1884).

6. To interpret, or express for others, the meaning, spirit, and effect of; reproduce; represent: as, to *render* a part in a drama, a piece of music, a scene in painting, etc.

I observe that in our Bible, and other books of lofty moral tone, it seems easy and inevitable to *render* the rhythm and music of the original into phrases of equal melody. *Emerson*, Books.

Under the strange-statued gate,
Where Arthur's wars were *render'd* mystically.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

7†. To report; exhibit; describe.

I have heard him speak of that same brother;
And he did *render* him the most unnatural
That lives amongst men.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 123.

8. To reduce; try out; clarify by boiling or steaming: said of fats: as, kettle-*rendered* lard.

Tallow is chiefly obtained from the fat of sheep and oxen, the tallow being first *rendered*, as it is technically called—that is, separated from the membranous matter with which it is associated in the form of suet.
Watt, Soap-making, p. 26.

9. In *building*, to plaster directly on the brickwork and without the intervention of laths.—10. To pass or pull through a pulley or the like, as a rope.—**Account rendered.** See *account*.—**To render up**, to surrender; yield up.

You have our son; touch not a hair of his head;
Render him *up* unscathed. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

=**Syn.** 1. To restore.—3. To contribute, supply.—5 and 6. *Interpret*, etc. See *translate*.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To give an account; make explanation or confession.

My boop is, that this gentleman may *render*
Of whom he had this ring.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 135.

2. To be put or passed through a pulley or the like.

render[2] (ren'dėr), *n.* [< *render*[2], *v.*; in part < OF. *rendre*, used as a noun: see *render*[2], *v.*] 1. A return; a payment, especially a payment of rent.

In those early times the king's household (as well as those of inferior lords) were supported by specific *renders* of corn and other victuals from the tenants of the respective demesnes. *Blackstone*, Com., I. viii.

Each person of eighteen years old on a fief paid a certain head-money and certain *renders* in kind to the lord, as a personal payment. *Brougham.*

The rent or *render* was 2*s.* yearly.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 49.

2†. A giving up; surrender.

Take thou my oblation, poor but free,
Which is not mix'd with seconds, knows no art
But mutual *render*, only me for thee.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxv.

Three Years after this the disinherited Barons held out, till at length Conditions of *Render* are propounded.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 88.

3. An account given; a statement; a confession. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Newness
Of Cloten's death . . . may drive us to a *render*
Where we have lived, and so extort from 's that
Which we have done. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 4. 11.

4. Plaster put directly on a wall.—**Render and set**, in *plastering*, two-coat work applied directly on stone or brick walls.—**Render, float, and set**, three-coat plastering executed directly on stone or brick.—**To lie in render**, in *old Eng. law*, to be subject to an obligation of offering to deliver the thing, as rent, release, heriots, etc., which it was for the obligor to perform: distinguished from *to lie in prender*, which is said of things that might be taken by the lord without any offer by the tenant, such as an escheat.

renderable (ren'dėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *render*[2] + *-able*.] Capable of being rendered. *Colgrave.*

renderer (ren'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< *render*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who renders.

The heathen astrologers and *renderers* of oracles wisely forbore to venture on such predictions.
Boyle, Works, VI. 679.

The *renderer's* name shall be distinctly marked on each tierce at the time of packing, with metallic brand, marking-iron, or stencil.
New York Produce Exchange Report (1888–9), p. 172.

rendering (ren'dėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *renderynge*; verbal n. of *render*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of translating; also, a version; translation.

In cases of doubt the alternative *rendering* has been given in the margin. *Pref. to Revised Version of Holy Bible* (1884).

2. In the *fine arts* and the *drama*, interpretation; delineation; reproduction; representation; exhibition.

When all is to be reduced to outline, the forms of flowers and lower animals are always more intelligible, and are felt to approach much more to a satisfactory *rendering* of the objects intended, than the outlines of the human body. *Ruskin.*

An adequate *rendering* of his [Liszt's] pieces requires not only great physical power, but a mental energy . . . which few persons possess. *Grove*, Dict. Music, II. 741.

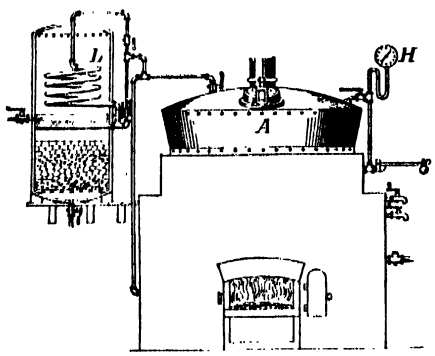
3. In *plastering:* (*a*) The laying on of a first coat of plaster on brickwork or stonework. (*b*) The coat thus laid on.

The mere . . . *rendering* is the most economical sort of plastering, and does for inferior rooms or cottages. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 121.

4. The process of trying out or clarifying.

rendering-pan (ren'dėr-ing-pan), *n.* Same as *rendering-tank*.

rendering-tank (ren'dėr-ing-tangk), *n.* A tank or boiler, usually steam-jacketed, for rendering lard or oil from fat. It is sometimes provided with mechanical devices for stirring and breaking up the fat



Rendering-tank and Condenser.

A, tank or kettle jacketed over the part exposed to direct action of furnace; *L*, condenser through which gases and vapors are carried and condensed, and subsequently either purified for illumination or utilized as fuel in the furnace; *H*, pressure-gage. For regulating flow and discharging the rendered lard, various cocks are provided. There are also a safety-valve (shown at the right of the figure), and a manhole at the top for charging and cleansing.

while under treatment in the tank by steam- or fire-heat, and a condensing apparatus for cooling and condensing the vapors that arise from the tank, in order that they may be burned and destroyed.

rendezvous (ren'de-vō or ron'dā-vō), *n.*; pl. *rendezvous* (formerly *rendezvouses*). [Formerly also *rendesvous, randevous, rendevous;* < F. *rendez-vous*, betake or assemble yourselves (at the place appointed), < *rendez*, 2d pers. pl. impv. of *rendre*, render, betake (see *render*[2]), + *vous*, you, yourself, yourselves, < L. *vos*, you, pl. of *tu*, thou.] 1. A place of meeting; a place at which persons (or things) commonly meet; specifically, a place appointed for the assembling of troops, or the place where they assemble; the port or place where ships are ordered to join company.

Go, captain. . . . You know the *rendezvous*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4. 4.

The Greyhound, the Greyhound in Blackfriars, an excellent *rendezvous*. *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, ii. 3.

The air is so vast and rich a *rendezvous* of innumerable seminal corpuscles. *Boyle*, Hidden Qualities of Air.

To be sure it is extremely pleasant to have one's house made the motley *rendezvous* of all the lackeys of literature—the very high 'change of trading authors and jobbing critics! *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

An inn, the free *rendezvous* of all travellers. *Scott*, Kenilworth, i.

2. A meeting; a coming together; an associating. [Rare.]

There Time is every Wednesday, . . . perhaps, in memory of the first occasions of their *Rendezvouses*. *Bp. Sprat*, Hist. Royal Soc., p. 93.

The general place of *rendezvous* for all the servants, both in winter and summer, is the kitchen. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

3. An appointment made between two or more persons for a meeting at a fixed place and time.—4†. A sign or occasion that draws men together.

The philosopher's stone and a holy war are but the *rendezvous* of cracked brains. *Bacon.*

5†. A refuge; an asylum; a retreat.

A *rendezvous*, a home to fly unto. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 57.

Within a taverne; whilst his coine did last
Ther was his *randevous*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

If I happen, by some Accident, to be disappointed of that Allowance I am to subsist by, I must make my Address to you, for I have no other *Rendezvous* to flee unto. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 2.

rendezvous (ren'de-vō or ron'dā-vō), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rendezvoused*, ppr. *rendezvousing*. [< *rendezvous*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To assemble at a particular place, as troops.

The rest that escaped marched towards the Thames, and with others *rendezvoused* upon Blackheath. *Sir T. Herbert*, Memoirs of King Charles I.

Our new recruits are *rendezvousing* very generally. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 183.

II. *trans.* To assemble or bring together at a certain place.

All men are to be *rendezvoused* in a general assembly. *J. T. Phillips*, Conferences of the Danish Missionaries [(trans.), 1719, p. 310.

rendezvouser (ren'de-vō-ėr), *n.* One who makes a rendezvous; an associate. [Rare.]

His Lordship retained such a veneration for the memory of his noble friend and patron Sir Jeofry Palmer that all the old *rendezvousers* with him were so with his lordship. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 291. (*Davies.*)

rendible[1]† (ren'di-bl), *a.* [< *rend*[1] + *-ible;* more prop. *rendable.*] Capable of being rent or torn asunder. *Imp. Dict.*

rendible[2]† (ren'di-bl), *a.* [Prop. **rendable*, < OF. *rendable*, < *rendre*, render: see *render*[2].] 1. Capable of being yielded or surrendered; renderable.—2. Capable of being translated.

Every Language hath certain Idioms, Proverbs, peculiar Expressions of it's own, which are not *rendible* in any other, but paraphrastically. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 21.

rendition (ren-dish'ọn), *n.* [< F. *rendition* = Sp. *rendicion* = Pg. (obs.) *rendição* = It. *reddizione*, < L. *redditio(n-)*, a giving back, < *reddere*, ML. *rendere*, give back: see *render*[2]. Cf. *redition.*] 1. The act of rendering or translating; a rendering or giving the meaning of a word or passage; translation.

"Let us therefore lay aside every weight, and the sin that doth so easily beset us:" so we read the words of the apostle; but St. Chrysostom's *rendition* of them is better. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, III. ii.

2. The act of rendering up or yielding possession; surrender.

These two lords . . . were carried with him [the king] to Oxford, where they remained till the *rendition* of the place. *Hutchinson*, Memoirs, II. 133.

3. The act of rendering or reproducing artistically. [An objectionable use.]

He [a painter] is contented to set himself delightful and not insoluble problems of *rendition*, and draws infinite pleasure from their resolution. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 554.

rendle-balk (ren'dl-bâk), *n.* Same as *randle-bar*.

rend-rock (rend'rok), *n.* [< *rend*[1], *v.*, + obj. *rock*[1].] Same as *lithofracteur*.

rene[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *reign*.

rene[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *rein*[1].

reneague†, *v.* See *renege*. *Shak.*

reneg, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *renege*.

renegade (ren'ę-gād), *n.* [Also *renegado;* < Sp. Pg. *renegado*, a renegade: see *renegate.*] 1. An apostate from a religious faith.

In the most flourishing days of Ottoman power the great mass of the holders of high office were *renegades* or sons of *renegades;* the native Turk lay almost under a ban. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 427.

2. One who deserts to an enemy; one who deserts his party and joins another; a deserter.

He [Wentworth] abandoned his associates, and hated them ever after with the deadly hatred of a *renegade*. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

=Syn. 1. *Neophyte, Proselyte*, etc. (see *convert*), backslider, turncoat.—2. Traitor, runaway.

renegado (ren-ę-gā'dō), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *renegado:* see *renegade.*] Same as *renegade*.

He was a *Renegado*, which is one that first was a Christian, and afterwards becommeth a Turke. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 186.

You are first (I warrant) some *Renegado* from the Inns of Court and the Law; and thou'lt come to suffer for't by the Law—that is, be hang'd. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, ii. 1.

renegate (ren'ę-gāt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *renegat* (= D. *renegaat* = G. Sw. Dan. *renegat*), < OF. *renegat*, F. *renégat* (OF. vernacularly *renié, renoié*) = Pr. *renegat* = Sp. Pg. *renegado* = It. *rinegato, rinnegato*, < ML. *renegatus*, one who denies his religion, pp. of *renegare*, deny again, < L. *re-*, again, + *negare*, deny: see *negate* and *renay, reny*. Hence, by corruption, *runagate.*] I. *n.* A renegade; an apostate. [Now only prov. Eng.]

How may this wayke womman han this strengthe
Hire to defende agayn this *renegat?*
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 835.

II. *a.* Apostate; false; traitorous.

Here may all true Christian hearts see the wonderfull workes of God shewed vpon such infidels, blasphemers, . . . and *renegate* Christians. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 187.

renegation (ren-ę-gā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. **renegatio(n-)*, < *renegare*, pp. *renegatus*, deny: see *renegate.*] Denial. [Rare.]

The inexorable leader of the monkish party asserted that it was worse than the worst heresy, being absolute *renegation* of Christ. *Milman.*

renege (rę-nēg'), *v.* [Formerly also *reneague, reneg, renig;* = F. *renier* = Pr. *renegar, renejar* = Sp. Pg. *renegar* = It. *rinegare, rinnegare*, deny, renounce: see *reny, renay, renegate.*] I.† *trans.* To deny; disown; renounce.

Shall I *renege* I made them then?
Shall I denye my cunning founde?
Mir. for Mags., I. 113.

His captain's heart,
Which in the scuffles of great fights hath burst
The buckles on his breast, *reneges* all temper.
Shak., A. and C., i. 1. 8.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To deny.

Such smiling rogues as these . . .
Reneye, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 84.

2. In *card-playing*, to play a card that is not of the suit led (as is allowable in some games); also, by extension, to revoke. Also *renig.* [U. S.]

renegert (rę-nē'gėr), *n.* One who denies; a renegade.

Their forefathers . . . were sometimes esteemed blest Reformers by most of these modern *Reneyers*, Separates, and Apostates. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 57. (*Davies.*)

reneiet, *v.* See *reny*.

renerve (rē-nėrv'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *nerve*, *v.*] To nerve again; give new vigor to.

The sight *re-nerved* my courser's feet. *Byron*, Mazeppa, xvii.

renes, *n.* Plural of *ren*[3].

renew (rē-nū'), *v.* [< ME. *renewen, renuen;* < *re-* + *new*, *v.* Cf. *renovate.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make new again; restore to former freshness, completeness, or perfection; revive; make fresh or vigorous again; restore to a former state, or to a good state after decay or impairment.

Let us go to Gilgal and *renew* the kingdom there. 1 Sam. xi. 14.

Thou *renewest* the face of the earth. Ps. civ. 30.

Restore his years, *renew* him, like an eagle. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Thou wilt *renew* thy beauty morn by morn;
I earth in earth forget these empty courts.
Tennyson, Tithonus.

2. To make again: as, to *renew* a treaty or covenant; to *renew* a promise; to *renew* an attempt.

They turne afresh, and oft *renew* their former threat. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 45.

And [I have] endeavoured to *renew* a faint image of her several virtues and perfections upon your minds. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. vi.

3. To supply, equip, furnish, or fill again.

Loke the cup of Wyne or ale be not empty, but ofte *renued*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

Come, bumpers high, express your joy,
The bowl we maun *renew* it.
Burns, Impromptu on Willie Stewart.

4. To begin again; recommence.

Either *renew* the fight,
Or tear the lions out of England's coat.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 5. 27.

Day light returning *renu'd* the conflict. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

5. To go over again; repeat; iterate.

Then gan he all this storie to *renew*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. viii. 64.

The birds their notes *renew*, and bleating herds
Attest their joy. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 494.

The lady *renewed* her excuses. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 266.

6. To grant or furnish again, as a new loan on a new note for the amount of a former one.—7. In *theol.*, to make new spiritually. See *renovation*, 2.

Be *renewed* in the spirit of your mind. Eph. iv. 23.

=Syn. 1. To reëstablish, reconstitute, recreate, rebuild.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become new; grow afresh.

Renew I could not, like the moon. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 68.

Their temples wreathed with leaves that still *renew*. *Dryden.*

2. To begin again; cease to desist.

Renew, renew! The fierce Polydamas
Hath beat down Menon. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 5. 6.

renewability (rē-nū-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *renewable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being renewable.

renewable (rē-nū′a-bl), *a.* [< *renew* + *-able.*] Capable of being renewed: as, a lease *renewable* at pleasure.

renewal (rē-nū′al), *n.* [< *renew* + *-al.*] The act of renewing, or of forming anew.

One of those *renewals* of our constitution.
Bolingbroke, On Parties, xviii.

Such originality as we all share with the morning and the spring-time and other endless *renewals*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxii.

Renewal Sunday, a popular name for the second Sunday after Easter: so called because of the post-communion of the mass, according to the Sarum rite, formerly used on that day.

renewedly (rē-nū′ed-li), *adv.* Again; anew; once more. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

renewedness (rē-nū′ed-nes), *n.* The state of being renewed.

The Apostle here [Gal. vi.] shewethe unprofitableness of all these [ceremonies], and sets up an inward sanctity and *renewedness* of heart against them all.
Hammond, Works, IV. 668.

renewer (rē-nū′ėr), *n.* One who renews. See *bounder*, 3.

The restfull place, *renuer* of my smart.
Wyatt, Complaint vpon Loue.

renewing (rē-nū′ing), *n.* [< ME. *renewyng;* verbal n. of *renew*, *v.*] The act or process of making new again, in any sense.

Be ye transformed by the *renewing* of your mind.
Rom. xii. 2.

renewl†, *v.* Same as *renovel.*

reneye†, *v.* Same as *reny.*

renferse†, *v. t.* [Appar. a var., but simulating *fierce*, of *renforce, reinforce.*] To reinforce.

Whereat *renfierst* with wrath and sharp regret,
He stroke so hugely with his borrowd blade
That it empierst the Pagans burganet.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 45.

renforce†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *reinforce.*

rengt, *n.* An obsolete form of *rung*[2].

renge[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rank*[2].

renge[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *range.*

reniant†, *n.* [< OF. *reniant*, ppr. of *renier*, deny: see *reny* and *renegate.*] A renegade. *Testament of Love.*

renicapsular (ren-i-kap′sū-lär), *a.* [< *renicapsule* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to the suprarenal capsules; adrenal. Also *reniglandular.*

renicapsule (ren-i-kap′sūl), *n.* [< L. *ren*, kidney, + NL. *capsula*, capsule: see *capsule.*] The adrenal or suprarenal capsule.

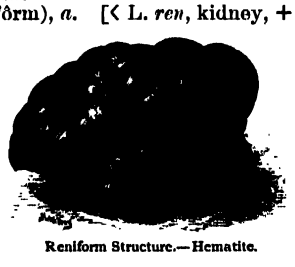
renicardiac (ren-i-kär′di-ak), *a.* [< L. *ren*, kidney, + *cardiacus*, cardiac: see *cardiac.*] Pertaining to the renal and cardiac organs of a mollusk; renipericardial: as, the *renicardiac* orifice.

reniculus (rē-nik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *reniculi* (-lī). [LL., dim. of *ren*, kidney: see *ren*[3], *reins.*] In *entom.*, a small reniform or kidney-shaped spot.

renidification (rē-nid″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *renidify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] Renewed nidification; the act of nidifying again, or building another nest.

renidify (rē-nid′i-fī), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *nidify.*] To make another nest.

reniform (ren′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *ren*, kidney, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or shape of the human kidney; kidney-form; bean-shaped; in *bot.* (when said of flat organs), having the outline of a longitudinal section through a kidney (see cut under *kidney-shaped*). —**Reniform spot**, a large kidney-shaped spot on the wing of a noctuid moth, near the center. It is rarely absent in this family.



Reniform Structure.—Hematite.

renig (rē-nig′), *v. t.* A form of *renege* (II., 2). [U. S.]

reniglandular (ren-i-glan′dū-lär), *a.* [< L. *ren*, kidney, + NL. *glandula*, glandule, + *-ar*[3].] Same as *renicapsular.*

renipericardial (ren-i-per-i-kär′di-al), *a.* [< L. *ren*, kidney, + NL. *pericardium:* see *pericardial.*] Pertaining to the nephridium and the pericardium of a mollusk: as, a *renipericardial* communication. Also, less properly, *renopericardial.* *E. R. Lankester.*

reniportal (ren-i-pōr′tal), *a.* [< L. *ren*, kidney, + *porta*, gate: see *portal*[1].] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, noting the portal venous system of the kidneys, an arrangement by which venous blood circulates in the capillaries of the kidneys before reaching the heart, as it does in those of the liver by means of the hepatic portal system. See *portal vein*, under *portal*[1].

renisexual (ren-i-sek′shū-al), *a.* [< L. *ren*, kidney, + LL. *sexualis*, sexual.] Combining the functions of a renal and a sexual organ, as the nephridium of mollusks.

renitence (ren′i-tens or rē-nī′tens), *n.* [< OF. *renitence*, F. *rénitence*, resistance, = Sp. Pg. *renitencia* = It. *renitenza*, < ML. **renitentia*, < L. *reniten(t-)s*, resistant: see *renitent.*] Same as *renitency.*

Out of indignation, and an excessive *renitence*, not separating that which is true from that which is false.
Wollaston, Religion of Nature. (*Latham.*)

renitency (ren′i- or rē-nī′ten-si), *n.* [As *renitence* (see *-cy*).] 1. The resistance of a body to pressure; the effect of elasticity.—2. Moral resistance; reluctance; disinclination.

Nature has form'd the mind of man with the same happy backwardness and *renitency* against conviction which is observed in old dogs — "of not learning new tricks."
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 34.

renitent (ren′i-tent or rē-nī′tent), *a.* [< OF. *renitent*, F. *rénitent* = Sp. Pg. It. *renitente*, < L. *reniten(t-)s*, ppr. of *reniti*, strive or struggle against, resist, < *re-*, back, + *niti*, struggle: see *nisus*[1].] 1. Resisting pressure or the effect of it; acting against impulse by elastic force.

To me it seems most probable that it is done by an inflation of the muscles, whereby they become both soft and yet *renitent*, like so many pillows.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

2. Persistently opposing.

renk[1]†, *n.* See *rink*[1].

renk[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rank*[2]. *Nominale MS.*

renne†, **rennert**. Middle English forms of *run*[1], *runner.*

rennelesse†, *n.* [ME.: see *rennet*[1].] Same as *rennet*[1].

rennet[1] (ren′et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *renet:* also dial. *runnet*, < ME. *renet*, var. of **rennel*, **rennels*, *rennelesse*, *renels*, *renlys*, *rendlys* (= MD. *rinsel*, *runsel*), rennet, < *rennen*, run: see *run*[1].] 1. The fourth stomach of a calf prepared for curdling milk; the rennet-bag.—2. Anything used to curdle milk.

It is likely enough that Galium, or, as it is popularly called, lady's bedstraw, is still used as *rennet* in some neighbourhoods, its use having formerly been common all over England, especially in Cheshire.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 231.

rennet[1] (ren′et), *v. t.* [< *rennet*[1], *n.*] To mix or treat with rennet.

Come thou not neere those men who are like bread
O're-leven'd, or like cheese o're-*rennetted*.
Herrick, To His Booke.

rennet[2] (ren′et), *n.* [Formerly also *renat, renate* (simulating *renate*[1], as if in allusion to grafting) (= D. *renet* = G. *renette* = Sw. *renett* = Dan. *reinette*), < F. *reinette, rainette*, a pippin, rennet; either (*a*) < OF. *reinette, roynette*, a little queen (a name given to meadow-sweet), dim. of *reine*, < L. *regina*, queen, fem. of *rex* (*reg-*), king (see *rex*); or (*b*) < OF. *rainette*, a little frog (because, it is supposed, the apple was speckled like the skin of a frog), dim. of *raine*, a frog, < L. *rana*, a frog: see *Rana*[1].] A kind of apple, said to have been introduced into England in the reign of Henry VIII. Also called *renneting.*

Pippins grafted on a pippin stock are called *renates*, bettered in their generous nature by such double extraction.
Fuller, Worthies, Lincolnshire, II. 264.

There is one sort of Pippin peculiar to this Shire [Lincolnshire], growing at Kirton and thereabouts, and from thence called Kirton-Pippin, which is a most wholesome and delicious Apple, both which being grafted on their own Stock are much bettered, and then called *Renates.*
T. Coxe, Magna Britannia (Lincolnshire), p. 1457 (an. 1720).

rennet-bag (ren′et-bag), *n.* The abomasum, or fourth stomach of a ruminant. Also called *reed.*

rennet-ferment (ren′et-fėr″ment), *n.* The ferment of the gastric juice of young ruminants, which coagulates casein.

renneting (ren′et-ing), *n.* [< *rennet*[2] + *-ing*[2].] Same as *rennet*[2].

rennet-whey (ren′et-hwā), *n.* The serous part of milk, separated from the caseous by means of rennet. It is used in pharmacy.

rennet-wine (ren′et-win), *n.* A vinous extract of dried rennet.

renniblet, *a.* Same as *renable.*

renning (ren′ing), *n.* [< ME. *rennynge*, a stream (not found in sense 'rennet'), < AS. **rinning, rynning* (= D. *renninge*), rennet, lit. 'a running,' verbal n. of *rinnan*, run: see *run*[1], *running*, and cf. *rennet*[1], *runnet.*] 1†. Same as *running.*—2. Rennet. *Baret.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

rennish (ren′ish), *a.* [< ME. *renysche*, fierce; prob. of OF. origin.] Furious; passionate. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Than has sire Dary dedeyne and derfely he lokes;
Rysys him up *renysche* and regt in his sete.
King Alexander, p. 100.

rennishly (ren′ish-li), *adv.* [< ME. *renyschly;* < *rennish* + *-ly*[2].] Fiercely; furiously. [Prov. Eng.]

The fyste with the fyngeres that flayed thi hert,
That rasped *renyschly* the woze with the roȝ penne.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1724.

renomet, renomedt. Middle English forms of *renown, renowned.*

renomeet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *renommee*, F. *renommée*, renown: see *renown.*] Renown.

For gentilesse nys but *renomee*
Of thyne auncestres for hire heigh bountee,
Which is a strange thyng to thy persone.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 303.

renominate (rē-nom′i-nāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *nominate.*] To nominate again or anew.

renomination (rē-nom-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< *renominate* + *-ion.*] The act of nominating again or anew; a repeated nomination.

renont, *n.* A Middle English variant of *renown.*

renopericardial (ren-ō-per-i-kär′di-al), *a.* Same as *renipericardial.* *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 284.

renount, renoumedt. Obsolete forms of *renown, renowned.*

renount, *n.* An obsolete form of *renown.*

renounce (rē-nouns′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *renounced*, ppr. *renouncing.* [< ME. *renouncen, renounsen*, < OF. *renoncher, renoncer, renoncer*, F. *renoncer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *renunciar* = It. *rinunziare, renunziare*, renounce, < L. *renuntiare, renunciare*, bring back a report, also disclaim, renounce, < *re-*, back, + *nuntiare, nunciare*, bring a message, < *nuntius*, a messenger: see *nuncio.* Cf. *announce, denounce, enounce, pronounce.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To declare against; disown; disclaim; abjure; forswear; refuse to own, acknowledge, or practise.

My ryght I *renounce* to that ryuk sone.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13629.

Minister. Dost thou *renounce* the devil and all his works, the vain pomp and glory of the world, . . . and the sinful desires of the flesh . . . ?
Answer. I *renounce* them all; and, by God's help, will endeavour not to follow nor be led by them.
Book of Common Prayer, Baptism of those of Riper Years.

It is impossible to conceive that a whole nation of men should all publicly reject and *renounce* what every one of them, certainly and infallibly, knew to be a law.
Locke, Human Understanding, I. iii. § 11.

2. To cast off or reject, as a connection or possession; forsake.

She that had *renounce'd*
Her sex's honour was *renounce'd* herself
By all that priz'd it. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 76.

The conditions of earthly existence were *renounced*, rather than sanctified, in the religious ideal [of the mediæval church]. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 208.

He only lives with the world's life
Who hath *renounced* his own.
M. Arnold, Stanzas in memory of the Author of Obermann.

3. In *card-playing*, to play (a suit) different from what is led: as, he *renounced* spades. =**Syn.** *Renounce, Recant, Abjure, Forswear, Retract, Revoke, Recall*, abandon, forsake, quit, forego, resign, relinquish, give up, abdicate, decline, cast off, lay down. *Renounce*, to declare strongly, with more or less of formality, that we give up some opinion, profession, or pursuit forever. Thus, a pretender to a throne may *renounce* his claim. *Recant*, to make publicly known that we give up a principle or belief formerly maintained, from conviction of its erroneousness; the word therefore implies the adoption of the opposite belief. *Abjure, forswear*, literally to renounce upon oath, and, metaphorically, with protestations and utterly. They do not necessarily imply any change of opinion. *Retract*, to take back what has been once given or made, as a pledge, an accusation. *Revoke*, to take back that which has been pronounced by an act of authority, as a decree, a command, a grant. *Recall*, the most general word for literal or figurative calling back: as, to *recall* an expression. *Forswear* is somewhat out of use. A man may *renounce* his birthright, *forswear* a habit, *recant* his professions, *abjure* his faith, *retract* his assertions, *revoke* his pledges, *recall* his promises.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To declare a renunciation.

He of my sons who fails to make it good
By one rebellious act *renounces* to my blood.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 143.

2. In *card-games* in which the rule is to follow suit, to play a card of a different suit from that led; in a restricted sense, to have to play a card of another suit when the player has no card of the suit led. Compare *revoke.*

renounce (rē-nouns′), *n.* [< F. *renonce* = Sp. Pg. *renuncia* = It. *rinunzia*, a renounce; from

the verb: see *renounce, v.*] In *card-games* in which the rule is to follow suit, the playing of a card of a different suit from that led.

renouncement (rē-nouns'ment), *n.* [< OF. F. *renoncement* = Pr. *renunciamen* = Sp. *renunciamiento* = It. *rinunziamento;* as *renounce, v.*, + *-ment.*] The act of renouncing, or of disclaiming or rejecting; renunciation.

> I hold you as a thing ensky'd and sainted,
> By your *renouncement* an immortal spirit.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 4. 35.

renouncer (rē-noun'sėr), *n.* One who renounces; one who disowns or disclaims.

renovant (ren'ō-vant), *a.* [< OF. *renovant*, < L. *renovan(t-)s*, ppr. of *renovare*, renew, renovate: see *renovate.*] Renovating; renewing. *Cowel.*

renovate (ren'ō-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *renovated*, ppr. *renovating.* [< L. *renovatus*, pp. of *renovare*, renew (> It. *rinovare, rinnovare* = Sp. Pg. *renovar*), < *re-*, again, + *novus*, new, = E. *new*: see *new.* Cf. *renew.*] 1. To renew; render as good as new; restore to freshness or to a good condition: as, to *renovate* a building.

> Then prince Edward, *renouating* his purpose, tooke shipping againe. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 87.
>
> In hopes that by their poisonous weeds and wild incantations they may regenerate the paternal constitution, and *renovate* their father's life. *Burke*, Rev. in France.
>
> Till food and wine again should *renovate* his powers.
> *Crabbe*, Works, V. 93.

2. To give force or effect to anew; renew in effect.

> He *renouateth* by so doing all those sinnes which before times were forgiven him.
> *Latimer*, Sermon on the Lord's Prayer.

renovater (ren'ō-vā-tėr), *n.* [< *renovate* + *-er*[1].] Same as *renovator.*

renovation (ren-ō-vā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *renovacion*, F. *rénovation* = Pr. *renovacio* = Sp. *renovacion* = Pg. *renovação* = It. *rinovazione, rinnovazione*, < L. *renovatio(n-)*, a renewing, renewal, < *renovare*, renew, renovate: see *renovate.*] 1. The act of renovating, or the state of being renovated or renewed; a making new after decay, destruction, or impairment; renewal.

> This ambassade was sent . . . for the *renouation* of the old league and amitie. *Grafton*, Hen. VII., an. 19.
>
> Death becomes
> His final remedy; and, . . . to second life,
> Waked in the *renovation* of the just,
> Resigns him up with heaven and earth renew'd.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 65.
>
> The regular return of genial months,
> And *renovation* of a faded world.
> *Cowper*, Task, vi. 124.
>
> Mr. Garrick, in conjunction with Mr. Lacey, purchased the property of that theatre [Drury Lane], together with the *renovation* of the patent.
> *Life of Quin* (reprint, 1887), p. 42.

2. In *theol.*, the renewal wrought by the Holy Spirit in one who has been regenerated. Renovation differs from regeneration inasmuch as, while regeneration is a single act, and confers a divine life, which can never be wholly lost in this life, or, according to Calvinistic theology, continues forever, renovation is a continuous process or a repetition of acts whereby the divine life is preserved and matured.

renovationist (ren-ō-vā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *renovation* + *-ist.*] One who believes in the improvement of society by the spiritual renovation of the individual, supernaturally wrought through divine influence rather than by the development of human nature through purely natural and human influences.

renovator (ren'ō-vā-tor), *n.* [= OF. *renovateur*, F. *rénovateur* = Sp. Pg. *renovador* = It. *rinnovatore*, < L. *renovator*, a renewer, < *renovare*, renew: see *renovate.*] One who or that which renovates or renews.

> Just as sleep is the *renovator* of corporeal vigor, so, with their [the Epicureans'] permission, I would believe death to be of the mind's.
> *Landor*, Imaginary Conversations (Marcus Tullius and Quinctus Cicero).

renovel†, *v. t.* and *i.* [ME. *renovelen, renovellen* (also contr. *renewlen, renulen*, simulating *new*), < OF. *renoveler, renueveler, renouveler, renouveller*, F. *renouveler* = Pr. *renovellar* = It. *rinovellare, rinnovellare*, renew, < L. *re-*, again, + *novellus*, new: see *novel.*] To renew.

> Yet sang this foule, I rede yow alle awake, . . .
> And ye that han ful chosen, as I devise,
> Yet at the leste *renoveleth* your servyse.
> *Chaucer*, Complaint of Mars, l. 17.

renovelance†, *n.* [ME. *renoveilaunce*, < OF. *renovelaunce*, < *renoveler*, renew: see *renovel.*] A renewal.

> *Renovellaunces*
> Of olde forleten aqueyntaunces.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 693.

renownt, renownedt. Obsolete forms of *renown, renowned.*

renown (rē-noun'), *v.* [< ME. *renownen, renoumen, renomen* (in pp. *renowned, renomed*), < OF. *renomer, renumer, renommer*, make famous (pp. *renommé*, renowned, famous), F. *renommer*, name over, repeat, rename, = Pr. *renomnar, renompnar, renomenar* = Sp. *renombrar* = It. *rinomare* (> G. *renommiren*, boast), < ML. *renominare*, make famous, < L. *re-*, again, + *nominare*, name: see *nominate.*] **I.** *trans.* To make famous.

> Nor yron bands abord
> The Pontick sea by their huge Navy cast
> My volume shall *renowne*, so long since past.
> *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 48.
>
> The memorials and the things of fame
> That do *renown* this city. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 3. 24.
>
> Soft elocution does thy style *renown.*
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 19.

II. *intrans.* To behave or pose as a renowner; swagger; boast: with indefinite *it.* [Slang, imitating German.]

> To *renown it* . . . is equivalent to the American phrase "spreads himself."
> *C. G. Leland*, tr. of Heine's Pictures of Travel, The Harts Journey, note.
>
> A general tumult ensued, and the student with the sword leaped to the floor. . . . He was *renowning it.*
> *Longfellow*, Hyperion, ii. 4.

renown (rē-noun'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *renowm, renoum;* < ME. *renoun, renowne, renon, renowme, renoum;* < OF. *renoun, renun, renon, renom*, F. *renom* = Pr. Cat. *renom* = Sp. *renombre* = Pg. *renome* = It. *rinomo*, fame, renown; from the verb: see *renown, v.*] 1. The state of having a great or exalted name; fame; celebrity; exalted reputation derived from the widely spread praise of great achievements or accomplishments.

> "O perle," quoth I, "of rych *renoun*,
> So watz hit me dere that thou con dome,
> In thys veray avysyoun."
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 1183.
>
> Better it is to haue *Renowme* among the good sorte then to be lorde over the whole world.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 12.
>
> I loved her old *renown*, her stainless fame —
> What better proof than that I loathed her shame?
> *Lowell*, To G. W. Curtis.

2†. Report; rumor; éclat.

> And [they] diden so well that the worde and the *renon* com to Agrauain and to Gaheret that the childeren foughten be-nethe fer from hem. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 285.
>
> Socrates, . . . by the . . . uniuersall *renoume* of all people, was approued to be the wisest man of all Grecia.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 22.
>
> The Rutherfoords, with grit *renown*,
> Convoy'd the town of Jedbrugh out.
> *Raid of the Reidswire* (Child's Ballads, VI. 132).

3†. A token of fame or reputation; an honor; a dignity.

> For I ride on the milk-white steed,
> And aye nearest the town;
> Because I was a christen'd knight,
> They gave me that *renown.*
> *The Young Tamlane* (Child's Ballads, I. 121).

4†. Haughtiness.

> Then out spake her father, he spake wi' *renown*,
> "Some of you that are maidens, ye'll loose aff her gown."
> *Lord Salton and Auchanachie* (Child's Ballads, II. 169).

=Syn. 1. *Fame, Honor*, etc. (see *glory*[1], *n.*), repute, note, distinction, name.

renowned (rē-nound'), *p. a.* [< ME. *renowned, renomed* (Sc. *renownit, renommit*); pp. of *renown, v.*] Having renown; famous; celebrated.

> To ben riht cleer and *renomed.*
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 2.
>
> And made his compere a godsone of hys, that he hadden houe fro the fontstone, and was cleped after the kynge ban Bawdewyn, whiche was after full *renomede.*
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 124.
>
> They that durst to strike
> At so exampleas and unblamed a life
> As that of the *renowned* Germanicus.
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 4.

=Syn. *Celebrated, Illustrious*, etc. (see *famous*), famed, far-famed.

renownedly (rē-nou'ned-li), *adv.* With, or so as to win, renown; with fame or celebrity. *Imp. Dict.*

renowner (rē-nou'nėr), *n.* 1. One who gives renown or spreads fame.

> Through his great *renowner* I have wrought,
> And my safe saile to sacred anchor brought.
> *Chapman*, Odyssey, xxiii.
>
> Above them all I preferr'd the two famous *renowners* of Beatrice and Laura, who never write but honour of them to whom they devote their verse.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. [= G. *renommist*, in university slang, a boaster.] A boaster; a bully; a swaggerer.

> Von Kleist was a student, and universally acknowledged among his young acquaintance as a devilish handsome fellow, notwithstanding a tremendous scar on his cheek, and a cream-colored mustache as soft as the silk of Indian corn. In short, he was a *renowner*, and a duellist.
> *Longfellow*, Hyperion, ii. 4.

renownful† (rē-noun'ful), *a.* [< *renown* + *-ful.*] Renowned; illustrious.

> Man of large fame, great and abounding glory,
> *Renounefull* Scipio. *Marston*, Sophonisba, i. 1.

rense (rens), *v. t.* A dialectal form of *rinse.*

rensselaerite (ren-se-lār'īt), *n.* [After Stephen Van *Rensselaer.*] A variety of massive talc or steatite. It has a fine compact texture, and is worked in the lathe into inkstands and other articles.

rent[1] (rent). Preterit and past participle of *rend*[1].

rent[1]†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *rend*[1].

> Maligne interpretours whiche fayle not to *rente* and deface the renoume of wryters.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, The Proheme.
>
> Though thou *rentest* thy face with painting [enlargest (margin, Heb. *rendest*) thine eyes with paint, R. V.], in vain shalt thou make thyself fair. Jer. iv. 30.
>
> In an extreame rage, *renting* his clothes and tearing his haire. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 230.
>
> Repentance must begin with a just sorrow, a sorrow of heart, and such a sorrow as *renteth* the heart.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 3.
>
> They assaulted me on all sides, buffeting me and *renting* my Cloaths. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 92.

rent[1] (rent), *n.* [< *rent*[1], *v.*, ult. *rend*[1], *v.*] 1. An opening made by rending or tearing; a tear; a fissure; a break or breach; a crevice or crack.

> You all do know this mantle. . . .
> Look, in this place ran Cassius' dagger through;
> See what a *rent* the envious Casca made.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 179.

2. A schism; a separation: as, a *rent* in the church.

> Heer sing I Isaac's civill Brauls and Broils;
> Jacobs Revolt; their Cities sack, their Spoils:
> Their cursed Wrack, their Godded Calues; the *rent*
> Of th' Hebrew Tribes from th' Isbeans Regiment.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.
>
> We care not to keep truth separated from truth, which is the fiercest [illegible] and disunion of all.
> *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 58.

=Syn. Tear, rupture, rift.

rent[2] (rent). [< ME. *rent, rente* = D. G. Dan. *rente* = Sw. *renta*, < OF. *rente*, F. *rente*, income, revenue, rent, annuity, pension, funds, = Pr. *renta, renda* = Sp. *renta* = Pg. *renda* = It. *rendita*, income, revenue, rent, < L. *reddita* (sc. *pecunia*), 'money paid,' fem. of *redditus*, pp. of *reddere*, give back, pay, yield: see *render*[2].] 1†. Income; revenue; receipts from any regular source.

> Litel was hire catel and hire *rente.*
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 7.
>
> She seyde, "O Love, to whom I have and shal
> Ben humble suget, trewe in myn entente,
> As I best can, to you, Lord, geve Ich al
> For evereno myn hertes lust to *rente.*"
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 880.

2. In *law:* (*a*) A compensation or return made periodically, or fixed with reference to a period of time, for the possession and use of property of any kind.

> Of all the tulkes of Troy, to telle them by name,
> Was non so riche of *rentes*, ne of renke godes,
> Of castels full close, & mony clene tounes.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3945.
>
> Thus the poete preiseth the pocok for hus federes,
> And the riche for hus *rentes*, othere rychesse in hus schoppe. *Piers Plowman* (C), xv. 185.
>
> Money, if kept by us, yields no *rent*, and is liable to loss.
> *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 218.

(*b*) Technically, a definite compensation or return reserved by a lease, to be made periodically, or fixed with reference to a period of tenure, and payable in money, produce, or other chattels or labor, for the possession and use of land or buildings. Compensation of any other nature is not termed *rent*, because not enforceable in the same manner. The time of paying rents is either by the particular appointment of the parties in the deed, or by appointment of law, but the law does not control the express appointment of the parties, when such appointment will answer their intention. In England Michaelmas and Lady-day are the usual days appointed for payment of rents; and in Scotland Martinmas and Whitsunday.

> Take (deer Son) to thee
> This Farm's demains, . . .
> And th' only *Rent* that of it I reserue is
> One Trees fair fruit, to shew thy sute and service.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Rent is said to be due at the first moment of the day appointed for payment, and in arrear at the first moment of the day following. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 275.

(*c*) The right to such compensation, particularly in respect of lands. Rents, at common law, are of three kinds: *rent-service, rent-charge* or *fee-farm*

rent, and *rent-seek*. *Rent-service* is when some corporal service is incident to it, as by fealty and a sum of money; *rent-charge*, or *fee-farm rent*, is when the owner of the rent has no future interest or reversion expectant in the land, but the rent is reserved in the deed by a clause of distress for rent in arrear (in other words, it is a charge on lands, etc., in the form of rent, in favor of one who is not the landlord); *rent-seek* is a like rent, but without any clause of distress. There are also *rents of assize*, certain established rents of freeholders and copyholders of manors, which cannot be varied: also called *quit-rents*. These, when payable in silver, are called *white rents*, in contradistinction to rents reserved in work or the baser metals, called *black rents* or *black mail*.

3. In *polit. econ.*, that part of the produce of the soil which is left after deducting what is necessary to the support of the producers (including the wages of the laborers), the interest on the necessary capital, and a supply of seed for the next year; that part of the produce of a given piece of cultivated land which it yields over and above that yielded by the poorest land in cultivation under equal circumstances in respect to transportation, etc. The rent theoretically goes to the owner of the soil, whether cultivator or landlord. Also called *economic rent*.

Rent is that portion of the produce of the earth which is paid to the landlord for the use of the original and indestructible powers of the soil. It is often, however, confounded with the interest and profit of capital, and, in popular language, the term is applied to whatever is annually paid by a farmer to his landlord. *Ricardo*, Pol. Econ., ii.

The *rent*, therefore, which any land will yield, is the excess of its produce beyond what would be returned to the same capital if employed on the worst land in cultivation. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., II. xvi. § 3.

Rent is that portion of the regular net product of a piece of land which remains after deducting the wages of labor and the interest on the capital usual in the country incorporated into it. *W. Roscher*, Pol. Econ. (trans.), II. § 149.

No part of Ricardo's theory is more elementary or more unchallenged than this, that high *rent* of land constitutes no part of the price of bread, and that high *rent* is not the cause of dear bread, but dear bread the cause of high *rent*. *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, p. 428.

4. An endowment; revenue.

The kynge hym graunted, and yaf hym *rentes*, and lefte with hym of his auoir grete plente for to make the hospitall, and ther lefte the clerke in this manere, that was after a goode man and holy of lif. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 369.

Alwyn Childe, a Citizen of London, founded the Monastery of S. Saviour's at Bermondsey in Surrey, and gave the Monks there divers *Rents* in London. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 20.

Annual rent. See *annual*.—**Black rent.** (*a*) See *black*. (*b*) See def. 2 (*c*).—**Double rent**, rent payable by a tenant who continues in possession after the time for which he has received notice to quit until the time of his quitting possession.—**Forehand rent.** (*a*) A fine or premium given by the lessee at the time of taking his lease: otherwise called a *fore-gift* or *income*. (*b*) Rent paid in advance.—**Paschal rents.** See *paschal*.—**Peppercorn rents.** See *peppercorn*.—**Rents of assize.** See def. 2 (*c*).—**Tithe Rent-charge Redemption Act**, an English statute of 1885 (48 and 49 Vict., c. 32), which extends the Commutation of Tithes Act (which see, under *commutation*) to all rents or payments charged on lands, by virtue of any act, in lieu of tithes.

rent[2] (rent), *v.* [< ME. *renten*, < OF. *renter*, give rent or revenue to, = Sp. *rentar*, produce, yield; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To endow; secure an income to.

And sette scoleres to scole or to somme other craftes; Releue religioun [religious orders] and *renten* hem bettere. *Piers Plowman* (B), vii. 32.

Here is a stately Hospitall built by Cassachi, or Rosa, the Wife of great Soliman, richly *rented*, and nourishing many poore people. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 271.

2. To grant the possession and enjoyment of for a consideration in the nature of rent; let on lease.

There is no reason why an honourable society should *rent* their estate for a trifle. *Swift*, To Mr. Alderman Barber, March 30, 1737.

3. To take and hold for a consideration in the nature of rent: as, the tenant *rents* his farm for a year.

Not happier . . .
In forest planted by a father's hand
Than in five acres now of *rented* land.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 136.

Who was dead,
Who married, who was like to be, and how
The races went, and who would *rent* the hall.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

4. To hire; obtain the use or benefit of for a consideration, without lease or other formality, but for a more or less extended time: as, to *rent* a row-boat; to *rent* a piano.—**Syn. 3** and **4.** *Lease*, etc. See *hire*[1].

II. *intrans.* To be leased or let for rent: as, an estate *rents* for five thousand dollars a year.

rent[3]†, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *rant*.

rent[4]† (rent). A Middle English contracted form of *rendeth*, 3d person singular present indicative of *rend*[1]. *Chaucer*.

rentable (ren'ta-bl), *a.* [< *rent*[2] + *-able*.] Capable of being rented.

rentage† (ren'tāj), *n.* [< OF. *rentage*, rentage, < *renter*, give rent to: see *rent*[2] and *-age*.] Rent.

Nor can we pay the fine and *rentage* due.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vii.

rental (ren'tal), *n.* [< ME. *rental*, < *rent*[2] + *-al*. Cf. OF. *rental*, charged with rent.] 1. A schedule or an account of rents, or a roll wherein the rents of a manor or an estate are set down; a rent-roll.

I have heard of a thing they call Doomsday-book I am clear it has been a *rental* of back-ganging tenants. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

The nations were admonished to cease their factions; the heads of houses were ordered to surrender all their charters, donations, statutes, bulls, and papistical muniments, and to transmit a complete *rental* and inventory of all their effects to their Chancellor. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., iv.

2. The gross amount of rents drawn from an estate or other property: as, the *rental* of the estate is five thousand a year.—**Minister's rental.** See *minister*.—**Rental right**, a species of lease at low rent, usually for life. The holders of such leases were called *rentallers* or *kindly tenants*.

rentaller (ren'tal-ėr), *n.* [< *rental* + *-er*[1].] One who holds a rental right. See *rental*.

Many of the more respectable farmers were probably descended of the *rentallers* or kindly tenants described in our law books, who formed in the Middle Ages a very numerous and powerful body. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 194.

rent-arrear (rent'a-rēr'), *n.* Unpaid rent.

rent-charge (rent'chärj), *n.* See *rent*[2], 2 (*c*).

rent-day (rent'dā), *n.* The day for paying rent.

rente (ront), *n.* [< F. *rente*: see *rent*[2].] Annual income; revenue; rent; interest; specifically, in the plural, *rentes* (or *rentes sur l'état*), sums paid annually by a government as interest on public loans; hence, the bonds or stocks on which such interest is paid.

renter[1] (ren'tėr), *n.* [< OF. *rentier*, F. *rentier* (= Pr. *rendier* = OCat. *render* = Sp. *rentero* = Pg. *rendeiro*), a tenant, renter, < *rente*, rent: see *rent*[2].] 1. One who leases an estate; more commonly, the lessee or tenant who takes an estate or a tenement on rent.

The estate will not be let for one penny more or less to the *renter*, amongst whomsoever the rent he pays be divided. *Locke*.

2. One who rents or hires anything.

renter[2] (ren'tėr), *v. t.* [Also *ranter*; < F. *rentraire*, sew together, < *re-*, again, + *en-*, in, + *traire*, draw: see *trace*, *tract*, etc.] 1. In *tapestry*, to work new warp into in order to restore the original pattern or design. Hence—2. To finedraw; sew together, as the edges of two pieces of cloth, without doubling them, so that the seam is scarcely visible.

renterer (ren'tėr-ėr), *n.* [< *renter*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who renters, especially in tapestry-work. See *renter*[2], *v. t.*, 1.

renter-warden (ren'tėr-wär'dn), *n.* The warden of a company who receives rents.

rent-free (rent'frē), *adv.* Without payment of rent.

All such inmates which fell to decay, and so to be kept by the parish, they were to be continued in their houses *rent-free*, and to be kept at the only charge of the landlord which admitted them. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 282.

rent-gatherer†, *n.* [ME. *rente-gaderer*; < *rent*[2] + *gatherer*.] A collector of rents. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 430.

rentier (roṅ-tiā'), *n.* [F. *rentier*: see *renter*[1].] One who has a fixed income, as from lands, stocks, etc.; a fund-holder.

rent-roll (rent'rōl), *n.* A rental; a list or account of rents or income. See *rental*.

Godfrey Bertram . . . succeeded to a long pedigree and a short *rent-roll*, like many lairds of that period. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, ii.

rent-seck (rent'sek), *n.* See *rent*[2], 2 (*c*).

rent-service (rent'sėr'vis), *n.* See *rent*[2], 2 (*c*).

renuent (ren'ū-ent), *a.* [< L. *renuen(t-)s*, ppr. of *renuere*, nod back the head, deny by a motion of the head, disapprove (> Pg. *renuir*, refuse; cf. Sp. *renuencia*, reluctance), < *re-*, back, + **nuere* (in comp. *abnuere*, etc.), nod: see *nutation*.] Throwing back the head: specifically applied in anatomy to muscles which have this effect.

renule[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *renovel*.

renule[2] (ren'ūl), *n.* [< NL. **renulus*, dim. of L. *ren*, kidney: see *ren*[3], and cf. *renculus*.] A small kidney; a renal lobe or lobule, several of which may compose a kidney. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 366.

renumber (rē-num'bėr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *number*.] To count or number again; affix a new number to, as a house.

renumerate (rē-nū'mę-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *renumeratus*, pp. of *renumerare*, count over (> It. *rinumerare*), < *re-*, again, + *numerare*, number: see *numerate*, and cf. *renumber*.] To count or number again. *Imp. Dict.*

renunciance (rē-nun'siąns), *n.* [< L. *renuntian(t-)s*, ppr. of *renuntiare*, renounce: see *renounce*.] Renunciation. [Rare.]

Yet if they two . . . each, in silence, in tragical *renunciance*, did find that the other was all too-lovely? *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 3.

renunciation (rē-nun-si-ā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *renunciation*, *renonciation*, F. *renonciation* = Pr. *renunciatio* = Sp. *renunciacion* = Pg. *renunciação* = It. *rinunziazione*, *renunziazione*, < L. *renuntiatio(n-)*, *renunciatio(n-)*, a renouncing, < *renuntiare*, pp. *renuntiatus*, renounce: see *renounce*.] The act of renouncing. (*a*) A disowning or disclaiming; rejection.

He that loves riches can hardly believe the doctrine of poverty and *renunciation* of the world. *Jer. Taylor*.

Renunciation remains sorrow, though a sorrow borne willingly. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iv. 3.

(*b*) In *law*, the legal act by which a person abandons a right acquired, but without transferring it to another: applied particularly in reference to an executor or trustee who has been nominated in a will, or other instrument creating a trust, but who, having an option to accept it, declines to do so, and in order to avoid any liability expressly renounces the office. In Scots law the term is also used in reference to an heir who is entitled, if he chooses, to succeed to heritable property, but, from the extent of the encumbrances, prefers to refuse it. (*c*) In *liturgics*, that part of the baptismal service in which the candidate, either in person or by his sureties, renounces the world, the flesh, and the devil.—**Renunciation of a lease**, in Scotland, the surrender of a lease.—**Syn.** (*a*) Abandonment, relinquishment, surrender. See *renounce*.

renunciatory (rē-nun'si-ą-tō-ri), *a.* [< ML. *renuntiatorius*, < L. *renuntiare*, renounce: see *renounce*.] Of or pertaining to renunciation.

renverse† (ren-vėrs'), *v. t.* [Also *ranverse*; < OF. *renverser*, overthrow, overturn, < *re-*, back, + *enverser*, overturn, invert, < *envers*, against, toward, with, < L. *inversus*, turned upside down, inverted: see *inverse*.] 1. To overthrow; overturn; upset; destroy.

God forbid that a Business of so high a Consequence as this . . . should be *ranverted* by Differences twixt a few private Subjects, tho' now public Ministers. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 20.

2. To turn upside down; overthrow.

First he his beard did shave, and fowly shent,
Then from him reft his shield, and it *renverst*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 37.

Whiles all my hopes were to the winds disperst,
Erected whiles, and whiles againe *renuerst*.
Stirling, Aurora, st. 77.

renverse (ren-vėrs'), *a.* [< *renverse*, *v.*; cf. F. adv. *à la renverse*, on one's back, upside down.] In *her.*, same as *reversed*.

renversement† (ren-vėrs'ment), *n.* [< OF. *renversement*, < *renverser*, reverse: see *renverse* and *-ment*.] The act of renversing.

A total *renversement* of the order of nature. *Stukeley*, Palæographia Sacra, p. 60.

renvoy† (ren-voi'), *v. t.* [< OF. *renveier*, *renvoyer*, F. *renvoyer* (= It. *rinviare*), send back, < *re-*, back, + *envoyer*, send: see *envoy*[1].] To send back. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VIII.

renvoy† (ren-voi'), *n.* [< OF. *renvoy*, *renvoi*, F. *renvoi*, a sending back: see *renvoy*, *v.*] The act of sending back or dismissing home.

The *renvoy* of the Ampelonians was ill taken by the royal vine. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest. (*Latham.*)

reny†, *v. i.* and *t.* [Also *renay*; < ME. *renyen*, *renayen*, *renein*, *renayen*, < OF. *renier*, *renoier*, *renoier*, F. *renier*, < ML. *renegare*, deny: see *renegate*, and cf. *renege*, a doublet of *reny*. Cf. *deny*, *denay*.] To renounce; abjure; disown; abandon; deny.

That Ydole is the God of false Cristene, that han *reneyed* hire Feythe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 173.

For though that thou *reneyed* hast my lay,
As other wrecches han doon many a day, . . .
If that thou live, thou shalt repenten this.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 336.

renye†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *renié*, < ML. *renegatus*, one who has denied his faith, a renegade: see *renegate*.] A renegade.

Raynalde of the rodes, and rebelle to Criste,
Pervertede with Paynyms that Cristene persewes; . . .
The *renye* relys abowte and rusches to the erthe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2795.

reobtain (rē-ob-tān'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *obtain*.] To obtain again.

I came to *re-obtaine* my dignitie,
And in the throne to seate my sire againe.
Mir. for Mags., p. 752.

reobtainable (rē-ob-tā′na-bl), *a.* [< *reobtain* + *-able.*] That may be obtained again.

reoccupy (rē-ok′ū-pī), *v. t.* [< F. *réoccuper;* as *re-* + *occupy.*] To occupy anew.

reometer, *n.* See *rheometer.*

reopen (rē-ō′pn), *v.* [< *re-* + *open, v.*] **I.** *trans.* To open again: as, to *reopen* a theater.

II. *intrans.* To be opened again; open anew: as, the schools *reopen* to-day.

reophore, *n.* See *rheophore.*

reoppose (rē-ọ-pōz′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *oppose.*] To oppose again.

We shall so far encourage contradiction as to promise no disturbance, or *re-oppose* any pen that shall fallaciously or captiously refute us.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., Pref., p. 6.

reordain (rē-ôr-dān′), *v. t.* [= OF. *reordonner,* F. *réordonner* = Sp. *reordenar* = Pg. *reordenar, reordinar* = It. *riordinare,* reordain (cf. ML. *reordinare,* restore to one's former name or place); as *re-* + *ordain.*] To ordain again, as when the first ordination is defective or otherwise invalid.

They did not pretend to *reordain* those that had been ordained by the new book in King Edward's time.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, ii. 2.

A person, if he has been validly ordained by bishops of the apostolic succession, cannot be *reordained.* . . . It is not a reordination to confer orders upon one not episcopally set apart for the ministry. But it is reordination to do this to one previously so ordained. If it is done at all, it is a mockery, and the parties to it are guilty of a profanity. *Church Cyc.*

reorder (rē-ôr′dėr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *order.*] 1. To order a second time; repeat a command to or for.—2. To put in order again; arrange anew.

At that instant appeared, as it were, another Armie comming out of a valley, . . . which gave time to Assan to *reorder* his disordered squadrons.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 13.

reordination (rē-ôr-di-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *réordination* = Pg. *reordenação;* as *re-* + *ordination.*] A second or repeated ordination.

reorganization (rē-ôr″gạn-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *réorganisation;* < *reorganize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of organizing anew. Also spelled *reorganisation.*

reorganize (rē-ôr′gạn-īz), *v. t.* [= F. *réorganiser;* as *re-* + *organize.*] To organize anew; bring again into an organized state: as, to *reorganize* a society or an army. Also spelled *reorganise.*

re-orient (rē-ō′ri-ẹnt), *a.* [< *re-* + *orient.*] Arising again or anew, as the life of nature in spring. [Rare.]

The life *re-orient* out of dust.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxvi.

reossify (rē-os′i-fī), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *ossify.*] To ossify again. *Lancet,* No. 3487, p. 1424.

reotrope, *n.* See *rheotrope.*

rep[1] (rep), *n.* [Also *repp, reps;* origin unknown; supposed to be a corruption of *rib.*] A corded fabric the cords of which run across the width of the stuff. Silk rep is used for women's dresses, ecclesiastical vestments, etc., and is narrow; woolen rep is used for upholstery and curtains, and is about a yard and a half wide. It is sometimes figured, but more often dyed in plain colors.

The reception-room of these ladies was respectable in threadbare brussels and green *reps.*
Howells, A Woman's Reason, viii.

Cotton rep. See *cotton*[1].

rep[2] (rep), *n.* An abbreviation of *reputation,* formerly much used (as slang), especially in the asseveration *upon* or *'pon rep.*

In familiar writings and conversations they [some of our words] often lose all but their first syllables, as in mob. *rep.* pos. incog. and the like.
Addison, Spectator, No. 135.

Nev. Madam, have you heard that Lady Queasy was lately at the play-house incog?
Lady Smart. What! Lady Queasy of all women in the world! Do you say it upon *rep?*
Nev. Pozz; I saw her with my own eyes.
Swift, Polite Conversation, i.

rep. Same as *repet.*

repace (rē-pās′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *pace*[1]. Doublet of *re-pass.*] To pace again; go over again in a contrary direction. *Imp. Dict.*

repacify (rē-pas′i-fī), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *pacify.*] To pacify again.

Which, on th intelligence was notify'd
Of Richard's death, were wrought to mutiny;
And hardly came to be *repacify'd,*
And kept to hold in their fidelity.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 9.

repack (rē-pak′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *pack*[1], *v.*] To pack a second time: as, to *repack* beef or pork. *Imp. Dict.*

repacker (rē-pak′ėr), *n.* One who repacks. *Imp. Dict.*

repair[1] (rē-pār′), *v. t.* [< ME. *reparen, repayren,* < OF. *reparer,* F. *réparer,* repair, mend, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *reparar* = It. *riparare,* repair, mend, remedy, shelter, restore, defend, parry, oppose, hinder, < L. *reparare,* get again, recover, regain, retrieve, repair, < *re-,* again, + *parare,* get, prepare: see *pare*[1].] 1. To restore to a sound, good, or complete state after decay, injury, dilapidation, or partial destruction; restore; renovate.

Thenne themperour dyde doo *repayre* the chirches.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 164.

Seeking that beauteous roof to ruinate
Which to *repair* should be thy chief desire.
Shak., Sonnets, x.

To *repair* his numbers thus impair'd.
Milton, P. L., ix. 144.

2. To make amends for, as for an injury, by an equivalent; give indemnity for; make good: as, to *repair* a loss or damage.

I'll *repair* the misery thou dost bear
With something rich about me.
Shak., Lear, iv. 1. 79.

King Henry, to *repair* the Loss of the Regent, caused a great Ship to be built, such a one as had never been seen in England. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 257.

She [Elizabeth] gained more . . . by the manner in which she *repaired* her errors than she would have gained by never committing errors. *Macaulay,* Burleigh.

3†. To fortify; defend.

Whan the Soudan vnderstode his malice, he caused the Holy Lande to be better *repared* and more suerly kept, for ye more displesur of the Turke. *Arnold's Chron.,* p. 162.

4†. To recover, or get into position for offense again, as a weapon.

He, ere he could his weapon backe *repaire,*
His side all bare and naked overtooke,
And with his mortal steel quite through the body strooke.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 13.

=**Syn.** 1. To mend, refit, retouch, vamp (up), patch, tinker (up).

repair[1] (rē-pār′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *repayer;* < ME. *repaire, repeire* = Sp. Pg. *reparo,* repair, recovery, = It. *riparo,* remedy, resource, defense (cf. *rampart*); from the verb.] 1. Restoration to a sound or good state after decay, waste, injury, or partial destruction; supply of loss; reparation.

Even in the instant of *repair* and health,
The fit is strongest. *Shak.,* K. John, iii. 4. 113.

We have suffer'd beyond all *repair* of honour.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 4.

It is not that during the period of activity [of the nerve-centers] waste goes on without *repair,* while during the period of inactivity *repair* goes on without waste; for the two always go on together.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 37.

2. Good or sound condition kept up by repairing as required; with a qualifying term, condition as regards repairing: as, a building in good or bad *repair.*

Her sparkling Eyes she still retains,
And Teeth in good *Repair.* *Congreve,* Doris.

All highways, causeways, and bridges . . . within the bounds of any town shall be kept in *repair* and amended . . . at the proper charge and expense of such town.
R. I. Pub. Stats., ch. 65, § 1.

3†. Reparation for wrong; amends.

In the quier make his *repayer* openly, and crave forgiveness of the other vicars choral and clerks.
Quoted in *Contemporary Rev.,* LIII. 60.

4†. Attire; apparel.

Rial *repaire,* riche roobis, and rent,
What mowe thei helpe me at myn conde?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 201.

repair[2] (rē-pār′), *v. i.* [< ME. *repairen, repeiren, reparen,* < OF. *repairer, repairier, repeirer, reparer, reperer,* return, come back, retire, tr. get back to, regain, lodge in, haunt, frequent; prob. the same, in a restricted use, as Sp. *repatriar* = It. *ripatriare,* return to one's country, < LL. *repatriare,* return to one's country, < L. *re-,* back, + *patria,* native land: see *patria,* and cf. *repatriate.* The It. *reparare,* frequent, repair to, is a reflexive use of *reparar,* shelter, defend, repair: see *repair*[1].] 1. To go to a (specified) place; betake one's self; resort: as, to *repair* to a sanctuary for safety.

"Lete be these wordes," quod sir Ewein, "and take youre horse, and lete vs *repeire* hom to the Court."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 572.

Bid them *repair* to the market-place.
Shak., Cor., v. 6. 3.

2†. To return.

Natheles, I thoughte he was so trewe,
And eek that he *repaire* shulde ageyn
Withinne a litel whyle.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 581.

repair[2] (rē-pār′), *n.* [< ME. *repair, repayre,* < OF. *repaire,* F. *repaire,* haunt, den, lair, = Pr. *repaire* = Sp. Pg. *reparo,* haunt; from the verb: see *repair*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of betaking one's self to a (specified) place; a resorting.

This noble marchaunt heeld a worthy hous,
For which he hadde alday so greet *repair*
For his largesse, and for his wyf was fair,
That wonder is. *Chaucer,* Shipman's Tale, l. 21.

Lastly, the king is sending letters for me
To Athens, for my quick *repair* to court.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 1.

2. A place to which one repairs; haunt; resort.

I will it be cleped the mountain of the catte, ffor the catte hadde ther his *repeire,* and was ther slain.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 669.

Where the fierce winds his tender force assail,
And beat him downward to his first *repair.*
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 220.

3†. Probably, an invitation or a return.

As in an evening when the gentle ayre
Breathes to the sullen night a soft *repaire.*
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4. (*Nares.*)

repairable (rē-pār′a-bl), *a.* [< *repair*[1] + *-able.* Cf. *reparable.*] Capable of being repaired; reparable.

It seems scarce pardonable, because 'tis scarce a repentable sin or *repairable* malice.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 65. (*Davies.*)

repairer (rē-pār′ėr), *n.* One who or that which repairs, restores, or makes amends.

Sleep, which the Epicureans and others have represented as the image of death, is, we know, the *repairer* of activity and strength.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations (Marcus Tullius and Quinctus Cicero).

repairment (rē-pār′mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *reparement* = Sp. *reparamiento* = It. *riparamento,* < ML. *reparamentum,* a repairing, restoration, < L. *reparare,* repair, restore: see *repair*[1].] The act of repairing.

repair-shop (rē-pār′shop), *n.* A building devoted to the making of repairs, as in the rolling-stock of a railway.

repand (rē-pand′), *a.* [< L. *repandus,* bent back, turned up, < *re-,* back, + *pandus,* bent, crooked, curved.] In *bot.,* wavy or wavy-margined; tending to be sinuate, but less uneven; undulate: said chiefly of leaves and leaf-margins.

Repand Leaf of *Solanum nigrum.*

repandodentate (rē-pan″dō-den′tāt), *a.* In *bot.,* repand and toothed.

repandous (rē-pan′dus), *a.* [< L. *repandus,* bent back: see *repand.*] Bent upward; convexly crooked.

Though they [pictures] be drawn *repandous,* or convexedly crooked in one piece, yet the dolphin that carrieth Arion is concavously inverted.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

reparability (rep′a-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *reparable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or property of being reparable.

reparable (rep′a-ra-bl), *a.* [< OF. *reparable,* F. *réparable* = Pr. Sp. *reparable* = Pg. *reparavel* = It. *riparabile,* < L. *reparabilis,* that may be repaired, restored, or regained, < *reparare,* repair, restore, regain: see *repair*[1].] Capable of being repaired; admitting of repair.

An adulterous person is tied to restitution of the injury, so far as it is *reparable* and can be made to the wronged person. *Jer. Taylor,* Holy Living, iii. § 4, 9.

=**Syn.** Restorable, retrievable, recoverable.

reparably (rep′a-ra-bli), *adv.* So as to be reparable.

reparailt, *v.* See *reparel.*

reparation (rep-a-rā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *reparacioun, reparacyoun,* < OF. *reparacion, reparation,* F. *réparation* = Pr. Sp. *reparacion* = Pg. *reparação* = It. *riparazione,* < LL. *reparatio(n-),* a restoration, < L. *reparare,* restore, repair: see *repair*[1].] 1. The act of repairing; repair; restoration; upbuilding. [Now rare.]

Whan the Mynystres of that Chirche neden to maken ony *reparacyoun* of the Chirche or of ony of the Ydoles, thei taken Gold and Silver . . . to quyten the Costages.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 174.

No German clock nor mathematical engine whatsoever requires so much *reparation* as a woman's face.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, i. 1.

2. What is done to repair a wrong; indemnification for loss or damage; satisfaction for any injury; amends.

I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings, and make what *reparation* I am able. *Dryden.*

3†. A renewal of friendship; reconciliation.

Mo dissymulaciouns
And feyned *reparaciouns* . . .
Ymade than greynes be of soudes.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 668.

=**Syn.** 1. Restoration.—2. Compensation.

reparative (rē-par'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *reparativo*, < ML. **reparativus*, < L. *reparare*, repair: see *repair*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Capable of effecting or tending to effect repair; restoring to a sound or good state; tending to amend defect or make good: as, a *reparative* process.

Reparative inventions by which art and ingenuity studies to help and repair defects or deformities.
Jer. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness (?), p. 60. (*Latham.*)

2. Pertaining to reparation or the making of amends.

Between the principle of *Reparative* and that of Retributive Justice there is no danger of confusion or collision, as one is concerned with the injured party, and the other with the wrongdoer.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 256.

II. *n.* That which restores to a good state; that which makes amends.

repare[1]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *repair*[1].

repare[2]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *repair*[2].

reparel† (rē-par'el), *v. t.* [< ME. *reparelen*, *reparellen*, *reparailen*, < OF. *repareiller*, *repareillier*, etc., repair, renew, reunite, < *re-*, again, + *apareiller*, prepare, apparel: see *apparel*. The word seems to have been confused with *repair*[1].] To repair.

He salle . . . come and *reparelle* this citee, and bigge it agayne also wele als ever it was.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

reparel† (rē-par'el), *n.* [Also *reparrel*; < *reparel*, *v.*] Apparel.

Mayest thou not know me to be a lord by my *reparel*?
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Let them but lend him a suit of *reparel* and necessaries.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, Ind.

repart (rē-pärt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *repartir*, divide again, subdivide, reply, answer a thrust, < ML. **repartiri*, divide again, < L. *re-*, again, + *partire*, part, divide, share: see *part*, *v.*, and *parly*[1].] To divide; share; distribute.

To give the whole heart to one [friend] is not much, but howe much lesse when amongst many it is *reparted*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 77.

First, these Judges, in al cities and townes of their jurisdiction, do number the housholds, and do *repart* them in ten and tenne housholds; and upon the tenth house they do hang a table or signe, whereon is writen the names of those ten housholders, &c.
R. Parke, Hist. China, etc. (1588), p. 88. (*F. Hall*, Adjectives in *-able*, p. 205.)

repartee (rep-är-tē'), *n.* [Formerly also *reparty* (the spelling *repartee* being intended at the time (the 17th century) to exhibit the F. sound of the last syllable); < OF. *repartie*, an answering thrust, a reply, fem. of *reparti*, pp. of *repartir*, answer a thrust with a thrust, reply, divide again: see *repart*.] 1. A ready, pertinent, and witty reply.

They [wicked men] know there is no drolling with so sour a place as that [conscience] within them is, for that makes the smartest and most cutting *repartees*, which are uneasie to bear, but impossible to answer.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

There were the members of that brilliant society which quoted, criticised, and exchanged *repartees* under the rich peacock-hangings of Mrs. Montague.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

2. Such replies in general or collectively; the kind of wit involved in making sharp and ready retorts.

As for *repartee* in particular, as it is the very soul of conversation, so it is the greatest grace of comedy, where it is proper to the characters.
Dryden, Mock Astrologer, Pref.

You may allow him to win of you at Play, for you are sure to be too hard for him at *Repartee*. Since you monopolize the Wit that is between you, the Fortune must be his of Course.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 6.

=Syn. 1. *Repartee*, *Retort*. A *repartee* is a witty and good-humored answer to a remark of similar character, and is meant to surpass the latter in wittiness. A *retort* is a keen, prompt answer. A *repartee* may be called a *retort* where the wit is keen. *Retort*, however, is quite as commonly used for a serious turning back of censure, derision, or the like, in a short and sharp expression.

Repartee is the witty *retort* in conversation.
J. De Mille, Rhetoric, § 453.

repartee (rep-är-tē'), *v. i.* [< *repartee*, *n.*] To make ready and witty replies.

High Flights she had, and Wit at Will,
And so her Tongue lay seldom still;
For in all Visits who but she
To argue, or to *repartée*? *Prior*, Hans Carvel.

reparter† (rē-pär'tėr), *n.* [< *repart* + *-er*[1].] A distributor.

Of the temporall goods that God giues us, we be not lords but *reparters*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 152.

repartimiento (re-pär-ti-mien'tō), *n.* [< Sp. *repartimiento*, partition, division, distribution: see *repartment*.] 1. A partition or division; also, an assessment or allotment.

In preparing for the siege of this formidable place, Ferdinand called upon all the cities and towns of Andalusia and Estremadura . . . to furnish, according to their *repartimientos* or allotments, a certain quantity of bread, wine, and cattle, to be delivered at the royal camp before Loxa.
Irving, Granada, p. 64.

2. In Spanish America, the distribution of certain sections of the country, including the native inhabitants (as peons), made by the early conquerors among their comrades and followers.

There was assigned to him [Las Casas] and his friend Renteria a large village in the neighbourhood of Xagua, with a number of Indians attached to it, in what was known as *repartimiento* (allotment).
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 320.

repartition (rē-pär-tish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *répartition* = Sp. *repartición* = Pg. *repartição* = It. *ripartigione*, < ML. **repartitio(n-)*, < **repartiri*, divide again: see *repart*, and cf. *partition*.] A repeated or fresh partition; redistribution.
Bailey.

repartment†, *n.* [< OF. *repartement*, division, F. *répartement*, assessment, = Sp. *repartimiento* = Pg. *repartimento* = It. *ripartimento*, assessment, < ML. **repartimentum*, < **repartiri*, divide again: see *repart*.] A division; distribution; classification.

In these *repartments* of Epaminondas it apperteyneth not unto your honour and mee that we come in a good houre, nor that we stande in a good houre; for wee are now come to be of the number that goe in a good houre.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 135.

repass (rē-pȧs'), *v.* [< OF. *repasser*, pass again, F. *repasser*, pass again, iron, set, hone, grind, = Sp. *repasar* = Pg. *repassar* = It. *ripassare*, < ML. *repassare*, pass back, return, < L. *re-*, back, + ML. *passare*, pass, go: see *pass*.] **I.** *intrans.* To pass or go back; move back: used specifically by conjurers or jugglers.

Nothing but hey-pass, *repass*!
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 4.

Five girdles bind the skies: the torrid zone
Glows with the passing and *repassing* sun.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 322.

II. *trans.* To pass again, in any sense.

Well have we pass'd and now *repass'd* the seas,
And brought desired help. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 5.

The bill was thoroughly revised, discussed, and *repassed* a little more than one year afterwards.
The Century, XXXVII. 550.

repassage (rē-pas'āj), *n.* [< OF. *repassage*, F. *repassage* (ML. reflex *repassagium*), a returning, ironing, setting, honing, whetting, raking, etc., < *repasser*, return: see *repass*.] 1. The act of repassing; a passing again; passage back.—2. In *gilding*, the process of passing a second coat of deadening glue as a finish over dead or unburnished surfaces. *Gilder's Manual*, p. 24.

repassant (rē-pas'ant), *a.* [< F. *repassant*, ppr. of *repasser*, repass: see *repass*.] In *her.*, same as *counter-passant*.

repassion (rē-pash'ọn), *n.* The reception of an effect by one body from another which is more manifestly affected by the action than the former.

repast (rē-pȧst'), *n.* [< ME. *repast*, < OF. *repast*, *repas*, F. *repas*, a repast, meal (= Sp. *repasto*, increase of food), < ML. *repastus*, a meal, < L. *re-*, again, + *pastus*, food: see *pasture*.] 1. A meal; the act of taking food.

What neat *repast* shall feast us, light and choice,
Of Attick taste, with wine? *Milton*, To Mr. Lawrence.

And his him home, at evening's close,
To sweet *repast*, and calm repose.
Gray, Ode, Pleasure arising from Vicissitude, l. 88.

2. Food; victuals.

Go, and get me some *repast*,
I care not what, so it be wholesome food.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 15.

A buck was then a week's *repast*,
And 'twas their point, I ween, to make it last.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 93.

3†. Refreshment through sleep; repose.

Forthwith he runnes with feigned faithfull hast
Unto his guest, who, after troublous sights
And dreames, gan now to take more sound *repast*;
Whom suddenly he wakes. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ii. 4.

repast† (rē-pȧst'), *v.* [= Sp. Pg. *repastar*, feed again: from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To feed; feast.

To his good friends thus wide I'll ope my arms,
And, like the kind life-rendering pelican,
Repast them with my blood. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 147.

He then also, as before, left arbitrary the dyeting and *repasting* of our minds. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 16.

II. *intrans.* To take food; feast. *Pope.*

repaster† (rē-pȧs'tėr), *n.* One who takes a repast.

They doe plye theire commons, lyke quick and greedye *repastours*,
Thee stagg vpbreaking they alit to the dulcet or inchepyn.
Stanihurst, Æneid, i.

repastination† (rē-pas-ti-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *repastinatio(n-)*, a digging up again, < *repastinare*, dig up again, < *re-*, again, + *pastinare*, dig: see *pastinate*.] A second or repeated digging up, as of a garden or field.

Chap. vi.—Of composts, and stercoration, *repastination*, dressing and stirring the earth or mould of a garden.
Evelyn, Misc. Writings, p. 730.

repasture† (rē-pȧs'tūr), *n.* [< *repast* + *-ure*.] Food; entertainment.

Food for his rage, *repasture* for his den.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1. 95.

repatriate (rē-pā'tri-āt), *v. t.* [< LL. *repatriatus*, pp. of *repatriare* (> It. *ripatriare* = Sp. Pg. *repatriar* = F. *repatrier*, *rapatrier*), return to one's country again, return home, < L. *re-*, back, + *patria*, native land: see *patria*. Cf. *repair*[2].] To restore to one's own country. *Cotgrave.*

He lived in a certain Villa Garibaldi, which had belonged to an Italian refugee, now long *repatriated*, and which stood at the foot of the nearest mountain.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 578.

repatriation (rē-pā-tri-ā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *repatriatio(n-)*, < LL. *repatriare*, pp. *repatriatus*, return to one's country: see *repatriate*.] Return or restoration to one's own country.

I wish your Honour (in our Tuscan Phrase) a most happy *Repatriation*.
Sir H. Wotton, To Lord Zouch, Florence, June 18, 1592.

repay (rē-pā'), *v.* [< OF. *repayer* = Sp. Pg. *repagar* = It. *ripagare*, pay back; as *re-* + *pay*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pay back; refund.

In common worldly things, 'tis call'd ungrateful
With dull unwillingness to *repay* a debt.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2. 92.

He will repay you; money can be *repaid*;
Not kindness such as yours.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. To make return, retribution, or requital for, in a good or bad sense: as, to *repay* kindness; to *repay* an injury.

And give God thanks, if forty stripes
Repay thy deadly sin. *Whittier*, The Exiles.

Repaying incredulity with faith.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 159.

3. To make return or repayment to.

When I come again, I will *repay* thee. Luke x. 35.

Now hae ye play'd me this, fause love,
In simmer, mid the flowers?
I sall *repay* ye back again
In winter, 'mid the showers.
The Fause Lover (Child's Ballads, IV. 90).

II. *intrans.* To requite either good or evil; make return.

Vengeance is mine; I will *repay*, saith the Lord.
Rom. xii. 19.

'Tis not the grapes of Canaan that *repay*,
But the high faith that failed not by the way.
Lowell, Comm. Ode.

repayable (rē-pā'a-bl), *a.* [< *repay* + *-able*.] That may or must be repaid; subject to repayment or refunding: as, money lent, *repayable* at the end of sixty days.

repayment (rē-pā'mẹnt), *n.* [< *repay* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of repaying or paying back.

To run into debt knowingly . . . without hopes or purposes of *repayment*.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iv. § 8.

2. The money or other thing repaid.

What was paid over it was reckoned as a *Repayment* of part of the Principal.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 209.

repet†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *reap*.

repeal (rē-pēl'), *v. t.* [< ME. *repelen*, < OF. *rapeler*, call back, recall, revoke, repeal, F. *rappeler*, call again, call back, call after, call in, recall, retract, call up, call to order, recover, regain, < *re-*, back, + *apeler*, later *appeler*, call, appeal: see *appeal*.] 1†. To call back; recall, as from banishment, exile, or disgrace.

For syn my fader in so heigh a place
As parlement hath hire eschaunge enseled,
He nyl for me his lettre be *repeled*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 560.

I here forget all former griefs,
Cancel all grudge, *repeal* thee home again.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 143.

2†. To give up; dismiss.

Yet may ye weel *repele* this busynesse,
And to reson sumwhat haue attendance.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 72.

Which my liege Lady seeing thought it best
With that his wife in friendly wise to deale, . . .
And all forepast displeasures to *repeale*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 21.

Adam soon *repeal'd*
The doubts that in his heart arose.
Milton, P. L., vii. 59.

3. To revoke; abrogate, as a law or statute: it usually implies a recalling of the act by the power that made or enacted it.

Divers laws had been made, which, upon experience, were *repealed*, as being neither safe nor equal.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 380.

The land, once lean, . . .
Exults to see its thistly curse *repeal'd*.
Cowper, Task, vi. 768.

A law for paying debts in lands or chattels was *repealed* within eight months of its enactment.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., I. 234.

=**Syn. 3.** *Annul*, *Rescind*, etc. See *abolish*, and list under *abrogate*.

repeal (rē-pēl'), *n.* [Early mod. E. *repel*, *repell*; < OF. *rapel*, F. *rappel*, a recall, appeal, < *rappeler*, call back: see *repeal*, *v.*] 1†. Recall, as from exile.

Her intercession chafed him so,
When she for thy *repeal* was suppliant,
That to close prison he commanded her.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 234.

Begge not thy fathers free *repeals* to Court,
And to those offices we have bestow'd.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 52).

2. The act of repealing; revocation; abrogation: as, the *repeal* of a statute.—**Freedom of repeal**†. See *freedom*.—**Repeal agitation**, in *British hist.*, a movement for the repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland. Its leader was Daniel O'Connell, and its climax was reached in the monster meetings in its favor in 1843. After the trial of O'Connell in 1844, the agitation subsided. =**Syn. 2.** See *abolish*.

repealability (rē-pē-la-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *repealable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being repealable.

repealable (rē-pē'la-bl), *a.* [< OF. *rapelable*, F. *rappelable*, repealable; as *repeal* + *-able*.] Capable of being repealed; revocable, especially by the power that enacted.

Even that decision would have been *repealable* by a greater force. *Art of Contentment*. (*Latham*.)

repealableness (rē-pē'la-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *repealability*.

repealer (rē-pē'lėr), *n.* [< *repeal* + *-er*[1].] One who repeals; one who desires repeal; specifically, an agitator for repeal of the Articles of Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

In old days . . . [Separatists] would have been called *repealers*, and neither expression would to-day be repudiated by the Nationalist party in Ireland.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 580.

repealment (rē-pēl'mənt), *n.* [< *repeal* + *-ment*.] 1†. A calling back; recall, as from banishment.

Great is the comfort that a banished man takes at tidings of his *repealement*.
Wittes' Commonwealth, p. 220. (*Latham*.)

2. The act of abrogating or revoking; repeal. [Rare.]

repeat (rē-pēt'), *v.* [Early mod. E. *repete*; < OF. *repeter*, F. *répéter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *repetir* = It. *repetere*, repeat, < L. *repetere*, attack again, seek again, resume, repeat, < *re-*, again, + *petere*, attack, seek: see *petition*. Cf. *appete*, *compete*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To do, make, or perform again.

The thought or feeling a thousand times *repeated* becomes his at last who utters it best.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 326.

2. To say again; iterate.

He that *repeateth* a matter separateth very friends.
Prov. xvii. 9.

No one can *repeat* any thing that Varilas has ever said that deserves repetition; but the man has that innate goodness of temper that he is welcome to every body.
Steele, Spectator, No. 100.

3. To say over; recite; rehearse.

The third of the five vowels, if you *repeat* them.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 1. 57.

He will think on her he loves,
Fondly he'll *repeat* her name.
Burns, Jockey 's ta'en the Parting Kiss.

4†. To seek again. [Rare.]

And, while through burning labyrinths they retire,
With loathing eyes *repeat* what they would shun.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 257.

5. In *Scots law*, to restore; refund; repay, as money erroneously paid.—**To repeat one's self**, to say or do again what one has said or done before.—**To repeat signals** (*naut.*), to make the same signal which the senior officer has made, or to make a signal again. =**Syn. 3.** To relate. See *recapitulate*.

II. *intrans.* To perform some distinctive but unspecified function again or a second time. Specifically—(*a*) To strike the hour again when desired: said of watches that strike the hours, and will strike again the hour last struck when a spring is pressed. See *repeater*, 2. (*b*) To commit or attempt to commit the fraud of voting more than once for one candidate at one election. [U. S.]—**Repeating action**, in *pianoforte-making*, an action which admits of the repetition of the stroke of a hammer before its digital has been completely released.—**Repeating circle, decimal.** See *circle*, *decimal*.—**Repeating firearm**, a rifle or other firearm fitted with a magazine for cartridges, with an automatic feed to the barrel, or in some other way prepared for the rapid discharge of a number of shots without reloading. [This name was formerly applied to the revolver, but is now rarely so used.]—**Repeating instrument**, a geodetical or other optical instrument upon which the measurement of the angle can be repeated, beginning at the point of the limb where the last measurement ended, so as to eliminate in great measure the errors of graduation.—**Repeating rifle.** See *repeating firearm*, above.—**Repeating ship.** Same as *repeater*, 6 (*a*).

repeat (rē-pēt'), *n.* [< *repeat*, *v.*] 1. The act of repeating; repetition. [Rare.]

Of all whose speech Achilles first renew'd
The last part thus, . . .
And so of this *repeat* enough.
Chapman, tr. of Iliad, xvi. 57.

2. That which is repeated; specifically, in *music*, a passage performed a second time.

They [the Greek poets] called such linking verse Epimone, . . . and we may terme him the Louseburden, following the originall, or, if it please you, the long *repeate*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 188.

3. In *musical notation*, a sign that a passage or movement is to be twice performed. That which is to be repeated is usually included within the signs or The sign 𝄋 is often added for greater distinctness. When the passage is not to be repeated entire, the terms *da capo* (*D. C.*) or *dal segno* (*D. S.*) are used, the former meaning 'from the beginning,' and the latter 'from the sign (𝄋),' and the end of the repeat is marked by *fine* or by a heavy bar with a hold, A passage of only a measure or two which is to be repeated is sometimes marked ⌈*bis.*⌉.—**Double repeat**†, in *logic*, the middle term.

The *double repeat* (which is a woorde rehearsed in bothe proposicions) must not entre into the conclusion.
Wilson, Rule of Reason.

repeatedly (rē-pē'ted-li), *adv.* With repetition; more than once; again and again indefinitely.

repeater (rē-pē'tėr), *n.* 1. One who repeats; one who recites or rehearses.

Repeaters of their popular oratorious vehemencies.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 121.

2. A watch that, on the compression of a spring, strikes the last hour. Some also indicate the quarters, or even the hours, quarters, and odd minutes.—3. In *arith.*, an interminate decimal in which the same figure continually recurs. If this repetition goes on from the beginning, the decimal is called a *pure repeater*, as .3333, etc.; but if any other figure or figures intervene between the decimal point and the repeating figure, the decimal is called a *mixed repeater*, as .08333, etc. It is usual to indicate pure and mixed repeaters by placing a dot over the repeating figure: thus, the above examples are written .3̇, and .083̇. A repeater is also called a *simple repetend*.

4. One who votes or attempts to vote more than once for one candidate at an election. [U. S.]

When every town and city in the United States is voting on the same day, and "colonists" and *repeaters* are needed at home, and each State is reduced for its voters to its own citizens. *The Nation*, VI. 282.

5. A repeating firearm. (*a*†) A revolver. (*b*) A magazine-gun.

6. *Naut.*: (*a*) A vessel, usually a frigate, appointed to attend an admiral in a fleet, and to repeat any signal he makes, with which she immediately sails to the ship for which it is intended, or the whole length of the fleet when the signal is general. Also called *repeating ship*. (*b*) A flag which indicates that the first, second, or third flag in a hoist of signals is to be repeated.—7. In *teleg.*, an instrument for automatically retransmitting a message at an intermediate point, when, by reason of length of circuit, defective insulation, etc., the original line current becomes too feeble to transmit intelligible signals through the whole circuit.—8. In *calico-printing*, a figure which is repeated at equal intervals in a pattern.

repeating (rē-pē'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *repeat*, *v.*] The fraudulent voting, or attempt to vote, more than once for a single candidate in an election. [U. S.]

Repeating and personation are not rare in dense populations, where the agents and officials do not, and cannot, know the voters' faces.
Bryce, Amer. Commonwealth, II. 109.

repedation† (rep-ē-dā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *repedare*, pp. *repedatus*, step back, < L. *re-*, back, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot: see *pedal*, *pedestrian*.] A stepping or going back; return.

To take notice of the directions, stations, and *repedations* of those erratick lights, and from thence most convincingly to inform himself of that pleasant and true paradox of the annual motion of the earth.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 12.

repel (rē-pel'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *repelled*, ppr. *repelling*. [Formerly also *repell*; < ME. *repellen*, < OF. **repeller* = Sp. *repeler* = Pg. *repellir* = It. *repellere*, < L. *repellere*, pp. *repulsus*, drive back, < *re-*, back, + *pellere*, drive: see *pulse*[1]. Cf. *compel*, *expel*, *impel*, *propel*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To drive back; force to return; check the advance of; repulse: as, to *repel* an assailant.

Wyth thou honde hast thou wryten many lettres by whiche thou *repellyd* moche folke fro doyng sacrefyse to our goddes. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.

Foul words and frowns must not *repel* a lover.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 573.

The Batavians . . . had enclos'd the Romans unawares behind, but that Agricola, with a strong Body of Horse which he reserv'd for such a purpose, *repell'd* them back as fast. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

But in the past a multitude of aggressions have occurred . . . which needed to be *repelled* by the speediest means. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 111.

2. To encounter in any manner with effectual resistance; resist; oppose; reject: as, to *repel* an encroachment; to *repel* an argument.—3. To drive back or away: the opposite of *attract*. See *repulsion*.—**Pleas proponed and repelled.** See *propone*.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Decline*, *Reject*, etc. (see *refuse*[1]), parry, ward off, defeat.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act with force in opposition to force impressed; antagonize.—2. In *med.*, to prevent such an afflux of fluids to any particular part as would render it tumid or swollen.

repellence (rē-pel'ens), *n.* [< *repellen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] Same as *repellency*.

repellency (rē-pel'en-si), *n.* [As *repellence* (see *-cy*).] The character of being repellent; the property of repelling; repulsion.

repellent (rē-pel'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *repelente* = Pg. It. *repellente*, < L. *repellen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *repellere*, drive back: see *repel*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the effect of repelling, physically or morally; having power to repel; able or tending to repel; repulsive.

Why should the most *repellent* particles be the most attractive upon contact? *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 237.

Its *repellent* plot deals with the love of a man who is more than half a monkey for a woman he saves from the penalty of murder. *Athenæum*, No. 2867, p. 474.

There are some men whom destiny has endowed with the faculty of external neatness, whose clothes are *repellent* of dust and mud. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 47.

2. Specifically, capable of repelling water; water-proof: as, *repellent* cloth or paper.

II. *n.* 1. In *med.*, an agent which is used to prevent or reduce a swelling. Astringents, ice, cold water, etc., are *repellents*.—2. A kind of water-proof cloth.

repeller (rē-pel'ėr), *n.* One who or that which repels.

repellent† (rē-pel'les), *a.* [< *repel* + *-less*.] Invincible; that cannot be repelled. [Rare.]

Two great Armados howrelie plow'd their way,
And by assaulte made knowne *repelleass* might.
G. Markham, Sir R. Grinuile (Arber rep.), p. 71.

repent[1] (rē-pent'), *v.* [< ME. *repenten*, < OF. (and F.) *repentir*, refl., = Pr. *repentir*, *repenedere* = Cat. *repenedir* = OSp. *repentir* (cf. mod. Sp. *arrepentir* = Pg. *ar-repender*, refl.) = It. *ripentire*, *ripentere*, repent, < ML. as if **repenitere*, repent (ppr. *repeniten*(*t-*)*s*, repentant), < L. *re-*, again, + *pænitere* (> OF. *pentir*), repent: see *penitent*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To feel pain, sorrow, or regret for something one has done or left undone.

Yef the myght thei wolde *repente* with gode will of the stryfe that thei hadde a-gein Merlin, but to late thei were to repente. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 176.

I never did *repent* for doing good,
Nor shall not now. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4. 10.

Thus Grief still treads upon the Heels of Pleasure;
Marry'd in haste, we may *repent* at Leisure.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, v. 8.

2. Especially, to experience such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life; be grieved over one's past life, and seek forgiveness; be penitent. See *repentance*.

Except ye *repent*, ye shall all likewise perish.
Luke xiii. 3.

Full seldom does a man *repent*, or use
Both grace and will to pick the vicious quitch
Of blood and custom wholly out of him,
And make all clean, and plant himself afresh.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To do penance.—4. To change the mind or course of conduct in consequence of regret or dissatisfaction with something that is past.

Sir knyght, so fer haste thow gon that late it is to *repente*, for he is longinge to me, and ther-fore I com hym for to chalenge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 328.

Lest peradventure the people *repent* when they see war, and they return. Ex. xiii. 17.

5†. To express sorrow for something past.

For dead, I surely doubt, thou maist areed
Henceforth for ever Florimell to bee;
That all the noble knights of Maydenhead,
Which her ador'd, may sore *repent* with mee.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 47.

Be witness to me, O thou blessed moon,
. . . poor Enobarbus did
Before thy face *repent!* *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 9. 7.

=Syn. 1–4. See *repentance*.

II. *trans.* 1. To remember or regard with contrition, compunction, or self-reproach; feel self-accusing pain or grief on account of: as, to *repent* rash words; to *repent* an injury done to a neighbor.

Peraventur thu may *repent* it twyes,
That thu hast askid of this lande trevage.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3342.

Confess yourself to heaven;
Repent what 's past; avoid what is to come.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 150.

My loss I mourn, but not *repent* it.
Burns, To Major Logan.

[Formerly often, and sometimes still, used reflexively and impersonally.

It *repenteth me* not of my cost or labor bestowed in the service of this commonwealth.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 476.

This was that which *repented him*, to have giv'n up to just punishment so stout a Champion of his designes.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ii.

Thou may'st *repent thee* yet
The giving of this gift.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 47.]

2†. To be sorry for or on account of.

"To that shalt thow come hastely," quod Gawein, "and that me *repenteth* sore, ffor moche wolde I love thy companye yef it the liked." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 592.

repent[1] (rē-pent'), *n.* [< *repent*[1], *v.*] Repentance. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Reproch the first, Shame next, *Repent* behinde.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 24.

repent[2] (rē'pent), *a.* [< L. *repen(t-)s*, ppr. of *repere* (> It. *repere*), creep; akin to *serpere*, creep, Gr. ἕρπειν, creep: see *reptile* and *serpent*.] 1. In *bot.*, creeping; growing prostrate along the ground, or horizontally beneath the surface, and rooting progressively.—2. In *zoöl.*, creeping, as an animalcule; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Repentia*.

repentable (rē-pen'ta-bl), *a.* [< *repent*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being repented of. [Rare.]

It seems scarce pardonable, because 'tis scarce a *repentable* sin or repairable malice.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 65. (*Davies.*)

repentance (rē-pen'tans), *n.* [< ME. *repentance, repentaunce*, < OF. *repentance, repentaunce*, F. *repentance* = Pr. *repentensa* = It. *ripentenza*, < ML. as if **repenitentia*, < *repeniten(t-)s*, repentant: see *repentant*, and cf. *penitence*.] 1. The act of repenting; the state of being penitent; sorrow or contrition for what one has done or left undone.

For what is true *repentance* but in thought—
Not ev'n in inmost thought to think again
The sins that made the past so pleasant to us?
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. In *theol.*, a change of mental and spiritual habit respecting sin, involving a hatred of and sorrow because of it, and a hearty and genuine abandonment of it in conduct of life.

John did . . . preach the baptism of *repentance* for the remission of sins. Mark i. 4.

As all sins deprive us of the favour of Almighty God, our way of reconciliation with him is the inward secret *repentance* of the heart. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 3.

Try what *repentance* can; what can it not?
Yet what can it when one can not repent?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 65.

=Syn. *Repentance, Penitence, Contrition, Compunction, Regret, Remorse*, may express the sorrowful feeling of the wrong-doer in view of his conduct. *Regret* is quite as often used of wishing that one had not done that which is unwise; as applied to misconduct, it expresses the feeblest degree of sorrow for doing wrong; but it may contain no element of real *repentance*. *Repentance* goes beyond feeling to express distinct purposes of turning from sin to righteousness; the Bible word most often translated *repentance* means a change of mental and spiritual attitude toward sin. Strictly, *repentance* is the beginning of amendment of life; the word does not imply any greater degree of feeling than is necessary to bring about a change, whether the turning be from a particular sin or from an attitude of sin. *Penitence* implies a large measure of feeling, and applies more exclusively than *repentance* to wrong-doing as an offense against God and right. *Contrition*, literally breaking or bruising, is essentially the same as *penitence;* it is a deep, quiet, and continued sorrow, chiefly for specific acts. *Compunction*, literally pricking, is a sharp pang of regret or self-reproach, often momentary and not always resulting in moral benefit. It is more likely than remorse to result in good. *Remorse*, literally gnawing, is naturally sharper mental suffering than *compunction;* the word often suggests a sort of spiritual despair or hopelessness, paralyzing one for efforts to attain repentance.

repentant (rē-pen'tant), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *repentant*, < OF. *repentant*, repentant, penitent, < ML. *repeniten(t-)s*, ppr. of **repenitere*, repent: see *repent*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Experiencing repentance; sorrowful for past conduct or words; sorrowful for sin.

There is no sin so great but God may forgive it, and doth forgive it to the *repentant* heart.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Thus they, in lowliest plight, *repentant* stood,
Praying. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 1.

2. Expressing or showing repentance.

After I have solemnly interr'd
At Chertsey monastery this noble king,
And wet his grave with my *repentant* tears.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 216.

Relentless walls! whose darksome round contains
Repentant sighs and voluntary pains.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

=Syn. See *repentance*.

II. *n.* One who repents; a penitent.

repentantly (rē-pen'tant-li), *adv.* In a repentant manner; with repentance.

To her I will myself address,
And my rash faults *repentantly* confess.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 4.

repenter (rē-pen'tėr), *n.* One who repents.

Sentences from which a too-late *repenter* will suck desperation. *Donne*, Devotions, p. 221.

Repentia† (rē-pen'shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *repen(t-)s*, creeping: see *repent*[2].] The limbless lacertilians as a division of squamate reptiles. *Merrem.*

repentingly (rē-pen'ting-li), *adv.* With repentance. *Imp. Dict.*

repentless (rē-pent'les), *a.* [< *repent*[1] + *-less*.] Without repentance; unrepenting. *Jodrell.*

repeople (rē-pē'pl), *v. t.* [< OF. *repeupler*, F. *repeupler*, also *repopuler* = Sp. *repoblar* = It. *ripopolare;* as *re-* + *people*.] To people anew; furnish again with a stock of people.

I send with this my discourse of ways and means for encouraging marriage and *repeopling* the island.
Steele, Tatler, No. 195.

repercept (rē-pėr'sept), *n.* [< *re-* + *percept*.] A represented percept. *Mind*, X. 122.

reperception (rē-pėr-sep'shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *perception*.] The act of perceiving again; a repeated perception.

Keats . . . writes to his publisher, . . . "No external praise can give me such a glow as my own solitary *reperception* and ratification of what is fine."
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 313.

repercolation (rē-pėr-kō-lā'shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *percolation*.] Repeated percolation; in *phar.*, the successive application of the same percolating menstruum to fresh parts of the substance to be percolated.

repercuss (rē-pėr-kus'), *v. t.* [< L. *repercussus*, pp. of *repercutere* (> It. *ripercuotere* = Sp. Pg. *repercutir* = Pr. *repercutir* = F. *répercuter*), strike, push or drive back, reflect, reverberate, < *re-*, back, + *percutere*, strike: see *percuss*.] To beat or drive back; send back; reflect.

Air in ovens, though . . . it doth . . . boil and dilate itself, and is *repercussed*, yet it is without noise.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 118.

Perceiving all the subjacent country, at so small an horizontal distance, to *repercuss* such a light as I could hardly look against. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 4, 1641.

repercussion (rē-pėr-kush'on), *n.* [< OF. *repercussion*, F. *répercussion* = Pr. *repercussio* = Sp. *repercusion* = Pg. *repercussão* = It. *ripercussione*, < L. *repercussio(n-)*, a rebounding, reflecting, < *repercutere*, strike back, reflect: see *repercuss*.] 1. The act of driving back; a rebounding or reflection; the throwing back of a moving body by another upon which it impinges; reverberation.

In echoes (whereof some are as loud as the original voice) there is no new elision, but a *repercussion* only.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 124.

The streams . . . appearing, by the *repercussion* of the water in manie places, to be full of great stones in the bottome. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, viii.

The peculiar style of this critic [Hazlitt] is at once sparkling and vehement. . . . The volcano of his criticism heaves; the short, irruptive periods clash with quick *repercussion*. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 99.

2. In *music:* (*a*) That tone in a Gregorian mode which is most frequently repeated; the dominant. (*b*) The reappearance of the subject and answer of a fugue in regular order after the general development with its episodes. (*c*) Any reiteration or repetition of a tone or chord.

repercussive (rē-pėr-kus'iv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *repercussif*, F. *répercussif* = Pr. *repercussiu* = Sp. *repercusivo* = Pg. *repercussivo* = It. *ripercussivo;* as *repercuss* + *-ive*.] I. *a.* 1. Of the nature of repercussion; causing repercussion or reflection.

Whose dishevell'd locks,
Like gems against the *repercusive* sun,
Give light and splendour.
Middleton, Family of Love, iv. 2.

The huge Cyclops did with molding Thunder sweat,
And Massive Bolts on *repercussive* Anvils bear.
Congreve, Taking of Namure.

2†. Repellent.

Blood is stanched . . . by astringents and *repercussive* medicines. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 66.

3. Driven back; reverberated.

Echo, fair Echo, speak, . . .
Salute me with thy *repercussive* voice.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

Amid Carnarvon's mountains rages loud
The *repercussive* Roar. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1162.

II. *n.* A repellent.

repertoire (rep-ėr-twor'), *n.* [< F. *répertoire:* see *repertory*.] A repertory; specifically, in *music* and the *drama*, the list of works which a performer or company of performers has carefully studied, and is ready to perform.

repertor† (rē-pėr'tor), *n.* [< L. *repertor*, a finder, discoverer, < *reperire*, pp. *repertus*, find out, discover: see *repertory*.] A finder. [Rare.]

Let others dispute whether Anah was the inventor or only the *repertor* of mules, the industrious founder or the casual finder of them.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, IV. ii. 32. (*Davies.*)

repertorium (rep-ėr-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *repertoria* (-ą). [LL.] Same as *repertory*.

repertory (rep'ėr-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *repertories* (-riz). [< OF. **repertorie*, later *repertoire*, F. *répertoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *repertorio*, < LL. *repertorium*, an inventory, list, repertory, < L. *reperire*, pp. *repertus*, find, find out, discover, invent, < *re-*, again, + *parire*, usually *parere*, produce: see *parent*.] 1. A place where things are so arranged that they can readily be found when wanted; a book the contents of which are so arranged; hence, an inventory; a list; an index.

Hermippus, who wrote of . . . the poëme of Zoroastes, containing a hundred thousand verses twentie times told, of his making; and made besides a *repertorie* or index to every book of the said poësie.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxx. 1.

2. A store or collection; a treasury; a magazine; a repository.

His [Homer's] writings became the sole *repertory* to later ages of all the theology, philosophy, and history of those which preceded his.
Bolingbroke, Essays, ii., Error and Superstition.

The revolution of France is an inexhaustible *repertory* of one kind of examples. *Burke.*

3. Same as *repertoire*.

A great academic, artistic theatre, . . . rich in its *repertory*, rich in the high quality and the wide array of its servants. *H. James, Jr.*, The Tragic Muse, xxix.

reperusal (rē-pē-rō'zal), *n.* [< *reperuse* + *-al*.] A second or a repeated perusal.

reperuse (rē-pē-röz'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *peruse*.] To peruse again. *Bulwer.*

repet. An abbreviation of the Latin word *repetatur* (let it be repeated), used in prescriptions.

repetend (rep'ē-tend), *n.* [< L. *repetendus*, to be repeated, gerundive of *repetere*, repeat: see *repeat*.] 1. In *arith.*, that part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually; the circulate. It is called a *simple repetend* when only one figure recurs, as .3333, etc., and a *compound repetend* when there are more figures than one in the repeating period, as .023023, etc. It is usual to mark the single figure or the first and last figures of the period by dots placed over them: thus, the repetends above mentioned are written .3̇ and .02̇3̇. See *repeater*, 3.

2. Something which is or has to be repeated, as the burden of a song. [Rare.]

In "The Raven," "Lenore," and elsewhere, he [Poe] employed the *repetend* also, and with still more novel results. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 251.

repetent (rep-ē-tent'), *n.* [G., < L. *repeten(t-)s*, pp. of *repetere*, repeat: see *repeat*.] In Germany, a tutor or private teacher; a repetitor.

He [Bleek] was recalled to Berlin to occupy the position of *Repetent* or tutor in theology. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 824.

repetition (rep-ē-tish'on), *n.* [< OF. *repetition*, F. *répétition* = Pr. *repetitio* = Sp. *repeticion* = Pg. *repetição* = It. *ripetizione*, < L. *repetitio(n-)*, a demanding back, reclamation, repetition, < *repetere*, seek again, repeat: see *repeat*.] 1. The act of repeating, in any sense; iteration of the same act, word, sound, or idea.

Ye haue another sort of *repetition* when in one verse or clause of a verse ye iterate one word without any intermission, as thus:

It was Maryne, Maryne that wrought mine woe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 167.

All the neighbour caves . . .
Make verbal *repetition* of her moans.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 831.

Every feeling tends to a certain extent to become deeper by *repetition*. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 484.

2. That which is repeated.—3†. Remembrance; recollection.

Call him hither;
We are reconciled, and the first view shall kill
All *repetition*: let him not ask our pardon;
The nature of his great offence is dead,
And deeper than oblivion we do bury
The incensing relics of it.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 22.

4. In *Scots law*, repayment of money erroneously paid.—5. Specifically, in *music*, the rapid reiteration or repercussion of a tone or chord, so as to produce a sustained effect, as upon the pianoforte and other stringed instruments.—6. Same as *repeating action* (which see, under *repeat*).—**Repetition of** *r*, in *math.*, a partition in which a number occurs *r* times. Thus, 2 + 2 + 2 + 5 is a repetition of 3.=Syn. 1 and 2. See *recapitulate* and *pleonasm*.

repetitional (rep-ē-tish'on-al), *a.* [< *repetition* + *-al*.] Of the nature of or containing repetition.

repetitionary (rep-ē-tish'on-ā-ri), *a.* [< *repetition* + *-ary*.] Same as *repetitional*.

repetitioner† (rep-ē-tish'on-ėr), *n.* [< *repetition* + *-er*1.] One who repeats; a repeater.

In 1665 he [Sam. Jemmat] was the Repeater or *Repetitioner*, in St. Mary's church, on Low Sunday, of the four Easter Sermons. *Wood*, Fasti Oxon., II. 141.

repetitious (rep-ē-tish'us), *a.* [< *repetiti(on)* + *-ous*.] Containing or employing repetition; especially, characterized by undue or tiresome iteration. [U. S.]

The observation which you have quoted from the Abbé Raynal, which has been written off in a succession not much less *repetitious*, or protracted, than that in which school-boys of former times wrote.
Quoted by Pickering from *Remarks on the Review of Inchiquin's Letters* in the Quarterly Rev., Boston, 1815.

The whole passage, Hamlet, i. 4. 17–38, "This heavy-headed revel, east and west," etc., is diffuse, involved, and *repetitious*. *Proc. Amer. Phil. Ass.*, 1883, p. xxii.

An irrelevant or *repetitious* speaker.
Harper's Mag., LXXV. 515.

repetitiously (rep-ē-tish'us-li), *adv.* In a repetitious manner; with tiresome repetition. [U. S.]

repetitiousness (rep-ē-tish'us-nes), *n.* The character of being repetitious. [U. S.]

repetitive (rē-pet'i-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. *repetitivo*, < L. *repetere*, pp. *repetitus*, repeat: see *repeat*.] Containing repetitions; repeating; repetitious.

repetitor (rē-pet'i-tor), *n.* [= F. *répétiteur* = Pr. *repetidor* = Sp. Pg. *repetidor* = It. *ripetitore*, *ripititore*, < L. *repetitor*, one who demands back, a reclaimer, ML. a repeater, < *repetere*, seek again, repeat: see *repeat*.] A private instructor or tutor in a university.

repicque, *n.* and *v.* See *repique*.

repine (rē-pin'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *repined*, ppr. *repining*. [Early mod. E. *repyne*; < *re-* + *pine*2; perhaps suggested by OF. *repoindre*, prick again, or by *repent*1.] 1. To be fretfully discontented; be unhappy and indulge in complaint; murmur: often with *at* or *against*.

Lachesis thereat gan to *repine*,
And sayd: . . .
"Not so; for what the Fates do once decree,
Not all the gods can chaunge, nor Jove himself can free!"
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 51.

This Salvage trash you so scornfully *repine at*, being put in your mouthes, your stomackes can digest.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 229.

Our Men, seeing we made such great runs, and the Wind like to continue, *repined* because they were kept at such short allowance. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 281.

Thy rack'd inhabitants *repine*, complain,
Tax'd till the brow of Labour sweats in vain.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 304.

2†. To fail; give way.

Repining courage yields
No foote to foe. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ii. 17.

repine (rē-pin'), *n.* [< *repine*, *v.*] A repining. [Rare.]

Were never four such lamps together mix'd,
Had not his [eyes] clouded with his brow's *repine*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 490.

And ye, fair heaps, the Muses' sacred shrines
(In spite of time and envious *repines*)
Stand still, and flourish. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, II. ii. 8.

repiner (rē-pī'nėr), *n.* One who repines or murmurs.

Let rash *repiners* stand appalled
Who dare not trust in Thee. *Young*.

Alas for maiden, alas for Judge,
For rich *repiner* and household drudge!
Whittier, Maud Muller.

repining (rē-pī'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *repine*, *v.*] Discontent; regret; complaint.

He sat upon the rocks that edged the shore,
And in continued weeping and in sighs
And vain *repinings* wore the hours away.
The Atlantic, LXVI. 79.

repiningly (rē-pī'ning-li), *adv.* With murmuring or complaint.

repique (re-pēk'), *n.* [Also *repicque*; < F. *repic*, repique, < *repiquer*, formerly *repicquer*, prick or thrust again, < *re-* + *piquer*, prick, thrust, < *pic*, a point, pike: see *pike*1.] In *piquet*, the winning of thirty points or more from combinations of cards in one's hand, before the playing begins and before an opponent has scored at all.

repique (re-pēk'), *v.* [< *repique*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* In *piquet*, to score a repique.

II. *trans.* To score a repique over.

"Your game has been short," said Harley. "I *repiqued* him," answered the old man, with joy sparkling in his countenance. *H. Mackenzie*, Man of Feeling, xxv.

Also *repicque*.

replace (rē-plās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *replaced*, ppr. *replacing*. [< *re-* + *place*; prob. suggested by F. *remplacer* (see *reimplace*).] 1. To put again in the former or the proper place.

The earl . . . was *replaced* in his government. *Bacon*.

The deities of Troy, and his own Penates, are made the companions of his flight; . . . and at last he *replaces* them in Italy, their native country. *Dryden*, Æneid, Ded.

A hermit . . . *replac'd* his book
Within its customary nook.
Cowper, Moralizer Corrected.

2. To restore (what has been taken away or borrowed); return; make good: as, to *replace* a sum of money borrowed.—3. To substitute something competent in the place of, as of something which has been displaced or lost or destroyed.—4. To fill or take the place of; supersede; be a substitute for; fulfil the end or office of.

It is a heavy charge against Peter to have suffered that so important a person as the successor of an absolute monarch must needs be should grow up ill-educated and unfit to *replace* him. *Brougham*.

With Israel, religion *replaced* morality.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, p. 44.

These compounds [organic acids] may be regarded as hydrocarbons in which hydrogen is *replaced* by carboxyl. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 553.

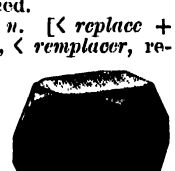
The view of life as a thing to be put up with *replacing* that zest for existence which was so intense in early civilisations. *T. Hardy*, Return of the Native, iii. 1.

Replaced crystal. See *crystal*.=Syn. 1. To reinstate, reëstablish, restore.

replaceable (rē-plā'sa-bl), *a.* Capable of being replaced; that may be replaced.

replacement (rē-plās'ment), *n.* [< *replace* + *-ment*. Cf. F. *remplacement*, < *remplacer*, replace.] 1. The act of replacing.

The organic acids may likewise be regarded as derived from alcohols by the *replacement* of H_2 by O.
Encyc. Brit., V. 553.



Replacement of the solid angles of a cube by the planes of a trapezohedron.

2. In *crystal.*, the removal of an edge or angle by one plane or more.

replacer (rē-plā'sėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which replaces, or restores to the former or proper place.—2. One who or that which takes the place of another; a substitute.—**Car-replacer**, a device carried on nearly all American railway-trains for quickly replacing derailed wheels on the track. It is used in pairs, one for each rail, and consists of a short heavy bar of iron swiveling on a yoke which is placed over the railhead. A sharp pull of the locomotive pulls the derailed wheels up the replacer, whence they drop upon the rails.

Car-replacer.

a, rail; *b*, *c*, replacer. The part *c* embraces the head of the rail when in use. The derailed car-wheel rolls up the incline *b*.

replacing-switch (rē-plā'sing-swich), *n.* A device consisting of a united pair of iron plates hinged to shoes fitting over the rails, used as a bridge to replace on the track derailed railway rolling-stock. A second pair of plates may be hinged to the first to facilitate the placing of the bridge in position to receive the car-wheels.

replait (rē-plāt'), *v. t.* [Also *repleat*; < *re-* + *plait*, *v.*] To plait or fold again; fold one part of over another again and again.

In his [Raphael's] first works, . . . we behold many small foldings often *repleated*, which look like so many whipcords. *Dryden*, Observations on Dufresnoy's Art [of Painting.

replant (rē-plant'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *replanter* = Sp. Pg. *replantar* = It. *ripiantare*, < ML. *replantare*, plant again, < L. *re-*, again, + *plantare*, plant: see *plant*1.] 1. To plant again.

Small trees upon which figs or other fruit grow, being yet unripe, . . . take . . . up in a warm day, and *replant* them in good ground. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 443.

2. Figuratively, to reinstate.

I will revenge his wrong to Lady Bona,
And *replant* Henry in his former state.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 198.

replant (rē-plant'), *n.* [< *replant*, *v.*] That which is replanted. [Recent.]

No growth has appeared in any of the *replants*.
Medical News, LII. 488.

replantable (rē-plan'ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *replantable*; as *replant* + *-able*.] Capable of being planted again. *Imp. Dict.*

replantation (rē-plan-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *replantation*; as *replant* + *-ation*.] The act of planting again.

Attempting the *replantation* of that beautiful image sin and vice had obliterated and defaced.
Hallywell, Saving of Souls (1677), p. 100. (*Latham*.)

replead (rē-plēd'), *v. t.* and *i.* [< OF. **replaidor*, *repledoier*, *reploider*, plead again; as *re-* + *plead*.] To plead again.

repleader (rē-plē'dėr), *n.* [< OF. **replaider*, inf. used as a noun: see *replead*.] In *law*, a second pleading or course of pleadings; the right or privilege of pleading again: a course allowed for the correction of mispleading.

repleat (rē-plēt'), *v. t.* Same as *replait*.

repledge (rē-plej'), *v. t.* [< OF. *replegier* (ML. *replegiare*), pledge again; as *re-* + *pledge*. Cf. *replevy*.] 1. To pledge again.—2. In *Scots law*, to demand judicially, as the person of an offender accused before another tribunal, on the ground that the alleged offense had been committed within the repledger's jurisdiction. This was formerly a privilege competent to certain private jurisdictions.

repledger (rē-plej'ėr), *n.* One who repledges.

replenish (rē-plen'ish), *v.* [< ME. *replenissen*, < *repleniss-*, stem of certain parts of OF. *replenir*, fill up again, < L. *re-*, again, + ML. **plenire*, < *plenus*, full: see *plenish*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To fill again; hence, to fill completely; stock.

Deserts *replenished* with wylde beastis and venimous serpentes. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 9.

Be fruitful, and multiply, and *replenish* the earth.
Gen. i. 28.

Ther was . . . a quantitie of a great sorte of flies, . . . which came out of holes in ye ground, and *replenished* all ye woods, and eate ye green things.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 315.

2†. To finish; complete; consummate; perfect.

We smothered
The most *replenished* sweet work of nature.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 3. 18.

3†. To revive. *Palsgrave*. (*Halliwell*.)

II.† *intrans.* To recover former fullness.

It is like . . . that the humours in men's bodies increase and decrease as the moon doth; and therefore it were good to purge some day or two after the full; for that then the humours will not *replenish* so soon.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 894.

replenisher (rē-plen'ish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which replenishes; specifically, in *elect.*, a static influence- or induction-machine used for maintaining the charge of a quadrant electrometer.

replenishment (rē-plen'ish-ment), *n.* [< *replenish* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of replenishing, or the state of being replenished.—2. That which replenishes; a supply. *Cowper*.

replete (rē-plēt'), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *repleat*; < ME. *replete*, *replet*, < OF. (and F.) *replet* = Pr. *replet* = Sp. Pg. It. *repleto*, < L. *repletus*, filled up, pp. of *replere*, fill again, < *re-*, again, + *plere*, fill: see *plenty*. Cf. *complete*.] Filled up; completely filled; full; abounding.

Ware the sonne in his ascencioun
Ne fynde yow not *replet* of humours hote.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 137.

The world's large tongue
Proclaims you for a man *replete* with mocks.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 853.

O, that 's a comedy on a very new plan; *replete* with wit and mirth, yet of a most serious moral!
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

replete (rē-plēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *repleted*, ppr. *repleting*. [< L. *repletus*, pp. of *replere*, fill up: see *replete*, *a.*] To fill to repletion or satiety; fill full.

Such have their intestines *repleted* with wind and excrements. *Venner*, Treatise of Tobacco, p. 407. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

repleteness (rē-plēt'nes), *n.* The state of being replete; fullness; repletion. *Bailey*, 1727.

repletion (rē-plē'shon), *n.* [< ME. *replecioun*, < OF. *repletion*, *replecion*, F. *réplétion* = Pr. *replecio* = Sp. *replecion* = Pg. *repleção* = It. *re-*

plezione, < L. *repletio(n-)*, a filling up, < *replere*, fill up: see *replete*.] 1. The state of being replete; fullness; specifically, superabundant fullness; surfeit, especially of food or drink.

Repleccioun ne made hire nevere sik;
Attempre dyete was al hire phisik.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 17.

Drowsiness followed *repletion*, as a matter of course, and they gave us a bed of skins in an inner room.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 118.

2. In *med.*, fullness of blood; plethora.

repletive (rē-plē'tiv), *a.* [< OF. *repletif*; as *replete* + *-ive*.] Causing repletion. *Cotgrave.*

repletively† (rē-plē'tiv-li), *adv.* In a repletive manner; redundantly.

It [*behold*] is like the hand in the margin of a book, pointing to some remarkable thing, and of great succeeding consequence. It is a direct, a reference, a dash of the Holy Ghost's pen; seldom used *repletively*, but to impart and import some special note.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 110.

repletory (rē-plē'tō-ri), *a.* [< *replete* + *-ory*.] Of or pertaining to repletion; tending to or producing repletion.

A University, as an intellectual gymnasium, should consider that its "mental dietetic" is tonic, not *repletory*.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, App. iii., C.

repleviable (rē-plev'i-a-bl), *a.* [< *replevy* + *-able*.] Same as *replevisable*.

replevin (rē-plev'in), *n.* [< OF. *replevin*, **replevine* (ML. *replevina*), < *replevir*, warrant, pledge: see *replevy*. Cf. *plevin*.] 1. In *law*, a personal action which lies to recover possession of goods or chattels wrongfully taken or detained, upon giving security to try the right to them in a suit at law, and, if that should be determined against the plaintiff, to return the property replevied. Originally it was a remedy peculiar to cases for wrongful distress, but it may now be brought in all cases of wrongful taking or detention, with certain exceptions as to property in custody of the law, taken for a tax, or the like.
2. The writ by which goods and chattels are replevied.—3†. Bail.—**Replevin in the cepit**, an action of replevin in which the charge was that the defendant wrongfully took the goods.—**Replevin in the detinet**, an action in which the charge was only that the defendant wrongfully detained the goods. The importance of the distinction between this and replevin in the cepit was that the latter was appropriate in cases where an action of trespass might lie, and did not require any demand before bringing the action.

replevin (rē-plev'in), *v. t.* [< *replevin*, *n.*] To replevy.

Me, who once, you know,
Did from the pound *replevin* you.
S. Butler, The Lady's Answer to the Knight, l. 4.

replevisable (rē-plev'i-sa-bl), *a.* [< OF. *replevissable*, < *replevir*, replevy: see *replevish*.] In *law*, capable of being replevied. Also *repleviable*.

This is a case in which neither bail nor mainprize can be received, the felon who is liable to be committed on heavy grounds of suspicion not being *replevisable* under the statute of the 3d of King Edward. *Scott*, Rob Roy, viii.

replevish (rē-plev'ish), *v. t.* [< OF. *repleviss-*, stem of certain parts of *replevir*, replevy: see *replevy*.] In *law*, to bail out; replevy.

replevisor (rē-plev'i-sor), *n.* [NL., < *replevis(h)* + *-or*[1].] A plaintiff in replevin.

replevy (rē-plev'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *replevied*, ppr. *replevying*. [Early mod. E. *replevie*; < ME. **replevien*, < OF. *replevir*, < ML. *replevire*, also *replegiare* (after Rom.), give bail, surety, < *re-* + *plevire*, *plegiare*, warrant, pledge: see *pledge* and *plevin*, and cf. *replevin*.] I. *trans.* 1. To recover possession of by an action of replevin; sue for and get back, pending the action, by giving security to try the right to the goods in a suit at law. See *replevin*.—2†. To take back or set at liberty upon security, as anything seized; bail, as a person.

But yours the waift [waif] by high prerogative.
Therefore I humbly crave your Majestie
It to *replevie*, and my son reprive.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 31.

II. *intrans.* To take possession of goods or chattels sued for by an action of replevin.

The cattle-owner . . . might either apply to the King's Chancery for a writ commanding the sheriff to "make replevin," or he might verbally complain himself to the Sheriff, who would then proceed at once to *replevy*.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 264.

replevy (rē-plev'i), *n.* [< ME. *replevy*; < *replevy*, *v.* Cf. *replevin*, *n.*] Replevin.

The baly of the hundred told me that Wharles spake to hym, in cas he had be distreyned, that he wold have gete hym a *replevy*; and the baly bad hym kete a *replevy* of his mayster and he wold serve it. *Paston Letters*, I. 194.

replica (rep'li-kạ), *n.* [= F. *réplique*, a copy, a repeat, < It. *replica*, a repetition, reply, < *replicare*, repeat, reply: see *reply*, *v.* Cf. *reply*, *n.*] 1. A work of art made in exact likeness of another and by the same artist, differing from a copy in that it is held to have the same right as the first made to be considered an original work.—2. In *music*, same as *repeat*, 2.

replicant (rep'li-kant), *n.* [= F. *répliquant* = Sp. Pg. It. *replicante*, a replier, < L. *replican(t-)s*, ppr. of *replicare*, repeat, reply: see *replicate*, *reply*.] One who makes a reply.

replicate (rep'li-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *replicated*, ppr. *replicating*. [< L. *replicatus*, pp. of *replicare*, fold or bend back, reply: see *reply*.] 1. To fold or bend back: as, a *replicated* leaf.—2†. To reply.

They cringing in their neckes, like rats, smothered in the holde, poorely *replicated*, . . . "With hunger, and hope, and thirst, wee content oureselves."
Nashe, Lenton Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 180).

3. In *music*, to add one of its replicates to (a given tone).

replicate (rep'li-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *répliqué* = Sp. Pg. *replicado* = It. *replicato*, < L. *replicatus*, pp. of *replicare*, fold or bend back: see *replicate*, *v.*] I. *a.* Folded. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, folded back upon itself, either outward as in vernation, or inward as in estivation. (*b*) In *entom.*, noting wings which have a joint in the costal margin by means of which the outer part folds or rather slides back on the base, as the posterior wings of most beetles. Sometimes there are more than one of such transverse folds, and the wing may be folded like a fan before it is bent, as in the earwigs.

II. *n.* In *music*, a tone one or more octaves distant from a given tone; a repetition at a higher or lower octave.

replicatile (rep'li-kā-til), *a.* [< *replicate* + *-ile*.] In *entom.*, that may be folded back on itself, as the wings of certain insects.

replication (rep-li-kā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *replicatiun*, *replicacioun*, < OF. **replication* = Sp. *replicacion* = Pg. *replicação* = It. *replicazione*, < L. *replicatio(n-)*, a reply, < *replicare*, reply: see *replicate*, *reply*.] 1. An answer; a reply.

My will is this, for plat conclusioun,
Withouten eny *replicacioun*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 988.

Besides, to be demanded of a sponge! what *replication* should be made by the son of a king?
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 2. 13.

2. In *law*, the third step in the pleadings in a common-law action or bill in equity, being the reply of the plaintiff or complainant to the defendant's plea or answer.

To that that he hath aunsuerd y have replyed yn such wyse that y trowe to be sure ynough that there shall no vayllable thyng be seyd to the contrarie of my seyd *replicacion*, and asmoch as he woold sey shall be but falsnesse and lesynga. *Paston Letters*, I. 260.

3†. Return or repercussion of sound.

Tiber trembled underneath her banks,
To hear the *replication* of your sounds
Made in her concave shores. *Shak.*, J. C., I. i. 51.

The echoes sighed
In lulling *replication*. *Glover.*

4. In *logic*, the assuming or using of the same term twice in the same proposition.—5. Repetition; hence, a copy; a portrait.

The notes on which he appeared to be so assiduously occupied mainly consisted of *replications* of Mr. Grayson's placid physiognomy. *Farrar*, Julian Home, vi.

6. A repeated folding or bending back of a surface.—7. In *music*, the repetition of a tone at a higher or lower octave, or a combination of replicates together.

replicative (rep'li-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *replicatif*; < *replicate* + *-ive*.] Of the nature of replication; containing replication.

replier (rē-plī'ėr), *n.* [Also *replyer*; < *reply* + *-er*[1].] One who replies or answers; one who makes a reply; specifically, in school disputations, one who makes a return to an answer; a respondent.

At an act of the Commencement, the answerer gave for his question; That an aristocracy was better than a monarchy. The *replier*, who was a dissolute fellow, did tax him; That, being a private bred man, he would give a question of state. The answerer said; That the *replier* did much wrong the privilege of scholars; who would be much straitened if they should give questions of nothing but such things wherein they are practised.
Bacon, Apophthegms (ed. Spedding, XIII. 349).

replum (rep'lum), *n.* [NL., < L. *replum*, a door-case.] In *bot.*, the frame-like placenta, across which the septum stretches, from which the valves of a capsule or other dehiscent fruit fall away in dehiscence, as in *Cruciferæ*, certain *Papaveraceæ*, *Mimosa*, etc.: sometimes incorrectly applied to the septum.

replume (rē-plōm'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *plume*.] To rearrange; put in proper order again; preen, as a bird its feathers.

The right hand *replumed*
His black locks to their wonted composure.
Browning, Saul, xv.

replunge (rē-plunj'), *v. t.* [< OF. *replongier*, F. *replonger*, plunge again; as *re-* + *plunge*.] To plunge again; immerse anew. *Milton.*

reply (rē-plī'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *replied*, ppr. *replying*. [< ME. *replyen*, *replien*, < OF. *replier*, reply, also lit. fold again, turn back, F. *réplier*, fold again, turn, coil, *répliquer*, reply, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *replicar* = It. *replicare*, reply, < L. *replicare*, fold back, turn back, turn over, repeat, LL. (as a law-term) reply, < *re-*, back, + *plicare*, fold: see *ply*. Cf. *apply*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To fold back.

Tho ouer nape [table-cloth] schalle dowbulle be layde,
To tho vttur syde the seluage brade;
Tho ouer seluage he schalle *replye*,
As towelle hit were. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.

2. To return for an answer.

Perplex'd and troubled at his bad success
The tempter stood, nor had what to *reply*.
Milton, P. R., iv. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make answer; answer; respond.

O man, who art thou that *repliest* against God?
Rom. ix. 20.

Reply not to me with a fool-born jest.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5. 59.

Full ten years slander'd, did he once *reply*?
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 374.

He sang his song, and I *replied* with mine.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

2. To do or give something in return for something else; make return or response; answer by suitable action; meet an attack: as, to *reply* to the enemy's fire.

The nymph exulting fills with shouts the sky;
The walls, the woods, and long canals *reply*.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 100.

When I addressed her with my customary salutation, she only *replied* by a sharp gesture, and continued her walk. *R. L. Stevenson*, Olalla.

3. In *law*, to answer a defendant's plea. The defendant pleads in bar to the plaintiff's declaration; the plaintiff *replies* to the defendant's plea in bar.

reply (rē-plī'), *n.* [= F. *réplique* = Sp. *réplica* = Pg. *replica*, a reply; from the verb: see *reply*, *v.*] 1. An answer; a response.

Quherat al laughed, as if I had bene dryven from al *replye*, and I fretted to see a frivolouse jest goe for a solid answer. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

I pause for a *reply*. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 37.

Thus saying rose
The monarch, and prevented all *reply*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 467.

I leave the quibbles by which such persons would try to creep out from under the crushing weight of these conclusions to the unfortunates who suppose that a *reply* is equivalent to an answer.
O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 81.

2. The act or power of answering, especially with fitness or conclusiveness.

In statement, the late Lord Holland was not successful; his chief excellence lay in *reply*.
Macaulay, Lord Holland.

3. That which is done for or in consequence of something else; an answer by deeds; a counter-attack: as, his *reply* was a blow.—4. In *music*, the answer of a fugue.—**Syn. 1** and **2**. Rejoinder, retort.

repolish (rē-pol'ish), *v. t.* To polish again.

repone (rē-pōn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reponed*, ppr. *reponing*. [= OF. *repondre*, *repoure*, lay aside, conceal, also reply, = Sp. *reponer* = Pg. *repôr* = It. *riporre*, < L. *reponere*, lay, place, put, or set back, replace, lay aside, lay up, preserve; ML. (as a law-term) reply; < *re-*, back, + *ponere*, put: see *ponent*. Cf. *repose*.] 1. To replace; specifically, in *Scots law*, to restore to a position or a situation formerly held.—2. To reply. [Scotch in both uses.]

repopulate (rē-pop'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *populate*. Cf. *repeople*.] To populate or people anew; supply with a new population; repeople.

Temiraglo returned to the city, and then beganne for to *repopulate* it. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 220.

repopulation (rē-pop-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *repopulation* = Sp. *repoblacion*; as *re-* + *population*.] The act of repeopling, or the state of being repeopled.

report (rē-pōrt'), *v.* [< ME. *reporten*, < OF. (and F.) *reporter*, carry back, return, remit, refer, = Pr. Sp. *reportar*, carry back (cf. Pg. *reportar*, respect, honor, regard), = It. *riportare*, < L. *reportare*, carry back, bring back, carry off, get, obtain, bring back (an account), report, ML. also write (an account) for information or record, < *re-*, back, + *portare*, carry: see *port*[3]. Cf. *rapport*.] I. *trans.* 1. To bear or bring back as an answer; relate, as what has been dis-

covered by a person sent to examine, explore, or investigate.

But you, faire Sir, whose pageant next ensewes,
Well mote yee thee, as well can wish your thought,
That home ye may *report* thrise happy newes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 33.

Tom, an arch, sly rogue, . . .
Moves without noise, and, swift as an express,
Reports a message with a pleasing grace.
Cowper, Truth, l. 205.

2. To give an account of; make a statement concerning; say; make known; tell or relate from one to another.

Reporte no slaunder, ne yet shew
The fruites of flattery.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

It is *reported* among the heathen, and Gashmu saith it, that thou and the Jews think to rebel. Neh. vi. 6.

Why does the world *report* that Kate doth limp?
O slanderous world! *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 254.

Came
The lord of Astolat out, to whom the Prince
Reported who he was, and on what quest.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. To give an official or formal account or statement of: as, to *report* a deficit.

A committee of the whole . . . has no authority to punish a breach of order, . . . but can only rise and *report* the matter to the assembly.
Cushing, Manual of Parl. Practice, § 308.

4. To write out and give an account or statement of, as of the proceedings, debates, etc., of a legislative body, a convention, court, etc.; specifically, to write out or take down from the lips of the speaker: as, the debate was fully *reported*.—5. To lay a charge against; bring to the cognizance of: as, to *report* one to one's employer.—6†. To refer (one's self) for information or credit.

I *report* me unto the consciences of all the land, whether he say truth or otherwise.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 14.

Wherein I *report* me to them that knew Sir Nicholas Bacon Lord keeper of the great Seale.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 116.

7†. To return or reverberate, as sound; echo back.

The eare taking pleasure to heare the like tune *reported*, and to feele his returne.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 163.

If you speak three words, it will (perhaps) some three times *report* you the whole three words.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 249.

8†. To describe; represent.

He shall know you better, sir, if I may live to *report* you.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 172.

Bid him
Report the feature of Octavia, her years,
Her inclination, let him not leave out
The colour of her hair. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 5. 112.

To be reported, or (usually) **to be reported of**, to be (well or ill) spoken of; be mentioned.

Timotheus . . . *was* well *reported of*. Acts xvi. 2.

To report one's self. (*a*) To make known one's own whereabouts or movements to any person, or in any designated place or office, so as to be in readiness to perform a duty, service, etc., when called upon. (*b*) To give information about one's self; speak for one's self.

The chimney-piece
Chaste Dian bathing; never saw I figures
So likely to *report themselves*; the cutter
Was as another nature.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 4. 83.

=Syn. 1. To announce, communicate.—2. To rumor, bruit.

II. *intrans.* 1. To give in a report, or make a formal statement: as, the committee will *report* at twelve o'clock.—2. To give an account or description; specifically, to do the work of a reporter. See *reporter* (*b*).

There is a gentleman that serves the count
Reports but coarsely of her.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 5. 60.

For two sessions he [Dickens] *reported* for the "Mirror of Parliament," . . . and in the session of 1835 became reporter for the "Morning Chronicle."
Leslie Stephen, Dict. National Biog., XV. 21.

3. Same as *to report one's self* (*a*) (see under I.): as, to *report* at headquarters.

report (rē-pōrt'), *n.* [< ME. *report* = F. *report*, a bringing forward (*rapport*, relation, a statement, report), = It. *riporto*, report; from the verb.] 1. An account brought back or returned; a statement or relation of facts given in reply to inquiry, as the result of investigation, or by a person authorized to examine and bring or send information.

Other service thanne this I myhte comende
To yow to done, but, for the tyme is shorte,
I putte theym nouhte in this lytyl *Reporte*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

This is (quod he) the richt *report*
Of all that I did heir and knaw.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 187).

'Tis greatly wise to talk with our past hours;
And ask them what *report* they bore to heaven.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 377.

Geraint . . . woke . . . and call'd
For Enid, and . . . Yniol made *report*
Of that good mother making Enid gay.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. A tale carried; a story circulated; hence, rumor; common fame.

It was a true *report* that I heard in mine own land of thy acts and of thy wisdom. 1 Ki. x. 6.

My brother Jaques he keeps at school, and *report* speaks goldenly of his profit. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1. 6.

3. Repute; public character.

Cornelius the centurion, a just man, and one that feareth God, and of good *report* among all the nation of the Jews. Acts x. 22.

A gentlewoman of mine,
Who, falling in the flaws of her own youth,
Hath blistered her *report*.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 3. 12.

4. An account or statement. (*a*) A statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of justice, the object being to present such parts of the pleadings, evidence, and argument, with the opinion of the court, as shall serve to inform the profession and other courts of the points of law in respect to which the case may be a precedent. The books containing such statements are also called *reports*. (*b*) The official document in which a referee, master in chancery, or auditor embodies his findings or his proceedings for the purpose of presentation to the court, or of filing as a part of its records. (*c*) In *parliamentary law*, an official statement of facts or opinions by a committee, officer, or board to the superior body. (*d*) A paper delivered by the masters of all ships arriving from parts beyond seas to the custom-house, and attested upon oath, containing a statement in detail of the cargo on board, etc. (*e*) An account or statement, more or less full and circumstantial, of the proceedings, debates, etc., of a legislative assembly, meeting, court, etc., or of any occurrence of public interest, intended for publication; an epitome or fully written account of a speech.

Stuart occasionally took him [Coleridge] to the reporters' gallery, where his only effort appears to have been a *report* of a remarkable speech delivered by Pitt 17 Feb., 1800. *Leslie Stephen*, Dict. National Biog., XI. 308.

5. The sound of an explosion; a loud noise.

Russet-pated choughs, many in sort,
Rising and cawing at the gun's *report*.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 22.

The lashing billows make a loud *report*,
And beat her sides.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 139.

6†. Relation; correspondence; connection; reference.

The kitchen and stables are ill-plac'd, and the corridore worse, having no *report* to the wings they joyne to.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 25, 1672.

Guard report. See *guard*.—**Pinion of report.** See *pinion*[2].—**Practice reports.** See *practice*.—**Sick report.** See *sick*.—**Syn.** 1. Narration, detail, description, recital, narrative, communication.—2. Hearsay.—4. (*a*), (*b*) *Verdict*, etc. See *decision*.

reportable (rē-pōr'ta-bl), *a.* [< *report* + *-able*.] That may be reported; fit to be reported. *Imp. Dict.*

reportage (rē-pōr'tāj), *n.* [< F. *reportage*, reporter, report: see *report*.] Report.

Lord Lytton says some sensible things both about poetry and about Proteus [his friend]; and he will interest the lovers of personal detail by certain *reportage*, in which he has exhibited the sentiments of an "illustrious poet, X."
The Academy, Nov. 5, 1881, p. 347.

reporter (rē-pōr'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *reportour*, < OF. **reporteor*, *reportour*, one who reports a case, < ML. *reportator*, < *reportare*, report: see *report*.] One who reports or gives an account.

And that he wolde bene oure governour,
And of oure tales juge and *reportour*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 814.

There she appeared indeed; or my *reporter* devised well for her. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 193.

The mind of man, whereto the senses are but *reporters*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 8.

Specifically—(*a*) One who draws up official statements of law proceedings and decisions, or of legislative debates. (*b*) A member of the staff of a newspaper whose work is to collect and put in form for submission to the editors local information of all kinds, to give an account of the proceedings at public meetings, entertainments, etc., and, in general, to go upon any mission or quest for news, to interview persons whose names are before the public, and to obtain news for his paper in any other way that may be assigned to him by his chiefs.

Among the *reporters* who sat in the Gallery, it is remarkable that two-thirds did not write short-hand; they made notes, and trusted to their memories; Charles Dickens sat with them in the year 1836.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 210.

(*c*) One who makes or signs a report, as of a committee. *A. J. Ellis.*

reporterism (rē-pōr'tėr-izm), *n.* [< *reporter* + *-ism*.] The practice or business of reporting; work done by a reporter. [Rare.]

Fraser . . . seems more bent on Toryism and Irish *reporterism*, to me infinitely detestable.
Carlyle, in Froude, II.

reporterize (rē-pōr'tėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reporterized*, ppr. *reporterizing*. [< *reporter* + *-ize*.] To submit to the influence of newspaper reporters; corrupt with the methods of reporters. [Rare and objectionable.]

Our *reporterized* press is often truculently reckless of privacy and decency. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 314.

reporting (rē-pōr'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *report*, *v.*] The act or system of drawing up reports; the practice of making a report; specifically, newspaper reporting (see phrase below): also used attributively: as, the *reporting* style of phonography.

At the Restoration all *reporting* was forbidden, though the votes and proceedings of the House were printed by direction of the Speaker. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

Newspaper reporting, the system by which proceedings and debates of Congress or Parliament or other legislative bodies, and the proceedings of public meetings, the accounts of important or interesting events, etc., are taken down, usually in shorthand, by a body of reporters attached to various newspapers or to general news-agencies, and are afterward prepared for publication.

reportingly (rē-pōr'ting-li), *adv.* By report or common fame. [Rare.]

For others say thou dost deserve, and I
Believe it better than *reportingly*.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 110.

reportorial (rē-pōr-tō'ri-al), *a.* [Irreg. < *reporter*, taken as **reportor*, + *-ial*, in imitation of words like *editorial*, *professorial*, etc.] Of or pertaining to a reporter or reporters. [An objectionable word, not in good use.]

The great newspapers of New York have capital, editorial talent, *reportorial* enterprise, and competent business management, and an unequalled field both for the collection of news and the extension of their circulation.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 687.

reportory† (rē-pōr'tō-ri), *n.* [Irreg. < *report* + *-ory*.] A report.

In this transcursive *reportory*, without some observant glaunce, I may not dully overpasse the gallant beauty of their haven. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 149).

reposal (rē-pō'zal), *n.* [< *repose* + *-al*.] 1. The act of reposing or resting.

Dost thou think,
If I would stand against thee, would the *reposal*
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee
Make thy words faith'd? *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1. 70.

2†. That on which one reposes.

The devil's cushion, as Gualter cals it, his pillow and chiefe *reposall*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 85.

reposance† (rē-pō'zans), *n.* [< *repose* + *-ance*.] The act of reposing; reliance. [Rare.]

See what sweet
Reposance heaven can beget.
Bp. Hall, Poems, p. 92.

repose (rē-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reposed*, ppr. *reposing*. [< ME. *reposen*, < OF. *reposer*, *repauser*, repose, rest, stay, F. *reposer* = Pr. *repausar* = Sp. *reposar* = Pg. *repousar* = It. *riposare*, < ML. *repausare*, lay at rest, quiet, also nourish, intr. be at rest, rest, repose, < L. *re-*, again, + *pausare*, pause, rest: see *pose*[2]. Cf. *repone*, *reposit*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To lay (a thing) at rest; lay by; lay up; deposit.

Write upon the [almond] cornel . . . outetake,
Or this or that, and faire aboute it close
In cley and swynes dounge and so *repose*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

Pebbles, *reposed* in those cliffs amongst the earth, being not so dissoluble and more bulky, are left behind.
Woodward.

2. To lay at rest; refresh by rest: with reference to a person, and often used reflexively.

Enter in the castle
And there *repose you* for this night.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3. 161.

I *reposed my selfe* all that night in a certaine Inne in the suburbes of the city. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 132.

Whose causeway parts the vale with shady rows?
Whose seats the weary traveller *repose?*
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 260.

The hardy chief upon the rugged rock, . . .
Fearless of wrong, *repos'd* his wearied strength.
Cowper, Task, i. 15.

3†. To cause to be calm or quiet; tranquilize; compose.

All being settled and *reposed*, the lord archbishop did present his majesty to the lords and commons.
Fuller. (*Webster.*)

4. To lay, place, or rest, as confidence or trust.

The king *reposeth* all his confidence in thee.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 4. 6.

Mr. Godolphin requested me to continue the trust his wife had *reposed* in me in behalfe of his little sonn.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 16, 1678.

There are some writers who *repose* undoubting confidence in words. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 60.

The absolute control [of a society] is *reposed* in a committee. *Art Age*, VII. 51.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lie or be at rest; take rest; sleep.

Yet must we credit that his [the Lord's] hand compos'd
All in six Dayes, and that he then *Repos'd*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

When statesmen, heroes, kings, in dust *repose*.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 287.

The public mind was then *reposing* from one great effort, and collecting strength for another.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

2. To rest in confidence; rely: followed by *on* or *upon*.

I do desire thy worthy company,
Upon whose faith and honour I *repose*.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 3. 26.

The best of those that then wrote disclaim that any man should *repose on* them, and send all to the Scriptures.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

The soul, *reposing on* assur'd relief,
Feels herself happy amidst all her grief.
Cowper, Truth, l. 55.

=Syn. 1. To recline, settle, slumber. See *rest*[1], *v. i.*

repose (rē-pōz′), *n.* [< OF. *repos, repaus*, F. *repos*, F. dial. *repous* = Pr. *repaus* = Cat. *repos* = Sp. *reposo* = Pg. *repouso* = It. *riposo*, repose; from the verb.] 1. The act or state of reposing; inaction; a lying at rest; sleep; rest.

Shake off the golden slumber of *repose*.
Shak., Pericles, iii. 2. 28.

Black Melancholy sits, and round her throws
A death-like silence, and a dread *repose*.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 166.

Absolute *repose* is, indeed, a state utterly unknown upon the earth's surface. *Huxley*, Physiography, xx.

2. Freedom from disturbance of any kind; tranquillity.

The great civil and religious conflict which began at the Reformation seemed to have terminated in universal *repose*.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

A goal which, gain'd, may give *repose*.
M. Arnold, Resignation.

3. Settled composure; natural or habitual dignity and calmness of manner and action.

Her manners had not that *repose*
Which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

That *repose* which is the ornament and ripeness of man is not American. That *repose* which indicates a faith in the laws of the universe, a faith that they will fulfil themselves, and are not to be impeded, transgressed, or accelerated. *Emerson*, Fortune of the Republic.

4. Cause of rest; that which gives repose; a rest; a pause.

After great lights must be great shadows, which we call *repose*, because in reality the sight would be tired if attracted by a continuity of glittering objects.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

5. In a work of art, dependence for effect entirely upon inherent excellence, all meretricious effect of gaudiness of color or exaggeration of attitude being avoided; a general moderation or restraint of color and treatment; an avoidance of obtrusive tints and of violent action.—**Angle of repose.** See *angle*[3].—**Repose of St. Anne**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a festival observed on July 25th in memory of the death of St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary.—**Repose of the Theotocos**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a festival observed on August 15th in commemoration of the death and assumption of the Virgin Mary. **=Syn. 1-3.** *Quiet, Tranquillity*, etc. (see *rest*[1]), quietness.

reposed (rē-pōzd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *repose, v.*] Exhibiting repose; calm; settled.

He was in feeding temperate, in drinking sober, in giuing liberall, in receiuing of consideration, in sleeping short, in his speech *reposed*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 20.

But *reposed* natures may do well in youth, as is seen in Augustus Cæsar . . . and others. *Bacon*, Youth and Age.

reposedly (rē-pō′zed-li), *adv.* In a reposed manner; quietly; composedly; calmly. *Imp. Dict.*

reposedness (rē-pō′zed-nes), *n.* The state of being reposed or at rest.

Of which [wishes] none rises in me that is not bent upon your enjoying of peace and *reposedness* in your fortunes, in your affections, and in your conscience.
Donne, Letters, xlviii.

reposeful (rē-pōz′fûl), *a.* [< *repose* + *-ful.*] 1. Full of repose.—2. Affording repose or rest; trustworthy; worthy of reliance.

Though princes may take, above others, some *reposefull* friend, with whom they may participate their neerest passions. *Sir Robert B. Cotton*, A Short View, etc., in J. Morgan's Phœnix Britannicus, I. 68. (*F. Hall.*)

I know not where she can picke out a fast friend, or *reposefull* confident of such reciprocable interest.
Howell, Vocall Forrest, 28. (*Latham.*)

reposer (rē-pō′zėr), *n.* One who reposes. *Imp. Dict.*

reposit (rē-poz′it), *v. t.* [Formerly also *reposite*; < L. *repositus*, pp. of *reponere*, lay up: see *repone.*] To lay up; lodge, as for safety or preservation.

I caused his body to be coffin'd in lead, and *reposited* on the 30th at 8 o'clock that night in the church at Deptford.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 27, 1658.

reposit (rē-poz′it), *n.* [Formerly also *reposite*; < *reposit, v.*] That which is laid up; a deposit. *Encyc. Dict.*

reposition (rē-pō-zish′ọn), *n.* [< ML. *repositio(n-)*, < L. *reponere*, pp. *repositus*, lay up: see *reposit.*] 1. The act of repositing, or laying up in safety.

That age which is not capable of observation, careless of *reposition*. *Bp. Hall*, Censure of Travell, § 6.

2. The act of replacing, or restoring to its normal position; reduction.

Being satisfied in the *reposition* of the bone, take care to keep it so by deligation. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

3. In *Scots law*, retrocession, or the returning back of a right from the assignee to the person granting the right.

repositor (rē-poz′i-tọr), *n.* [< *reposit* + *-or*[1].] One who or that which replaces; specifically, in *surg.*, an instrument for restoring a displaced uterus to its normal position.

repository (rē-poz′i-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < L. **repositorius*, < *reponere*, pp. *repositus*, lay up: see *reposit.* II. *n.* < OF. **repositorie*, later *repositoire* = Sp. Pg. *repositorio* = It. *ripositorio*, < L. *repositorium*, a repository, neut. of *repositorius*: see I.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to reposition; adapted or intended for deposition or storage.

If the bee knoweth when, and whence, and how to gather her honey and wax, and how to form the *repository* combs, and how to lay it up, and all the rest of her marvellous economy. *Baxter*, Dying Thoughts.

II. *n.*; pl. *repositories* (-riz). 1. A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation; a depository; a storehouse; a magazine.

The mind of man not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a *repository* to lay up those ideas. *Locke.*

2. A place where things are kept for sale; a shop: as, a carriage-*repository*.

She confides the card to the gentleman of the Fine Art *Repository*, who consents to allow it to lie upon the counter. *Thackeray.*

repossess (rē-pọ-zes′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *possess.*] To possess again; regain possession of.

The resolution to die had *repossessed* his place in her mind. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

To repossess one's self of, to obtain possession of again.

repossession (rē-pọ-zesh′ọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *possession.*] The act or state of possessing again.

Whoso hath been robbed or spoiled of his lands or goods may lawfully seek *repossession* by force. *Raleigh.*

reposure (rē-pō′zhūr), *n.* [< *repose* + *-ure.*] Rest; quiet; repose.

In the *reposure* of most soft content. *Marston.*

It was the Franciscans antient Dormitory, as appeareth by the concavities still extant in the walls, places for their severall *reposure*. *Fuller*, Hist. of Camb., viii. 19. (*Davies.*)

repot (rē-pot′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *pot*[1], *v.*] To replace in pots; specifically, in *hort.*, to shift (plants in pots) from one pot to another, usually of a larger size, or to remove from the pot and replace more or less of the old earth with fresh earth.

repour (rē-pōr′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *pour*[1].] To pour again.

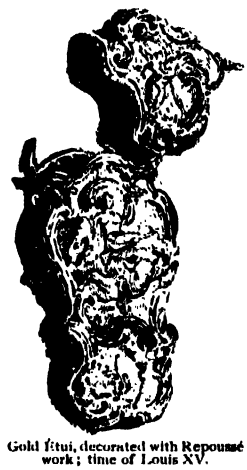
The horrid noise amazed the silent night,
Repouring down black darkness from the sky.
Mir. for Mags.

repoussage (rē-pö′säzh), *n.* [F., < *repousser*, beat back: see *repoussé.*] 1. The beating out from behind of ornamental patterns upon a metal surface. See *repoussé, n.*—2. In *etching*, the hammering out from behind of parts of an etched plate which have been brought by charcoal or scraper below half its thickness, making hollows which would show as spots in printing, in order to bring them up to the required level. A spot to be thus treated is fixed by letting one of the points of a pair of calipers (compasses with curved legs) rest on the place, and marking the corresponding place on the back of the plate with the other point.

repoussé (rē-pö′sā), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *repoussé*, pp. of *repousser*, push back, beat back, repulse: see *repulse*, and cf. *push.*] **I.** *a.* Raised in relief by means of the hammer; beaten up from the under or reverse side.

In this tomb was a magnificent silver-gilt amphora, certainly the finest extant specimen of Greek *repoussé* work in silver. The body of this vase is richly ornamented with birds and floral arabesques.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 381.

II. *n.* Repoussé work; the art of shaping vessels and the like, and of producing ornament on the surface, by hammering thin metal on the reverse side, the artist watching the side destined to be exposed to follow the development of the pattern by the blows of the hammer; also, the articles thus produced. A hammer with an elastic handle screwed to a permanent support, and having many adjustable heads, is used for this work. Repoussé work is often finished by chasing; the chaser, working upon the right side of the metal, presses back or modifies the relief of the metal, which has taken shape from the hammer. For this purpose a bed of some resistant but soft material is provided to support the metal while in the chaser's hands: hollow silver vessels, for instance, are filled with pitch. Compare *chasing.*


Gold étui, decorated with Repoussé work; time of Louis XV.

repp, *n.* See *rep*[1].

repped (rept), *a.* [< *rep* + *-ed*[2].] Ribbed or corded transversely: as, *repped* silk.

repr. An abbreviation (used in this work) of (*a*) *representing*; (*b*) *representative*.

repreeft, *n.* An obsolete form of *reproof.*

repreeve†, *v.* An obsolete form of *reprove.*

reprefable†, *a.* A Middle English form of *reprovable.*

reprefe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *reproof.*

reprehend (rep-rē-hend′), *v. t.* [< ME. *reprehenden* = OF. *reprendre*, F. *reprendre* = Pr. *reprehendre, reprendre, reprenre, repenre* = Cat. *rependrer* = Sp. *reprender* = Pg. *reprehender* = It. *reprendere, riprendere*, < L. *reprehendere, reprendere*, hold back, check, blame, < *re-*, back, + *prehendere*, hold, seize: see *prehend.*] 1. To charge with a fault; chide sharply; reprove: formerly sometimes followed by *of*.

Thow were ay wont eche lovere *reprehende*
Of thing fro which thow kanst the nat defende.
Chaucer, Troilus, l. 510.

Then pardon me for *reprehending* thee,
For thou hast done a charitable deed.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 2. 69.

I bring an angry mind to see your folly,
A sharp one too to *reprehend* you for it.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iii. 3.

2. To take exception to; speak of as a fault; censure.

I have faults myself, and will not *reprehend*
A crime I am not free from.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, i. 2.

Let men *reprehend* them [my labours], so they observe and weigh them.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 350.

3†. To convict of fallacy.

This colour will be *reprehended* or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in composition a kind of poverty.
Bacon. (*Latham.*)

=Syn. 1. To blame, rebuke, reprimand, upbraid. See *admonition.*

reprehender (rep-rē-hen′dėr), *n.* One who reprehends; one who blames or reproves.

To the second rancke of *reprehenders*, that complain of my boystrous compound wordes, and ending my Italionate coyned verbes all in ize, thus I replie: That no winde that blowes strong but is boystrous; no speech or wordes of any power or force to confute or perswade but must be swelling and boystrous.
Nashe, quoted in Int. to Pierce Penilesse, p. xxx.

reprehensibility (rep-rē-hen-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *reprehensibilidade*, < LL. as if **reprehensibilita(t-)s*, < *reprehensibilis*, reprehensible: see *reprehensible.*] The character of being reprehensible.

reprehensible (rep-rē-hen′si-bl), *a.* [< OF. *reprehensible*, F. *répréhensible* = Sp. *reprensible, reprehensible* = Pg. *reprehensivel* = It. *riprensibile*, < LL. *reprehensibilis*, reprehensible, < L. *reprehendere*, pp. *reprehensus*, reprehend: see *reprehend.*] Deserving to be reprehended or censured; blameworthy; censurable; deserving reproof: applied to persons or things.

In a meane man prodigalitie and pride are faultes more *reprehensible* than in Princes.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 34.

This proceeding appears to me wholly illegal, and *reprehensible* in a very high degree.
Webster, Speech in Senate, May 7, 1834.

=Syn. Blamable, culpable, reprovable. See *admonition.*

reprehensibleness (rep-rē-hen′si-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being reprehensible; blamableness; culpableness.

reprehensibly (rep-rē-hen′si-bli), *adv.* With reprehension, or so as to merit it; culpably; in a manner to deserve censure or reproof.

reprehension (rep-rē-hen′shon), *n.* [< ME. *reprehension*, < OF. *reprehension*, F. *réprehension* = Pr. *reprehensio*, *reprencio* = Sp. *reprension*, *reprehension* = Pg. *reprehensão* = It. *riprensione*, < L. *reprehensio(n-)*, < *reprehendere*, pp. *reprehensus*, reprehend: see *reprehend*.] The act of reprehending; reproof; censure; blame.

> Let him use his harsh
> Unsavoury *reprehensions* upon those
> That are his hinds, and not on me.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

> We have . . . characterised in terms of just *reprehension* that spirit which shows itself in every part of his prolix work. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

=**Syn.** *Monition*, etc. See *admonition*.

reprehensive (rep-rē-hen′siv), *a.* [= It. *riprensivo*; as L. *reprehensus*, pp. of *reprehendere*, reprehend, + *-ive*.] Of the nature of reprehension; containing reprehension or reproof.

> The said auncient Poets vsed . . . three kinds of poems *reprehensiue*: to wit, the Satyre, the Comedie, & the Tragedie. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 24.

> The sharpenesse
> Of *reprehensive* language.
> *Marston*, The Fawne, i. 2.

reprehensively (rep-rē-hen′siv-li), *adv.* With reprehension; reprovingly.

reprehensory (rep-rē-hen′sō-ri), *a.* [< L. *reprehensus*, pp. of *reprehendere*, reprehend, + *-ory*.] Containing reproof; reproving.

> Of this, however, there is no reason for making any *reprehensory* complaint. *Johnson.*

repremiation†, *n.* [< OF. *repremiation*, rewarding, < L. *re-*, back, + *præmiari*, reward, < *præmium*, reward: see *premium*.] A rewarding. *Colgrave.*

represent (rep-rē-zent′), *v. t.* [< ME. *representen*, < OF. *representer*, F. *représenter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *representar* = It. *ripresentare*, *rappresentare*, < L. *repræsentare*, bring before one, show, manifest, exhibit, represent, pay in cash, do or perform at once, < *re-*, again, + *præsentare*, present, hold out: see *present*[2].] **1.** To present again; specifically, to bring again before the mind. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

> Reasoning grasps at— infers—*represents* under new circumstances what has already been presented under other circumstances. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 109.

> When we perceive an orange by sight we may say that its taste or feel is *represented*, when we perceive it by touch we may in like manner say that its colour is *represented*. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 57.

2. To present in place of something else; exhibit the image or counterpart of; suggest by being like; typify.

> This fellow here, with envious carping tongue,
> Upbraided me about the rose I wear;
> Saying, the sanguine colour of the leaves
> Did *represent* my master's blushing cheeks.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 93.

> They have a kind of Cupboard to *represent* the Tabernacle. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 14.

> Before him burn
> Seven lamps, as in a zodiac *representing*
> The heavenly fires. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 255.

> The call of Abraham from a heathen state *represents* the gracious call of Christians to forsake the wickedness of the world. *W. Gilpin*, Works, II. xvi.

3. To portray by pictorial or plastic art.

> My wife desired to be *represented* as Venus, and the painter was requested not to be too frugal of his diamonds. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xvi.

> The other bas-reliefs in the Raj Rani cave *represent* scenes of hunting, fighting, dancing, drinking, and love-making—anything, in fact, but religion or praying in any shape or form. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 142.

4. To portray, present, or exhibit dramatically. (*a*) To put upon the stage; produce, as a play.

> An Italian opera entitled Lucio Papirio Dittatore was *represented* four several times. *Burney*, Hist. Music, IV. 362.

(*b*) To enact; personate; present by mimicry or action.

> He so entirely associated himself with the characters he *represented* on the stage that he lost himself in them, or rather they were lost in him. *J. H. Shorthouse*, Countess Eve, i.

5. To state; describe or portray in words; give one's own impressions, idea, or judgment of; declare; set forth.

> This bank is thought the greatest load on the Genoese, and the managers of it have been *represented* as a second kind of senate. *Addison.*

> The Jesuits strongly *represented* to the king the danger which he had so narrowly escaped. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

6. To supply the place or perform the duties or functions of; specifically, to speak and act with authority on behalf of; be a substitute for, or a representative of or agent for.

> I . . . deliver up my title in the queen
> To your most gracious hands, that are the substance
> Of that great shadow I did *represent*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 14.

> Ye Irish lords, ye knights an' squires,
> Wha *represent* our brughs and shires,
> An' doucely manage our affairs
> In Parliament.
> *Burns*, Author's Cry and Prayer.

7. Specifically, to stand in the place of, in the right of inheritance.

> All the branches inherit the same share that their root, whom they *represent*, would have done. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xiv.

8. To serve as a sign or symbol of; stand for; be understood as: as, mathematical symbols *represent* quantities or relations; words *represent* ideas or things.

> But we must not attribute to them [constitutions] that value which really belongs to what they *represent*. *Macaulay*, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

> He [the farmer] *represents* continuous hard labor, year in, year out, and small gains. *Emerson*, Farming.

> Vortimer, the son of Vortigern, Aurelius Ambrosius, and Uther Pendragon *represent* in some respects one and the same person. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. iii.

9. To serve as a type or specimen of; exemplify; furnish a case or instance of: as, a genus *represented* by few species; a species *represented* by many individuals; especially, in *zoögeog.*, to replace; fill the part or place of (another) in any given fauna: as, llamas *represent* camels in the New World; the Old World starlings are *represented* in America by the *Icteridæ*. See *mimotype*.

> As we ascend in the geological series, vertebrate life has its commencement, beginning, like the lower forms, in the waters, and *represented* at first only by the fishes. *J. W. Dawson*, Nat. and the Bible, Lect. iv., p. 122.

10. To image or picture in the mind; place definitely before the mind.

> By a distinct, clear, or well-defined concept is meant one in which the several features or characters forming the concept-elements are distinctly *represented*. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 363.

> Among these Fancy next
> Her office holds; of all external things,
> Which the five watchful senses *represent*,
> She forms imaginations, aery shapes.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 104.

> To *represent* an object is to "envisage" it in time and space, and therefore in conformity with the conditions of time and space. *Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 437.

=**Syn.** **2.** To show, express. **3** and **4.** To delineate, depict, draw.

represent† (rep-rē-zent′), *n.* [< *represent*, *v.*] Representation. [Rare.]

> Their Churches are many of them well set forth, and painted with the *represents* of Saints. *Sandys*, Travailes (1652), p. 64.

representability (rep-rē-zen-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *representable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being representable, or of being susceptible of representation.

representable (rep-rē-zen′ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *représentable* = Sp. *representable* = Pg. *representavel* = It. *rappresentabile*; as *represent* + *-able*.] Capable of being represented.

representamen (rep′rē-zen-tā′men), *n.* [< NL. **repræsentamen*, < L. *repræsentare*, represent: see *represent*.] In *metaph.*, representation; an object serving to represent something to the mind. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

representance† (rep-rē-zen′tans), *n.* [= It. *rappresentanza*; as *representan(t)* + *-ce*.] Representation; likeness.

> They affirm foolishly that the images and likenesses they frame of stone or of wood are the *representances* and forms of those who have brought something profitable, by their inventions, to the common use of their living. *Donne*, Hist. of the Septuagint, p. 93.

representant (rep-rē-zen′tant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *représentant*, ppr. of *représenter*, represent, = Sp. Pg. ppr. *representante* = It. *ripresentante*, *rappresentante*, < L. *repræsentan(t-)s*, ppr. of *repræsentare*, represent: see *represent*.] **I.** *a.* Representing; having vicarious power.

II. *n.* A representative.

> There is expected the Count Henry of Nassau to be at the said solemnity, as the *representant* of his brother. *Wotton.*

representation (rep′rē-zen-tā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *representation*, F. *représentation* = Pr. *representacio* = Sp. *representacion* = Pg. *representação* = It. *rappresentazione*, < L. *repræsentatio(n-)*, a showing, exhibiting, manifesting, < *repræsentare*, pp. *repræsentatus*, represent: see *represent*.] **1.** The act of presenting again.—**2.** The act of presenting to the mind or the view; the act of portraying, depicting, or exhibiting, as in imagination, in a picture, or on the stage; portrayal.

> The act of *Representation* is merely the energy of the mind in holding up to its own contemplation what it is determined to represent. I distinguish, as essentially different, the *Representation* and the determination to represent. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaphysics, xxiv.

> The author [Thomas Bently] . . . sent this piece ["The Wishes"] first to Garrick, who very properly rejected it as unfit for *representation*. *W. Cooke*, Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 63.

3. The image, picture, or scene presented, depicted, or exhibited. (*a*) A picture, statue, or likeness. (*b*) A dramatic performance or exhibition; hence, theatrical action; make-believe.

> The inference usually drawn is that his [a widower's] grief was pure mummery and *representation*. *Godwin*, Fleetwood, vii.

4. A statement or an assertion made in regard to some matter or circumstance; a verbal description or statement: as, to obtain money by false *representations*. Specifically—(*a*) In *insurance* and *law*, a verbal or written statement made on the part of the insured to the insurer, before or at the time of the making of the contract, as to the existence of some fact or state of facts tending to induce the insurer more readily to assume the risk, by diminishing the estimate he would otherwise have formed of it. It differs from a warranty and from a condition expressed in the policy, in being part of the preliminary proceedings which propose the contract, and its falsity does not vitiate the contract unless made with fraudulent intent or perhaps with respect to a material point; while the latter are part of the contract when completed, and non-compliance therewith is an express breach which of itself avoids the contract. (*b*) In *Scots law*, the written pleading presented to a lord ordinary of the Court of Session when his judgment is brought under review.

5. An expostulatory statement of facts, arguments, or the like; remonstrance.

> He threatened "to send his jack-boot to rule the country," when the senate once ventured to make a *representation* against his ruinous policy. *Brougham.*

6. In *psychol.*, the word chiefly used to translate the German *Vorstellung*, used in that language to translate the English word *idea*. See *idea*, 2 and 3. (*a*) The immediate object of cognition; anything that the soul is conscious of. This is now the commonest meaning of *Vorstellung*, and recent translators have most frequently rendered it by the word *idea*. (*b*) A reproduced perception.

> The word *representation* I have restricted to denote, what it only can in propriety express, the immediate object or product of imagination. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, vii.

> If all reasoning be the *re-presentation* of what is now absent but formerly was present and can again be made present—in other words, if the test of accurate reasoning is its reduction to fact then is it evident that Philosophy, dealing with transcendental objects which cannot be present, and employing a method which admits of no verification (or reduction to the test of fact), must be an impossible attempt. *G. H. Lewes.*

> It is quite evident that the growth of perception involves *representation* of sensations; that the growth of simple reasoning involves *representation* of perceptions; and that the growth of complex reasoning involves *representation* of the results of simple reasoning. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 482.

> Assimilation involves retentiveness and differentiation, as we have seen, and prepares the way for *re-presentation*; but in itself there is no confronting the new with the old, no determination of likeness, and no subsequent classification. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 58.

(*c*) A singular conception; a thought or idea of something as having a definite place in space at a definite epoch in time; the image of an object produced in consciousness. (*d*) A representative cognition; a mediate or vicarious cognition.

> A mediate cognition, inasmuch as the thing known is held up or mirrored to the mind in a vicarious *representation*, may be called a representative cognition. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Reid's Works, Note B, § 1.

7. In *law*: (*a*) The standing in the place of another, as an heir, or in the right of taking by inheritance; the personating of another, as an heir, executor, or administrator. (*b*) More specifically, the coming in of children of a deceased heir apparent, devisee dying before the testator, etc., to take the share their parent would have taken had he survived, not as succeeding as the heirs of the parent, but as together representing him among the other heirs of the ancestor. See *representative*, *n.*, 3. In Scots law the term is usually applied to the obligation incurred by an heir to pay the debts and perform the obligations incumbent upon his predecessor.

8. Share or participation, as in legislation, deliberation, management, etc., by means of regularly chosen or appointed delegates; or, the system by which communities have a voice in the direction of their own affairs, and in the making of their own laws, by means of chosen delegates: as, parliamentary *representation*.

> The reform in *representation* he uniformly opposed. *Burke.*

He [Daniel Gookin] was the originator and the prophet of that immortal dogma of our national greatness—no taxation without *representation*.
M. C. Tyler, Amer. Lit., I. 154.

As for the principle of *representation*, that seems to have been an invention of the Teutonic mind; no statesman of antiquity, either in Greece or at Rome, seems to have conceived the idea of a city sending delegates armed with plenary powers to represent its interests in a general legislative assembly. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 59.

In these small [Grecian] commonwealths *representation* is unknown; whatever powers may be entrusted to individual magistrates or to smaller councils, the supreme authority must rest with an assembly in which every qualified citizen gives his vote in his own person.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 246.

9. A representative or delegate, or a number of representatives collectively.

The *representations* of the people are most obviously susceptible of improvement. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 284.

Proportional representation, representation, as in a political assembly, according to the number of electors, inhabitants, etc., in an electoral district or other unit. This principle is recognized in the United States House of Representatives and in many other bodies, especially those of a popular character.—**Pure representation.** See *pure*.—**Syn. 3.** Show; delineation, portraiture, likeness, resemblance.

representational (rep′rē-zen-tā′shon-al), *a.* [< *representation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or containing representation, in any sense; of the nature of representation.

We find that in "constructive imagination" a new kind of effort is often requisite in order to dissociate these *representational* complexes as a preliminary to new combinations. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 57.

representationary (rep′rē-zen-tā′shon-ē-ri), *a.* [< *representation* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to representation; representative: as, a *representationary* system of government. [Rare.]
Imp. Dict.

representationism (rep′rē-zen-tā′shon-izm), *n.* [< *representation* + *-ism*.] The doctrine, held by Descartes and others, that in the perception of the external world the immediate object of consciousness is vicarious, or representative of another and principal object beyond the sphere of consciousness.—**Egoistical representationism.** See *egoistic*.

representationist (rep′rē-zen-tā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *representation* + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of representationism.

The *representationists*, as denying to consciousness the cognisance of aught beyond a merely subjective phænomenon, are likewise idealists; yet, as positing the reality of an external world, they must be distinguished as cosmothetic idealists. *Hamilton*, Reid's Works, Note C, § 1.

representative (rep-rē-zen′ta-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *représentatif* = Pr. *representatiu* = Sp. Pg. *representativo* = It. *rappresentativo*, < ML. *repræsentativus*, < L. *repræsentare*, represent: see *represent*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Representing, portraying, or typifying.

Representative [poesy] is as a visible history, and is an image of actions as if they were present, as history is of actions in nature as they are, (that is) past.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

They relieve themselves with this distinction, and yet own the legal sacrifices, though *representative*, to be proper and real. *Bp. Atterbury*.

Men have a pictorial or *representative* quality, and serve us in the intellect. Behmen and Swedenborg saw that things were *representative*. Men are also *representative*—first, of things, and, secondly, of ideas.
Emerson, Representative Men, p. 14.

2. Acting as the substitute for or agent of another or of others; performing the functions of another or of others.

This council of four hundred was chosen, one hundred out of each tribe, and seems to have been a body *representative* of the people. *Swift*.

The more multitudinous a *representative* assembly may be rendered, the more it will partake of the infirmities incident to collective meetings of the people.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 58.

3. Pertaining to or founded on representation of the people; conducted by the agency of delegates chosen by or representing the people: as, a *representative* government.

A *representative* government, even when entire, cannot possibly be the seat of sovereignty—the supreme and ultimate power of a State. The very term *representative* implies a superior in the individual or body represented.
Calhoun, Works, I. 190.

He [Cromwell] gave the country a constitution far more perfect than any which had at that time been known in the world. He reformed the *representative* system in a manner which has extorted praise even from Lord Clarendon. *Macaulay*.

4. In *biol.*: (*a*) Typical; fully presenting, or alone representing, the characters of a given class or group: as, in zoölogy and botany, the *representative* genus of a family.

No one human being can be completely the *representative* man of his race. *Palgrave*. (*Latham*.)

(*b*) Representing in any group the characters of another and different group: chiefly used in the quinarian system; also, pertaining to such supposed representation: as, the *representative* theory. (*c*) In zoögeography, replacing; taking the place of, or holding a similar position: as, the llama is *representative* of the camel in America.—5. In *psychol.* and *logic*, mediately known; known by means of a representation or object which signifies another object.

The chief merit or excellence of a *representative* image consists in its distinctness or clearness.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 227.

Representative cognitions, or those in which consciousness is occupied with the relations among ideas or represented sensations, as in all acts of recollection.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 480.

Representative being, being as an immediate object of consciousness.—**Representative faculty**, the faculty of representing images which the reproductive faculty has evoked; the imagination.—**Representative function**, a function having the properties of $\phi(a, n)$, stated below, under *representative integral*.—**Representative integral**, an integral of the form

$$\int_A^B f\alpha \cdot \phi(a, n) \cdot d\alpha,$$

where $f\alpha$ is a function of limited variation between A and another limit, B, exceeding b, while $\phi(a, n)$ is (1) such a function of a and the parameter n that the integral of it between the same limits is less than an assignable finite quantity, whatever value between A and B be given to b, and whatever value be given to n; and (2) is such that when n tends toward infinity, the integral of $\phi(a, n)$ from A to b, where b is greater than A and less than B, tends toward a constant finite value. This is called a *representative integral*, because it is equal to the function $f\Delta$ multiplied by a constant.—**Representative knowledge**, knowledge of a thing by means of a mental image, but not as actually existing.—**Representative primogeniture.** See *primogeniture*.

II. *n.* 1. One who or that which represents another person or thing; that by which anything is represented or exhibited.

This doctrine supposes the perfections of God to be *representatives* to us of whatever we perceive in the creatures.
Locke.

A statue of Rumour, whispering an idiot in the ear, who was the *representative* of credulity. *Addison*, Freeholder.

This breadth entitles him [Plato] to stand as the *representative* of philosophy.
Emerson, Representative Men, p. 44.

2. An agent, deputy, or substitute, who supplies the place of another or others, being invested with his or their authority: as, an attorney is the *representative* of his client or employer; specifically, a member of the British House of Commons, or, in the United States, of the lower branch of Congress (the House of Representatives) or of the corresponding branch of the legislature in some States.

Then let us drink the Stewartry,
Kerroughtree's laird, and a' that,
Our *representative* to be.
Burns, Election Ballads, i.

The tribunes of Rome, who were the *representatives* of the people, prevailed, it is well known, in almost every contest with the senate for life.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 63.

There are four essentials to the excellence of a representative system:—That the *representatives* . . . shall be *representatives* rather than mere delegates.
Bryce, Amer. Commonwealth, I. 296.

3. In *law*: (*a*) One who occupies another's place and succeeds to his beneficial rights in such a way that he may also in some degree be charged with his liabilities. Thus, an heir or devisee, since, to the extent of the property to which he succeeds, he is liable for his ancestor's debts, is a *representative* of the ancestor; but the widow, who takes part of the estate as dower, without liability, is not deemed a *representative* of the deceased; nor is an officer or trustee who succeeds to the rights and powers of the office or trust a *representative* of his predecessor, for, though he comes under liability in respect of the office or trust as his predecessor did, he does not succeed to the liabilities which his predecessor had incurred. The executor or administrator is sometimes spoken of as the *representative* of the decedent, but is usually distinguished by being called the *personal representative*. (*b*) One who takes under the Statute of Descents or the Statute of Distributions, or under a will or trust deed, a share which by the primary intention would have gone to his parent had the parent survived to the time for taking. If a gift has vested in interest absolutely in the parent, then, upon the parent's death before it vests in possession, the child will take as successor in interest of the parent, but not as *representative* of the parent in this sense. But if the parent dies before acquiring any interest whatever, as where one of several heirs apparent dies before the ancestor, leaving a child or children, the other heirs take their respective shares as if the one had not died, and the child or children of the deceased take the share their deceased parent would have taken. In this case all who share are *representatives* of the ancestor in sense (*a*), and the child or children are also *representatives* of the deceased heir apparent in sense (*b*). See *representation*, 7.—**House of Representatives**, the lower branch of the United States Congress, consisting of members chosen biennially by the people. It consists at present (1899) of 357 members. In many of the separate States, also, the lower branch of the legislature is called the *House of Representatives*.—**Personal representative**, See *personal*.—**Real representative**, an heir at law or devisee.

representatively (rep-rē-zen′ta-tiv-li), *adv.* In a representative manner; as or through a representative.

Having sustained the brunt of God's displeasure, he [our Lord] was solemnly reinstated in favour and we *representatively*, or virtually, in him. *Barrow*, Works, V. 468.

representativeness (rep-rē-zen′ta-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being representative.

representer (rep-rē-zen′tėr), *n.* One who or that which represents. (*a*) One who or that which shows, exhibits, or describes.

Where the real works of nature or veritable acts of story are to be described, . . . art being but the imitator or secondary *representor*, it must not vary from the verity of the example. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 19.

(*b*) A representative; one who acts by deputation. [Rare.]

My Muse officious ventures
On the nation's *representers*. *Swift*.

representment (rep-rē-zent′ment), *n.* [= It. *rappresentamento*; < *represent* + *-ment*.] Representation; renewed presentation. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Grant that all our praises, hymns, eucharistical remembrances, and *representments* of thy glories may be useful, blessed, and effectual.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 226.

So far approv'd as to have bin trusted with the *representment* and defence of your Actions to all Christendom against an Adversary of no mean repute.
Milton, To the Parliament.

Turning to Alice, the soul of the first Alice looked out at her eyes with such a reality of *re-presentment* that I became in doubt which of them stood there before me.
Lamb, Dream Children.

repress (rē-pres′), *v. t.* [< ME. *repressen* (cf. F. *represser*, press again), < L. *repressus*, pp. of *reprimere*, hold back, check, < *re-*, back, + *premere*, press: see *press*1.] 1. To press back or down effectually; crush; quell; put down; subdue; suppress.

All this while King Richard was in Ireland, where he performed Acts, in *repressing* the Rebels there, not unworthy of him. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 150.

If your Spirit will not let you retract, yet you shall do well to *repress* any more Copies of the Satire.
Howell, Letters, ii. 2.

And sov'reign Law, that state's collected will, . . .
Sits Empress, crowning good, *repressing* ill.
Sir W. Jones, Ode in Imit. of Alcæus.

This attempt at desertion he *repressed* at the hazard of his life. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 102.

2. To check; restrain; keep under due restraint.

Such kings . . .
Favour the innocent, *repress* the bold.
Waller, Ruin of the Turkish Empire.

Though secret anger swell'd Minerva's breast,
The prudent goddess yet her wrath *repress*.
Pope, Iliad, viii. 573.

Sophia even *repressed* excellence, from her fears to offend. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, i.

=**Syn. 1.** To curb, smother, overcome, overpower.—**1 and 2.** *Restrict*, etc. See *restrain*.

repress† (rē-pres′), *n.* [< *repress*, *v.*] The act of subduing.

Loud enteries of injury, when they tend nothing to the *repress* of it, is a liberty rather assumed by rage and impatience than authorized by justice.
Government of the Tongue. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

represser (rē-pres′ėr), *n.* One who represses; one who crushes or subdues. *Imp. Dict.*

repressible (rē-pres′i-bl), *a.* [< *repress* + *-ible*.] Capable of being repressed or restrained. *Imp. Dict.*

repressibly (rē-pres′i-bli), *adv.* In a repressible manner. *Imp. Dict.*

repressing-machine (rē-pres′ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* 1. A machine for making pressed bricks, or for giving them a finishing pressing.—2. A heavy cotton-press for compressing cotton-bales into as compact form as possible for transportation.

repression (rē-presh′on), *n.* [< ME. *repression*, < OF. *repression*, F. *répression* = Sp. *represion* = Pg. *repressão* = It. *repressione*, *ripressione*, < ML. *repressio*(*n*-), < L. *reprimere*, pp. *repressus*, repress, check: see *repress*.] 1. The act of repressing, restraining, or subduing: as, the *repression* of tumults.

We see him as he moved, . . .
With what sublime *repression* of himself,
And in what limits, and how tenderly.
Tennyson, Idylls, Dedication.

The condition of the papacy itself occupied the minds of the bishops too much . . . to allow time for elaborate measures of *repression*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 404.

2. That which represses; check; restraint.—3†. Power of repressing.

And som so ful of furie is and despite
That it surmounteth his *repression*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1088.

repressive (rē-pres'iv), *a.* [< F. *répressif* = Pg. *repressivo;* as *repress* + *-ive.*] Having power to repress or crush; tending to subdue or restrain.

Visible disorders are no more than symptoms which no measures, *repressive* or revolutionary, can do more than palliate. *Froude*, Cæsar, vi.

repressively (rē-pres'iv-li), *adv.* In a repressive manner; with repression; so as to repress. *Imp. Dict.*

repressor (rē-pres'or), *n.* [< ME. *repressour* = It. *ripressore*, < L. *repressor*, one who restrains or limits, < *reprimere*, pp. *repressus*, repress: see *repress.*] One who represses or restrains.

reprevable†, *a.* A Middle English form of *reprovable.*

reprevet†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *reproof* and *reprove.*

repriet†, **repryt†**, *v. t.* [A reduced form of *reprieve.*] Same as *reprieve.*

Whereupon they *repryede* me to prison choynde. *Heywood's Spider and Flie* (1556). (*Nares.*)

repriet†, **repryt†**, *n.* [A reduced form of *reprieve.* Cf. *repris, v.*] Same as *reprieve.*

Why, master Vaux, is there no remedy
But instantly they must be led to death?
Can it not be deferrd till afternoon,
Or but two hours, in hope to get *repriefe*?
Heywood, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 135).

reprieft†, *n.* Same as *reprove* for *reproof.*

reprieval† (rē-prē'val), *n.* [< *reprieve* + *-al.*] Respite.

The *reprieval* of my life. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations (ed. Tegg), IV. 125.

reprieve (rē-prēv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reprieved*, ppr. *reprieving.* [Early mod. E. also *repreeve, reprive;* a particular use of *reprove:* see *reprove*, of which *reprieve* is a doublet.] **1†.** To acquit; set free; release.

It is by name
Proteus, that hath ordayn'd my sonne to die; . . .
Therefore I humbly crave your Majestie
It to replevie, and my sonne *reprive.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 31.

He cannot thrive
Unless her prayers . . . *reprieve* him from the wrath
Of greatest justice. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 4. 28.

2. To grant a respite to; suspend or delay the execution of for a time: as, to *reprieve* a criminal for thirty days.

His Majesty had been graciously pleased to *reprieve* him, with several of his friends, in order, as it was thought, to give them their lives. *Addison*, Conversion of the Foxhunter.

3. To relieve for a time from any danger or suffering; respite; spare; save.

At my Return, if it shall please God to *reprieve* me in these dangerous Times of Contagion, I shall continue my wonted Service to your Lordship. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 20.

Vain, transitory splendours! Could not all
Reprieve the tottering mansion from its fall?
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 238.

4. To secure a postponement of (an execution). [Rare.]

I *reprieved*
Th' intended execution with entreaties
And interruption. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

=Syn. 2. See the noun.

reprieve (rē-prēv'), *n.* [< *reprieve*, *v.* Cf. *reproof.*] **1.** The suspension of the execution of a criminal's sentence. Sometimes incorrectly used to signify a permanent remission or commutation of a capital sentence. In the United States reprieves may be granted by the President, by the governor of a State, governor and council, etc.; in Great Britain they are granted by the home secretary in the name of the sovereign. See *pardon*, 2.

Duke. How came it that the absent duke had not . . . executed him? . . .
Prov. His friends still wrought *reprieves* for him. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 140.

The morning that Sir John Hotham was to die, a *reprieve* was sent . . . to suspend the execution for three days. *Clarendon*, Hist. of the Rebellion (1648), p. 589.

2. Respite in general; interval of ease or relief; delay of something dreaded.

I search'd the shades of sleep, to ease my day
Of griping sorrows with a night's *reprieve.*
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 14.

All that I ask is but a short *reprieve*,
Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve.
Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido.

Their theory was despair; the Whig wisdom was only *reprieve*, a waiting to be last devoured. *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

=Syn. *Reprieve, Respite. Reprieve* is now used chiefly in the sense of the first definition, to name a suspension or postponement of the execution of a sentence of death. *Respite* is a free word, applying to an intermission or postponement of something wearying, burdensome, or troublesome: as, *respite* from work. *Respite* may be for an indefinite or a definite time; a *reprieve* is generally for a time named. A *respite* may be a *reprieve.*

reprimand (rep'ri-mand), *n.* [< OF. *reprimande, reprimende*, F. *réprimande* = Sp. Pg. *reprimenda*, reprehension, reproof, < L. *reprimenda*, sc. *res*, a thing that ought to be repressed, fem. gerundive of *reprimere*, repress: see *repress.*] Severe reproof for a fault; reprehension, private or public.

Goldsmith gave his landlady a sharp *reprimand* for her treatment of him. *Macaulay*, Goldsmith.

=Syn. *Monition, Reprehension*, etc. See *admonition.*

reprimand (rep-ri-mand'), *v. t.* [< OF. *reprimander*, F. *réprimander*, < *reprimande*, reproof: see *reprimand, n.*] To reprove severely; reprehend; chide for a fault.

Germanicus was severely *reprimanded* by Tiberius for travelling into Egypt without his permission. *Arbuthnot.*

The people are feared and flattered. They are not *reprimanded.* *Emerson*, Fortune of the Republic.

=Syn. *Rebuke*, etc. See *censure.*

reprimander (rep-ri-man'dėr), *n.* One who reprimands.

Then said the owl unto his *reprimander*,
"Fair sir, I have no enemies to slander."
Quiver, 1867, p. 186. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

reprimer (rē-pri'mėr), *n.* [< *re-* + *primer*².] An instrument for setting a cap upon a cartridge-shell. It is one of a set of reloading-tools. *E. H. Knight.*

reprint (rē-print'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *print*, *v.*] **1.** To print again; print a second or any new edition of.

My bookseller is *reprinting* the "Essay on Criticism." *Pope.*

2. To renew the impression of. [Rare.]

The whole business of our redemption is . . . to *reprint* God's image upon the soul. *South*, Sermons, I. ii.

reprint (rē-print'), *n.* [< *reprint*, *v.*] **1.** A second or a new impression or edition of any printed work; reimpression. — **2.** In *printing*, printed matter taken from some other publication for reproduction.

"How are ye off for copy, Mike?" "Bad," answered the old printer. "I've a little *reprint*, but no original matter at all." *The Century*, XXXVII. 303.

reprisal (rē-prī'zal), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reprisall, reprisel;* < OF. *represaille*, F. *représaille* (= Sp. *represalia, represaria* = Pg. *represalia* = It. *ripresaglia;* ML. reflex *reprisaliæ, repræsaliæ*, pl.), a taking, seizing, prize, booty, < *reprise*, a taking, prize: see *reprise, n.*] **1.** In *international law:* (*a*) The recovering by force of what is one's own. (*b*) The seizing of an equivalent, or, negatively, the detaining of that which belongs to an adversary, as a means of obtaining redress of a grievance. (*Woolsey.*)

A reprisal is the use of force by one nation against property of another to obtain redress without thereby commencing war; and the uncertainty of the distinction between it and war results from the uncertainty as to what degree of force can be used without practically declaring war or creating a state of war.

All this Year and the Year past sundry quarrels and complaints arose between the English and French, touching *reprisals* of Goods taken from each other by Parties of either Nation. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 389.

Reprisals differ from retorsion in this, that the essence of the former consists in seizing the property of another nation by way of security, until it shall have listened to the just reclamations of the offended party, while retorsion includes all kinds of measures which do an injury to another, similar and equivalent to that which we have experienced from him. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 114.

2. The act of retorting on an enemy by inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him, in retaliation of an act of inhumanity.

The military executions on both sides, the massacre of prisoners, the illegal *reprisals* of Warwick and Clarence in 1469 and 1470, were alike unjustifiable. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 373.

3. Any taking by way of retaliation; an act of severity done in retaliation.

This gentleman being very desirous, as it seems, to make *reprisals* upon me, undertakes to furnish out a whole section of gross misrepresentations made by me in my quotations. *Waterland*, Works, III. 70.

He considered himself as robbed and plundered, and took it into his head that he had a right to make *reprisals*, as he could find opportunity. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, ii.

Who call things wicked that give too much joy,
And nickname the *reprisal* envy makes
Punishment. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 249.

4. Same as *recaption.* — **5†.** A prize.

I am on fire
To hear this rich *reprisal* is so nigh,
And yet not ours. Come, let me taste my horse,
Who is to bear me like a thunderbolt
Against the bosom of the Prince of Wales.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 118.

6. A restitution. [An erroneous use.]

He was able to refund, to make *reprisals*, if they could be fairly demanded. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, ix.

Letters of marque and reprisal. See *marque.* **=Syn. 1-3.** *Retribution, Retaliation*, etc. See *revenge.*

reprise[1]**†**, **reprize**[1]**†** (rē-prīz'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *repris*, pp. of *reprendre*, take again, retake (cf. Sp. Pg. *represar*, recapture), < L. *reprehendere*, seize again: see *reprehend.*] **1.** To take again; retake.

He now begunne
To challenge her anew, as his own prize,
Whom formerly he had in battell wonne,
And proffer made by force her to *reprize.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 8.

Ye might *reprise* the armes Sarpedon forfeited,
By forfeit of your rights to him. *Chapman*, Iliad, vii.

2. To recompense; pay.

If any of the lands so granted by his majesty should be otherwise decreed, his majesty's grantee should be *reprised* with other lands. *Grant*, in Lord Clarendon's Life, ii. 252. (*Latham.*)

3. To take; arrest.

He was *reprized.* *Howell*, Exact Hist. of the late Rev. in Naples, 1664.

reprise (rē-prīz'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reprize;* < ME. *reprise*, < OF. *reprise*, a taking back, etc., F. *reprise*, a taking back, recovery, recapture, resumption, return, repetition, revival (= Sp. *represa* = Pg. *represa, repreza* = It. *ripresa*, a retaking), < *repris*, pp. of *reprendre*, take; from the verb.] **1†.** A taking by way of retaliation; reprisal.

If so, a just *reprise* would only be
Of what the land usurp'd upon the sea.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 862.

2. In *masonry*, the return of a molding in an internal angle. — **3.** In *maritime law*, a ship recaptured from an enemy or a pirate. If recaptured within twenty-four hours of her capture, she must be restored to her owners; if after that period, she is the lawful prize of those who have recaptured her. **4.** *pl.* In *law*, yearly deductions, duties, or payments out of a manor and lands, as rent-charge, rent-seck, annuities, and the like. Also written *reprizes.* — **5.** In *music:* (*a*) The act of repeating a passage, or a passage repeated. (*b*) A return to the first theme or subject of a short work or section, after an intermediate or contrasted passage. (*c*) A revival of an obsolete or forgotten work. — **6†.** Blame; reproach. *Halliwell.*

That alle the world ne may suffise
To staunche of pride the *reprise.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 60.

repristinate (rē-pris'ti-nāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *pristinate.*] To restore to the pristine or first state or condition. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

repristination (rē-pris-ti-nā'shon), *n.* [< *repristinate* + *-ion.*] Restoration to the pristine form or state.

The *repristination* of the simple and hallowed names of early Hebrew history. *Smith's Dict. Bible* (Amer. ed.), p. 2062.

reprivet†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *reprieve* and *reprove.*

reprize[1]**†**, *v.* and *n.* See *reprise.*

reprize[2], *v. t.* [< OF. *reprisier*, set a new price on, prize again; as *re-* + *prize*², *v.*] To prize anew. *Imp. Dict.*

reproach (rē-prōch'), *v. t.* [< OF. *reprocher, reprochier*, F. *reprocher* = Pr. *repropchar* = Sp. Pg. *reprochar* = It. *rimprocciare* (ML. reflex *reprochare*), reproach, prob. < LL. **repropiare*, bring near to, hence cast in one's teeth, impute, object (cf. *approach*, < OF. *aprocher*, approach, < LL. **appropiare*), < *re-*, again, + **propiare*, < L. *propius*, nearer, compar. of *prope*, near: see *propinquity*, and cf. *approach.*] **1.** To charge with a fault; censure with severity; upbraid: now usually with a personal object.

With a most inhumane cruelty they who have put out the peoples eyes *reproach* them of their blindnesse. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Scenes which, never having known me free,
Would not *reproach* me with the loss I felt.
Cowper, Task, v. 490.

2†. To disgrace.

I thought your marriage fit; else imputation,
For that he knew you, might *reproach* your life,
And choke your good to come. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 426.

=Syn. 1. *Reprove, Rebuke*, etc. (see *censure*); revile, vilify, accuse.

reproach (rē-prōch'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reproch, reproche;* < OF. *reproche, reproce, reproece*, F. *reproche* = Pr. *repropche* = Sp. Pg. *reproche* = It. *rimproccio*, reproach; from the verb.] **1.** The act of reproaching; a severe expression of censure or blame.

A man's first care should be to avoid the *reproaches* of his own heart. *Addison*, Sir Roger at the Assizes.

In vain Thalestris with *reproach* assails,
For who can move when fair Belinda fails?
Pope, R. of the L., v. 3.

The name of Whig was never used except as a term of *reproach*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. An occasion of blame or censure, shame, infamy, or disgrace; also, the state of being subject to blame or censure; a state of disgrace.

In any writer untruth and flatterie are counted most great *reproches*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 21.

Give not thine heritage to *reproach*. Joel ii. 17.

I know repentant tears ensue the deed,
Reproach, disdain, and deadly enmity;
Yet strive I to embrace mine infamy.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 503.

Many scandalous libells and invectives [were] scatter'd about the streets, to y^e^ *reproch* of government and the fermentation of our since distractions.
Evelyn, Diary, June 10, 1640.

Why did the King dwell on my name to me?
Mine own name shames me, seeming a *reproach*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. An object of contempt, scorn, or derision.

Come, and let us build up the wall of Jerusalem, that we may be no more a *reproach*. Neh. ii. 17.

I will deliver them . . . to be a *reproach* and a proverb, a taunt and a curse, in all places whither I shall drive them. Jer. xxiv. 9.

The Reproaches, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, antiphons sung on Good Friday during the Adoration of the Cross. They follow the special prayers which succeed the Gospel of the Passion, and consist of sentences addressed by Christ to his people, reminding them of the great things he had done for them, in delivering them from Egypt, etc., and their ungrateful return for his goodness, as shown in the details of the passion and crucifixion. They are intermingled with the Trisagion ("Holy God . . .") in Greek and Latin, and succeeded by hymns and the bringing in of the presanctified host in procession, after which the Mass of the Presanctified is celebrated. The Reproaches are sometimes sung in Anglican churches before the Three Hours' Service. Also called *Improperia*.

=Syn. 1. *Monition, Reprehension*, etc. (see *admonition*), blame, reviling, abuse, invective, vilification, upbraiding. —**2.** Disrepute, discredit, dishonor, scandal, contumely.

reproachable (rē-prō'cha-bl), *a.* [< ME. *reprochable*, < OF. *reprochable*, F. *reprochable*; as *reproach* + *-able*.] **1.** Deserving reproach.

Nor, in the mean time, is our ignorance *reproachable*.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 166.

2†. Opprobrious; scurrilous; reproachful; abusive. [Rare.]

Catullus the poet wrote againste him [Julius Cæsar] contumelious or *reproachable* verses.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, fol. 170 b. (*Latham.*)

reproachableness (rē-prō'cha-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being reproachable. *Bailey*, 1727.

reproachably (rē-prō'cha-bli), *adv.* In a reproachable manner; so as to be reproachable. *Imp. Dict.*

reproacher (rē-prō'chėr), *n.* One who reproaches. *Imp. Dict.*

reproachful (rē-prōch'fûl), *a.* [< *reproach* + *-ful*.] **1.** Containing or expressing reproach or censure; upbraiding.

Fixed were her eyes upon his, as if she divined his intention,
Fixed with a look so sad, so *reproachful*, imploring, and patient,
That with a sudden revulsion his heart recoiled from its purpose. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, v.

2†. Scurrilous; opprobrious.

Aar. For shame, put up.
Dem. Not I, till I have sheathed
My rapier in his bosom, and withal
Thrust these *reproachful* speeches down his throat.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1. 55.

The common People cast out *reproachful* Slanders against the Lord Treasurer Buckhurst, as the Granter of Licenses for transportation of Corn.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 389.

Boson Allen, one of the deputies of Hingham, and a delinquent in that common cause, should be publicly convict of divers false and *reproachful* speeches published by him concerning the deputy governour.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 285.

3. Worthy or deserving of, or receiving, reproach; shameful: as, *reproachful* conduct.

Thy punishment
He shall endure, by coming in the flesh
To a *reproachful* life and cursed death.
Milton, P. L., xii. 406.

=Syn. 1. Rebuking, censuring, upbraiding, censorious, contemptuous, contumelious, abusive.

reproachfully (rē-prōch'fûl-i), *adv.* **1.** In a **reproachful manner**; with reproach or censure.

Give none occasion to the adversary to speak *reproachfully*. 1 Tim. v. 14.

2. Shamefully; disgracefully; **contemptuously.**

William Bussey, Steward to William de Valence, is committed to the Tower of London, and most *reproachfully* used. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 86.

reproachfulness (rē-prōch'fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being reproachful. *Bailey*, 1727.

reproachless (rē-prōch'les), *a.* [< *reproach* + *-less*.] Without reproach; irreproachable.

reprobate†, *a.* [< ML. *reprobabilis*, < L. *reprobare*, reprove: see *reprove*, *reprobate*. Cf. *reprovable*.] Reprovable.

No thynge ther in was *reprobable*,
But all to gedder true and veritable.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and Be nott Wroth, p. 44. (*Davies.*)

reprobacy (rep'rō-bā-si), *n.* [< *reprobate* + *-cy*.] The state or character of being a reprobate; wickedness; profligacy. [Rare.]

Greater evils . . . were yet behind, and . . . were as sure as this of overtaking him in his state of *reprobacy*.
Fielding, Tom Jones, v. 2.

"I should be sorry," said he, "that the wretch would die in his present state of *reprobacy*."
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 134. (*Davies.*)

reprobance† (rep'rō-bans), *n.* [< L. *reproban(t-)s*, ppr. of *reprobare*, disapprove, reject, condemn: see *reprobate*.] Reprobation.

This sight would make him do a desperate turne,
Yea, curse his better Angell from his side,
And fall to *reprobance*.
Shak., Othello (folio 1623), v. 2, 209.

reprobate (rep'rō-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reprobated*, ppr. *reprobating*. [< L. *reprobatus*, pp. of *reprobare*, disapprove, reject, condemn: see *reprove*.] **1.** To disapprove vehemently; contemn strongly; condemn; reject.

And doth he *reprobate*, and will he damn,
The use of his own bounty? *Cowper*, Task, v. 638.

If, for example, a man, through intemperance or extravagance, becomes unable to pay his debts, . . . he is deservedly *reprobated*, and might be justly punished.
J. S. Mill, On Liberty, iv.

Thousands who detested the policy of the New Englanders . . . *reprobated* the Stamp Act and many other parts of English policy. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

2. To abandon to vice or punishment, or to hopeless ruin or destruction. See *reprobation*, 3.

I believe many are saved who to man seem *reprobated*.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 57.

If he doom that people with a frown, . . .
Obduracy takes place; callous and tough,
The *reprobated* race grows judgment-proof.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 459.

To approbate and reprobate, in *Scots law*. See *approbate*. **=Syn. 1.** To reprehend, censure. See *reprobate*, *a.*

reprobate (rep'rō-bāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *réprouvé* = Sp. *reprobado* = Pg. *reprovado* = It. *riprovato*, *reprobato*, < L. *reprobatus*, pp. of *reprobare*, reprobate, condemn: see *reprobate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Disallowed; disapproved; rejected; not enduring proof or trial.

Reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them. Jer. vi. 30.

2. Abandoned in sin; morally abandoned; depraved; characteristic of a reprobate.

By *reprobate* desire thus madly led.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 300.

So fond are mortal men,
Fallen into wrath divine,
As their own ruin on themselves to invite,
Insensate left, or to sense *reprobate*,
And with blindness internal struck.
Milton, S. A., l. 1685.

3. Expressing disapproval or censure; condemnatory. [Rare.]

I instantly reproached my heart . . . in the bitterest and most *reprobate* of expressions.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 44.

=Syn. 2. *Profligate*, etc. (see *abandoned*), vitiated, corrupt, hardened, wicked, base, vile, cast away, graceless, shameless.

II. *n.* One who is very profligate or abandoned; a person given over to sin; one lost to virtue and religion; a wicked, depraved wretch.

We think our selves the Elect, and have the Spirit, and the rest a Company of *Reprobates* that belong to the Devil.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 67.

I fear
A hopeless *reprobate*, a hardened sinner,
Must be that Carmelite now passing near.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, I. 5.

reprobateness (rep'rō-bāt-nes), *n.* The state or character of being reprobate. *Imp. Dict.*

reprobater (rep'rō-bā-tėr), *n.* One who reprobates.

John, Duke of Argyle, the patriotic *reprobater* of French modes.
M. Noble, Cont. of Granger's Biograph. Hist., III. 490.

reprobation (rep-rō-bā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *reprobation*, F. *réprobation* = Sp. *reprobacion* = Pg. *reprovação* = It. *riprovazione*, *reprobazione*, < LL. (eccl.) *reprobatio(n-)*, rejection, reprobation, < L. *reprobare*, pp. *reprobatus*, reject, reprobate: see *reprobate*.] **1.** The act of reprobating, or of vehemently disapproving or condemning.

The profligate pretenses . . . are mentioned with becoming *reprobation*. *Jeffrey*.

Among other agents whose approbation or *reprobation* are contemplated by the savage as consequences of his conduct, are the spirits of his ancestors.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 520.

2. The state of being reprobated; condemnation; censure; rejection.

You are empowered to . . . put your stamp on all that ought to pass for current, and set a brand of *reprobation* on clipt poetry and false coin. *Dryden*.

He exhibited this institution in the blackest colors of *reprobation*. *Sumner*, Speech, Aug. 27, 1846.

3. In *theol.*, the act of consigning or the state of being consigned to eternal punishment; the predestination by the decree and counsel of God of certain individuals or communities to eternal death, as election is the predestination to eternal life.

No sin at all but impenitency can give testimony of final *reprobation*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 654.

What transubstantiation is in the order of reason, the Augustinian doctrine of the damnation of unbaptised infants, and the Calvinistic doctrine of *reprobation*, are in the order of morals. *Lecky*, European Morals, I. 98.

4. In *eccles. law*, the propounding of exceptions to facts, persons, or things.—**5.** Disqualification to bear office: a punishment inflicted upon military officers for neglect of duty. *Grose.*

reprobationer (rep-rō-bā'shon-ėr), *n.* In *theol.*, one who believes in the doctrine of reprobation.

Let them take heed that they mistake not their own fierce temper for the mind of God. . . . But I never knew any of the Geneva or Scotch model (which sort of sanctified *reprobationers* we abound with) either use or like this way of preaching in my life; but generally whips and scorpions, wrath and vengeance, fire and brimstone, made both top and bottom, front and rear, first and last, of all their discourses. *South*, Sermons, III. xi.

reprobative (rep'rō-bā-tiv), *a.* [< *reprobate* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to reprobation; condemning in strong terms; criminatory. *Imp. Dict.*

reprobator (rep'rō-bā-tor), *n.* [Orig. adj., a form of *reprobatory*.] In *Scots law*, formerly, an action to convict a witness of perjury, or to establish that he was biased.

reprobatory (rep'rō-bā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. *reprobatorio*; as *reprobate* + *-ory*.] Reprobative. *Imp. Dict.*

reproduce (rē-prō-dūs'), *v. t.* [= F. *reproduire* = Sp. *reproducir* = Pg. *reproduzir* = It. *riprodurre*, reproduce, < ML. **reproducere*, < L. *re-*, again, + *producere*, produce: see *produce*.] **1.** To bring forward again; produce or exhibit anew.

Topics of which she retained details with the utmost accuracy, and *reproduced* them in an excellent pickle of epigrams. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, vi.

2. To produce or yield again or anew; generate, as offspring; beget; procreate; give rise by an organic process to a new individual of the same species; propagate. See *reproduction*.

If horse-dung *reproduceth* oats, it will not be easily determined where the power of generation ceaseth.
Sir T. Browne.

The power of *reproducing* lost parts is greatest where the organization is lowest, and almost disappears where the organization is highest.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 62.

In the seventeenth century Scotland *reproduced* all the characteristics and accustomed itself to the phrases of the Jewish theocracy, and the world saw again a covenanted people. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 181.

3. To make a copy or representation of; portray; represent.

Such a comparison . . . would enable us to *reproduce* the ancient society of our common ancestry in a way that would speedily set at rest some of the most controverted questions of institutional history.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 65.

From the Eternal Being among whose mountains he wandered there came to his heart steadfastness, stillness, a sort of reflected or *reproduced* eternity.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 98.

A number of commendably quaint designs, however, are *reproduced* from the "Voyages Pittoresques."
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 260.

reproducer (rē-prō-dū'sėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which reproduces.

I speak of Charles Townshend, officially the *re-producer* of this fatal scheme. *Burke*, American Taxation.

Specifically—**2.** The diaphragm used in reproducing speech in the phonograph.

Consequently, there are two diaphragms, one a recorder and the other a *reproducer*. *Nature*, XXXIX. 108.

reproducible (rē-prō-dū'si-bl), *a.* [< *reproduce* + *-ible*.] Susceptible or capable of reproduction.

reproduction (rē-prō-duk'shon), *n.* [= F. *reproduction* = Sp. *reproduccion* = Pg. *reproducção* = It. *riproduzione*, < ML. **reproductio(n-)*, < **reproducere*, reproduce: see *reproduce*.] **1.** The act or process of reproducing, presenting, or yielding again; repetition.

The labourers and labouring cattle, therefore, employed in agriculture, not only occasion, like the workmen in

manufactures, the *reproduction* of a value equal to their own consumption, or to the capital which employs them, together with its owners' profits, but of a much greater value. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, ii. 2.

2. The act or process of restoring parts of an organism that have been destroyed or removed.

The question of the *Reproduction* of Lost Parts is interesting from several points of view in biology. *Mind*, IX. 415.

Specifically — 3. The process whereby new individuals are generated and the perpetuation of the species is insured; the process whereby new organisms are produced from those already existing: as, the *reproduction* of plants or animals. (*a*) The reproduction of plants is effected either vegetatively or by means of spores or of seeds. Vegetative reproduction consists in the individualizing of some part of the parent organism. In low unicellular plants this is simply a process of fission, one cell dividing into two or more, much as in the formation of tissue, save that the new cells become independent. In higher plants this method obtains by the shooting and rooting of some fraction of the organism, as a branch, a joint of a rootstock, in *Begonia* even a part of a leaf; or through specially modified shoots or buds, as the gemmæ of some algæ, mosses, etc., the bulblets of some mosses, ferns, the tiger-lily, etc., the corms, bulbs, and tubers of numerous annual plants. The cells engaged in this mode of reproduction are simply those of the ordinary tissues. Very many, but not all, plants propagate in this manner; but all are capable of reproduction in other methods included under the term *spore-reproduction*, which is reproduction most properly so called. This is accomplished through special reproductive cells, each of which is capable of developing into an individual plant. These are produced either independently, or through the conjunction of two separate cells by which their protoplasm coalesces. These may also in a less perfect sense be called reproductive cells. Reproduction through the union of two cells is sexual; through an independent cell, asexual. Sexual reproduction proceeds either by conjugation (that is, the union of two cells apparently just alike, which may be either common vegetative cells or specialized in form) or by fertilization, in which a smaller but more active sperm-cell or male cell impregnates a larger, less active germ-cell or female cell. In cryptogamous plants both methods are common, and the reproductive cells are termed *spores*, or when of the two sexes *gametes*, the male being distinguished as *antherozoids*, the female as *oöspheres*. In flowering plants spore-reproduction is always sexual, fertilization becoming pollination, the embryo-sac in the ovule affording the female cell and the pollen-grain the male cell. But the union of these cells produces, instead of a detachable spore, an embryo or plantlet, which, often accompanied by a store of nutriment, is inclosed within an integument, the whole forming a seed. The production of seeds instead of spores is the most fundamental distinction of phanerogams. Spore-reproduction is consummated by the germination of the spore or seed, which often takes place after a considerable interval. (*b*) Among the lowest animals, in which no sex is recognizable, reproduction takes place in various ways, which correspond to those above described for the lowest plants. (See *conjugation*, *fission*, *gemmation*, and *sporulation*.) Among sexed animals, reproduction results from the fecundation of an ovum by spermatozoa, with or without sexual copulation, and with many modifications of the details of the process. (See *genesis*, 2, and words there given.) Many animals are hermaphrodite, containing both sexes in one individual, and maturing the opposite sexual elements either simultaneously or successively: such are self-impregnating or reciprocally fecundating, as the case may be. Reproduction may be effected also by a detached part of an individual, constituting a separate person (see *generative person*, under *generative*). Sexual may alternate with asexual reproduction (see *parthenogenesis*); but in the vast majority of animals, invertebrate as well as vertebrate, permanent and perfect distinction of sex exists, in which cases reproduction always and only results from impregnation of the female by the male in a more or less direct or intimate act of copulation, and extends to but one generation of offspring. The organs or system of organs by which this is effected are known as the *reproductive organs* or *system*. *Reproduction* is always exactly synonymous with *generation* (def. 1); less precisely with *procreation* and *propagation* in their biological senses. See *sex*.

4. That which is produced or revived; that which is presented anew; a repetition; hence, also, a copy.

The silversmiths . . . sold to the pilgrims *reproductions* in silver of the temple and its sculptures. *The Century*, XXXIII. 138.

Butrinto was once a city no less than Corfu; to Virgil's eyes it was the *reproduction* of Troy itself. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 340.

5. In *psychol.*, the act of repeating in consciousness a group of sensations which has already been presented in perception.

All *Reproduction* rests on the impossibility of the resuscitated impression reappearing alone. *Lotze*, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 216.

Fear and anger have their rise in the mental *reproduction* of some organic pain. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 477.

All knowledge is *reproduction* of experiences. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. 33.

Asexual reproduction. See *asexual*, and def. 3, above. — **Empirical synthesis of reproduction**, an association by the principle of contiguity, depending on the associated ideas having been presented together or successively. — **Pure transcendental synthesis of reproduction**, an association of ideas such that one will suggest the other independent of experience, due to innate laws of the mind, and one of the necessary conditions of knowledge. — **Sexual reproduction.** See def. 3, and *sexual*. — **Synthesis of reproduction**, the name given by Kant to that association of ideas by which one calls up another in the mind.

reproductive (rē-prō-duk'tiv), *a.* [= F. *reproductif* = Pg. *reproductivo*, < ML. **reproductivus*, < **reproducere*, reproduce: see *reproduce*.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or employed in reproduction; tending to reproduce: as, the *reproductive* organs of an animal.

These trees had very great *reproductive* power, since they produced numerous seeds, not singly or a few together, as in modern yews, but in long spikes or catkins bearing many seeds. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 138.

Rembrandt . . . never put his hand to any *reproductive* etching, not even after one of his own paintings. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 331.

Reproductive cells, in *bot.* See *reproduction*, 3 (*a*). — **Reproductive faculty**, in the psychology of Sir William Hamilton, the faculty of association of ideas, by virtue of which one suggests a definite other, but not including the faculty of apprehending an idea a second time. — **Reproductive function of order *n.*** See *function*. — **Reproductive imagination**, the elementary faculty by virtue of which one idea calls up another, of which memory and imagination, as popularly understood, are special developments. See *imagination*, 1.

Philosophers have divided *imagination* into two — what they call the *reproductive* and the productive. By the former they mean imagination considered simply as re-exhibition, representing the objects presented by perception — that is, exhibiting them without addition or retrenchment, or any change in the relations which they reciprocally held when first made known to us through sense. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxxiii.

Reproductive organs. (*a*) In *bot.*, the organs appropriated to the production of seeds or spores: in flowering plants, chiefly the stamens and pistils together with the accessory floral envelops; in cryptogams, mainly the antheridia and archegonia. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, those organs or parts of the body, collectively considered, whose function it is to produce and mature ova or spermatozoa or their equivalents, and effect the impregnation of the female by the male elements, or otherwise accomplish reproduction; the reproductive or generative system of any animal in either sex; the genitals, in a broad sense. The fundamental reproductive organ of all sexed animals is an indifferent genital gland, differentiated in the male as a testis, in the female as an ovary (or their respective equivalents); its ulterior modifications are almost endless. These organs are sometimes detached from the main body of the individual (see *person*, 8, and *hectocotylus*); they often represent both sexes in one individual; they are usually separated in two individuals of opposite sexes; they sometimes fail of functional activity in certain individuals of one sex (see *neuter*, *worker*). — **Reproductive system**, in *biol.*, the sum of the reproductive or generative organs in plants and animals; the generative system; the sexual system of those plants and animals which have distinction of sex. The term is a very broad one, covering not only all parts immediately concerned in generation, but others indirectly conducing to the same end, as devices for effecting fecundation, for protecting or nourishing the product of conception, for cross-fertilization (as of plants by insects), for attracting opposite sexes (as of animals by odorous secretions), and the like. See *secondary sexual characters*, under *sexual*.

reproductiveness (rē-prō-duk'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reproductive; tendency or ability to reproduce.

reproductivity (rē″prō-duk-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *reproductive* + *-ity*.] In *math.*, a number, *a*, connected with a function, ψu, such that $\psi(\gamma u) = \gamma^a \psi u$.

reproductory (rē-prō-duk'tō-ri), *a.* [< *reproduct(ive)* + *-ory*.] Same as *reproductive*. *Imp. Dict.*

repromission† (rē-prō-mish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *repromission* = Sp. *repromision* = Pg. *repromissão* = It. *repromissione*, *ripromissione*, < L. *repromissio(n-)*, a counter-promise, < *repromittere*, promise in return, engage oneself, < *re-*, back, + *promittere*, promise: see *promise*.] Promise.

And he blesside this Abraham which hadde *repromyssioun*s. *Wyclif*, Heb. vii. 6.

repromulgate (rē-prō-mul'gāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *promulgate*.] To promulgate again; republish. *Imp. Dict.*

repromulgation (rē″prō-mul-gā'shọn), *n.* [< *repromulgate* + *-ion*.] A second or repeated promulgation. *Imp. Dict.*

reproof (rē-prōf'), *n.* [< ME. *reprofe*, *reproef*, *reprof*, *reproffe*, *reprove*, *repreve* (whence early mod. E. *repreef*, *reprief*, *repreve*); < *reprove*, *v.*]

1†. Reproach; blame.

The childe certis is noght myne,
That *reprofe* dose me pyne,
And gars me fle fra hame.
York Plays, p. 104.

The doubleness of the benefit defends the deceit from *reproof*. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 269.

2. The act of one who reproves; expression of blame or censure addressed to a person; blame expressed to the face; censure for a fault; reprehension; rebuke; reprimand.

There is an oblique way of *reproof* which takes off from the sharpness of it. *Steele*.

Those best can bear *reproof* who merit praise. *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 583.

3†. Disproof; confutation; refutation.

But men been evere untrewe,
And wommen have *repreve* of yow ay newe. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 960.

The virtue of this jest will be the incomprehensible lies that this same fat rogue will tell us when we meet at supper, . . . what wards, what blows, what extremities he endured; and in the *reproof* of this lies the jest. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 213.

=Syn. 2. *Monition*, *Reprehension*, etc. See *admonition* and *censure*.

reprovable (rē-prō'va-bl), *a.* [Also *reproveable*; < OF. *reprouvable*, F. *réprouvable* = Sp. *reprobable* = Pg. *reprovavel* = It. *reprobabile*, < ML. *reprobabilis*, < L. *reprobare*, disapprove, condemn, reject: see *reprove*.] Blamable; worthy of reproof.

The superfluitee or disordinat scantinesse of clothynge is *reprevable*. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

A *reprovable* badness in himself. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 5. 9.

We will endeavour to amend all things *reproveable*. *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, Epil.

reprovableness (rē-prō'va-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being reprovable. *Bailey*, 1727.

reprovably (rē-prō'va-bli), *adv.* In a reprovable manner. *Imp. Dict.*

reproval (rē-prō'vạl), *n.* [< *reprove* + *-al*.] The act of reproving; admonition; reproof. *Imp. Dict.*

reprove (rē-pröv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reproved*, ppr. *reproving*. [< ME. *reproven*, *reprouen*, also *repreuen* (whence early mod. E. *reprieve*, *repreeve*), < OF. *reprover*, *repruever*, *reprouver*, F. *réprouver*, reprove, reject, = Pr. *reproar*, *reprobar* = Sp. *reprobar* = Pg. *reprovar* = It. *reprobare*, *riprovare*, < L. *reprobare*, disapprove, condemn, reject, < *re-*, again, + *probare*, test, prove: see *prove*. Cf. *reprieve*, a doublet of *reprove*, retained in a differentiated meaning; cf. also *reprobate*, from the same L. source.]

1. To disapprove; condemn; censure.

The stoon which men bildynge *repreueden*. *Wyclif*, Luke xx. 17.

There 's something in me that *reproves* my fault;
But such a headstrong potent fault it is
That it but mocks reproof. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 225.

2. To charge with a fault; chide; reprehend: formerly sometimes with *of*.

And there also he was examyned, *repreved*, and scorned, and crouned eft with a whyte Thorn. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 14.

Herod the tetrarch, being *reproved* by him . . . for all the evils which Herod had done, . . . shut up John in prison. Luke iii. 19.

There is . . . no railing in a known discreet man, though he do nothing but *reprove*. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5. 104.

Our blessed Master *reproved* them *of* ignorance . . . of his Spirit, which had they but known . . . they had not been such abecedarii in the school of mercy. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 94.

3†. To convince, as of a fault; convict.

When he is come he will *reprove* [*convict*, R. V.] the world of sin [in respect of sin, R. V.], and of righteousness, and of judgment. John xvi. 8.

God hath never been deficient, but hath to all men that believe him given sufficient to confirm them; to those few that believed not, sufficient to *reprove* them. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 14.

4†. To refute; disprove.

Reprove my allegation if you can,
Or else conclude my words effectual. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 40.

D. Willet *reproueth* Philoes opinion, That the Chalde and Hebrew was all one, because Daniel, an Hebrew, was set to learne the Chalde. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 47.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Rebuke*, *Reprimand*, etc. See *censure* and *admonition*.

reprover (rē-prō'vėr), *n.* One who reproves; one who or that which blames.

This shall have from every one, even the *reprovers* of vice, the title of living well. *Locke*, Education, § 38.

reproving (rē-prō'ving), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *repreving*; < ME. *repreving*; verbal n. of *reprove*, *v.*] Reproof.

And there it lykede him to suffre many *Reprevinges* and Scornes for us. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 1.

reprovingly (rē-prō'ving-li), *adv.* In a reproving manner; with reproof or censure. *Imp. Dict.*

reprune (rē-prön'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *prune*2.] 1. To prune or trim again, as trees or shrubs.

Re-prune now abricots and peaches, saving as many of the young likeliest shoots as are well placed. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense, July.

2. To dress or trim again, as a bird its feathers.

In mid-way flight imagination tires;
Yet soon *re-prunes* her wing to soar anew. *Young*, Night Thoughts, ix.

reps (reps), *n.* Same as *rep*1.

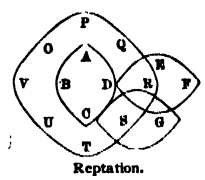
repulver†, *n.* Same as *reap-silver*.

reptant (rep'tant), *a.* [< L. *reptan(t-)s*, ppr. of *reptare*, crawl, creep: see *repent*2, *reptile*.]

Creeping or crawling; repent; reptatory; reptile; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Reptantia*.

Reptantia† (rep-tan'shi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *reptan(t-)s*, ppr. of *reptare*, crawl: see *reptant*.] 1. In Illiger's classification (1811), the tenth order and also the thirtieth family of mammals, composed of the monotremes together with a certain tortoise (*Pamphractus*).—2. In *Mollusca*, those azygobranchiate gastropods which are adapted for creeping or crawling by the formation of the foot as a creeping-disk. All ordinary gastropods are *Reptantia*, the term being used in distinction from *Natantia* (which latter is a name of the *Heteropoda*). The *Reptantia* were divided into *Holochlamyda*, *Pneumonochlamyda*, and *Siphonochlamyda*.

reptation (rep-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *reptation*, < L. *reptation(n-)*, a creeping, crawling, < *reptare*, pp. *reptatus*, creep, crawl: see *reptant*.] 1. The act of creeping or crawling on the belly, as a reptile does. *Owen.*—2. In *math.*, the motion of one plane figure around another, so as constantly to be tangent to the latter while preserving parallelism between different positions of its own lines; especially, such a motion of one figure round another precisely like it so that the longest diameter of one shall come into line with the shortest of the other. This motion was applied by John Bernoulli in 1705 to the rectification of curves. Let AB be a curve whose length is required; let this be reversed about its normal, giving the curve ABC, and let this be reversed about the line between its extremities, giving the spindle-shaped figure ABCD; let DEFG be a similar and equal figure turned through a right angle—then, if the first has a reptatory motion about the second, its center will describe a four-humped or quadrigibbous figure OPQRSTUV, with humps at P, R, T, V. Let this be placed in contact with a similar and equal figure so that a maximum and minimum diameter shall coincide, and receive a reptatory motion, then its center will describe an octogibbous or eight-humped figure. By a similar process, this will describe a sixteen-humped figure, etc. Each of these figures will have double the periphery of the preceding, and they will rapidly approximate toward circles. Hence, by finding the diameters of each, we approximate to the length of the original curve.



Reptation.

Reptatores (rep-tā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *reptare*, pp. *reptatus*, creep, crawl: see *reptant*.] In *ornith.*, in Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of creeping birds, as creepers and nuthatches. [Not in use.]

reptatorial (rep-tā-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* [< *reptatory* + *-ial*.] In *ornith.*, creeping, as a bird; belonging to the *Reptatores*.

reptatory (rep'tā-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *reptatoire*, < NL. **reptatorius*, < L. *reptare*, pp. *reptatus*, creep: see *reptant*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, creeping or crawling; reptant; reptile; repent.—2. Of the nature of reptation in mathematics.

reptile (rep'til or -tīl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *reptile* = Sp. Pg. *reptil* = It. *rettile*, < L. *reptilis*, creeping, crawling; as a noun, LL. *reptile*, neut. (sc. *animal*), a creeping animal, a reptile; < *repere*, pp. *reptus*, creep: see *repent*[2], and cf. *serpent*.] I. *a.* 1. Creeping or crawling; repent; reptant; reptatory; of or pertaining to the *Reptilia*, in any sense.—2. Groveling; low; mean: as, a *reptile* race.

> Man is a very worm by birth,
> Vile, *reptile*, weak, and vain.
> *Pope*, To Mr. John Moore.

> There is a false, *reptile* prudence, the result not of caution, but of fear. *Burke.* (*Webster.*)

> Dislodge their *reptile* souls
> From the bodies and forms of men. *Coleridge.*

II. *n.* 1. A creeping animal; an animal that goes on its belly, or moves with small, short legs.

> Eve's tempter thus the Rabbins have express'd,
> A cherub's face, a *reptile* all the rest.
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 331.

> An inadvertent step may crush the snail
> That crawls at ev'ning in the public path;
> But he that has humanity, forewarn'd,
> Will step aside and let the *reptile* live.
> *Cowper*, Task, vi. 567.

Specifically—2. An oviparous quadruped; a four-footed egg-laying animal: applied about the middle of the eighteenth century to the animals then technically called *Amphibia*, as frogs, toads, newts, lizards, crocodiles, and turtles; any amphibian.—3. By restriction, upon the recognition of the divisions *Amphibia* and *Reptilia*, a scaly or pholidote reptile, as distinguished from a naked reptile; any snake, lizard, crocodile, or turtle; a member of the *Reptilia* proper; a saurian.—4. A groveling, abject, or mean person: used in contempt.

> It would be the highest folly and arrogance in the *reptile* Man to imagine that he, by any of his endeavours, could add to the glory of God. *Warburton*, Works, IX. vii.

Reptilia[1] (rep-til'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *reptile*, a reptile: see *reptile*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*†) In Linnæus's system of classification (1766), the first order of the third class *Amphibia*, including turtles, lizards, and frogs. See *Amphibia*, 2 (*a*). [Disused.] (*b*) A class of cold-blooded oviparous or ovoviviparous vertebrated animals whose skin is covered with scales or scutes; the reptiles proper. There are two pairs or one pair of limbs, or none. The skull is monocondylian. The mandible articulates with the skull by a free or fixed quadrate bone. The heart has two auricles, generally not two completed ventricles; the ventricle gives rise to two arterial trunks, and the venous and arterial circulation are more or less mixed. Respiration is pulmonary, never branchial. No diaphragm is completed. There is a common cloaca of the digestive and urogenital systems, and usually two penes, sometimes one, seldom none. There are an amnion and an allantois. *Reptilia* thus defined were formerly associated with batrachians in a class *Amphibia*; but they are more nearly related to birds, and when brigaded therewith form their part of a superclass *Sauropsida*. The only living representatives of *Reptilia* are turtles or tortoises, crocodiles or alligators, lizards or saurians, and snakes or serpents, respectively constituting the four orders *Chelonia*, *Crocodilia*, *Lacertilia*, and *Ophidia*; and one living lizard, known as *Hatteria*, *Sphenodon*, or *Rhynchocephalus*, forming by itself an order *Rhynchocephalia*. In former times there were other orders of strange and huge reptiles, as the *Ichthyopterygia* or *Ichthyosauria*, the ichthyosaurs; *Anomodontia*; *Dinosauria*, by some ranked as a subclass and divided into several orders; *Ornithosauria* or *Pterosauria*, the pterodactyls; and *Plesiosauria* or *Sauropterygia*, the plesiosaurs. See the technical names, and cuts under *Crocodilia*, *Ichthyosauria*, *Ornithoscelida*, *Plesiosaurus*, *Pleurosopondylia*, *pterodactyl*, and *Python*.

reptilia[2], *n.* Latin plural of *reptilium*.

reptilian (rep-til'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *reptile*, a reptile, + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Reptilia*, in any sense; resembling or like a reptile.

> It is an accepted doctrine that birds are organized on a type closely allied to the *reptilian* type, but superior to it. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 43.

> He had an agreeable confidence that his faults were all of a generous kind—impetuous, warm-blooded, leonine; never crawling, crafty, *reptilian*. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, xii.

Reptilian age, the Mesozoic age, era, or period, during which reptiles attained great development, as in the Triassic, Jurassic, or Cretaceous.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Reptilia*; a reptile.

reptiliferous (rep-ti-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *reptile*, a reptile, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing reptiles; containing the remains of reptiles, as beds of rock. *Nature*, XXXIII. 311.

reptiliform (rep'til-i-fôrm), *a.* [< LL. *reptile*, reptile, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of a reptile; related to reptiles; belonging to the *Reptilia*; saurian. Also, rarely, *reptiloid*.

reptilious (rep-til'i-us), *a.* [< LL. *reptile*, a reptile, + *-i-ous*.] Resembling or like a reptile. [Rare.]

> The advantage taken . . . made her feel abject, *reptilious*; she was lost, carried away on the flood of the cataract. *G. Meredith*, The Egoist, xxi.

reptilium (rep-til'i-um), *n.*; pl. *reptiliums*, *reptilia* (-umz, -ạ). [NL., < LL. *reptile*, a reptile: see *reptile*.] A reptile-house, or other place where reptiles are confined and kept alive; a herpetological vivarium.

> A special reptile-house, or *reptilium*, was built in 1882 and 1883 by the Zoölogical Society of London. *Smithsonian Report*, 1883, p. 728.

reptilivorous (rep-ti-liv'ọ-rus), *a.* [< LL. *reptile*, a reptile, + L. *vorare*, devour.] Devouring or habitually feeding upon reptiles, as a bird; saurophagous.

> A broad triangular head and short tail, which sufficiently marks out the tribe of viperine poisonous snakes to *reptilivorous* birds and mammals. *A. R. Wallace*, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 305.

reptiloid (rep'ti-loid), *a.* [< LL. *reptile*, a reptile, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Reptiliform. [Rare.]

> The thrushes . . . are farthest removed in structure from the early *reptiloid* forms [of birds]. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 75.

Reptonize (rep'tọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Reptonized*, ppr. *Reptonizing*. [< *Repton* (see def.) + *-ize*.] To lay out, as a garden, after the manner of or according to the rules of Humphry Repton (1752–1818), the author of works on the theory and practice of landscape-gardening.

> Jackson assists me in *Reptonizing* the garden. *Southey*, Letters (1807), II. 4. (*Davies.*)

republic (rẹ-pub'lik), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *republick*, *republique* (= D. *republiek* = G. Dan. Sw. *republik*); < OF. *republique*, F. *république* = Sp. *república* = Pg. *republica* = It. *republica*, *repubblica*, < L. *res publica*, prop. two words, but commonly written as one, *respublica* (abl. *re publicā*, *republicā*), the commonwealth, the state, < *res*, a thing, + *publica*, fem. of *publicus*, public: see *real*[1] and *public*.] 1†. The commonwealth; the state.

> That by their deeds will make it known
> Whose dignity they do sustain;
> And life, state, glory, all they gain,
> Count the *republic's*, not their own.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. (cho.).

2. A commonwealth; a government in which the executive power is vested in a person or persons chosen directly or indirectly by the body of citizens entitled to vote. It is distinguished from a monarchy on the one hand, and generally from a pure democracy on the other. In the latter case the mass of citizens meet and choose the executive, as is still the case in certain Swiss cantons. In a republic the executive is usually chosen indirectly, either by an electoral college as in the United States, or by the National Assembly as in France. Republics are oligarchic, as formerly Venice and Genoa, military, as ancient Rome, strongly centralized, as France, federal, as Switzerland, or, like the United States, may combine a strong central government with large individual powers for the several states in their particular affairs. See *democracy*.

> We may define a *republic* to be . . . a government which derives all its powers directly or indirectly from the great body of the people, and is administered by persons holding their offices during pleasure, for a limited period, or during good behaviour. *Madison*, The Federalist, No. 39.

> The constitution and the government [of the United States] . . . rest, throughout, on the principle of the concurrent majority; and . . . it is, of course, a *Republic*, a constitutional democracy, in contradistinction to an absolute democracy; and . . . the theory which regards it as a government of the mere numerical majority rests on a gross and groundless misconception. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 185.

Cisalpine, Cispadane, Helvetic Republic. See the adjectives.—**Grand Army of the Republic**, a secret society composed of veterans who served in the army or navy of the United States during the civil war. Its objects are preservation of fraternal feeling, strengthening of loyal sentiment, and aid to needy families of veterans. Its first "post" was organized at Decatur, Illinois, in 1866; its members are known as "comrades," and its annual meetings are "encampments." Abbreviated *G. A. R.*—**Republic of letters**, the collective body of literary and learned men.

republican (rẹ-pub'li-kạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *républicain* = Sp. Pg. *republicano* = It. *repubblicano* (cf. D. *republiekeinsch* = G. *republikanisch* = Dan. Sw. *republikansk*, a.; D. *republiekein* = G. Dan. Sw. *republikaner*, n.), < NL. *republicanus*, < L. *res publica*, republic: see *republic*.] I. *a.* 1. Of the nature of or pertaining to a republic or commonwealth: as, a *republican* constitution or government.—2. Consonant to the principles of a republic: as, *republican* sentiments or opinions; *republican* manners.—3. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to or favoring the Republican party: as, a *Republican* senator. See below.—4. In *ornith.*, living in community; nesting or breeding in common: as, the *republican* or sociable grosbeak, *Philetærus socius*; the *republican* swallow, formerly called *Hirundo respublicana*. See cuts under *hive-nest*.—**Liberal-Republican party**, in *U. S. hist.*, a political party which arose in Missouri in 1870–1 through a fusion of Liberal Republicans and Democrats, and as a national party nominated Horace Greeley as a candidate for the Presidency in 1872. It opposed the southern policy of the Republican party, and advocated universal amnesty, civil-service reform, and universal suffrage. Its candidate was indorsed by the Democratic convention, but was defeated, and the party soon disappeared.—**Republican calendar.** See *calendar*.—**Republican era**, the era adopted by the French soon after the proclamation of the republic, and used for a number of years. It was September 22d, 1792, "the first day of the Republic."—**Republican party.** (*a*) Any party which advocates a republic, either existing or desired: as, the *Republican party* of France, composed chiefly of Opportunists, Radicals, and Conservative Republicans; the *Republican party* in Italy in which Mazzini was a leader. (*b*) In *U. S. hist.*: (1) The usual name of the Democratic party (in full *Democratic-Republican* party) during the years following 1792–8: it replaced the name *Anti-Federal*, and was replaced by the name *Democratic*. See *Democratic party*, under *democratic*. (2) A party formed in 1854, having as its original purpose opposition to the extension of slavery into the Territories. It was composed of Free-soilers, of antislavery Whigs, and of some Democrats (who unitedly formed the group known as Anti-Nebraska men), and was joined by the Abolitionists, and eventually by many Know-nothings. During the period of the civil war many war Democrats acted with it. It first nominated a candidate for President in 1856. It controlled the executive from 1861 to 1885 and again in 1889 and 1897 (Presidents Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Harrison, and McKinley), and both houses of Congress from 1861 to 1875 and again in 1889 and 1899. It favors generally a broad construction of the Constitution, liberal expenditures, extension of the powers of the national government, and a high protective tariff. Among the measures with which it has been identified in whole or in part are the suppression of the rebellion, the abolition of slavery, reconstruction, and the resumption of specie payments.—**Republican swallow**, the cliff- or eave-swallow. See def. 4, and cut under *eave-swallow*.

II. *n.* 1. One who favors or prefers a republican form of government.

There is a want of polish in the subjects of free states which has made the roughness of a *republican* almost proverbial. *Brougham.*

2. A member of a republican party; specifically [*cap.*], in *U. S. hist.*, a member of the Republican party.—3. In *ornith.*, the republican swallow.—**Black Republican**, in *U. S. hist.*, an extreme or radical Republican; one who after the civil war advocated strong measures in dealing with persons in the States lately in rebellion. The term arose before the war; the epithet "black" was used intensively, in offensive allusion to the alleged friendliness of the party toward the negro.—**National Republican**, in *U. S. hist.*, a name assumed during the administration of J. Q. Adams (1825–9) by that wing of the Democratic party which sympathized with him and his measures, as distinguished from the followers of Jackson. The National Republicans in a few years took the name of Whigs. See *Whig.*—**Red republican**, an extreme or radical republican; specifically, in *French hist.*, one of the more violent republicans, especially in the first revolution, at the time of the ascendancy of the Mountain, about 1793, and at the time of the Commune in 1871. In the first period the phrase was derived from the red cap which formed part of the costume of the carmagnole.—**Stalwart Republican.** See *stalwart.*

republicanism (rē-pub'li-kan-izm), *n.* [= F. *républicanisme* = Sp. Pg. *republicanismo* = It. *repubblicanismo* = G. *republikanismus* = Dan. *republikanisme* = Sw. *republikanism*; as *republican* + *-ism.*] 1. A republican form or system of government.—2. Attachment to a republican form of government; republican principles: as, his *republicanism* was of the most advanced type.

Our young people are educated in *republicanism*; an apostacy from that to royalism is unprecedented and impossible. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 443.

3. [*cap.*] The principles or doctrine of the Republican party, specifically of the Republican party in the United States.

republicanize (rē-pub'li-kan-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *republicanized*, ppr. *republicanizing.* [< F. *républicaniser*; as *republican* + *-ize.*] To convert to republican principles; render republican. Also spelled *republicanise.*

Let us not, with malice prepense, go about to *republicanize* our orthography and our syntax.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxx.

republicarian† (rē-pub-li-kā'ri-an), *n.* [< *republic* + *-arian.*] A republican. [Rare.]

There were *Republicarians* who would make the Prince of Orange like a Stadtholder.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 15, 1688–9.

republicate† (rē-pub'li-kāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *republicatus*, pp. of *republicare*, publish, lit. republish: see *republish.*] To set forth afresh; rehabilitate.

The Cabinet-men at Wallingford-house set upon it to consider what exploit this lord should commence, to be the darling of the Commons and as it were to *republicate* his lordship, and to be precious to those who had the vogue to be the chief lovers of their country.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 137. (*Davies.*)

republication (rē-pub-li-kā'shon), *n.* [< ML. **republicatio(n-)*, < *republicare*, publish: see *republish.*] 1. The act of republishing; a new publication of something before published; specifically, the reprint in one country of a work published in another: as, the *republication* of a book or pamphlet.

The Gospel itself is only a *republication* of the religion of nature. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ix. 3.

2. In *law*, a second publication of a former will, usually resorted to after canceling or revoking, or upon doubts as to the validity of its execution, or after the termination of a suggested disability, in order to avoid the labor of drawing a new will, or in order that the will may stand if either the original execution or the republication proves to be valid.

If there be many testaments, the last overthrows all the former; but the *republication* of a former will revokes one of a later date, and establishes the first again.
Blackstone, Com., II. xxxii.

republish (rē-pub'lish), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *publish*, after OF. *republier*, republish, < ML. *republicare*, publish, lit. 'republish,' < L. *re-*, again, + *publicare*, publish: see *publish.*] To publish anew. (*a*) To publish a new edition of, as a book. (*b*) To print or publish again, as a foreign reprint. (*c*) In *law*, to revive, as a will revoked, either by recxecution or by a codicil. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xxxii.

republisher (rē-pub'lish-ėr), *n.* One who republishes. *Imp. Dict.*

repudiable (rē-pū'di-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *repudiable*, F. *répudiable* = Sp. *repudiable* = Pg. *repudiavel*, < ML. **repudiabilis*, < L. *repudiare*, repudiate: see *repudiate.*] Capable of being repudiated or rejected; fit or proper to be put away.

The reasons that on each side make them differ are such as make the authority itself the less authentic and more *repudiable.* *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 339.

repudiate (rē-pū'di-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *repudiated*, ppr. *repudiating.* [< L. *repudiatus*, pp. of *repudiare*, put away, divorce (one's spouse), in gen. cast off, reject, refuse, repudiate (> It. *ripudiare* = Sp. Pg. *repudiar* = OF. *repudier*, F. *répudier*, repudiate), < L. *repudium*, a putting off or divorce of one's spouse or betrothed, repudiation, lit. a rejection of what one is ashamed of, < *re-*, away, back, + *pudere*, feel shame: see *pudency.*] 1. To put away; divorce.

His separation from Terentia, whom he *repudiated* not long afterward, was perhaps an affliction to him at this time. *Bolingbroke*, Exile.

2. To cast away; reject; discard; renounce; disavow.

He [Phalaris] is defended by the like practice of other writers, who, being Dorians born, *repudiated* their vernacular idiom for that of the Athenians.
Bentley, Works, I. 359.

In *repudiating* metaphysics, M. Comte did not interdict himself from analyzing or criticising any of the abstract conceptions of the mind.
J. S. Mill, Auguste Comte and Positivism, p. 15.

3. To refuse to acknowledge or to pay, as a debt; disclaim.

I petition your honourable House to institute some measures for . . . the repayment of debts incurred and *repudiated* by several of the States.
Sydney Smith, Petition to Congress.

When Pennsylvania and other States sought to *repudiate* the debt due to England, the witty canon of St. Paul's [Sydney Smith] took the field, and, by a petition and letters on the subject, roused all Europe against the *repudiating* States. *Chambers*, Eng. Lit., art. Sydney Smith.

repudiate† (rē-pū'di-āt), *a.* [< L. *repudiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Repudiated.

To be debarred of that imperial state
Which to her graces rightly did belong,
Basely rejected, and *repudiate.*
Drayton, Barons' Wars, i. 30.

repudiation (rē-pū-di-ā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *repudiation*, F. *répudiation* = Sp. *repudiacion*, < L. *repudiatio(n-)*, repudiation, < *repudiare*, repudiate: see *repudiate.*] The act of repudiating, or the state of being repudiated. (*a*) The putting away of a wife, or of a woman betrothed; divorce.

Just causes for *repudiation* by the husband were [under Constantine]—1, adultery; 2, preparing poisons; 3, being a procuress. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 800.

(*b*) Rejection; disavowal or renunciation of a right or an obligation, as of a debt; specifically, refusal by a state or municipality to pay a debt lawfully contracted. Repudiation of a debt implies that the debt is just, and that its payment is denied, not because of sufficient legal defense, but to take advantage of the rule that a sovereign state cannot be sued by individuals.

Other states have been even more unprincipled, and have got rid of their debts at one sweep by the simple method of *repudiation.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 245.

(*c*) *Eccles.*, the refusal to accept a benefice.

repudiationist (rē-pū-di-ā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *repudiation* + *-ist.*] One who advocates repudiation; one who disclaims liability for debt contracted by a predecessor in office, etc.

Perhaps not a single citizen of the State [Tennessee] would have consented to be called a *repudiationist.*
The Nation, XXXVI. 58.

repudiator (rē-pū'di-ā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *repudiator*, a rejecter, contemner, < L. *repudiare*, repudiate: see *repudiate.*] One who repudiates; specifically, one who advocates the repudiation of debts contracted in good faith by a state. See *readjuster*, 2.

The people of the State [Virginia] appear now to be divided into two main parties by the McCulloch Bill, which the *Repudiators* desire repealed, and which is in reality, even as it stands, a compromise between the State and its creditors. *The Nation*, XXIX. 317.

repudiatory (rē-pū'di-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *repudiate* + *-ory.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of repudiation or repudiators. [Rare.]

They refused to admit . . . a delegate who was of known *repudiatory* principles. *The American*, IV. 67.

repugn (rē-pūn'), *v.* [< ME. *repugnen*, < OF. *repugner*, F. *répugner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *repugnar* = It. *repugnare*, *ripugnare*, < L. *repugnare*, fight against, < *re-*, back, against, + *pugnare*, fight: see *pugnacious.* Cf. *expugn*, *impugn*, *propugn.*] I. *trans.* 1. To oppose; resist; fight against; feel repugnance toward.

Your will oft resisteth and *repugneth* God's will.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 224.

Stubbornly he did *repugn* the truth
About a certain question in the law.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 94.

2. To affect with repugnance. [Rare.]

Man, highest of the animals—so much so that the base kinship *repugns* him. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 241.

II. *intrans.* To be opposed; be in conflict with anything; conflict.

It semyth, quod I, to *repugnen* and to contraryen gretly that God knowit byforn alle thinges.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. prose 3.

Be thou content to know that God's will, his word, and his power be all one, and *repugn* not.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 232.

In many thinges *repugning* quite both to God and mans lawe. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

repugnable† (rē-pū'- or rē-pug'na-bl), *a.* [< *repugn* + *-able.*] Capable of being resisted.

The demonstration proving it so exquisitely, with wonderfull reason and facility, as it is not *repugnable.*
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 282.

repugnance (rē-pug'nans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *repugnaunce*; < OF. *repugnance*, F. *répugnance* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *repugnancia* = It. *repugnanza*, < L. *repugnantia*, resistance, opposition, contradiction, repugnance, < *repugnan(t-)s*, resisting, repugnant: see *repugnant.*] 1†. Opposition; conflict; resistance, in a physical sense.

As the shotte of great artillerie is driuen furth by violence of fyre, euen so by the commixtion and *repugnaunce* of fyre, coulde, and brymatome, greate stones are here throwne into the ayer.
R. Eden, tr. of Jacobus Ziglerus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 300).

2. Mental opposition or antagonism; positive disinclination (to do or suffer something); in a general sense, aversion.

That which causes us to lose most of our time is the *repugnance* which we naturally have to labour. *Dryden.*

Chivalrous courage . . . is honorable, because it is in fact the triumph of lofty sentiment over an instinctive *repugnance* to pain. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 350.

We cannot feel moral *repugnance* at an act of meanness or cruelty except when we discern to some extent the character of the action.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 558.

3. Contradictory opposition; in *logic*, disagreement; inconsistency; contradiction; the relation of two propositions one of which must be true and the other false; the relation of two characters such that every individual must possess the one and lack the other.

Those ill counsellors have most unhappily engaged him in . . . pernicious projects and frequent *repugnances* of workes and words. *Prynne*, Soveraigne Power, ii. 40.

I found in those Descriptions and Charts [of the South Sea Coasts of America] a *repugnance* with each other in many particulars, and some things which from my own experience I knew to be erroneous.
Dampier, Voyages, II., Pref.

Immediate or contradictory opposition is called likewise *repugnance.* *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, xi.

The principle of repugnance. Same as *the principle of contradiction* (which see, under *contradiction*).—**Syn. 2.** *Hatred*, *Dislike*, etc. (see *antipathy*), backwardness, disinclination. See list under *aversion.*

repugnancy (rē-pug'nan-si), *n.* [As *repugnance* (see *-cy*).] 1†. Same as *repugnance.*

Why do fond men expose themselves to battle, . . .
And let the foes quietly cut their throats,
Without *repugnancy*? *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 5. 45.

Neuerthelesse without any *repugnancie* at all, a Poet may in some sort be said a follower or imitator, because he can expresse the true and liuely of euery thing is set before him. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 1.

2. In *law*, inconsistency between two clauses or provisions in the same law or document, or in separate laws or documents that must be construed together.—**Formal repugnancy.** See *formal.*

repugnant (rē-pug'nant), *a.* [< OF. *repugnant*, F. *répugnant* = Sp. Pg. It. *repugnante*, < L. *repugnan(t-)s*, ppr. of *repugnare*, oppose: see *repugn.*] 1†. Opposing; resisting; refractory; disposed to oppose or antagonize.

His antique sword,
Rebellious to his arm, lies where it falls,
Repugnant to command. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 493.

2. Standing or being in opposition; opposite; contrary; contradictory; at variance; inconsistent.

It seemeth *repugnant* both to him and to me, one body to be in two places at once.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 224.

She conforms to a general fashion only when it happens not to be *repugnant* to private beauty.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

3. In *law*, contrary to or inconsistent with another part of the same document or law, or of another which must be construed with it: generally used of a clause inconsistent with some other clause or with the general object of the instrument.

If he had broken any wholesome law not *repugnant* to the laws of England, he was ready to submit to censure.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 312.

Sometimes clauses in the same treaty, or treaties between the same parties, are *repugnant.*
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 109.

4. Causing mental antagonism or aversion; highly distasteful; offensive.

There are certain national dishes that are *repugnant* to every foreign palate. *Lowell*, Don Quixote.

To one who is ruled by a predominant sentiment of justice, the thought of profiting in any way, direct or indirect, at the expense of another is *repugnant*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 579.

=**Syn. 2.** Opposed, irreconcilable. — **4.** Disagreeable. See *antipathy*.

repugnantly (rē-pug'nant-li), *adv.* In a repugnant manner; with opposition; in contradiction.

They speak not *repugnantly* thereto. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

repugnantness† (rē-pug'nant-nes), *n.* Repugnance. *Bailey*, 1727.

repugnate† (rē-pug'nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *repugnatus*, pp. of *repugnare*, fight against, oppose: see *repugn*.] To oppose; fight against. *Imp. Dict.*

repugnatorial (rē-pug'nā-tō-ri-al), *a.* [< *repugnate* + *-ory* + *-al*.] Repugnant; serving as a means of defense by repelling enemies: specific in the phrase — **Repugnatorial pores**, the openings of the ducts of certain glands which secrete prussic acid in most diplopod myriapods. The secretion poured out when the creature is alarmed has a strong odor, which may be perceived at a distance of several feet. The absence or presence of these pores, and their number or disposition when present, afford zoological characters in the classification of the chilognatha.

repugner (rē-pū'nėr), *n.* One who rebels or is opposed.

Excommunicating all *repugners* and rebellers against the same. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 264.

repullulate† (rē-pul'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *repullulatus*, pp. of *repullulare*, sprout forth again (> It. *ripullulare* = Sp. *repulular* = Pg. *repullular* = OF. *repulluler*, F. *répulluler*), < *re-*, again, + *pullulare*, put forth, sprout: see *pullulate*.] To sprout or bud again.

Vanisht man,
Like to a lilly-lost, nere can,
Nere can *repullulate*, or bring
His dayes to see a second spring.
Herrick, His Age.

Though Tares *repullulate*, there is Wheat still left in the Field. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest, p. 65.

With what delight have I beheld this tender and innumerable offspring *repullulating* at the feet of an aged tree. *Evelyn*, Silva.

repullulation (rē-pul-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *répullulation*, < L. as if **repullulatio(n-)*, < *repullulare*, sprout again: see *repullulate*.] The act of sprouting or budding again: used in pathology to indicate the return of a morbid growth.

Here I myselfe might likewise die,
And vtterly forgotten lye,
But that eternall poetrie
Repullulation gives me here
Unto the thirtieth thousand yeere,
When all now dead shall reappeare.
Herrick, Poetry Perpetuates the Poet.

repullulescent† (rē-pul-ū-les'ent), *a.* [< LL. *repullulescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *repullulescere*, begin to bud, sprout again, inceptive of L. *repullulare*, sprout again: see *repullulate*.] Sprouting or budding anew; reviving; springing up afresh.

One would have believed this expedient plausible enough, and calculated to obviate the ill use a *repullulescent* faction might make, if the other way was taken. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 190. (*Davies*.)

repulpit (rē-pul'pit), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *pulpit*.] To restore to the pulpit; reinvest with authority over a church. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, i. 5. [Rare.]

repulse (rē-puls'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *repulsed*, ppr. *repulsing*. [= OF. *repousser*, F. *repousser* = Sp. Pg. *repulsar* = It. *repulsare*, *ripulsare*, drive back, repulse, < ML. *repulsare*, freq. of L. *repellere*, pp. *repulsus*, drive back: see *repel*.] **1.** To beat or drive back; repel: as, to *repulse* an assailant or advancing enemy.

Complete to have discover'd and *repulsed*
Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend.
Milton, P. L., x. 10.

Near this mouth is a place called Comana, where the Privateers were once *repulsed* without daring to attempt it any more, being the only place in the North Seas they attempted in vain for many years. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 63.

2. To refuse; reject.

She took the fruits of my advice;
And he, *repulsed* — a short tale to make —
Fell into a sadness. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 146.

Mr. Thornhill . . . was going to embrace his uncle, which the other *repulsed* with an air of disdain. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxxi.

repulse (rē-puls'), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *repulsa* = It. *repulsa*, *ripulsa*, < L. *repulsa* (sc. *petitio*), a repulse in soliciting for an office, in gen. a refusal, denial, repulse, fem. of *repulsus*, pp. of *repellere*, drive back, > *repulsus*, a driving back. The E. noun includes the two L. nouns *repulsa* and *repulsus*, and is also in part directly from the E. verb.] **1.** The act of repelling or driving back.

He received, in the *repulse* of Tarquin, seven hurts i' the body. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 166.

2. The condition of being repelled; the state of being checked in advancing, or driven back by force.

What should they do? if on they rush'd, *repulse*
Repeated, and indecent overthrow
Doubled, would render them yet more despised.
Milton, P. L., vi. 600.

3. Refusal; denial.

Take no *repulse*, whatever she doth say.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 100.

I went to the Dominican Monastery, and made suit to see it [Christ's thorny crown]; but I had the *repulse*; for they told me it was kept under three or four lockes. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 41, sig. D.

repulser (rē-pul'sėr), *n.* One who or that which repulses or drives back. *Cotgrave*.

repulsion (rē-pul'shon), *n.* [= OF. *repulsion*, F. *répulsion* = Sp. *repulsion* = Pg. *repulsão* = It. *repulsione*, *ripulsione*, < LL. *repulsio(n-)*, a refutation, < L. *repellere*, pp. *repulsus*, drive back, repulse: see *repulse* and *repel*.] **1.** The act of repelling or driving back, or the state of being repelled; specifically, in *physics*, the action which two bodies exert upon each other when they tend to increase their mutual distance: as, the *repulsion* between like magnetic poles or similarly electrified bodies.

Mutual action between distant bodies is called attraction when it tends to bring them nearer, and *repulsion* when it tends to separate them. *Clerk Maxwell*, Matter and Motion, art. 56.

2. The act of repelling mentally; the act of arousing repellent feeling; also, the feeling thus aroused, or the occasion of it; aversion.

Poetry, the mirror of the world, cannot deal with its attractions only, but must present some of its *repulsions* also, and avail herself of the powerful assistance of its contrasts. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 116.

If Love his moment overstay,
Hatred's swift *repulsions* play.
Emerson, The Visit.

Capillary repulsion. See *capillary*.

repulsive (rē-pul'siv), *a.* [= F. *répulsif* = Sp. Pg. *repulsivo* = It. *repulsivo*, *ripulsivo*; as *repulse* + *-ive*.] **1.** Acting so as to repel or drive away; exercising repulsion; repelling.

Be not discouraged that my daughter here,
Like a well-fortified and lofty tower,
Is so *repulsive* and unapt to yield.
Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

A *Repulsive* force by which they [particles of salt or vitriol floating in water] fly from one another.
Newton, Optics, iii. query 31.

The foe thrice tugg'd and shook the rooted wood;
Repulsive of his might the weapon stood.
Pope, Iliad, xxi. 192.

2. Serving or tending to deter or forbid approach or familiarity; repellent; forbidding; grossly or coarsely offensive to taste or feeling; causing intense aversion with disgust.

Mary was not so *repulsive* and unsisterly as Elizabeth, nor so inaccessible to all influence of hers. *Jane Austin*, Persuasion, vi.

Our ordinary mental food has become distasteful, and what would have been intellectual luxuries at other times are now absolutely *repulsive*. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 2.

We learn to see with patience the men whom we like best often in the wrong, and the *repulsive* men often in the right. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 95.

=**Syn. 2.** Offensive, disgusting, sickening, revolting, shocking.

repulsively (rē-pul'siv-li), *adv.* In a repulsive manner. *Imp. Dict.*

repulsiveness (rē-pul'siv-nes), *n.* The character of being repulsive or forbidding. *Imp. Dict.*

repulsory (rē-pul'sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *repoussoir*, n.; < L. *repulsorius*, driving or forcing back (LL. *repulsorium*, neut., a means of driving back), < *repellere*, pp. *repulsus*, repel, repulse: see *repulse*.] **I.** *a.* Repulsive; driving back. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

II.† *n.* Something used to drive or thrust out something else, as a punch, etc. *Cotgrave*. [Rare.]

repurchase (rē-pėr'chās), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *purchase*.] To purchase back or again; buy back; regain by purchase or expenditure.

Once more we sit in England's royal throne,
Re-purchased with the blood of enemies.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 7. 2.

repurchase (rē-pėr'chās), *n.* [< *repurchase*, *v.*] The act of buying again; the purchase again of what has been sold.

repure† (rē-pūr'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *pure*.] To purify or refine again.

What will it be,
When that the watery palate tastes indeed
Love's thrice *repured* nectar?
Shak., T. and C., iii. 2. 23.

repurge (rē-pėrj'), *v. t.* [< OF. *repurger*, < L. *repurgare*, cleanse again, < *re-* + *purgare*, cleanse: see *purge*.] To purge or cleanse again.

All which haue, either by their priuate readings, or publique workes, *repurged* the errors of Arts, expelde from their puritie. *Nash*, Pref. to Greene's Menaphon, p. 11.

Repurge your spirits from euery hatefull sin. *Hudson*, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, i.

repurify (rē-pū'ri-fī), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *purify*.] To purify again.

The joyful bliss for ghosts *repurified*,
The ever-springing gardens of the bless'd.
Daniel, Complaint of Rosamond.

reputable (rep'ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *repute* + *-able*.] **1.** Being in good repute; held in esteem; estimable: as, a *reputable* man or character; *reputable* conduct.

Men as shabby have . . . stepped into fine carriages from quarters not a whit more *reputable* than the "Café des Ambassadeurs." *Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower, ii.

2. Consistent with good reputation; not mean or disgraceful.

In the article of danger, it is as *reputable* to elude an enemy as defeat one. *Broome*.

=**Syn.** Respectable, creditable, honorable.

reputableness (rep'ū-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being reputable. *Bailey*, 1727.

reputably (rep'ū-ta-bli), *adv.* In a reputable manner; without disgrace or discredit: as, to fill an office *reputably*. *Imp. Dict.*

reputation (rep-ū-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *reputation*, *reputacioun*, < OF. *reputation*, F. *réputation* = Pr. *reputatio* = Sp. *reputacion* = Pg. *reputação* = It. *reputazione*, *riputazione*, < L. *reputatio(n-)*, a reckoning, a pondering, estimation, fame, < *reputare*, pp. *reputatus*, reckon, count over, compute: see *repute*.] **1.** Account; estimation; consideration; especially, the estimate attached to a person by the community; character by report; opinion of character generally entertained; character attributed to a person, action, or thing; repute, in a good or bad sense. See *character*.

For which he heeld his glorie or his renoun
At no value or *reputacioun*.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 164.

Christ Jesus: . . . who . . . made himself of no *reputation*, and took upon him the form of a servant. Phil. ii. 7.

For to be honest is nothing; the *Reputation* of it is all. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, v. 7.

The people of this province were in the very worst *reputation* for cruelty, and hatred of the Christian name. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 55.

2. Favorable regard; the credit, honor, or character which is derived from a favorable public opinion or esteem; good name; fame.

Cas. O, I have lost my *reputation*! I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is bestial.
Iago. Reputation is an idle and most false imposition; oft got without merit, and lost without deserving. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 263.

My Lady loves her, and will come to any Composition to save her *Reputation*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 18.

Love of *reputation* is a darling passion in great men. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 92.

A third interprets motions, looks, and eyes;
At every word a *reputation* dies.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 16.

Thus *reputation* is a spur to wit,
And some wits flag through fear of losing it.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 520.

Every year he used to visit London, where his *reputation* was so great that, if a day's notice were given, "the meeting-house in Southwark, at which he generally preached, would not hold half the people that attended." *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 55.

=**Syn. 2.** Esteem, estimation, name, fame, renown, distinction.

reputatively (rep'ū-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* [< **reputative* (< *repute* + *-ative*) + *-ly*[2].] By repute. [Rare.]

But this prozar Dionysius, and the rest of these grave and *reputatively* learned, dare undertake for their gravities the headstrong censure of all things. *Chapman*, Odyssey, Ep. Ded.

If Christ had suffered in our person *reputatively* in all respects, his sufferings would not have redeemed us. *Baxter*, Life of Faith, iii. 8.

repute (rē-pūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reputed*, ppr. *reputing*. [< OF. *reputer*, F. *réputer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *reputar* = It. *riputare*, *repulare*, < L. *reputare*, count over, reckon, calculate, compute, think over, consider, < *re-*, again, + *putare*, think: see *putation*. Cf. *ret*[2], from the same L. verb. Cf. also *compute*, *depute*, *impute*.] **1.** To hold in thought; account; hold; reckon; deem.

Wherefore are we counted as beasts, and *reputed* vile in your sight? Job xviii. 3.

All in England did ***repute*** *him dead.*
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 54.

Hadst thou rather be a Faulconbridge . . .
Or the ***reputed*** *son of Cœur-de-lion?*
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 136.

She was generally ***reputed*** a witch by the country people. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 22.

Most of the ***reputed*** saints of Egypt are either lunatics or idiots or impostors.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 291.

2. To estimate; value; regard.

I ***repute*** them [Surrey and Wyatt] . . . for the two chief lanternes of light to all others that have since employed their pennes vpon English Poesie.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.

How will the world ***repute*** me
For undertaking so unstaid a journey?
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 59.

We aim and intend to ***repute*** and use honours but as instrumental causes of virtuous effects in actions.
Ford, Line of Life.

Reputed owner, in *law*, a person who has to all appearances the title to and possession of property: thus, according to the rule applied in some jurisdictions, if a ***reputed owner*** becomes bankrupt, all goods in his possession, with the consent of the true owner, may, in general, be claimed for the creditors.

repute (rē-pūt'), *n.* [< ***repute***, *v.*] Reputation; character; established opinion; specifically, good character; the credit or honor derived from common or public opinion.

All these Cardinals have the *Repute* of Princes, and, besides other Incomes, they have the Annats of Benefices to support their Greatness. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 38.

He who reigns
Monarch in heaven, till then as one secure
Sat on his throne, upheld by old ***repute***.
Milton, P. L., i. 639.

You have a good ***repute*** for gentleness
And wisdom. *Shelley*, The Cenci, v. 2.

Habit and repute. See *habit.* =**Syn.** See list under *reputation.*

reputedly (rē-pū'ted-li), *adv.* In common opinion or estimation; by repute. *Imp. Dict.*

reputeless (rē-pūt'les), *a.* [< ***repute*** + *-less.*] Not having good repute; obscure; inglorious; disreputable; disgraceful.

In ***reputeless*** banishment,
A fellow of no mark nor likelihood.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 44.

Requa battery (rē'kwä bat'ę-ri). [So called from its inventor, *Requa.*] A kind of machine-gun or mitrailleuse, consisting of a number of breech-loading rifle-barrels arranged in a horizontal plane on a light field-carriage.

requérant (rē-kā-ron'), *n.* [F., ppr. of *requérir*, require: see *require.*] In *French law*, an applicant; a petitioner.

requere†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *require.*

request (rē-kwest'), *n.* [< ME. *requeest, requeste*, < OF. *requeste*, F. *requête* = Pr. Pg. *requesta* = Sp. *requesta, recuesta* = It. *richiesta*, a request, < ML. **requista, requesta*, also neuter *requistum* (after Rom.), a request, < L. *requisita*, sc. *res*, a thing asked for, fem. of *requisitus*, ML. *requistus*, pp. of *requirere*, ask: see *require*, and cf. *requisite* and *quest*[1].] **1.** The expression of desire to some person for something to be granted or done; an asking; a petition; a prayer; an entreaty.

I calle thee to me geer and geer,
3it wolt thou not come at my ***requeest***.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 187.

Haman stood up to make ***request*** for his life to Esther the queen. Esther vii. 7.

Put my Lord Bolingbroke in mind
To get my warrant quickly sign'd;
Consider, 'tis my first ***request***.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 77.

2. That which is asked for or requested.

He gave them their ***request***; but sent leanness into their soul. Ps. cvi. 15.

Let the ***request*** be fifty talents.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 2. 201.

3†. A question. [Rare.]

My prime ***request***,
Which I do last pronounce, is, O you wonder!
If you be maid or no. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 425.

4. The state of being desired, or held in such estimation as to be sought after, pursued, or asked for.

Your noble Tullus Aufidius will appear well in these wars, his great opposer, Coriolanus, being now in no ***request*** of his country. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 3. 37.

Even Guicciardine's silver history, and Ariosto's golden cantos, grow out of ***request***. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

Knowledge and fame were in as great ***request*** as wealth among us now. *Sir W. Temple.*

Court of requests. (*a*) A former English court of equity for the relief of such persons as addressed the king by supplication. (*b*) An English tribunal of a special jurisdiction for the recovery of small debts.—**Letters of requests.** (*a*) In *Eng. eccles. law*, the formal instrument by which an inferior judge remits or waives his natural jurisdiction over a cause, and authorizes it to be instituted in the superior court, which otherwise could only exercise jurisdiction as a court of appeal. This may be done in some instances without any consent from or communication to the defendant. (*b*) Letters formerly granted by the Lord Privy Seal preparatory to granting letters of marque.—**Return request.** See *return*[1]. =**Syn. 1.** *Petition, Suit*, etc. (see *prayer*[1]), solicitation. See *ask*[1].

request (rē-kwest'), *v. t.* [< CF. *requester*, ask again, request, reclaim, F. *requêter*, search again, = Sp. *requestar, recuestar*, request, engage, = Pg. *requestar*, request; from the noun.] **1.** To make a request for; ask; solicit; express desire for.

The weight of the golden ear-rings that he ***requested*** was a thousand and seven hundred shekels of gold.
Judges viii. 26.

The drooping crests of fading flow'rs
Request the bounty of a morning rain.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 11.

2. To express a request to; ask.

I ***request*** you
To give my poor host freedom.
Shak., Cor., i. 9. 86.

I pray you, sir, let me ***request*** you to the Windmill.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 4.

=**Syn.** *Beg, Beseech*, etc. (see *ask*[1]), desire, petition for.

requester (rē-kwes'tėr), *n.* One who requests; a petitioner.

A regard for the ***requester*** would often make one readily yield to a request, without waiting for arguments to reason one into it. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, x.

request-note (rē-kwest'nōt), *n.* In the *inland revenue*, an application to obtain a permit for removing excisable articles. [Eng.]

request-program (rē-kwest'prō'gram), *n.* A concert program made up of numbers the performance of which has been requested by the audience.

requicken (rē-kwik'n), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *quicken*[1].] To reanimate; give new life to.

His doubled spirit
Re-quicken'd what in flesh was fatigate,
And to the battle came he. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 121.

Sweet Music ***requickneth*** the heaviest spirits of dumpish melancholy. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters, iii.

requiem (rē'kwi-em), *n.* [= F. *requiem*, so called from the first word of the introit of the mass for the dead, "*Requiem æternam dona eis*," etc.—a form which also serves as the gradual, and occurs in other offices of the departed: L. *requiem*, acc. of *requies*, rest, < *re-*, again, + *quies*, quiet, rest. Cf. *dirge*, similarly named from "*Dirige.*"] **1.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the mass for the dead.

We should profane the service of the dead
To sing a ***requiem*** and such rest to her
As to peace-parted souls. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 260.

The silent organ loudest chants
The master's ***requiem***. *Emerson*, Dirge.

2. A musical setting of the mass for the dead. The usual sections of such a mass are the Requiem, the Kyrie, the Dies iræ (in several sections), the Domine Jesu Christe, the Sanctus, the Benedictus, the Agnus Dei, and the Lux æterna.

3. Hence, in popular usage, a musical service or hymn for the dead. Compare the popular use of *dirge.*

For pity's sake, you that have tears to shed,
Sigh a soft ***requiem***, and let fall a bead
For two unfortunate nobles.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 3.

4†. Rest; quiet; peace.

Else had I an eternal ***requiem*** kept.
Sandys, Paraphrase upon Job iii.

=**Syn.** *Dirge, Elegy*, etc. See *dirge.*

requiem-mass (rē'kwi-em-mas), *n.* Same as *requiem*, 1.

requiescat in pace (rek-wi-es'kat in pā'sē). [L.: *requiescat*, 3d pers. sing. subj. of *requiescere*, rest (see *requiescence*); *in*, in; *pace*, abl. of *pax*, peace: see *peace.*] May he (or she) rest in peace: a form of prayer for the dead, frequent in sepulchral inscriptions. Often abbreviated *R. I. P.*

requiescence (rek-wi-es'ens), *n.* [< L. *requiescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *requiescere*, rest, repose, < *re-* + *quiescere*, rest: see *quiesce, quiescence.*] A state of quiescence; rest; repose. [Rare.]

Such bolts . . . shall strike agitated Paris if not into *requiescence*, yet into wholesome astonishment.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. iii. 8.

requietory† (rē-kwī'e-tō-ri), *n.* [< L. *requietorium*, a resting-place, sepulcher, < *requiescere*, rest: see *requiescence.*] A sepulcher.

Bodies digged up out of their ***requietories***.
Weever, Ancient Funeral Monuments, p. 419.

requirable (rē-kwīr'a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *requerable*, < OF. *requerable*, < *requerre*, require: see *require* and *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being required; fit or proper to be demanded.

The gentleman . . . is a man of fair living, and able to maintain a lady in her two coaches a day; . . . and therefore there is more respect ***requirable***.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

I deny not but learning to divide the word, elocution to pronounce it, wisdom to discern the truth, boldness to deliver it, be all parts ***requirable*** in a preacher.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 256.

2†. Desirable; demanded.

Which is thilke yowre dereworthe power that is so cleer and so ***requerable***? *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 6.

require (rē-kwīr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. ***required***, ppr. ***requiring***. [Early mod. E. also *requyre*; < ME. *requiren, requyren, requeren*, < OF. *requirer, requerir, requerre*, F. *requérir* = Pr. *requerer, requerir, requerre* = Cat. *requirir* = Sp. *requerir* = Pg. *requerer* = It. *richiedere*, < L. *requirere*, pp. *requisitus*, seek again, look after, seek to know, ask or inquire after, ask for (something needed), need, want, < *re-*, again, + *quærere*, seek: see *querent*[2], *query, quest*[1]. From the same L. verb are also ult. E. *requisite*, etc., *request.* Cf. *acquire, inquire*, etc.] **1**†. To search for; seek.

The thirsty Trav'ler
In vain ***requir'd*** the Current, then imprison'd
In subterraneous Caverns.
Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.

From the soft Lyre,
Sweet Flute, and ten-string'd Instrument ***require***
Sounds of Delight. *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

2. To ask for as a favor; request. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Feire lordynges, me merveileth gretly of that ye haue me ***requered***, that ye will not that noon know what ye be, ne what be youre names. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 204.

He sends an Agent with Letters to the King of Denmark ***requiring*** aid against the Parlament.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, x.

What favour then, not yet possess'd,
Can I for thee ***require***?
Cowper, Poet's New-Year's Gift.

3. To ask or claim, as of right and by authority; demand; insist on having; exact.

The same wicked man shall die in his iniquity; but his blood will I ***require*** at thine hand. Ezek. iii. 18.

Doubling their speed, they march with fresh delight,
Eager for glory, and ***require*** the fight.
Addison, The Campaign.

We do not ***require*** the same self-control in a child as in a man. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 57.

4. To ask or order to do something; call on.

And I pray yow and ***requyre***, telle me of that ye knowe my herte desireth so. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 74.

In humblest manner I ***require*** your highness
That it shall please you to declare.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 144.

Let the two given extreams be 6 and 48, between which it is ***required*** to find two mean proportionals.
Hawkins, Cocker's Decimal Arithmetick (1685).

Shall burning Ætna, if a sage ***requires***,
Forget to thunder, and recall her fires?
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 128.

Persons to be presented for degrees (other than honorary) are ***required*** to wear not only a white necktie but also bands. *The Academy*, June 1, 1889, p. 376.

5. To have need or necessity for; render necessary or indispensable; demand; need; want.

But moist bothe erthe and ayer thai [grains] ther ***require***, Land argillose or drie hem sleth for yre.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

Beseech your highness,
My women may be with me, for you see
My plight ***requires*** it. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 118.

Poetry ***requires*** not an examining but a believing frame of mind. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

=**Syn. 2–4.** *Request, Beg*, etc. (see *ask*[1]), enjoin (upon), prescribe, direct, command.

requirement (rē-kwīr'ment), *n.* [= Sp. *requerimiento* = Pg. *requerimento*; as ***require*** + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of requiring, in any sense; demand; requisition.

Now, though our actual moral attainment may always be far below what our conscience requires of us, it does tend to rise in response to a heightened ***requirement*** of conscience, and will not rise without it.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 251.

2. That which requires the doing of something; an authoritative or imperative command; an essential condition; claim.

The ***requirement*** that a wife shall be taken from a foreign tribe readily becomes confounded with the ***requirement*** that a wife shall be of foreign blood.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 293.

3. That which is required; something demanded or necessary.

The great want and ***requirement*** of our age is an earnest, thoughtful, and suitable ministry. *Eclec. Rev.*

=**Syn. 2.** *Requisite, Requirement* (see *requisite*), mandate, injunction, charge.

requirer (rē-kwīr'ėr), *n.* One who requires.

It was better for them that they shulde go and requyre batayle of their enemyes, rather than they shulde come on them; for they said they had sene and herde dyuers

ensamples of *requyrers* and nat *requyrers*, and euer of fyue four hath obtayned.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xxxii.

requiring (rē-kwīr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *require*, *v.*] Demand; requisition; requirement.

If *requiring* fail, he will compel.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 101.

requisite (rek'wi-zit), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *requisit*; = Sp. Pg. *requisito* = It. *requisito*, *riquisito*, < L. *requisitus*, pp. of *requirere*, seek or ask again: see *require*.] I. *a.* Required by the nature of things or by circumstances; necessary; so needful that it cannot be dispensed with; indispensable.

It is . . . *requisit* that leasure be taken in pronuntiation, such as may make our wordes plaine & most audible and agreable to the eare.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 61.

God . . . sends his Spirit of truth henceforth to dwell
In pious hearts, an inward oracle
To all truth *requisite* for men to know.
Milton, P. R., i. 464.

To be witnesses of His resurrection it was *requisite* to have known our Lord intimately before His death.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 286.

=Syn. *Essential*, etc. See *necessary*.

II. *n.* That which is necessary; something essential or indispensable.

The knave is handsome, young, and hath all those *requisites* in him that folly and green minds look after.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 251.

=Syn. *Requisite*, *Requirement*. That which is required by the nature of the case, or is only indirectly thought of as required by a person, is called a *requisite*; that which is viewed as required directly by a person or persons is called a *requirement*: thus, a certain study is in the one aspect a *requisite* and in the other a *requirement* for admission to college; we speak of the *requisites* to a great commander or to a successful life; of the *requirements* in a candidate for a clerkship. Hence, generally, a *requisite* is more absolutely necessary or essential than a *requirement*; a *requisite* is more often material than a *requirement*; a *requisite* may be a possession or something that may be viewed as a possession, but a *requirement* is a thing to be done or learned.

requisitely (rek'wi-zit-li), *adv.* So as to be requisite; necessarily. *Boyle.*

requisiteness (rek'wi-zit-nes), *n.* The state of being requisite or necessary; necessity. *Boyle.*

requisition (rek-wi-zish'ọn), *n.* [< OF. *requisition*, F. *réquisition* = Pr. *requisicio* = OSp. *requisicion* = Pg. *requisição* = It. *requisizione*, *riquisizione*, < L. *requisitio*(*n*-), a searching, examination, < *requirere*, pp. *requisitus*, search for, require: see *require* and *requisite*.] 1. The act of requiring; demand; specifically, the demand made by one state upon another for the giving up of a fugitive from law; also, an authoritative demand or official request for a supply of necessaries, as for a military or naval force; a levying of necessaries by hostile troops from the people in whose country they are.

To administer equality and justice to all, according to the *requisition* of his office.
Ford, Line of Life.

The hackney-coach stand was again put into *requisition* for a carriage to convey this stout hero to his lodgings and bed.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxvi.

The wars of Napoleon were marked by the enormous *requisitions* which were levied upon invaded countries.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 129.

2. In *Scots law*, a demand made by a creditor that a debt be paid or an obligation fulfilled.—3. A written call or invitation: as, a *requisition* for a public meeting.—4. The state of being required or desired; request; demand.

What we now call the alb . . . was of the sacred garments that one most in *requisition*.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 1.

requisition (rek-wi-zish'ọn), *v. t.* [= F. *réquisitionner*; from the noun.] 1. To make a requisition or demand upon: as, to *requisition* a community for the support of troops.—2. To demand, as for the use of an army or the public service; also, to get on demanding; seize.

Twelve thousand Masons are *requisitioned* from the neighbouring country to raze Toulon from the face of the Earth.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. v. 3.

The night before, the youth of Haltwhistle, who had forcibly *requisitioned* the best horses they could find, started for a secret destination.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 345.

3. To present a requisition or request to: as, to *requisition* a person to become a candidate for a seat in Parliament. [Eng.]

requisitive† (rē-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *requisite* + *-ive*.] I. *a.* 1. Expressing or implying demand.

Hence then new modes of speaking: if we interrogate, 'tis the interrogative mode; if we require, 'tis the *requisitive*.
Harris, Hermes, i. 8.

2. Requisite.

Two things are *requisitive* to prevent a man's being deceived.
Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ, ii. 11. (*Latham.*)

II. *n.* One who or that which makes or expresses a requisition.

The *requisitives* too appears under two distinct species, either as it is imperative to inferiors, or precative to superiors.
Harris, Hermes, i. 8.

requisitor (rē-kwiz'i-tọr), *n.* [< ML. *requisitor*, a searcher, examiner, < L. *requirere*, pp. *requisitus*, search for, examine: see *require*.] One who makes requisition; specifically, one empowered by a requisition to investigate facts.

The property which each individual possessed should be at his own disposal, and not at that of any publick *requisitors*.
H. M. Williams, Letters on France (ed. 1796), IV. 18.

requisitory (rē-kwiz'i-tọ-ri), *a.* [= Sp. *requisitorio* (cf. Pg. It. *requisitoria*, n., a warrant requiring obedience), < ML. *requisitorius*, < L. *requirere*, pp. *requisitus*, search for, require: see *requisite*, *require*.] 1. Sought for; demanded. [Rare.]—2. Conveying a requisition or demand.

The Duke addressed a *requisitory* letter to the alcaldes. . . . On the arrival of the requisition there was a serious debate.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 305.

requisitum (rek-wi-sī'tum), *n.* [L., neut. of *requisitus*, pp. of *requirere*, search for, require: see *requisite*.] That which a problem asks for.

requit†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *requite*.

requit (rē-kwit'), *n.* Same as *requite*.

The star that rules my luckless lot
Has fated me the russet coat,
And damn'd my fortune to the groat;
But, in *requit*,
Has blest me wi' a random shot
O' countra wit.
Burns, To James Smith.

requitable (rē-kwī'tạ-bl), *a.* [< *requite* + *-able*.] Capable of being requited. *Imp. Dict.*

requital (rē-kwī'tal), *n.* [< *requite* + *-al*.] The act of requiting, or that which requites; return for any office, good or bad. (*a*) In a good sense, compensation; recompense; reward: as, the *requital* of services.

Such courtesies are real which flow cheerfully
Without an expectation of *requital*.
Ford, Broken Heart, v. 2.

(*b*) In a bad sense, retaliation or punishment.

Remember how they mangle our Brittish names abroad; what trespass were it, if wee in *requitall* should as much neglect theirs?
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

=Syn. Remuneration, payment, retribution. *Requital* differs from the other nouns indicating reward in expressing most emphatically either a full reward or a sharp retaliation. In the latter sense it comes near *revenge* (which see).

requite (rē-kwīt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *requited*, ppr. *requiting*. [Early mod. E. also *requit*, with pret. *requit*; < *re-* + *quite*[1], *v.*, now only *quit*[1], *v.*] To repay (either good or evil). (*a*) In a good sense, to recompense; return an equivalent in good for or to; reward.

They lightly her *requit* (for small delight
They had as then her long to entertaine),
And eft them turned both againe to fight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 47.

I give thee thanks in part of thy deserts,
And will with deeds *requite* thy gentleness.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 237.

(*b*) In a bad sense, to retaliate; return evil for evil for or to; punish.

But warily he did avoide the blow,
And with his speare *requited* him againe.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 21.

Pearl felt the sentiment, and *requited* it with the bitterest hatred that can be supposed to rankle in a childish bosom.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, vi.

(*c*) To return. [Rare.]

I spent my time much in the visits of the princes, council of state, and great persons of the French kingdom, who did ever punctually *requite* my visits.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 135.

=Syn. *Remunerate*, *Recompense*, etc. (see *indemnify*), pay, repay, pay off.

requite (rē-kwīt'), *n.* [Also *requit*; < *requite*, *v.*] Requital. [Rare.]

For counsel given unto the king
is this thy just *requite*?
T. Preston, Cambyses.

requiteful† (rē-kwīt'fụl), *a.* [< *requite* + *-ful*.] Ready or disposed to requite.

Yet were you never that *requiteful* mistress
That grac'd me with one favour.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, ii. 1.

requiteless† (rē-kwīt'les), *a.* [< *requite* + *-less*.] 1. Without return or requital.

Why, faith, dear friend, I would not die *requiteless*.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iii. 1.

2. Not given in return for something else; free; voluntary.

For this His love *requiteless* doth approue,
He gaue her beeing meerly of free grace,
Before she was, or could His mercie moue.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 68. (*Davies.*)

requitement† (rē-kwīt'ment), *n.* [< *requite* + *-ment*.] Requital.

The erle Douglas sore beyng greued with the losse of his nacion and frendes, entendyng a *requitement* if it were possible of the same, . . . did gather a houge armye.
Hall, Hen. IV., an. 1.

rerage†, *n.* See *rearage*.

rerail (rē-rāl'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *rail*[1].] To replace on the rails, as a derailed locomotive. [Recent.]

They [interlocking bolts] are supposed to have prevented the rails being crowded aside, and thus to have made possible the *rerailing* of the engine.
Scribner's Mag., VI. 346.

rere†. An obsolete form of *rear*[1], *rear*[2], *rear*[3].

rere†, *v. t.* See *rear*[4].

re-read (rē-rēd'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *read*[1].] To read again or anew.

rere-banquet† (rēr'bang'kwet), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rere-banket*; < *rere*, *rear*[3], + *banquet*.] A second course of sweets or desserts after dinner. Compare *rere-supper*. *Palsgrave.*

He came againe another day in the after noone, and finding the king at a *rere-banquet*, and to haue taken the wine somewhat plentifully, turned back againe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 288.

rerebrace (rēr'brās), *n.* [< ME. *rerebrace*, < OF. **rerebras*, *arierebras*, F. *arrièrebras*; as *rere*, *rear*[3], + *brace*[1], *n.*] The armor of the upper arm from the shoulder to the elbow-joint, especially when it is of steel or leather worn over the sleeve of the hauberk, or replacing it, by inclosing the arm in a complete cylinder. Also *arrière-bras*.

a, rerebrace; *b*, cubitière; *c*, vambrace.

Bristes the *rerebrace* with the bronde ryche.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), [l. 2566.

rere-brake (rēr'brāk), *n.* An appurtenance of a mounted warrior in the fifteenth century. It is said to have been the cushion forming a ball, or in some cases a ring, used in justs to break the shock to the knight when forced backward upon the crupper by the lance. Such contrivances are known to have been used at the time mentioned.

reredemain† (rēr'dē-mān), *n.* [ME., < OF. *rere*, back, + *de*, of, + *main*, hand: see *main*[3].] A back-handed stroke.

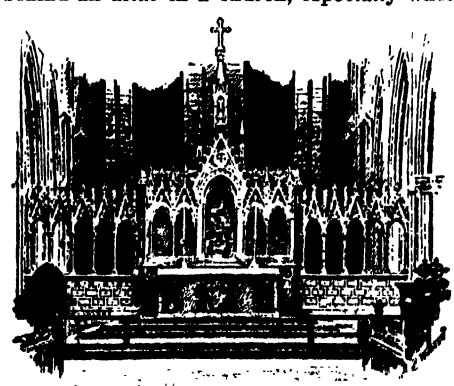
I shall with a *reredemayne* so make them rebounde . . . that the beste stopper that he hath at tenyce shal not well stoppe without a faulte.
Hall, Richard III., f. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

reredos (rēr'dos), *n.* [Early mod. E. *reredosse*, also *reredorse*, *reardorse* (see *reardorse*), < ME. **reredos*, *reredoos*, < OF. *reredos*, < *rere*, *riere*, rear (see *rear*[3]), + *dos*, *dors*, F. *dos*, < L. *dorsum*, back: see *dorse*[1].] 1. In *arch.*, the back of a fireplace, or of an open fire-hearth, as commonly used in domestic halls of medieval times and the Renaissance; the iron plate often forming the back of a fireplace in which andirons are used.

Now haue we manie chimnies and yet our tenderlings complaine of rheumes, catarhs and poses. Then had we none but *reredosses*, and our heads did neuer ake.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 22.

The *reredos*, or brazier for the fire of logs, in the centre of the hall, continued in use [in the fifteenth century], but in addition to this large fireplaces were introduced into the walls.
J. H. Parker, Domestic Arch. in Eng., iii.

2. A screen or a decorated part of the wall behind an altar in a church, especially when


Reredos and Altar of Lichfield Cathedral, England.

the altar does not stand free, but against the wall; an altarpiece. Compare *altarpiece* and *retable*.

It was usually ornamented with panelling, &c., especially behind an altar, and sometimes was enriched with a profusion of niches, buttresses, pinnacles, statues, and other decorations, which were often painted with brilliant colours: *reredoses* of this kind not unfrequently extended across the whole breadth of the church, and were sometimes carried up nearly to the ceiling.
Oxford Glossary.

3. In *medieval armor*, same as *backpiece*.

reree (re-rē′), *n.* [E. Ind.] The narrow-leafed cattail, *Typha angustifolia*, whose leaves are used in northwest India for making mats and for other purposes.

rerefief (rēr′fēf), *n.* [< OF. *riere-fief, rere-fief*, abbr. of *arriere fief*, F. *arrière-fief*, < *arriere*, F. *arrière*, back (see *rear*[3]), + *fief*, fief: see *fief*.] In *Scots law*, a fief held of a superior feudatory; an under-fief, held by an under-tenant.

reremouse, rearmouse (rēr′mous), *n.*; pl. *rere-mice, rearmice* (-mīs). [Also *reermouse*; < ME. *reremous* (pl. *rereremys*), < AS. *hreremūs*, a bat, < *hrēran*, move, shake, stir (see *rear*[4], *v.*), + *mūs*, mouse: see *mouse*. Cf. *flittermouse, flindermouse*.] A bat. [Obsolete except in heraldic use.]

[Not]o rewle as *reremys* and rest on the dales,
And spende of the spicerie more than it nedid.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 272.

Some war with *rere-mice* for their leathern wings,
To make my small elves coats.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 4.

re-representative (rē-rep-rē-zen′ta-tiv), *a.* [< *re-* + *representative*.] See the quotation.

Re-representative cognitions; or those in which the occupation of consciousness is not by representations of special relations that have before been presented to consciousness; but those in which such represented special relations are thought of merely as comprehended in a general relation. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 480.

rere-supper† (rēr′sup′ėr), *n.* [Also *rearsupper*; dial. *resupper*, as if < *re-* + *supper*; < ME. *rere-souper, rere-soper, rere-sopere*, < OF. **rere-souper*, < *rere, riere*, behind, + *souper*, supper: see *rear*[3] and *supper*.] A late supper, after the ordinary meal so called.

Vse no surfetis neithir day ne nyght,
Neither ony *rere soupers*, which is but excesse.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

And also she wold haue *rere sopers* whanne her fader and moder was a bedde.
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 8.

The *rere-supper*, or banket where men syt downe to drynke and eate agayne after their meate.
Palsgrave, Acolastus (1540). (*Halliwell.*)

If we ride not the faster the worthy Abbot Waltheoff's preparations for a *rere-supper* will be altogether spoiled.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xviii.

rereward†, *n.* See *rearward*[1].

res (rēz), *n.* [< L. *res*, a thing, property, substance, affair, case; of doubtful origin; perhaps related to Skt. √ *rā*, give, *rāi*, property, wealth. Hence *rebus, real*[1], *realism*, etc.; also the first element in *republic*, etc.] A thing; a matter; a point; a cause or action. Used in sundry legal phrases: as, *res gestæ*, things done, material facts; as in the rule that the conversation accompanying an act or forming part of a transaction may usually be given in evidence as part of the *res gestæ*, when the act or transaction has been given in evidence, although such conversation would otherwise be incompetent because hearsay; *res judicata*, a matter already decided.

resail (rē-sāl′), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *sail*[1].] To sail back.

Before he anchors in his native port,
From Pyle *resailing*, and the Spartan court.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 931.

resale (rē-sāl′), *n.* [< *re-* + *sale*[1].] A second sale; a sale of what was before sold to the possessor; a sale at second hand.

Monopolies, and coemption of wares for *resale*, where they are not restrained, are great meanes to enrich.
Bacon, Riches.

resalgar†, *n.* [< ME. *resalgar, rysalgar, rosalgar*: see *realgar*.] Same as *realgar*.

Resalgar, and our maieres enbibing.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 261.

Our chirurgions and also ferrers do find both arsenicke and *resalgar* to be . . . sharpe, hotte, and burning things.
Topsell, Beasts (1607), p. 429. (*Halliwell.*)

resalute (rē-sa-lūt′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *salute*.] 1. To salute or greet anew.

To *resalute* the world with sacred light.
Milton, P. L., xi. 134.

2. To salute in return.

They of the Court made obeisance to him, . . . and he in like order *resaluted* them. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 171.

res angusta domi (rēz an-gus′tą dō′mi). [L.: *res*, a thing, circumstance; *angusta*, fem. of *angustus*, narrow; *domi*, locative of *domus*, house: see *res*, *angust*, and *dome*[1].] Straitened or narrow circumstances.

resarcelé (re-sär-se-lā′), *a.* Same as *resarceled*.

resarceled, resarcelled (rē-sär′seld), *a.* In *her.*, separated by the field showing within. See *sarceled*.—**Cross sarceled, resarceled.** See *cross*[1].

resaunt†, *n.* Same as *ressaut*.

resawing-machine (rē-sâ′ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* [< *re* + *sawing*, verbal n. of *saw*[1], *v.*, + *machine*.] Any machine for cutting up squared timber into small stuff or boards. *E. H. Knight.*

resayve†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *receive*.

rescaillet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *rascal*.

rescatet, *v. t.* [Also *rescate, riscate* (?); < It. *riscattare*, redeem, ransom, rescue, = Sp. *rescatar* = Pg. *resgatar*, ransom (cf. OF. *rachater, racheter*, F. *racheter*, ransom, redeem, repurchase), < L. *re-*, back, + *ex*, out, + *captare*, take: see *capacious*.] To ransom.

The great Honour you have acquired by your gallant Comportment in Algier, in *re-escating* so many English Slaves. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 30.

rescatet, *n.* [< It. *riscatto* = Sp. *rescate* = Pg. *resgate*, ransom, rescue; from the verb: see *rescate, v.*] Ransom; relief; rescue.

Euery day wee were taken prisoners, by reason of the great dissension in that kingdome; and euery morning at our departure we must pay *rescat* foure or fiue pagies a man. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 222.

reschowe†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *rescue*.

rescind (rē-sind′), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *rescinder* = Sp. Pg. *rescindir* = It. *rescindere*, cut off, cancel, < L. *rescindere*, cut off, annul, < *re-*, back, + *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut: see *scission*.] 1. To cut off; cut short; remove.

Contrarily, the great gifts of the king are judged void, his unnecessary expenses are *rescinded*, his superfluous cut off. *Prynne*, Treachery and Disloyalty, p. 168, App.

2. To abrogate; revoke; annul; vacate, as an act, by the enacting authority or by superior authority: as, to *rescind* a law, a resolution, or a vote; to *rescind* an edict or decree; to *rescind* a judgment.

Even in the worst times this power of parliament to repeal and *rescind* charters has not often been exercised.
Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

The sentence of exile against Wheelwright was *rescinded*.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 349.

3. To avoid (a voidable contract). *Bishop.*—**Syn. 2.** *Repeal, Revoke*, etc. (see *abolish*), reverse, take back.

rescindable (rē-sin′da-bl), *a.* [= F. *rescindable*; as *rescind* + *-able*.] Capable of being rescinded. *Imp. Dict.*

rescindment (rē-sind′ment), *n.* [= F. *rescindement*; as *rescind* + *-ment*.] The act of rescinding; rescission. *Imp. Dict.*

rescission (rē-sizh′ọn), *n.* [= F. *rescision* (for **rescission*) = Sp. *rescision* = Pg. *rescisão* = It. *rescissione*, < LL. *rescissio(n-)*, a making void, annulling, rescinding, < L. *rescindere*, pp. *rescissus*, cut off: see *rescind*.] 1. The act of rescinding or cutting off.

If any man infer upon the words of the prophets following (which declare this rejection and, to use the words of the text, *rescision* of their estate to have been for their idolatry) that by this reason the governments of all idolatrous nations should be also dissolved . . .; in my judgment it followeth not. *Bacon*, Holy War.

2. The act of abrogating, annulling, or vacating: as, the *rescission* of a law, decree, or judgment.

No ceremonial and pompous *rescission* of our fathers' crimes can be sufficient to interrupt the succession of the curse. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 778.

He [the daimio of Chōshiū] would communicate with the mikado, and endeavour to obtain the *rescission* of the present orders. *F. O. Adams*, Hist. Japan, I. 445.

3. The avoiding of a voidable contract.

He [the seller] was bound to suffer *rescission* or to give compensation at the option of the buyer if the thing sold had undisclosed faults which hindered the free possession of it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 206.

rescissory (rē-sis′ọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *rescisoire* = Sp. Pg. *rescisorio* = It. *rescissorio*, < LL. *rescissorius*, of or pertaining to rescinding, < L. *rescindere*, pp. *rescissus*, rescind: see *rescind*.] Having power to rescind, cut off, or abrogate; having the effect of rescinding.

To pass a general act *rescissory* (as it was called), annulling all the parliaments that had been held since the year 1633. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1661.

The general Act *rescissory* of 1661, which swept away the legislative enactments of the Covenanting Parliament.
Second General Council of the Presbyterian Alliance, 1880, [p. 970.

Rescissory actions, in *Scots law*, those actions whereby deeds, etc., are declared void.

rescore (rē-skōr′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *score*.] In *music*, to score again; arrange again or differently for voices or instruments.

rescoust, *n.* [< ME. *rescous, rescousse*, < OF. *rescous, rescos*, also *rescousse*, F. *rescousse*, *recousse* = Pr. *rescossa* = It. *riscossa* (ML. reflex *rescussa*), a rescue, < ML. as if **reexcussa*, fem. pp. of **reexcutere*, rescue: see *rescue, v.*] Same as *rescue*.

For none hate he to the Greke hadde,
No also for the *rescous* of the town,
No made him thus in armes for to madde.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 478.

rescribe (rē-skrīb′), *v. t.* [= OF. *rescrire* = Sp. *rescribir* = Pg. *rescrever* = It. *riscrivere*, < L. *rescribere*, write back or again, < *re-*, again, back, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] 1. To write back.

Whenever a prince on his being consulted *rescribes* or writes back toleramus, he dispenses with that act otherwise unlawful. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

2. To write again.

Calling for more paper to *rescribe* them, he showed him the difference betwixt the ink-box and the sand-box.
Howell.

rescribendary (rē-skrib′en-dā-ri), *n.*; pl. *rescribendaries* (-riz). [< ML. *rescribendarius*, < L. *rescribendus*, gerundive of *rescribere*, write back: see *rescribe*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an officer in the court of Rome who sets a value upon indulgences.

rescript (rē′skript), *n.* [< OF. *rescrit, rescript*, F. *rescrit* = Pr. *reschrich* = Cat. *rescrit* = Sp. *rescripto* = Pg. *rescripto, rescrito* = It. *rescritto*, < L. *rescriptum*, a rescript, reply, neut. of *rescriptus*, pp. of *rescribere*, write back: see *rescribe*.] 1. The written answer of an emperor or a pope to questions of jurisprudence officially propounded to him; hence, an edict or decree.

Maximinus gave leave to rebuild [the churches]. . . . Upon which *rescript* (saith the story) the Christians were overjoyed. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 156.

The society was established as soon as possible after the receipt of the Papal *rescript*.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, III. 74.

2. A counterpart. *Bouvier.*

rescription (rē-skrip′shon), *n.* [< OF. *rescription*, F. *rescription*, < LL. *rescriptio(n-)*, a rescript, < L. *rescribere*, pp. *rescriptus*, answer in writing: see *rescript* and *rescribe*.] A writing back; the answering of a letter.

You cannot oblige me more than to be punctual in *rescription*. *Loveday*, Letters (1662), p. 31. (*Latham.*)

rescriptive (rē-skrip′tiv), *a.* [< *rescript* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to a rescript; having the character of a rescript; decisive.

rescriptively (rē-skrip′tiv-li), *adv.* By rescript. *Burke.* [Rare.]

rescuable (res′kū-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *rescouable*, < *rescorre, rescourre*, rescue: see *rescue* and *-able*.] Capable of being rescued.

Everything under force is *rescuable* by my function.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 116.

rescue (res′kū), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rescued*, ppr. *rescuing*. [Early mod. E. also *reskue, reskew*; < ME. *reskewen, rescouen, rescowen*, < OF. *rescorre, rescourre, reskeure, resquerre* (ML. reflex *rescuere*) = It. *riscuotere* (ML. reflex *rescutere*), rescue, < L. *re-*, again, + *excutere* (pp. *excussus*), shake off, drive away, < *ex-*, off, + *quatere*, shake: see *quash*[1]. Cf. *rescous*.] I. *trans.* 1. To free or deliver from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil; liberate from actual restraint; remove or withdraw from a state of exposure to evil: as, to *rescue* seamen from destruction by shipwreck.

Ercules *rescowed* hire, parde,
And brought hire out of helle agayne to blys.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 515.

That was cleped the rescouse, for that Vortiger was *rescowed* whan Aungis the saisne was slain and chaced oute of the place. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 586.

Draw forth thy weapon, we are beset with thieves;
Rescue thy mistress, if thou be a man.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 238.

2. In *law*, to liberate or take by forcible or illegal means from lawful custody: as, to *rescue* a prisoner from a constable.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** To retake, recapture.

II.† *intrans.* To go to the rescue.

For when a chaumbere afire is or an halle,
Wel more nede is it sodenly *rescowe*
Than to dispute, and axe amonges alle,
How is this candele in the strow yfalle.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 857.

rescue (res′kū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reskue, reskew*; from the verb. The earlier noun was *rescous*, q. v.] 1. The act of rescuing; deliverance from restraint, violence, danger, or any evil.

Spur to the *rescue* of the noble Talbot.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 3. 19.

Flights, terrors, sudden *rescues*, and true love
Crown'd after trial. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

2. In *law*, the forcible or illegal taking of a person or thing out of the custody of the law.

Fang. Sir John, I arrest you. . . .
Fal. Keep them off, Bardolph.
Fang. A *rescue!* a *rescue!* *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 61.

Rescue is the forcibly and knowingly freeing another from an arrest or imprisonment; and it is generally the same offence in the stranger so rescuing as it would have been in a gaoler to have voluntarily permitted an escape.
Blackstone, Com., IV. x.

Rescue shot†, money paid for the rescue or assistance in the rescue of stolen or raided property. See *shot*.

Instead of his ain ten milk kye,
Jamie Telfer has gotten thirty and three.
And he has paid the *rescue shot*,
Baith wi' goud and white monie.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 115).

To make a rescue, to take a prisoner forcibly from the custody of an officer.

Thou gaoler, thou,
I am thy prisoner; wilt thou suffer them
To *make a rescue?* *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 4. 114.

=**Syn. 1.** Release, liberation, extrication, redemption.

rescue-grass (res'kū-gràs), *n.* A species of brome-grass, *Bromus unioloides*. It is native in South America, perhaps also in Texas, and has been introduced with some favor as a forage-grass into several countries. In the warmest parts of the southern United States it is found valuable, as producing a crop in winter and early spring. See *prairie-grass*. Also called *Schrader's grass*.

rescuer (res'kū-ėr), *n.* One who rescues.

rescussee (res-ku-sē'), *n.* [< *rescuss(or)* + *-ee*[1].] In *law*, the party in whose favor a rescue is made.

rescussor (res-kus'ọr), *n.* [< ML. *rescussor*, < *rescutere*, pp. *rescussus*, rescue: see *rescue*, *rescous*.] In *law*, one who commits an unlawful rescue; a rescuer.

rese[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *raise*[1].

rese[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *race*[1].

research[1] (rē-sėrch'), *v. t.* [< OF. *recercher*, *recercer*, *rechercher*, F. *rechercher* (= It. *ricercare*), search diligently, inquire into, < *re-* + *cercher*, search: see *search*.] To search or examine with continued care; examine into or inquire about diligently. [Rare.]

It is not easy . . . to *research* with due distinction . . . in the Actions of Eminent Personages, both how much may have been blemished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 207.

research[1] (rē-sėrch'), *n.* [< OF. *recerche*, F. *recherche*, F. dial. *ressarche*, *resserche* = It. *ricerca*, diligent search; from the verb: see *research*[1], *v.*] **1.** Diligent inquiry, examination, or study; laborious or continued search after facts or principles; investigation: as, microscopical *research;* historical *researches*.

Many medicinal remedys, cautions, directions, curiosities, and Arcana, which owe their birth or illustration to his indefatigable *recherches*. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Wotton.

He sucks intelligence in ev'ry clime,
And spreads the honey of his deep *research*
At his return—a rich repast for me.
Cowper, Task, iv. 112.

2. In *music*, an extemporaneous composition preluding the performance of a work, and introducing some of its leading themes. [Rare.]

=**Syn. 1.** *Investigation*, *Inquiry*, etc. (see *examination*), exploration.

research[2] (rē-sėrch'), *v.* [< *re-* + *search*.] To search again; examine anew.

researcher (rē-sėr'chėr), *n.* [< *research*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *rechercheur* = It. *ricercatore*.] One who makes researches; one who is engaged in research.

He was too refined a *researcher* to lie open to so gross an imposition. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 19.

researchful (rē-sėrch'fụl), *a.* [< *research*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of or characterized by research; making research; inquisitive.

China, in truth, we find more interesting on the surface than to a more *researchful* study. *The American*, VII. 230.

reseat (rē-sēt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *seat*.] **1.** To seat or set again.

What! will you adventure to *reseat* him
Upon his father's throne? *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, v. 2.

2. To put a new seat or new seats in; furnish with a new seat or seats: as, to *reseat* a church.

Trousers are *re-seated* and repaired where the material is strong enough.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 33.

réseau (rā-zō'), *n.* [F., a net or network, OF. *resel* = It. *reticello*, a net, < ML. **reticellum*, dim. of L. *rete*, a net: see *rete*.] In *lace-making*, the ground when composed of regular uniform meshes, whether of one shape only or of two or more shapes alternating.

The fine-meshed ground, or *réseau*, which has been held to be distinctive of "point d'Alençon."
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 186.

Réseau à brides, bride ground when the brides are arranged with great regularity so as to resemble a réseau properly so called, or net ground.

resect (rē-sekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *resectus*, pp. of *resecare* (> It. *risecare*, *risegare* = Sp. Pg. *resegar* = OF. *resequer*, F. *réséquer*), cut off, cut loose, < *re-*, back, + *secare*, cut: see *section*. Cf. *risk*.] To cut or pare off.

Perhaps the most striking illustration of the advanced surgery of the period [Roman empire] is the freedom with which bones were *resected*, including the long bones, the lower jaw, and the upper jaw. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 675.

Resecting fracture, a fracture produced by a rifle-ball which has hit one of the two bones of the forearm or leg, or one or two of the metacarpal or metatarsal bones, and has taken a piece out of the bone hit without injury to the others.

resect† (rē-sekt'), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *resectus*, pp. of *resecare*, cut off: see *resect*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Cut off; resected.

I ought reject
No soul from wished immortalitie,
But give them durance when they are *resect*
From organized corporeitie.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 46.

II. *n.* In *math.*, the subtangent of a point on a curve diminished by the abscissa.

resection (rē-sek'shọn), *n.* [= F. *résection*, < LL. *resectio(n-)*, a cutting off, trimming, pruning, < L. *resecare*, pp. *resectus*, cut off: see *resect*.] The act of cutting or paring off; specifically, in *surg.*, the removal of the articular extremity of a bone, or of the ends of the bones in a false articulation; excision of a portion of some part, as of a bone or nerve.

Some surgeons reckoned their *resections* by the hundred.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 422.

Resection of the larynx, a partial laryngectomy.

resectional (rē-sek'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *resection* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to, or consisting in, resection.

Plastic and *resectional* operations.
Alien. and Neurol., X. 490.

Reseda (rē-sē'dạ), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700) (cf. F. *réséda* = D. *reseda* = G. *resede* = Sw. Dan. *reseda*), < L. *reseda*, a plant, < *resedare*, calm, < *re-*, back, + *sedare*, calm: see *sedative*. According to Pliny (XXVII. 12, 106), the plant was so called because it was employed to allay tumors by pronouncing the formula *reseda morbos*.] **1.** A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order *Resedaceæ*. It is characterized by cleft or dissected and unequal petals, by an urn-shaped receptacle dilated behind, bearing on one side the ten to forty stamens, and by a capsule three-lobed and open at the apex. There are about 30 species, or many more according to some authors, and all very variable. They are most abundant in the Mediterranean region, especially Spain and northern Africa, found also in Syria, Persia, and Arabia. They are erect or decumbent herbs, with entire or divided leaves, and racemed flowers. *R. luteola* is said to be diuretic and diaphoretic. See *mignonette*, and, for *R. lutea*, *base-rocket*. For *R. luteola*, see *dyer's-weed*, *weld*, *woad*, *yellow-weed*, and *ash of Jerusalem* (under *ash*[1]); also *gaude*.

2. [*l. c.*] A grayish-green tint.

Resedaceæ (res-ē-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1813), < *Reseda* + *-aceæ*.] An order of dicotyledonous plants of the cohort *Parietales*, characterized by a curved embryo without albumen, a four- or eight-parted calyx, minute glands in place of stipules, an open estivation, small and commonly irregular petals, and usually numerous stamens. There are about 70 species, by some reduced to 45, belonging to 6 genera, all but 11 species being included in *Reseda*, the type. They are annual or perennial herbs, with scattered or clustered leaves, which are entire, three-parted, or pinnatifid; and with small bracted flowers in racemes or spikes. Their range is mainly that of *Reseda*, excepting *Oligomeris* with 3 species in Cape Colony and 1 in California.

reseek (rē-sēk'), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *re-* + *seek*.] To seek again. *Imp. Dict.*

reseize (rē-sēz'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *seize*.] **1.** To seize again; seize a second time.—**2.** To put into possession of; reinstate: chiefly in such phrases as to be *reseized of* or *in* (to be repossessed of).

Next Archigald, who for his proud disdayne
Deposed was from princedome soverayne, . . .
And then therein *reseized* was againe.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 45.

3. In *law*, to take possession of, as of lands and tenements which have been disseized.

Whereupon the sheriff is commanded to *reseize* the land and all the chattels thereon, and keep the same in his custody till the arrival of the justices of assize.
Blackstone, Com., III. x.

reseizer (rē-sē'zėr), *n.* One who reseizes, in any sense.

reseizure (rē-sē'zụr), *n.* [< *re-* + *seizure*.] A second seizure; the act of seizing again.

I moved to have a *reseizure* of the lands of George More, a relapsed recusant, a fugitive, and a practising traytor.
Bacon, To Cecil.

resell (rē-sel'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *sell*[1].] To sell again; sell, as what has been recently bought.

I will not *resell* that heere which shall bee confuted heere-after. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 339.

resemblable† (rē-zem'blạ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *resemblable*, < OF. *resemblable*, < *resembler*, resemble: see *resemble*.] Capable or admitting of being compared; like.

These arowis that I spoke of heere
Were alle fyve on oon manere,
And alle were they *resemblable*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 985.

resemblance (rē-zem'blạns), *n.* [< ME. *resemblaunce*, < OF. *resemblance*, *ressemblance*, F. *ressemblance* = It. *rassembranza;* as *resemblan(t)* + *-ce*.] **1.** The state or property of resembling or being like; likeness; similarity either of external form or of qualities.

Though with those streams he no *resemblance* hold,
Whose foam is amber, and their gravel gold.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill, l. 165.

It would be easy to indicate many points of *resemblance* between the subjects of Diocletian and the people of that Celestial Empire where, during many centuries, nothing has been learned or unlearned. *Macaulay*, History.

Very definite *resemblances* unite the lobster with the woodlouse, the kingcrab, the waterflea, and the barnacle, and separate them from all other animals.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 102.

2. Something similar; a similitude; a point or detail of likeness; a representation; an image; semblance.

Fairest *resemblance* of thy Maker fair,
Thee all things living gaze on.
Milton, P. L., ix. 538.

He is then described as gliding through the Garden under the *resemblance* of a Mist.
Addison, Spectator, No. 351.

The soul whose sight all-quickening grace renews
Takes the *resemblance* of the good she views.
Cowper, Charity, l. 396.

3†. Likelihood; probability.

Prov. But what likelihood is in that?
Duke. Not a *resemblance*, but a certainty.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 203.

4†. A simile.

Been ther none othere maner *resemblances*
That ye may likne your parables unto,
But if a sely wyf be oon of tho?
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 368.

I will set them all foorth by a triple diuision, exempting the generall Similitude as their common Auncestour, and I will cal him by the name of *Resemblance*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 201.

5†. Look; regard; show of affection.

With soft sighes and lovely semblaunces
He ween'd that his affection entire
She should aread; many *resemblaunces*
To her he made, and many kind remembraunces.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 16.

Term of resemblance†, a general name.

resemblant (rē-zem'blạnt), *a.* [< F. *ressemblant*, ppr. of *ressembler*, resemble: see *resemble*.] Bearing or exhibiting resemblance; resembling. [Obsolete or rare.]

The Spanish woolls are grown originally from the English sheep, which by that soyle (*resemblant* to the Downs of England) . . . are come to that fineness.
Golden Fleece (1657). (*Nares.*)

What marvel then if thus their features were
Resemblant lineaments of kindred birth? *Southey*.

resemble (rē-zem'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *resembled*, ppr. *resembling*. [< ME. *resemblen*, < OF. *resembler*, *ressambler*, *ressembler*, F. *ressembler* = Pr. *ressemblar*, *ressemlar* = It. *risembrare*, < ML. as if **resimulare*, < L. *re-*, again, + *simulare*, simulate, imitate, copy, < *similis*, like: see *similar*, *simulate*, *semble*, and cf. *assemble*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To be like to; have similarity to, in form, figure, or qualities.

Each one *resembled* the children of a king.
Judges viii. 18.

The soule, in regard of the spiritual and immortall substance, *resembleth* him which is a Spirit.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 16.

The river, as it flows, *resembles* the air that flows over it.
Emerson, Nature.

2. To represent as like something else; liken; compare; note a resemblance.

Th' other, al yclad in garments light, . . .
He did *resemble* to his lady bright;
And ever his faint hart much earned at the sight.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 21.

Unto what is the kingdom of God like? and whereunto shall I *resemble* it? Luke xiii. 18.

3†. To imitate; simulate; counterfeit.

The Chinians . . . if they would *resemble* a deformed man, they paint him with short habite, great eyes and beard, and a long nose. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 437.

Then was I commanded to stand upon a box by the wall, and to spread my arms with the needle in them, and to *resemble* the death upon the cross.
Quoted in *S. Clarke's* Examples (1671), p. 270.

II.† *intrans.* To be like; have a resemblance; appear.

And Merlyn, that wel *resembled* to Bretel, cleped the porter, . . . and thei dought it was Bretel and Iurdan.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 76.

An huge tablet this fair lady bar
In hir handes twain all this to declare,
Resembling to be fourged all of-new.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4521.

resembler (rē-zem'blėr), *n.* One who or that which resembles.

Tartar is a body by itself that has few *resemblers* in the world. *Boyle*, Works, I. 516.

resembling (rē-zem'bling), *a.* Like; similar; homogeneous; congruous.

They came to the side of the wood where the hounds were . . . many of them in colour and marks so *resembling* that it showed they were of one kind.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

Good actions still must be maintained with good,
As bodies nourished with *resembling* food.
Dryden, To His Sacred Majesty, l. 78.

resemblingly (rē-zem'bling-li), *adv.* So as to resemble; with resemblance or verisimilitude.

The angel that holds the book, in the Revelations, describes him *resemblingly*. *Boyle*, Works, II. 402.

reseminate (rē-sem'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *reseminatus*, pp. of *reseminare* (> It. *riseminare* = Sp. *resembrar* = Pg. *resemear* = OF. *resemer*, F. *ressemer*), sow again, beget again, < *re-*, again, + *seminare*, sow: see *seminate*. Cf. *disseminate*.] To propagate again; beget or produce again by seed.

Concerning its generation, that without all conjunction it [the phœnix] begets and *reseminates* itself, hereby we introduce a vegetable production in animals, and unto sensible natures transfer the propriety of plants.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 12.

resend (rē-send'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *send*.] To send again; send back; return.

My book of "The hurt of hearing," &c., I did give unto you; howbeit, if you be weary of it, you may *re-send* it again. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 116.

I sent to her . . .
Tokens and letters which she did *resend*.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 6. 123.

resent (rē-zent'), *v.* [< OF. *resentir, ressentir*, F. *ressentir* = Pr. *resentir* = Cat. *ressentir* = Sp. Pg. *resentir* = It. *risentire*, < ML. **resentire*, feel in return, resent, < L. *re-*, again, + *sentire*, feel: see *scent, sense*. Cf. *assent, consent, dissent*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To perceive by the senses; have a keen or strong sense, perception, or feeling of; be affected by.

'Tis by my touch alone that you *resent*
What objects yield delight, what discontent.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 156.

Our King Henry the Seventh quickly *resented* his drift.
Fuller. (*Webster.*)

Hence, specifically—**2†.** To scent; perceive by the sense of smell.

Perchance, as vultures are said to smell the earthliness of a dying corpse; so this bird of prey [the evil spirit whom the writer supposes to have personated Samuel (1 Sam. xxviii. 14)] *resented* a worse than earthly savour in the soul of Saul,—as evidence of his death at hand.
Fuller, Profane State, v. 4.

3†. To give the odor of; present to the sense of smell.

Where does the pleasant air *resent* a sweeter breath?
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv. 221.

4†. To have a certain sense or feeling at something; take well or ill; have satisfaction from or regret for.

He . . . began, though over-late, to *resent* the injury he had done her. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, Arg.

Many here shrink in their Shoulders, and are very sensible of his Departure, and the Lady Infanta *resents* it more than any. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 25.

5. To take ill; consider as an injury or affront; be in some degree angry or provoked at; hence, also, to show anger by words or acts.

Thou thyself with scorn
And anger wouldst *resent* the offer'd wrong.
Milton, P. L., ix. 300.

An injurious or slighting word is thrown out, which we think ourselves obliged to *resent*.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

Mankind *resent* nothing so much as the intrusion upon them of a new and disturbing truth.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, i. § 17.

6†. To bear; endure.

Very hot — soultry hot, upon my honour — phoo, my lady Whimsey — how does your ladiship *resent* it? I shall be most horribly tann'd.
D'Urfey, A Virtuous Wife (1680). (*Wright.*)

=**Syn. 5.** See *anger*[1].

II.† *intrans.* 1. To have a certain flavor; savor.

Vessels full of traditionary pottage, *resenting* of the wild gourd of human invention. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, iii. 3.

2. To feel resentment; be indignant.

When he [Pompey] had carried the consulship for a friend of his, against the pursuit of Sylla, . . . Sylla did a little *resent* thereat. *Bacon*, Friendship (ed. 1887).

The town highly *resented* to see a person of Sir William Temple's character and merits roughly used.
Swift, Battle of the Books, Bookseller to the Reader.

resenter (rē-zen'tėr), *n.* One who resents, in any sense of that word.

resentful (rē-zent'fûl), *a.* [< *resent* + *-ful*.] Inclined or apt to resent; full of resentment.

To soften the obdurate, to convince the mistaken, to mollify the *resentful*, are worthy of a statesman.
Johnson, Works, II. 647.

Not for prud'ry's sake,
But dignity's, *resentful* of the wrong.
Cowper, Task, iii. 79.

=**Syn.** Irascible, choleric, vindictive, ill-tempered. See *anger*[1].

resentfully (rē-zent'fûl-i), *adv.* In a resentful manner; with resentment.

resentment† (rē-zen'ti-ment), *n.* [< ML. **resentimentum*; < *resentment*.] **1.** Feeling or sense of anything; the state of being deeply affected by anything.

I . . . choose rather, being absent, to contribute what aydes I can towards its remedy, than, being present, to renew her sorrows by such expressions of *resentment* as of course use to fall from friends.
Evelyn, To his Brother, G. Evelyn.

2. Resentment.

Though this king might have *resentiment*
And will t' aveuge him of this injury.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 5.

resentingly (rē-zen'ting-li), *adv.* **1†.** With deep sense or strong perception.

Nor can I secure myself from seeming deficient to him that more *resentingly* considers the usefulness of that treatise in that I have not added another of superstition.
Dr. H. More, Philosophical Writings, Gen. Pref.

2. With resentment, or a sense of wrong or affront.

resentive (rē-zen'tiv), *a.* [< *resent* + *-ive*.] Quick to feel an injury or affront; resentful.

From the keen *resentive* north,
By long oppression, by religion rous'd,
The guardian army came. *Thomson*, Liberty, iv.

resentment (rē-zent'ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *resentiment, ressentiment*; < OF. (and F.) *ressentiment* = Sp. *resentimiento* = Pg. *resentimento* = It. *risentimento*, < ML. **resentimentum*, perception, feeling, resentment, < *resentire*, feel, resent: see *resent* and *-ment*.] **1†.** The state of feeling or perceiving; strong or clear sensation, feeling, or perception; conviction; impression.

It is a greater wonder that so many of them die with so little *resentment* of their danger. *Jer. Taylor.*

You cannot suspect the reality of my *resentments* when I decline not so criminal an evidence thereof.
Parker, Platonic Philosophy, Dedication.

2. The sense of what is done to one, whether good or evil. (*a*†) A strong perception of good; gratitude.

We need not now travel so far as Asia or Greece for instances to enhaunse our due *resentments* of God's benefits.
J. Walker, Hist. Eucharist. (*Nares.*)

By a thankful and honourable recognition, the convocation of the church of Ireland has transmitted in record to posterity their deep *resentment* of his singular services and great abilities in this whole affair.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 74.

(*b*) A deep sense of injury; the excitement of passion which proceeds from a sense of wrong offered to one's self or one's kindred or friends; strong displeasure; anger.

In the two and thirtieth Year of his Reign, King Edward began to shew his *Resentment* of the stubborn Behaviour of his Nobles towards him in Times past.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 99.

Not youthful kings in battle seized alive . . .
E'er felt such rage, *resentment*, and despair,
As thou, sad virgin! for thy ravish'd hair.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 9.

Resentment is a union of sorrow and malignity; a combination of a passion which all endeavor to avoid with a passion which all concur to detest. *Johnson*, Rambler.

Although the exercise of *resentment* is beset with numerous incidental pains, the one feeling of gratified vengeance is a pleasure as real and indisputable as any form of human delight. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 142.

=**Syn. 2.** (*b*) *Vexation, Indignation* (see *anger*[1]), irritation, rankling, grudge, heart-burning, animosity, vindictiveness.

reserate† (res'e-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *reseratus*, pp. of *reserare*, unlock, unclose, disclose (> It. *riserrare* = OF. (and F.) *resserrer*, shut up again), < *re-*, back, + *sera*, a bar for fastening a door (< *serere*, join, bind ?).] To unlock; open.

There appears no reason, or at least there has been none given that I know of, why the *reserating* operation (if I may so speak) of sublimate should be confined to antimony. *Boyle*, Works, III. 79.

reservance† (rē-zėr'vans), *n.* [= It. *riserbanza, riservanza*; as *reserve* + *-ance*.] Reservation.

We [Edward R.] are pleased that the *Reservance* of our Rights and Titles . . . be in general words.
Bp. Burnet, Records, II. ii. No. 50.

reservation (rez-ėr-vā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *reservation*, F. *réservation* = Pr. *reservatio* = Sp. *reservacion* = Pg. *reservação* = It. *riserbazione, riservazione, reservazione*, < ML. *reservatio(n-)*, < L. *reservare*, reserve: see *reserve*.] **1.** The act of reserving or keeping back; reserve; concealment or withholding from disclosure.

I most unfeignedly beseech your lordship to make some *reservation* of your wrongs. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3. 260.

2. Something withheld, either not expressed or disclosed, or not given up or brought forward.

He has some *reservation*,
Some concealed purpose, and close meaning sure.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

3. In the United States, a tract of the public land reserved for some special use, as for schools, the use of Indians, etc.: as, the Crow *reservation*. Also *reserve*.

The first record [of Concord] now remaining is that of a *reservation* of land for the minister, and the appropriation of new lands as commons or pastures to some poor men.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

4†. The state of being treasured up or kept in store; custody; safe keeping.

He will'd me
In heedfull'st *reservation* to bestow them [prescriptions].
Shak., All's Well, i. 3. 231.

5. In *law*: (*a*) An express withholding of certain rights the surrender of which would otherwise follow or might be inferred from one's act (*Mackeldey*); a clause or part of an instrument by which something is reserved.

I gave you all, . . .
Made you my guardians, my depositaries;
But kept a *reservation* to be follow'd
With such a number. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 255.

(*b*) Technically, in the law of conveyancing, a clause by which the grantor of real property reserves to himself, or himself and his successors in interest, some new thing to issue out of the thing granted, as distinguished from excepting a part of the thing itself. Thus, if a man conveys a farm, saving to himself a field, this is an *exception*; but if he saves to himself a right of way through a field, this is a *reservation*. (*c*) The right created by such a clause.—**6.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) The act or practice of retaining or preserving part of the consecrated eucharistic elements or species, especially that of bread, unconsumed for a shorter or longer period after the celebration of the sacrament. The practice has existed from early times, and is still in use in the Roman Catholic, the Greek, and other churches, especially to provide for the communion of the sick and prisoners. (*b*) In the Roman Catholic Church, the act of the Pope in reserving to himself the right to nominate to certain benefices.

On the 1st of October he [the Pope] appointed Reynolds by virtue of the *reservation*, and immediately filled up the see of Worcester which Reynolds vacated.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 384.

Indian reservation, a tract of land reserved by the State or nation as the domain of Indians. [U. S.]—**Mental reservation**, the intentional withholding of some word or clause necessary to convey fully the meaning of the speaker or writer; the word or clause so withheld. Also called *mental restriction*.

Almost all [Roman Catholic] theologians hold that it is sometimes lawful to use a *mental reservation* which may be, though very likely it will not be, understood from the circumstances. Thus, a priest may deny that he knows a crime which he has only learnt through sacramental confession. *Rom. Cath. Dict.*, p. 572.

Reservation system, the system by which Indians have been provided for, and to some extent governed, by confining them to tracts of public lands reserved for the purpose, and excepting them from the rights and obligations of ordinary citizens. [U. S.]

reservative (rē-zėr'va-tiv), *a.* [< *reserve* + *-ative*. Cf. *conservative*.] Tending to reserve or keep; keeping; reserving.

reservatory (rē-zėr'va-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *reservatories* (-riz). [= F. *réservoir* (> E. *reservoir*) = Sp. Pg. *reservatorio*, < ML. *reservatorium*, a storehouse, < L. *reservare*, keep, reserve: see *reserve*. Doublet of *reservoir*.] A place in which things are reserved or kept.

How I got such notice of that subterranean *reservatory* as to make a computation of the water now concealed therein, peruse the propositions concerning earthquakes.
Woodward.

reserve (rē-zėrv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reserved*, ppr. *reserving*. [< ME. *reserven*, < OF. *reserver*, F. *réserver* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *reservar* = It. *riserbare, riservare, reservare*, < L. *reservare*, keep back, < *re-*, back, + *servare*, keep: see *serve*. Cf. *conserve, observe, preserve*.] **1.** To keep back; keep in store for future or other use; preserve; withhold from present use for another purpose; keep back for a time: as, a *reserved* seat.

Hast thou seen the treasures of the hail, which I have *reserved* against the time of trouble? Job xxxviii. 22, 23.

Take each man's censure, but *reserve* thy judgement.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 69.

His great powers of painting he *reserves* for events of which the slightest details are interesting.
Macaulay, History.

2†. To preserve; keep safe; guard.

One in the prison,
That should by private order else have died,
I have *reserved* alive. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 472.

In the other two destructions, by deluge and earthquake, it is farther to be noted that the remnant of people which hap to be *reserved* are commonly ignorant.
Bacon, Vicissitudes of Things (ed. 1887).

At Alexandria, where two goodly pillars of Theban marble *reserve* the memory of the place.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 96.

Farewel, my noble Friend, cheer up, and *reserve* yourself for better Days. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 76.

3. To make an exception of; except, as from the conditions of an agreement.

War. Shall our condition stand?
Char. It shall;
Only *reserved*, you claim no interest
In any of our towns of garrison.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 107.

The old Men, Women, and sicke Folkes were *reserued* from this Tribute. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 876.

=Syn. 1. *Reserve, Retain*, etc. See *keep*.

reserve (rē-zėrv'), *n.* [< OF. *reserve*, F. *réserve* = Sp. Pg. *reserva* = It. *riserba, riserva*, a store, reserve; from the verb: see *reserve, v.*] **1.** The act of reserving or keeping back.—**2.** That which is reserved or kept for other or future use; that which is retained from present use or disposal.

Where all is due, make no *reserve*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 1.

Still hoarding up, most scandalously nice,
Amidst their virtues, a *reserve* of vice.
Pope, Epil. to Rowe's Jane Shore.

3. Something in the mind withheld from disclosure; a reservation.

However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain *reserves* and deviations.
Addison, Freeholder. (*Latham.*)

4. Self-imposed restraint of freedom in words or actions; the habit of keeping back or restraining the feelings; a certain closeness or coldness toward others; caution in personal behavior.

Upon my arrival I attributed that *reserve* to modesty, which I now find has its origin in pride.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, iv.

Fasting and prayer sit well upon a priest,
A decent caution and *reserve* at least.
Cowper, Hope, l. 404.

Instead of scornful pity or pure scorn,
Such fine *reserve* and noble reticence.
Tennyson, Geraint.

5. An exception; something excepted.

Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a *reserve*.
Dr. J. Rogers.

Is knowledge so despised,
Or envy, or what *reserve* forbids to taste?
Milton, P. L., v. 61.

In the minds of almost all religious persons, even in the most tolerant countries, the duty of toleration is admitted with tacit *reserves*. *J. S. Mill*, On Liberty, i.

6. In *law*, reservation.—**7.** In *banking*, that part of capital which is retained in order to meet average liabilities, and is therefore not employed in discounts or temporary loans. See *bank*[2], 4.

They [the precious metals] are employed as *reserves* in banks, or other hands, forming the guarantee of paper money and cheques, and thus becoming the instrument of the wholesale payments of society.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 805.

8. *Milit.*: (*a*) The body of troops, in an army drawn up for battle, reserved to sustain the other lines as occasion may require; a body of troops kept for an exigency. (*b*) That part of the fighting force of a country which is in general held back, and upon which its defense is thrown when its regular forces are seriously weakened or defeated: as, the naval *reserve*. In countries where compulsory service exists, as Germany, the reserve denotes technically that body of troops in the standing army who have served in the line, before their entry into the landwehr. The period of service is about four years. (*c*) A magazine of warlike stores situated between an army and its base of operations.—**9.** In *theol.*, the system according to which only that part of the truth is set before the people which they are regarded as able to comprehend or to receive with benefit: known also as *economy*. Compare *discipline of the secret*, under *discipline*.—**10.** In *calico-printing* and other processes, same as *resist*, 2.—**11.** Same as *reservation*, 3.—**Connecticut Reserve, Connecticut Western Reserve,** or **Western Reserve,** the name given to the region, lying south of Lake Erie and in the present State of Ohio, which the State of Connecticut, in ceding its claims upon western lands, reserved to itself for the purposes of a school fund.—**Gold reserve,** the gold held by the United States treasury for the redemption of United States notes. This fund was first accumulated for the resumption of specie payments, and at that date (Jan. 1, 1879) amounted to over $114,000,000. By the provisions of the act of July 12, 1882, it was practically fixed at $100,000,000. In April, 1893, it first fell below this sum as a result of the policy of the treasury (under the "parity" clause of the act of July 14, 1890) in paying the treasury notes of 1890, on demand, in gold; and by January, 1894, fell to $65,650,000. To replenish the fund the government sold bonds—$50,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds in January, 1894; $50,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds in November, 1894; about $62,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds in February, 1895; and $100,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds in January, 1896.—**In reserve,** in store; in keeping for other or future use.—**Reserve air.** Same as *residual air* (which see, under *air*[1]).—**Without reserve.** See the quotation.

When a sale is announced as *without reserve* — whether the announcement be contained in the written particulars or be made orally by the auctioneer — that, according to all the cases, both at law and in equity, means not merely that the property will be peremptorily sold, but that neither the vendor nor any one acting for him will bid at the auction. *Bateman.*

=Syn. 1. Retention.—**4.** Restraint, distance.

reserved (rē-zėrvd'), *p. a.* **1.** Kept for another or future use; retained; kept back.

He hath reasons *reserved* to himself, which our frailty cannot apprehend. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 657.

2. Showing reserve in behavior; backward in communicating one's thoughts; not open, free, or frank; distant; cold; shy; coy.

The man I trust, if shy to me,
Shall find me as *reserv'd* as he.
Cowper, Friendship.

New England's poet, soul *reserved* and deep,
November nature with a name of May.
Lowell, Agassiz, iii. 5.

3. Retired; secluded. [Rare.]

They [the pope or ruffe] will usually lie, abundance of them together, in one *reserved* place, where the water is deep and runs quietly.
I. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. Major), p. 230, i. 15.

4. In *decorative art*, left of the color of the background, as when another color is worked upon the ground to form a new ground, the pattern being left of the first color.—**Case reserved.** See *case*[1].—**Reserved case,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a sin the power to absolve from which is reserved to the Pope or his legate, the ordinary of the diocese, or a prelate of a religious order, other confessors not being allowed to give absolution. A sin, to be reserved, must be external (one of word or deed), and sufficiently proved. No sin is reserved in the case of a person *in articulo mortis*.—**Reserved list,** in the *British navy*, a list of officers put on half-pay, and removed from active service, but liable to be called out on the contingency of there being an insufficiency of officers for active service.—**Reserved power,** in *Scots law*, a reservation made in deeds, settlements, etc. Reserved powers are of different sorts: as, a *reserved power* of burdening a property; a *reserved power* to revoke or recall a settlement or other deed.—**Reserved powers,** in *U. S. const. law*, powers pertaining to sovereignty, but not delegated to a representative body; more specifically, those powers of the people which are not delegated to the United States by the Constitution of the country, but remain with the respective States. The national government possesses no powers but such as have been delegated to it. The States have all that they inherited from the British Parliament, except such as they have surrendered, either by delegation to the United States, or by prohibition, in their respective constitutions or in the Constitution of the United States. = **Syn. 1.** Excepted, withheld.—**2.** Restrained, cautious, uncommunicative, unsocial, unsociable, taciturn.

reservedly (rē-zėr'ved-li), *adv.* In a reserved manner; with reserve; without openness or frankness; cautiously; coldly.

He speaks *reservedly*, but he speaks with force. *Pope.*

reservedness (rē-zėr'ved-nes), *n.* The character of being reserved; closeness; lack of frankness, openness, or freedom.

A certain *reserv'dnesse* of naturall disposition, and morall discipline learnt out of the noblest Philosophy.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

reservee (rez-ėr-vē'), *n.* [< F. *réservé*, pp. of *réserver*, reserve: see *reserve*.] In *law*, one to whom anything is reserved.

reserver (rē-zėr'vėr), *n.* One who or that which reserves.

reservist (rē-zėr'vist), *n.* [< F. "*réserviste*; as *reserve* + *-ist*.] A soldier who belongs to the reserve. [Recent.]

The town was full of the military reserve, out for the French autumn manœuvres, and the *reservists* walked speedily and wore their formidable great-coats.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 172.

reservoir (rez'ėr-vwor), *n.* [< F. *réservoir*, a storehouse, reservoir: see *reservatory*. Doublet of *reservatory*.] **1.** A place where anything is kept in store: usually applied to a large receptacle for fluids or liquids, as gases or oils.

What is his [God's] creation less
Than a capacious *reservoir* of means
Form'd for his use, and ready at his will?
Cowper, Task, ii. 201.

The fly-wheel is a vast *reservoir* into which the engine pours its energy, sudden floods alternating with droughts; but these succeed each other so rapidly, and the area of the *reservoir* is so vast, that its level remains uniform.
R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 267.

Specifically—**2.** A place where water collects naturally or is stored for use when wanted, as to supply a fountain, a canal, or a city, or for any other purpose.

There is not a spring or fountain but are well provided with huge cisterns and *reservoirs* of rain and snow water.
Addison.

Here was the great basin of the Nile that received every drop of water, even from the passing shower to the roaring mountain torrent that drained from Central Africa toward the north. This was the great *reservoir* of the Nile. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, p. 253.

3. In *anat.*, a receptacle. See *receptaculum*.—**4.** In *bot.*: (*a*) One of the passages or cavities found in many plant-tissues, in which are secreted and stored resins, oils, mucilage, etc. More frequently called *receptacle*. *De Bary*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 202. (*b*) A seed or any organ of a plant in which surplus assimilated matter (reserve material) is stored up for subsequent use.—**Mucilage-reservoirs.** See *mucilage*.—**Reservoir of Pecquet.** Same as *receptaculum chyli* (which see, under *receptaculum*).

reservoir (rez'ėr-vwor), *v. t.* [< *reservoir, n.*] To furnish with a reservoir; also, to collect and store in a reservoir.

Millions of pools of oil have been lost, owing to the inefficient way in which it is *reservoired* and stored.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 52.

reservor (rē-zėr'vor), *n.* [< *reserve* + *-or*[1].] In *law*, one who reserves. *Story.*

reset[1] (rē-set'), *n.* [< ME. *reset*, etc., < OF. *receet, receit*, etc.: see *receipt, n.*] **1†.** Same as *receipt*, 5, 6.—**2.** In *Scots law*, the receiving and harboring of an outlaw or a criminal.—**Reset of theft,** the offense of receiving and keeping goods knowing them to be stolen, and with an intention to conceal and withhold them from the owner.

reset[1] (rē-set'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *resetted*, ppr. *resetting*. [< ME. *reseten*, etc., < OF. *receter*, etc., receive: see *receipt, v.*] **1†.** Same as *receipt*.—**2.** In *Scots law*, to receive and harbor (an outlaw or criminal); receive (stolen goods).

We shall see if an English hound is to harbour and *reset* the Southrons here. *Scott.*

Gif ony ydll men, that has not to live of thare awin to leif apon, be *resett* within the lande . . .
Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 338.

reset[2] (rē-set'), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *re-* + *set*[1].] To set again, in any sense of the word *set*.

reset[2] (rē-set'), *n.* [< *reset*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of resetting.—**2.** In *printing*, matter set over again.

resettable (rē-set'a-bl), *a.* [< *reset*[2] + *-able*.] Capable of being reset.

Cups . . . with gems . . .
Moveable and *resettable* at will.
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.

resetter[1] (rē-set'ėr), *n.* [< *reset*[1] + *-er*[1].] In *Scots law*, a receiver of stolen goods; also, one who harbors a criminal.

I thought him an industrious, peaceful man — if he turns *resetter* of idle companions and night-walkers, the place must be rid of him. *Scott*, Abbot, xxxv.

Wicked thieves, oppressors, and peacebreakers and *resetters* of theft.
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 349.

resetter[2] (rē-set'ėr), *n.* [< *reset*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who resets or places again.

resettle (rē-set'l), *v.* [< *re-* + *settle*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To settle again; specifically, to install again, as a minister in a parish.

Will the house of Austria yield . . . the least article of strained and even usurped prerogative, to *resettle* the minds of those princes in the alliance who are alarmed at the consequences of . . . the emperor's death?
Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

II. *intrans.* To become settled again; specifically, to be installed a second time or anew in a parish.

resettlement (rē-set'l-ment), *n.* [< *resettle* + *-ment*.] The act of resettling, or the process or state of being resettled, in any sense.

resh[1] (resh), *a.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *rash*[1].] Fresh; recent. *Halliwell.*

resh[2] (resh), *n.* A frequent dialectal variant of *rush*[1].

reshape (rē-shāp'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *shape*.] To shape again; give a new shape to.

reship (rē-ship'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *ship*.] To ship again: as, goods *reshipped* to Chicago.

reshipment (rē-ship'ment), *n.* [< *reship* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of shipping a second time; specifically, the shipping for exportation of what has been imported.—**2.** That which is reshipped.

resiance† (rez'i-ans), *n.* [< OF. **reseance, **resiance, **reseance*, < ML. *residentia*, residence: see *residence*, and cf. *séance*. Doublet of *residence*.] Residence; abode.

Resolved there to make his *resiance*, the seat of his principality. *Knolles*, 1174 (*Nares*.)

The King forthwith banished all Flemmings . . . out of his Kingdome, Commanding . . . (. . . his Merchant-Adventurers) which had a *Resiance* in Antwerp, to return. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 130.

resiant† (rez'i-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *resiant, reseant, reseanz*, < L. *residen(t-)s*, resident: see *resident*. Doublet of *resident*.] I. *a.* Resident; dwelling.

Articles conceived and determined for the Commission of the Merchants of this company *resiant* in Prussia. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 250.

I have already
Dealt by Umbrenus with the Allobroges
Here *resiant* in Rome. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 3.

Resiant rolls, in *law*, rolls naming the resiants or residents in a tithing, etc., called over by the steward on holding court-leet.

II. *n.* A resident.

Touching the custom of "suit and service" (i. e., grinding corn, &c.) of the "*resiants* and inhabitants of Whalley" to said antient mills . . .
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 79.

All manner of folk, *resiants* or subjects within this his [the King of England's] realm.
Quoted in *R. W. Dixon's* Hist. Church of Eng., iii., note.

reside (rē-zīd'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *resided*, ppr. *residing*. [= D. *resideren* = G. *residiren* = Dan. *residere* = Sw. *residera*, < OF. *resider*, vernacularly *resier*, F. *résider* = Sp. Pg. *residir* = It. *risedere*, < L. *residere*, remain behind, reside, dwell, < *re-*, back, + *sedere*, sit (= E. *sit*): see *sit*. Cf. *preside*.] 1. To dwell permanently or for a considerable time; have a settled abode for a time, or a dwelling or home; specifically, to be in official residence (said of holders of benefices, etc.).

To bathe in fiery floods, or to *reside*
In thrilling region of thick-ribbed ice;
To be imprison'd in the viewless winds.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 122.

These Sirens *resided* in certain pleasant islands.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vi.

Thy crystal stream, Afton, how lovely it glides,
And winds by the cot where my Mary *resides*.
Burns, Flow Gently, sweet Afton.

2. To abide or be inherent in, as a quality; inhere.

Excellence, and quantity of energy, *reside* in mixture and composition. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

It is in man and not in his circumstances that the secret of his destiny *resides*. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 21.

3†. To sink to the bottom, as of liquids; settle; subside, in general.

The madding Winds are hush'd, the Tempests cease,
And ev'ry rowling Surge *resides* in Peace.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

=**Syn.** 1. *Sojourn*, *Continue*, etc. (see *abide*[1]), be domiciled, be domiciliated, make a home.

residence (rez'i-dens), *n.* [< ME. *residence*, < OF. *residence*, F. *résidence* = Pr. *residensa, residencia* = Sp. Pg. *residencia* = It. *residenzia, residenza* (= D. *residentie* = G. *residenz* = Dan. *residents* = Sw. *residens*, < F.), < ML. *residentia*, < L. *residen(t-)s*, resident: see *resident*. Doublet of *resiance*.] 1. The act of residing or dwelling in a place permanently or for a considerable time.

What place is this?
Sure, something more than human keeps *residence* here.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, ii. 2.

I upon my frontiers here
Keep *residence*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 999.

Ambassadors in ancient times were sent on special occasions by one nation to another. Their *residence* at foreign courts is a practice of modern growth.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 89.

2. A place of residing or abode; especially, the place where a person resides; a dwelling; a habitation.

Within the infant rind of this small flower
Poison hath *residence* and medicine power.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3. 24.

What is man? . . .
Once the blest *residence* of truth divine.
Cowper, Truth, l. 387.

In front of this esplanade [Plaza de los Algibes] is the splendid pile commenced by Charles V., and intended, it is said, to eclipse the *residence* of the Moorish kings.
Irving, Alhambra, p. 57.

3. That in which anything permanently rests or inheres.

But when a king sets himself to bandy against the highest court and *residence* of all his regal power, he then, in the single person of a man, fights against his own majesty and kingship. *Milton*.

4. A remaining or abiding where one's duties lie, or where one's occupation is properly carried on; *eccles.*, the presence of a bishop in his diocese, a canon in his cathedral or collegiate church, or a rector or an incumbent in his benefice: opposed to *non-residence*.

He is ever in his parish; he keepeth *residence* at all times. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

Residence on the part of the students appears to have been sometimes dispensed with [at the university of Siena].
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 887.

5. In *law*: (*a*) The place where a man's habitation is fixed without any present intention of removing it therefrom; domicile. (*b*) An established abode, fixed for a considerable time, whether with or without a present intention of ultimate removal. A man cannot fix an intentionally temporary domicile, for the intention that it be temporary makes it in law no domicile, though the abode may be sufficiently fixed to make it in law a residence in this sense. A man may have two residences, but only one can be his domicile. The bankruptcy law uses the term *residence* specifically, as contradistinguished from *domicile*, so as to free cases under it from the difficult and embarrassing presumptions and circumstances upon which the distinctions between *domicile* and *residence* rest. Residence is a fact easily ascertained, domicile a question difficult of proof. It is true that the two terms are often used as synonymous, but in law they have distinct meanings. (*Bump.*) See *resident*.

Residence is to be taken in its jural sense, so that a transient absence does not interrupt it.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. iii., p. 488.

6†. (*a*) The settling or settlement of liquors; the process of clearing, as by the settling of sediment. (*b*) That which settles or is deposited, as the thick part of wine that has grown old in bottle.

Hipostasi [It.], a substance. Also *residence* in vrine flitting toward the bottom. *Florio*.

(*c*) Any residue or remnant.

When meate is taken quyte awaye,
And voydors in presence,
Put you your trenchour in the same,
And all your *residence*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

Divers *residences* of bodies are thrown away as soon as the distillation or calcination of the body that yielded them is ended. *Boyle*.

=**Syn.** 1. Domiciliation, inhabitancy, sojourn, stay.—2. Home, domicile, mansion. See *abide*[1].

residencer (rez'i-den-sėr), *n.* [< ME. *residencer*, < OF. *residencier*, < ML. *residentiarius*, a clergyman in residence: see *residentiary*.] A clergyman in residence.

Alle prechers, *residencers*, and persones that ar greable [of similar degree] . . .
They may be set semely at a squyers table.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

Their humanity is a legge [bow] to the *Residencer*, their learning a Chapter, for they learne it commonly before they read it.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, The Common Singing-men [in Cathedrall Churches.

residency (rez'i-den-si), *n.*; pl. *residencies* (-siz). [As *residence* (see *-cy*).] 1. Same as *residence*.

That crime, which hath so great a tincture and *residency* in the will that from thence only it hath its being criminal.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 415.

Specifically—2. The official residence of a British resident at the court of a native prince in India.

Sir Henry Lawrence immediately took steps to meet the danger [the mutiny in Lucknow] by fortifying the *residency* and accumulating stores. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 50.

3. A province or administrative division in some of the islands of the Dutch East Indies.

resident (rez'i-dent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *resident*, < OF. *resident, residant* (vernacularly *reseant, resiant*: see *resiant*), F. *résident, résidant* = Pr. *resident* = Sp. Pg. It. *residente*, < L. *residen(t-)s*, ppr. of *residere*, remain behind, reside: see *reside*.] I. *a.* 1. Residing; having a seat or dwelling; dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continuance of time.

The forain merchants here *resident* are for the most part English. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 7.

Authority herself not seldom sleeps,
Though *resident*, and witness of the wrong.
Cowper, Task, iv. 594.

2†. Fixed; firm.

The watery pavement is not stable and *resident* like a rock. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 829.

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Remaining in a place the whole year; not migratory: said especially of birds. (*b*) Pertaining to or consisting of residents: as, the *resident* fauna; a *resident* theory.—4. Having one's abode in a given place in pursuit of one's duty or occupation: as, he is minister *resident* at that court.

II. *n.* 1. One who or that which resides or dwells in a place permanently or for a considerable time; one residing: as, the American *residents* of Paris.—2. In *law*, one who has a residence in the legal sense. See *residence*. *Resident* and its contrary, *non-resident*, are more commonly used to refer to abode, irrespective of the absence of intention to remove.

3. A public minister who resides at a foreign court: the name is usually given to ministers of a rank inferior to that of ambassadors.

We have receiv'd two Letters from your Majesty, the one by your Envoy, the other transmitted to us from our *Resident* Philip Meadows.
Milton, Letters of State, Oct. 13, 1658.

This night, when we were in bed, came the *resident* of several princes (a serious and tender man) to find us out.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

4. In *zoöl.*, an animal, or a species of animal, which remains in the same place throughout the year: distinguished from *migrant* or *visitant*: said especially of birds.—5. In *feudal law*, a tenant who was obliged to reside on his lord's land, and not to depart from it.—6. In India: (*a*) Previous to the organization of the civil service, a chief of one of the commercial establishments of the East India Company. (*b*) Later, a representative of the viceroy at an important native court, as at Lucknow or Delhi.—7. The governor of a residency in the Dutch East Indies.=**Syn.** 1. Inhabitant, inhabiter, dweller, sojourner.

residental (rez'i-den-tal), *a.* [< *resident* + *-al*.] Residential. [Rare.]

The beautiful *residental* apartments of the Pitti Palace.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 303.

residenter (rez'i-den-tėr), *n.* [< late ME. *residenter*, < *resident* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *residencer*.] A resident. [Scotch and U. S.]

I write as a *residenter* for nearly three years, having an intimate acquaintance with "the kingdom" [of Fife] of some fifteen years' standing. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 92.

residential (rez-i-den'shal), *a.* [< *residence* (ML. *residentia*) + *-al*.] Relating or pertaining to residence or to residents; adapted or intended for residence.

Such I may presume roughly to call a *residential* extension. *Gladstone*.

It [a medical college for women] has no *residential* hall, nor is it desirable, perhaps, that it should have any.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 24.

It may be added that *residential* has been good English at least since 1690.
J. A. H. Murray, in N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 134.

residentiary (rez-i-den'shiā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *residentiarius*, being in residence, a clergyman in residence, < *residentia*, residence: see *residence*.] I. *a.* 1. Having or keeping a residence; residing; especially (*eccles.*), bound to reside a certain time at a cathedral church: as, a canon *residentiary* of St. Paul's.

Christ was the conductor of the Israelites into the land of Canaan, and their *residentiary* guardian. *Dr. H. More*.

There was express power given to the bishops of Lincoln and London alone to create another *residentiary* canonry in their own patronage.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 180.

2. Of or pertaining to a residentiary.

Dr. John Taylor died 1760, at his *residentiary* house, Amen Corner. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 447.

II. *n.*; pl. *residentiaries* (-riz). 1. One who or that which is resident.

Faith, temperance, patience, zeal, charity, hope, humility, are perpetual *residentiaries* in the temple of their [regenerate] souls. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 55.

The *residentiary*, or the frequent visitor of the favoured spot. *Coleridge*.

2. An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.

It was not then unusual, in such great churches, to have many men who were temporary *residentiaries*, but of an apostolical and episcopal authority.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 183.

residentiaryship (rez-i-den'shiā-ri-ship), *n.* [< *residentiary* + *-ship*.] The station of a residentiary. *Imp. Dict.*

residentship (rez'i-dent-ship), *n.* [< *resident* + *-ship*.] The functions or dignity of a resident; the condition or station of a resident.

The Prince Elector did afterwards kindly invite him [Theodore Haak] to be his Secretary, but he, loving Solitude, declined that employment, as he did the *Residentship* at London for the City of Hamburgh.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 845.

resider (rē-zī'dėr), *n.* One who resides or has residence.

residew†, *n.* An obsolete form of *residue*.

residual (rē-zid'ū-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *résiduel*, < NL. **residualis*, < L. *residuum*, residue: see *residuum*, *residue*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a residuum; remaining.—**Residual abscess.** (*a*) A collection of pus forming in or around the cicatrix of a previous inflammation. (*b*) A chronic abscess in which the contents have been mostly absorbed.—**Residual air.** See *air*[1].—**Residual analysis**†, the calculus of differences. This is the old designation, employed by Landen, 1764.—**Residual calculus.**

the calculus of residuals or residues. See II.—**Residual charge**, a charge of electricity spontaneously acquired by coated glass, or any other coated dielectric arranged as a condenser after a discharge, apparently owing to the slow return to the surface of that part of the original charge which had penetrated within the dielectric, as in the Leyden jar. (*Faraday.*) In such cases there is said to be electric absorption. It is doubtless due to the fact that the solid dielectric does not immediately recover from the strain resulting from the electric stress. Also called *dielectric after-working.*—**Residual estate**, residuary estate.—**Residual figure**, in *geom.*, the figure remaining after subtracting a less from a greater.—**Residual magnetism.** See *magnetism.*—**Residual quantity**, in *alg.*, a binomial connected by the sign — (minus): thus, $a - b$, $a - \sqrt{b}$ are *residual quantities.*

II. *n.* 1. A remainder; especially, the remainder of an observed quantity, after subtracting so much as can be accounted for in a given way.—2. The integral of a function round a closed contour in the plane of imaginary quantity inclosing a value for which the function becomes infinite, this integral being divided by $2\pi i$. An earlier definition, amounting to the same thing, was the coefficient of x^{-1} in the development of the function a in a sum of two series, one according to ascending, the other according to descending powers of x. If the oval includes only one value for which the function becomes infinite, the residual is said to be taken for or with respect to that value. Also *residue.*

3. A system of points which, together with another system of points of which it is said to be the residual, makes up all the intersections of a given curve with a plane cubic curve.—**Integral residual** the residual obtained by extending the integration round a contour including several values of the variable for which the function becomes infinite.—**Total residual**, the residual obtained by integrating round a contour including all the values of the variable for which the function becomes infinite. Also called *principal residual.*

residuary (rē-zid′ū-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *résiduaire*, < NL. **residuarius*, < L. *residuum*, residue: see *residuum*, *residue.*] Of or pertaining to a residue or residuum; forming a residue, or part not dealt with: as, *residuary* estate (the portion of a testator's estate not devised specially).

'Tis enough to lose the legacy, or the *residuary* advantage of the estate left him by the deceased.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

Residuary clause, that part of a will which in general language gives whatever may be left after satisfying the other provisions of the will.—**Residuary devisee** or **legatee**, in *law*, the legatee to whom is bequeathed the residuum.—**Residuary gum**, the dark residuary matter from the treatment of oils and fats in the manufacture of stearin, used in coating fabrics for the manufacture of roofing.—**Residuary legacy.** See *legacy.*

residuate (rē-zid′ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *residuated*, ppr. *residuating.* [< *residu(al)* + *-ate*[2].] In *math.*, to find the residual of, in the sense of the quotient of $2\pi i$ into the integral round one or more poles.

residuation (rē-zid-ū-ā′shon), *n.* [< *residuate* + *-ion.*] In *math.*, the act of finding the residual or integral round a pole divided by $2\pi i$; the process of finding residuals and co-residuals upon a cubic curve by linear constructions.—**Sign of residuation**, the sign $\int$ prefixed to the expression of a function to denote the residual. The rules for the use of this sign are not entirely consistent.

residue (rez′i-dū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *residew*; < ME. *residue*, < OF. *residu*, F. *résidu* = Sp. Pg. It. *residuo*, < L. *residuum*, a remainder, neut. of *residuus*, remaining, < *residere*, remain, reside: see *reside.* Doublet of *residuum.*] 1. That which remains after a part is taken, separated, removed, or dealt with in some other way; what is left over; remainder; the rest.

John for his charge taking Asia, and so the *residue* other quarters to labour in. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 4.

The *residue* of your fortune
Go to my cave and tell me.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 196.

2. In *law:* (*a*) The residuum of a testator's estate after payment of debts and legacies. (*b*) That which remains of a testator's estate after payment of debts and particular legacies, and is undisposed of except it may be by a general clause or residuary legacy.—3. In the theory of numbers, the remainder after division, especially after division by a fixed modulus; in the integral calculus, the integral of a monodromic function taken round a pole or poles: same as *residual*, 2.—**Biquadratic residue**, the same as a *cubic residue*, except that it refers to a fourth power instead of to a cube. Thus, any fourth power of an integer divided by 5 gives as remainder either 0 or 1. These are, therefore, the *biquadratic residues* of 5.—**Cubic residue**, a number which, being added to a multiple of a number of which it is said to be a residue, gives a cube. Thus, every exact cube divided by 7 gives as remainder either 0, 1, or 6. These are, therefore, the *cubic residues* of 7.—**Method of residues.** See *method.*—**Quadratic residue.** See *quadratic.*—**Trigonal residue**, a number which, added to a multiple of another number of which it is said to be a residue, will give a trigonal number. Thus, 1, 3, 6, 10, 2, 8, are the *trigonal residues* of 13.=**Syn. 1.** *Rest*, etc. See *remainder.*

residuent (rē-zid′ū-ent), *n.* [< *residu(um)* + *-ent.*] In *chemical processes*, a by-product, or waste product, left after the removal or separation of a principal product.

residuous (rē-zid′ū-us), *a.* [< L. *residuus*, remaining, residual: see *residue*, *residuum.*] Remaining; residual. *Landor.* [Rare.]

residuum (rē-zid′ū-um), *n.* [< L. *residuum*, what remains: see *residue.* Doublet of *residue.*] 1. That which is left after any process; that which remains; a residue.

The metal [copper] is pronounced to be chemically pure, leaving no *residuum* when dissolved in pure nitric acid.
W. F. Rae, Newfoundland to Manitoba, vi.

Residuum shall be understood to be the refuse from the distillation of Crude Petroleum, free from coke and water, and from any foreign impurities, and of gravity from 16° to 21° Beaumé.
New York Produce Exchange Report (1888-9), p. 279.

2. Specifically, in *law*, that part of an estate which is left after the payment of charges, debts, and particular bequests; more strictly, the part so left which is effectively disposed of by a residuary clause. Sometimes the subject of a particular bequest which proves ineffectual passes by law to the heir or next of kin, instead of falling into the residuum.

resign[1] (rē-zīn′), *v.* [< ME. *resignen*, *resynen*, < OF. *resigner*, *resigner*, F. *résigner* (> G. *resignieren* = Dan. *resignere* = Sw. *resignera*) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *resignar* = It. *risegnare*, *rassegnare*, < L. *resignare*, unseal, annul, assign back, resign, lit. 'sign back or again,' < *re-*, back, + *signare*, sign: see *sign.*] I. *trans.* 1. To assign back; return formally; give up; give back, as an office or a commission, to the person or authority that conferred it; hence, to surrender; relinquish; give over; renounce.

As yow [Love] list, ye maken hertes digne;
Algates hem that ye wol sette a fyre,
They dreden shame and vices they *resigne.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 25.

He [More] had *resigned* up his office, and the King had graciously accepted it.
Family of Sir T. More, Int. to Utopia, p. xv.

The Earl of Worcester
Hath broke his staff, *resign'd* his stewardship.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2. 59.

What sinners value I *resign;*
Lord! 'tis enough that thou art mine. *Watts.*

2. To withdraw, as a claim; give up; abandon.

Soon *resigned* his former suit. *Spenser.*

Passionate hopes not ill *resign'd*
For quiet, and a fearless mind!
M. Arnold, Resignation.

3. To yield or give up in a confiding or trusting spirit; submit, particularly to Providence.

What more reasonable than that we should in all things *resign* up ourselves to the will of God? *Tillotson.*

Then to the sleep I crave
Resign me. *Bryant*, A Sick-bed.

4. To submit without resistance; yield; commit.

Be that thou hop'st to be, or what thou art
Resign to death. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 334.

He, cruel and ungrateful, smil'd
When she *resign'd* her Breath.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 32.

Æneas heard, and for a space *resign'd*
To tender pity all his manly mind
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 590.

5†. To intrust; consign; commit to the care of.

Gentlemen of quality have been sent beyond the seas, *resigned* and concredited to the conduct of such as they call governors. *Evelyn.*

=**Syn. 1.** To abandon, renounce, abdicate. *Resign* differs from the words compared under *forsake* in expressing primarily a formal and deliberate act, in being the ordinary word for giving up formally an elective office or an appointment, and in having similar figurative use.

II. *intrans.* 1. To submit one's self; yield; endure with resignation.

O break, my heart! poor bankrupt, break at once! . . .
Vile earth, to earth *resign;* end motion here.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2. 59.

Amazed, confused, he found his power expired,
Resign'd to fate, and with a sigh retired.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 146.

2. To give up an office, commission, post, or the like.

resign[1]† (rē-zīn′), *n.* [< *resign*[1], *v.*] Resignation.

You have gain'd more in a royal brother
Than you could lose by your *resign* of Empire.
Shirley (*and Fletcher* ?), Coronation, iv. 2.

resign[2] (rē-sīn′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *sign.*] To sign again.

resignal† (rē-zī′nal), *n.* [< *resign*[1] + *-al.*] Resignation.

A bold and just challenge of an old Judge [Samuel] made before all the people upon his *resignal* of the government into the hands of a new King.
Sanderson, Works, II. 330. (*Davies.*)

resignant (rez′ig-nant), *a.* [< F. *résignant*, ppr. of *résigner*, resign: see *resign*[1].] In *her.*, concealed: said of a lion's tail.

resignant† (rē-zī′nant), *n.* [< OF. *resignant* (= Sp. Pg. *resignante*), a resigner, ppr. of *resigner*, resign: see *resign*[1].] A resigner.

Upon the 25th of October Sir John Suckling brought the warrant from the King to receive the Seal; and the good news came together, very welcome to the *resignant*, that Sir Thomas Coventry should have that honour.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 27. (*Davies.*)

resignation (rez-ig-nā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *resignation*, *resignacion*, F. *résignation* = Pr. *resignatio* = Sp. *resignacion* = Pg. *resignação* = It. *rassegnazione*, *risegnazione*, < ML. (?) *resignatio(n-)*, < L. *resignare*, resign: see *resign*[1].] 1. The act of resigning or giving up, as a claim, office, place, or possession.

The *resignation* of thy state and crown
To Henry Bolingbroke.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 179.

2. The state of being resigned or submissive; unresisting acquiescence; particularly, quiet submission to the will of Providence; contented submission.

But on he moves to meet his latter end, . . .
Sinks to the grave with unperceiv'd decay,
While *resignation* gently slopes the way.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 110.

3. In *Scots law*, the form by which a vassal returns the feu into the hands of a superior.
=**Syn. 1.** Relinquishment, renunciation.—2. *Endurance*, *Fortitude*, etc. See *patience.*

resigned (rē-zīnd′), *p. a.* 1. Surrendered; given up.—2. Feeling resignation; submissive.

What shall I do (she cried), my peace of mind
To gain in dying, and to die *resign'd?*
Crabbe, Works, I. 112.

=**Syn. 2.** Unresisting, yielding, uncomplaining, meek. See *patience.*

resignedly (rē-zī′ned-li), *adv.* With resignation; submissively.

resignee (rē-zī-nē′), *n.* [< F. *résigné*, pp. of *résigner*, resign: see *resign*[1].] In *law*, the party to whom a thing is resigned.

resigner (rē-zī′nėr), *n.* One who resigns.

resignment (rē-zīn′ment), *n.* [< *resign*[1] + *-ment.*] The act of resigning.

Here I am, by his command, to cure you,
Nay, more, for ever, by his full *resignment.*
Beau. and Fl., Mons. Thomas, iii. 1.

resile (rē-zīl′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *resiled*, ppr. *resiling.* [< OF. *resilir*, *resilier*, F. *résilier*, < L. *resilire*, jump back, recoil, < *re-*, back, + *salire*, jump, leap: see *salient*, and cf. *resilient.*] To start back; recede, as from a purpose; recoil.

If the Quene wold herafter *resile* and goo back from that she semeth nowe to be contented with, it shuld not be in her power soo to doo.
State Papers, i. 343. (*Halliwell.*)

The small majority . . . *resiling* from their own previously professed intention. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

resilement (rē-zīl′ment), *n.* [< *resile* + *-ment.*] The act of drawing back; a recoil; a withdrawal.
Imp. Dict., art. "back," adv., 7.

resilience (rē-zil′i-ens), *n.* [= It. *resilienza*; as *resilien(t)* + *-ce.*] 1. The act of resiling, leaping, or springing back; the act of rebounding.

If you strike a ball side-long, not full upon the surface, the rebound will be as much the contrary way; whether there be any such *resilience* in eechos . . . may be tried.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 245.

2. In *mech.* See the quotation.

The word *resilience*, used without special qualifications, may be understood as meaning *extreme resilience*, or the work given back by the spring after being strained to the extreme limit within which it can be strained again and again without breaking or taking a permanent set.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 691, b.

Coefficient of resilience. Same as *coefficient of elasticity* (which see, under *coefficient*).

resiliency (rē-zil′i-en-si), *n.* [As *resilience* (see *-cy*).] Same as *resilience.*

The common *resiliency* of the mind from one extreme to the other. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 110.

resilient (rē-zil′i-ent), *a.* [< L. *resilien(t-)s*, ppr. of *resilire*, leap back: see *resile.*] Having resilience; inclined to leap or spring back; leaping or springing back; rebounding.

Their act and reach
Stretch'd to the farthest is *resilient* ever,
And in resilience hath its plenary force.
Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, iii. 5.

A highly *resilient* body is a body which has large coefficients of resilience. Steel is an example of a body with large, and cork of a body with small, coefficients of resilience. *J. D. Everett*, Units and Phys. Const., p. 46.

Resilient stricture, a contractile stricture formed by elastic tissue, and making permanent dilatation impossible or difficult.

resilition (rez-i-lish'ọn), *n.* [Irreg. < *resilio* + *-ition.*] The act of resiling or springing back; resilience. [Rare.]

The act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted; *resilition.* *Johnson's Dict.* (under *rebound*).

resiluation† (rẹ-zil-ū-ā'shọn), *n.* [Prob. irreg. (in late ML. medical jargon?) < L. *resilire* (pp. *resultus*), spring back: see *resilient.*] Resilience; renewed attack.

There is, as phisicians saye, and as we also fynd, double the perell in the *resilvacion* that was in the fyrste sycknes. *Hall*, Edward V., f. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

The *resiluation* of an Ague is desperate, and the second opening of a veyne deadly. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 316.

resin (rez'in), *n.* [Also *rosin*, q. v.; early mod. E. also *rasin*; < ME. *recyn*, *recyne*, also *rosyn*, *rosyne*, < OF. *resine* (also *rosine*, *rusine*), F. *résine* = Sp. Pg. It. *resina*, < L. *resina*, prob. < Gr. *ῥητίνη*, resin (of the pine).] 1. (*a*) A hardened secretion found in many species of plants, or a substance produced by exposure of the secretion to the air. It is allied to and probably derived from a volatile oil. The typical resins are oxidized hydrocarbons, amorphous, brittle, having a vitreous fracture, insoluble in water, and freely soluble in alcohol, ether, and volatile oils. They unite with alkalis to form soaps. They melt at a low heat, are non-volatile, and burn quickly with a smoky flame. The hardest resins are fossilized like amber and copal, but they show all gradations of hardness through oleoresins and balsams to essential oils. The *hard resins* are nearly inodorous, and contain little or no volatile oil; the *soft resins* owe their softness to the volatile oil associated with them. The common resin of commerce exudes in a semi-fluid state from several species of pine (in the United States, chiefly the long-leaved pine). From this the oil of turpentine is separated by distillation. Resins are largely used in the preparation of varnishes, and several are used in medicine. See *gum.* (*b*) The precipitate formed by treating a tincture with water.

2. See *rosin*, 2.—**Acaroid resin.** See *acaroid.*—**Aldehyde resin.** See *aldehyde.*—**Bile-resin**, a name given to the bile-acids.—**Blackboy resin.** Same as *blackboy gum.* See *blackboy.*—**Bon-nafa resin**, an amber-yellow resin prepared in Algeria from *Thapsia Garganica.*—**Botany Bay resin.** Same as *acaroid gum* (which see, under *acaroid*).—**Carbolized resin-cloth**, an antiseptic dressing made by steeping thin calico muslin in carbolic acid, 2 parts; castor-oil, 2; resin, 16; alcohol, 40.—**Fossil or mineral resins**, amber, petroleum, asphalt, bitumen, and other mineral hydrocarbons.—**Grass-tree resin.** Same as *acaroid resin.*—**Highgate resin**, fossil copal: named from Highgate, near London. See *copalin.*—**Kauri-resin.** Same as *kauri-gum.*—**Piny resin.** See *piny*[1].—**Resin cerate**, a cerate composed of 35 parts of resin, 15 of yellow wax, and 50 of lard.—**Resin core**, in *founding.* See *core*[1].—**Resin of copaiba**, the residue left after distilling the volatile oil from copaiba.—**Resin of copper**, copper protochlorid: so called from its resemblance to common resin.—**Resin of guaiac**, the resin of the wood of *Guaiacum officinale*: same as *guaiacum*, 3. Also called *guaiac* and *guaiaci resina.*—**Resin of jalap**, the resin obtained by treating the strong tincture of the tuberous root of *Ipomœa purga* with water. It is purgative in its action.—**Resin of Leptandra**, the resin obtained from *Veronica Virginica.*—**Resin of podophyllum**, the resin obtained by precipitation with water from a concentrated tincture of podophyllum. It is cathartic in its action.—**Resin of scammony**, the resin obtained from tincture of scammony by precipitation with water or by evaporation of the clarified tincture.—**Resin of thapsia**, a resin obtained from *Thapsia garganica* by evaporating the tincture: used as a counter-irritant. Also called *thapsia-resin* and *resina thapsiæ.*—**Resin of turpeth**, a resin obtained from the root-bark of *Ipomœa Turpethum.*—**Resin ointment, plaster**, etc. See *ointment, plaster*, etc.—**White resin.** See *rosin.*—**Yellow resin.** See *rosin.*

resin (rez'in), *v. t.* [< *resin*, *n.*] To treat, rub, or coat with resin.

resina (re-zī'nạ), *n.* [L.: see *resin.*] Resin.

resinaceous (rez-i-nā'shius), *a.* [< L. *resinaceus*, < *resina*, resin: see *resin.*] Resinous; having the quality of resin. *Imp. Dict.*

resinata (rez-i-nā'tạ), *n.* [< L. *resinata*, fem. of *resinatus*, resined: see *resinate.*] The common white wine used in Greece, which is generally kept in goat- or pig-skins, and has its peculiar flavor from the pine resin or pitch with which the skins are smeared on the inside.

resinate (rez'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *resinated*, ppr. *resinating.* [< L. *resinatus*, resined (*vinum resinatum*, resined wine), < *resina*, resin: see *resin.*] To flavor or impregnate with resin, as the ordinary white wine of modern Greece.

resinate (rez'i-nāt), *n.* [= F. *résinate*, < NL. *resinatum*, neut. of *resinatus*, resined: see *resinate*, *v.*] A salt of the acids obtained from turpentine.

resin-bush (rez'in-bůsh), *n.* See *mastic*, 2.

resin-cell (rez'in-sel), *n.* In *bot.*, a cell which has the office of secreting resin.

resin-duct (rez'in-dukt), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *resin-passage.*

resin-flux (rez'in-fluks), *n.* A disease in conifers characterized by a copious flow of resin, with the ultimate death of the tree, due to the attacks of a fungus, *Agaricus melleus.* *De Bary.*

resin-gland (rez'in-gland), *n.* In *bot.*, a cell or a small group of cells which secrete or contain resin.

resiniferous (rez-i-nif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [= F. *résinifère* = It. *resinifero*, < L. *resina*, resin, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1].] Yielding resin: as, a *resiniferous* tree or vessel.

resinification (rez'i-ni-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *résinification*, < *résinifier*, treat with resin: see *resinify.*] The act or process of treating with resin.

The *resinification* of the drying oils may be effected by the smallest quantities of certain substances. *Ure*, Dict., III. 448.

resiniform (rez'i-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< F. *résiniforme*, < L. *resina*, resin, + *forma*, shape.] Having the character of resin; resinoid. *Imp. Dict.*

resinify (rez'i-ni-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *resinified*, ppr. *resinifying.* [< F. *résinifier*, < L. *resina*, resin, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *resin* and *-fy.*] I. *trans.* To change into resin; cause to become resinous.

II. *intrans.* To become resinous; be transformed into resin.

Exposed to the air, it [volatile oil obtained from hops by distillation with water] *resinifies.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 157.

resinize (rez'i-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *resinized*, ppr. *resinizing.* [< *resin* + *-ize.*] To treat with resin.

resino-electric (rez'i-nō-ẹ-lek'trik), *a.* Containing or exhibiting negative electricity: applied to certain substances, as amber, sealing-wax, etc., which become resinously or negatively electric under friction.

resinoid (rez'i-noid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *résinoïde*, < L. *resina*, resin, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form. Cf. Gr. *ῥητινώδης*, resinoid.] I. *a.* Resembling resin.

Minute *resinoid* yellowish-brown granules. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 606.

II. *n.* A resinous substance, either a true resin or a mixture containing one.

resinous (rez'i-nus), *a.* [< OF. *resineux*, F. *résineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *resinoso*, < L. *resinosus*, full of resin, < *resina*, resin: see *resin.*] Pertaining to or obtained from resin; partaking of the properties of resin; like resin: as, *resinous* substances.—**Resinous electricity.** See *electricity.*—**Resinous luster.** See *luster*[2], 2.

resinously (rez'i-nus-li), *adv.* In the manner of a resinous body; also, by means of resin.

If any body become electrified in any way, it must become either vitreously or *resinously* electrified. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 519.

resinousness (rez'i-nus-nes), *n.* The character of being resinous.

resin-passage (rez'in-pas'ạj), *n.* In *bot.*, an intercellular canal in which resin is secreted.

resin-tube (rez'in-tūb), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *resin-passage.*

resiny (rez'i-ni), *a.* [< *resin* + *-y*[1].] Having a resinous character; containing or covered with resin.

resipiscence (res-i-pis'ẹns), *n.* [< OF. *resipiscence*, F. *résipiscence* = It. *resipiscenza*, < L. *resipiscentia*, a change of mind, repentance (tr. Gr. *μετάνοια*), < *resipiscere*, repent.] Change to a better frame of mind; repentance. The term is never used for that regret of a vicious man at letting pass an opportunity of vice or crime which is sometimes called *repentance.* [Rare.]

They drew a flattering picture of the *resipiscence* of the Anglican party. *Hallam.*

resipiscent (res-i-pis'ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *resipiscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *resipiscere*, recover one's senses, come to oneself again, recover, inceptive of *resipere*, savor, taste of, < *re-*, again, + *sapere*, taste, also be wise: see *sapient.*] Restored to one's senses; right-minded. [Rare.]

Grammar, in the end, *resipiscent* and sane as of old, goes forth properly clothed and in its right mind. *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 67.

resist (rẹ-zist'), *v.* [< OF. *resister*, F. *résister* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *resistir* = It. *resistere*, < L. *resistere*, stand back, stand still, withstand, resist, < *re-*, back, + *sistere*, make to stand, set, also stand fast, causative of *stare*, stand: see *stand.* Cf. *assist*, *consist*, *desist*, *exist*, *insist*, *persist.*] I. *trans.* 1. To withstand; oppose passively or actively; antagonize; act against; exert physical or moral force in opposition to.

Either side of the bank being fringed with most beautiful trees, which *resisted* the sun's darts from over-much piercing the natural coldness of the river. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

Resist the devil, and he will flee from you. Jas. iv. 7.

The sword
Of Michael, from the armoury of God,
Was given him, temper'd so that neither keen
Nor solid might *resist* that edge. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 323.

That which gives me most Hopes of her is her telling me of the many Temptations she has *resisted.* *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, iii. 5.

While self-dependent power can time defy,
As rocks *resist* the billows and the sky. *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 430.

What 's done we partly may compute,
But know not what 's *resisted.* *Burns*, To the Unco Guid.

2†. To be disagreeable or distasteful to; offend.

These cates *resist* me, she but thought upon. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 3. 29.

=Syn. 1. *Withstand*, etc. See *oppose.*

II. *intrans.* To make opposition; act in opposition.

Lay hold upon him; if he do *resist*,
Subdue him at his peril. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 80.

resist (rẹ-zist'), *n.* [< *resist*, *v.*] 1. Any composition applied to a surface to protect it from chemical action, as to enable it to resist the corrosion of acids, etc.

This latter metal [steel] requires to be preserved against the action of the cleansing acids and of the graining mixture by a composition called *resist.* *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 199.

2. Specifically, in *calico-printing*, a sort of paste applied to a fabric to prevent color or mordant from fixing on those parts not intended to be colored, either by acting mechanically in preventing the color, etc., from reaching the cloth, or chemically in changing the color so as to render it incapable of fixing itself in the fibers. Also called *resist-paste*, *resistant*, and *reserve.*—3. A stopping-out; also, the material used for stopping out.—**Resist style**, in *calico-printing*, the process of dyeing in a pattern by the use of a resist.

resistal (rẹ-zis'tạl), *n.* Resistance. [Rare.]

All *resistalls*,
Quarrels, and ripping up of injuries
Are smother'd in the ashes of our wrath,
Whose fire is now extinct. *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, II. 401).

resistance (rẹ-zis'tans), *n.* [Also *resistence*; < ME. *resistence*, < OF. *resistence*, later *resistance*, F. *résistance* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *resistencia* = It. *resistenza*, < ML. **resistentia*, < L. *resisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *resistere*, resist: see *resist*, *resistant.*] 1. The act of resisting; opposition; antagonism. Resistance is *passive*, as that of a fixed body which interrupts the passage of a moving body; or *active*, as in the exertion of force to stop, repel, or defeat progress or design.

Nae *resistans* durst they mak. *Battle of Harlaw* (Child's Ballads, VII. 183).

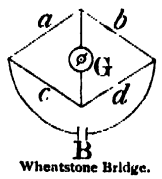
He'll not swagger with a Barbary hen, if her feathers turn back in any show of *resistance.* *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 109.

2. The force exerted by a fluid or other medium to retard the motion of a body through it; more generally, any force which always acts in a direction opposite to the residual velocity, or to any component of it: as, *resistance* to shearing. In a phrase like this, *resistance* may be defined as a stress produced by a strain, and tending to restoration of figure. But the resistance is not necessarily elastic—that is, it may cease, and as resistance does cease, when the velocity vanishes. In the older dynamical treatises, resistance is always considered as a function of the velocity, except in the case of friction, which does not vary with the velocity, or at least not much. In modern hydrodynamics the viscosity is taken into account, and produces a kind of resistance partly proportional to the velocity and partly to the acceleration. The theory of resistance still remains imperfect.

Energy, which is force acting, does work in overcoming *Resistance*, which is force acted on and reacting. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. v. § 5.

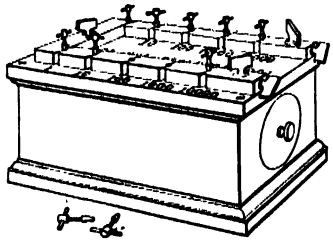
3. In *elect.*, that property of a conductor in virtue of which the passage of a current through it is accompanied by a dissipation of energy; the transformation of electric energy into heat. It is one of the two elements upon which the strength of an electric current depends when the flow is steady; the other is electromotive force, and the relation between them is generally expressed by the equation $C = E/R$, which is Ohm's law. *Resistance* may therefore be defined as the ratio of the electromotive force to the current strength ($R = E/C$), the flow being assumed to be steady. For simple periodic alternate currents, the resistance increases as the rapidity of alternation increases, and it also depends on the form of the conductor. Resistance to such currents is sometimes called *impedance* and also *virtual resistance*, that for steady flow being named *ohmic resistance.* In general, resistance is proportional to the length of the conductor and inversely proportional to its cross-section. It also varies with the temperature of the conductor, the nature of the material of which it is composed, the stress to which it is subjected, and in some instances with other physical conditions, as in the case of selenium, the resistance of which diminishes as the intensity of the

light to which it is exposed increases. It is the reciprocal of conductivity. The unit of resistance is the ohm (which see). The designation *resistance* is also applied to coils of wire or other material devices which are introduced into electric circuits on account of the resistance which they offer to the passage of the current. The resistance of a conductor may be measured by Wheatstone's bridge. This is a device for the accurate comparison of electric resistances, invented by Christie and brought into notice by Wheatstone. It consists essentially of a complex circuit of six conductors, arranged as shown in the cut. A current from the battery B enters at the junction of *a* and *c*, and, after dividing into parts depending on the relative resistances of the branches *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*, returns to the battery through the junction of *b* and *d*. G is a galvanometer joined to the junctions *a b* and *c d*. When the relative resistances are such that $a : b :: c : d$, no current will flow through the galvanometer. If *a* and *b* are comparable and adjustable resistances, it is only necessary to establish this condition in order to know the ratio of *c* to *d*. Many modifications of the bridge have been devised.—**Center of resistance.** See *center*[1].—**Conduction resistance,** the resistance offered by a conductor to an electric current.—**Contact resistance.** See *contact*.—**Curve of elastic resistance.** See *curve*.—**Living resistance,** the work required to produce a sudden strain of a body, especially a sudden elongation of a solid.—**Magnetic resistance,** the reciprocal of magnetic conductivity or permeability. The magnetic flux, or total number of magnetic lines of force passing through a cross-section of any magnetic circuit, may be given in an expression analogous to that giving the strength of an electric current in terms of the electromotive force and resistance. The denominator of the fraction represents the magnetic resistance, sometimes called *magnetic reluctance*.—**Passive resistance,** a friction or similar force opposing the motion of a machine.—**Principle of least resistance,** the principle that when a structure is in equilibrium the passive forces, or stresses occasioned by minute strains, are the least that are capable of balancing the active forces, or those which are independent of the strains.—**Solid of least resistance,** in *mech.*, the solid whose figure is such that in its motion through a fluid it sustains less resistance than any other having the same length and base, or, on the other hand, being stationary in a current of fluid, offers the least interruption to the progress of that fluid. In the former case it has been considered the best form for the stem of a ship; in the latter, the proper form for the pier of a bridge. The problem of finding the solid of least resistance was first proposed and solved by Newton, but only for hypothetical conditions extremely remote from those of nature.—**Specific resistance,** the resistance offered by a conductor of any given material the length of which is one centimeter and the cross-section one square centimeter.—**Transition resistance,** the resistance to an electric current in electrolysis caused by the presence of the ions at the electrodes.—**Syn. 1.** Hindrance, antagonism, check. See *opposc*.



Wheatstone Bridge.

resistance-box (rē-zis'tans-boks), *n.* A box containing one or more resistance-coils.


Resistance-box.

resistance-coil (rē-zis'tans-koil), *n.* A coil of wire which offers a definite resistance to the passage of a current of electricity. Resistance-coils are generally of German-silver wire, on account of the low temperature coefficient of that alloy, and are usually multiples or submultiples of the unit of resistance, the ohm.

resistant (rē-zis'tant), *a.* and *n.* [Also *resistent;* < OF. *resistant*, F. *résistant* = Sp. Pg. It. *resistente*, < L. *resisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *resistere*, withstand, resist: see *resist*.] **I.** *a.* Making resistance; resisting.

This Excommunication . . . simplified and ennobled the *resistant* position of Savonarola.
George Eliot, Romola, lv.

II. *n.* 1. One who or that which resists.

According to the degrees of power in the agent and *resistant* is an action performed or hindered.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, vi.

2. Same as *resist*, 2.

The first crops of citric acid crystals, which are brownish in colour, are used largely by the calico-printor as a *resistant* for iron and alumina mordants.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 50.

resistence (rē-zis'tens), *n.* Same as *resistance*.

resistent (rē-zis'tent), *a.* Same as *resistant*.

resister (rē-zis'tėr), *n.* One who resists; one who opposes or withstands.

resistibility (rē-zis-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *résistibilité;* as *resistible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] 1. The property of being resistible.

Whether the *resistibility* of his reason did not equivalence the facility of her seduction.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 1.

2†. The property of resisting.

The name body being the complex idea of extension and *resistibility* together in the same subject, these two ideas are not exactly one and the same.
Locke.

resistible (rē-zis'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *résistible* = Sp. *resistible* = Pg. *resistivel;* as *resist* + *-ible*.] Capable of being resisted: as, a *resistible* force.

resistibleness (rē-zis'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The property of being resistible; resistibility.

resistibly (rē-zis'ti-bli), *adv.* So as to be resistible.

resistingly (rē-zis'ting-li), *adv.* With resistance or opposition; so as to resist.

resistive (rē-zis'tiv), *a.* [< *resist* + *-ive*.] Having the power to resist; resisting.

I'll have an excellent new fucus made,
Resistive 'gainst the sun, the rain, or wind.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 1.

resistively (rē-zis'tiv-li), *adv.* With or by means of resistance.

Flexion and extension of the leg at the knee, either passively or *resistively*.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 649.

resistivity (rē-zis-tiv'i-ti), *n.* The power or property of resistance; capacity for resisting.

The *resistivity* of the wires. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXV. 641.

resistless (rē-zist'les), *a.* [< *resist* + *-less*.] 1. Incapable of being resisted, opposed, or withstood; irresistible.

Masters' commands come with a power *resistless*
To such as owe them absolute subjection.
Milton, S. A., l. 1404.

2. Powerless to resist; helpless; unresisting.

Open an entrance for the wasteful sea,
Whose billows, beating the *resistless* banks,
Shall overflow it with their refluence.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iii. 5. 17.

Resistless, tame,
Am I to be burn'd up? No, I will shout
Until the gods through heaven's blue look out!
Keats, Endymion, iii.

resistlessly (rē-zist'les-li), *adv.* In a resistless manner; so as not to be opposed or denied.

resistlessness (rē-zist'les-nes), *n.* The character of being resistless or irresistible.

resist-work (rē-zist'wėrk), *n.* Calico-printing in which the pattern is produced wholly or in part by means of resist, which preserves certain parts uncolored.

reskew, reskuet, *v.* and *n.* Obsolete forms of *rescue*.

resmooth (rē-smöᵺ'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *smooth*.] To make smooth again; smooth out.

And thus your pains
May only make that footprint upon sand
Which old-recurring waves of prejudice
Remooth to nothing.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

resolder (rē-sol'dėr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *solder*.] To solder or mend again; rejoin; make whole again. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

resoluble (rez'ǭ-lū-bl), *a.* [< OF. *resoluble*, F. *résoluble* = Sp. *resoluble* = It. *resolubile*, < LL. *resolubilis*, < L. *resolvere*, resolve: see *resolve*.] Capable of being resolved.

The synthetic [Greek compounds] are organic, and, being made up of constituents modified, more or less, with a view to combination, are not thus *resoluble*.
F. Hall, False Philol., p. 42, note.

resolute (rez'ǭ-lūt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *resolute* = OF. *resolu*, F. *résolu* = Sp. Pg. *resoluto* = It. *risoluto*, < L. *resolutus*, pp. of *resolvere*, resolve: see *resolve*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Separated; loose; broken up; dissolved.

For bathes hoote ammonyake is tolde
Right goode with brymstone *resolute* yplte
Aboute in evry chynyng, clifte, or slitte.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

2†. Convinced; satisfied; certain. *Imp. Dict.* —3†. Resolving; convincing; satisfying.

Th[e] interpretour answered, . . . Wyllynge hym to take this for a *resolute* answere, that . . . if he rather desyred warre, he shoulde haue his handes full.
R. Eden, tr. of Pigafetta (First English Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 256).

I [Luther] have giuen *resolute* answer to the first, in the which I persist, and shall persevere for evermore.
Foxe, Acts, etc. (Cattley ed.), IV. 284.

4. Having a fixed resolve; determined; hence, bold; firm; steady; constant in pursuing a purpose.

Edward is at hand,
Ready to fight; therefore be *resolute*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 4. 61.

—**Syn. 4.** Decided, fixed, unshaken, unwavering, stanch, undaunted, steadfast; the place of *resolute* among such words is determined by its fundamental idea, that of a fixed will or purpose, and its acquired idea, that of a firm front and bold action presented to opposers or resisters. It is therefore a high word in the field of will and courage. See *decision*.

II.† *n.* 1. A resolute or determined person.

Young Fortinbras . . .
Hath in the skirts of Norway here and there
Shark'd up a list of lawless *resolutes*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 98.

2. Repayment; redelivery.

And ye shall enquire of the yearly *resolutes*, deductions, and paiements going forth of the same.
Bp. Burnet, Records, II. i., No. 27.

resolutely (rez'ǭ-lūt-li), *adv.* In a resolute manner; with fixed purpose; firmly; steadily; with steady perseverance; boldly.

resoluteness (rez'ǭ-lūt-nes), *n.* The character of being resolute; fixity of purpose; firm determination; unshaken firmness.

resolution (rez-ǭ-lū'shǫn), *n.* [< OF. *resolution*, F. *résolution* = Pr. *rezolucio* = Sp. *resolucion* = Pg. *resolução* = It. *resoluzione*, < L. *resolutio(n-)*, an untying, unbinding, loosening, relaxing, < *resolvere*, pp. *resolutus*, loose, resolve: see *resolve*.] 1. The act, operation, or process of resolving. Specifically: (*a*) The act of separating the component parts of a body, as by chemical means or (to the eye) under the lens of a microscope. (*b*) The act of separating the parts which compose a complex idea. (*c*) The act of unraveling a perplexing question, a difficult problem, or the like; explication; solution; answer.

It is a question
Needs not a *resolution*.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 1.

(*d*) The act of mathematically analyzing a velocity, force, or other vector quantity into components having different directions, whether these have independent causes or not.

2. The state or process of dissolving; dissolution; solution.

In the hot springs of extreme cold countries, the first heats are unsufferable, which proceed out of the *resolution* of humidity congealed.
Sir K. Digby, Bodies.

3. The act of resolving or determining; also, anything resolved or determined upon; a fixed determination of mind; a settled purpose: as, a *resolution* to reform our lives; a *resolution* to undertake an expedition.

Your *resolution* cannot hold, when 'tis
Opposed, as it must be, by the power of the king.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 36.

Resolution, therefore, means the preliminary volition for ascertaining when to enter upon a series of actions necessarily deferred.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 429.

4. The character of acting with fixed purpose; resoluteness; firmness, steadiness, or constancy in execution; determination: as, a man of great *resolution*.

No want of *resolution* in me, but only my followers' . . . treasons, makes me betake me to my heels.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 65.

Off with thy pining black!—it dulls a soldier—
And put on *resolution* like a man.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

5. A formal proposition brought before a deliberative body for discussion and adoption.

If the report . . . conclude with *resolutions* or other specific propositions of any kind, . . . the question should be on agreeing to the *resolutions*.
Cushing, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 296.

6. A formal determination or decision of a legislative or corporate body, or of any association of individuals, when adopted by vote. See *by-law*, 2, *ordinance*, 7, *regulation*, 2.—7. Determination of a cause, as in a court of justice. [Rare.]

Nor have we all the acts of parliament or of judicial *resolutions* which might occasion such alterations.
Sir M. Hale.

8†. The state of being settled in opinion; freedom from doubt; conviction; certainty.

Ah, but the *resolution* of thy death
Made me to lose such thought.
Heywood, Four Prentices.

Edm. You shall . . . by an auricular assurance have your satisfaction. . . .
Glou. I would unstate myself, to be in a due *resolution*.
Shak., Lear, i. 2. 108.

9. In *music:* (*a*) Of a particular voice-part, the act, process, or result of passing from a discord to a concord. See *preparation* and *percussion*. (*b*) The concordant tone in which a discord is merged.—10. In *med.*, a removal or disappearance, as the disappearing of a swelling or an inflammation without coming to suppuration, the removal by absorption and expectoration of inflammatory products in pulmonary solidification, or the disappearance of fever.—11. In *math.*, same as *solution*.—12. In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) The use of two short times or syllables as the equivalent for one long; the division of a disemic time into the two semeia of which it is composed. (*b*) An equivalent of a time or of a foot in which two shorts are sub-

stituted for a long: as, the dactyl (– ⏑ ⏑) or anapest (⏑ ⏑ –) is a *resolution* of the spondee (– –). The resolution of a syllable bearing the ictus takes its ictus on the first of the two shorts representing the long (◡◡ for –, ◡◡ for ⏑ –). Opposed to *contraction*.—**Joint resolution**, in *Amer. parliamentary law*, a resolution adopted by both branches of a legislative assembly. See *concurrent resolution*, under *concurrent*.—**Resolution of forces** or **of velocities**, the application of the principle of the parallelogram of forces or velocities to the mathematical separation of a force or velocity into parts, which, however, need have no independent reality. See *force*[1], 8 (*a*).—**The Expunging Resolution.** See *expunge*.—**Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions**, in *U. S. hist.*, resolutions passed in 1798 and 1799 by the legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky, declaring the passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts to be an unconstitutional act of the federal government, and setting forth the States' rights theory as to the proper remedies in such cases. The Virginia Resolutions were prepared by Madison, and the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 by Jefferson. The Kentucky Resolutions of 1799, in addition to declaring the Constitution a compact, affirmed the right of a State to nullify any Act of Congress which it deemed unconstitutional.=**Syn. 1.** Decomposition, separation, disentanglement.—**4.** *Determination*, etc. (see *decision*), perseverance, tenacity, inflexibility, fortitude, boldness, courage, resolve.

Resolutioner (rez-ō-lū′shon-ėr), *n.* One of a party in the Church of Scotland, in the seventeenth century, which approved the resolutions of the General Assembly admitting all except those of bad character, or hostile to the Covenant, to bear arms against Cromwell. See the quotation under *Protester*, 3.

The church was, however, divided into two utterly antagonistic parties, the *Resolutioners* and the Remonstrants.
J. H. Burton, Hist. Scotland, I. 194.

resolutionist (rez-ō-lū′shon-ist), *n.* [< *resolution* + *-ist*.] One who makes a resolution. *Quarterly Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

resolutive (rez′ō-lū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *résolutif* = Sp. Pg. *resolutivo* = It. *risolutivo*, *resolutivo*; as *resolute* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Having the power to dissolve or relax. [Rare.]

The ashes of the void [snail] shels . . . are of a *resolutive* and discutient facultie. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxx. 8.

Resolutive clause or **condition**, in *Scots law*, a condition subsequent; a condition inserted in a deed or other contract, a breach of which will cause a forfeiture or cessation of that which is provided for by the instrument, as distinguished from a *suspensive condition*, or condition precedent, which prevents the instrument from taking effect until the condition has been performed.—**Resolutive method**, in *logic*, the analytic method. See *analytic*.

II. *n.* In *med.*, same as *discutient*.

It has been recommended to establish a seton . . . as a derivative and *resolutive* [in metritis].
R. Barnes, Dis. of Women, xl.

resolutory (rez′ō-lū-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *résolutoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *resolutorio*, < L. as if **resolutorius*, < *resolvere*, pp. *resolutus*, loose, loosen: see *resolve*.] Having the effect of resolving, determining, or rescinding; giving a right to rescind.

resolvability (rē-zol-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *resolvable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being resolvable; the capability of being separated into parts; resolvableness.

Lord Rosse was able to get the suggestion of *resolvability* in . . . many bodies which had been classed as nebulæ by Sir William Herschel and others.
J. N. Lockyer, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 589.

resolvable (rē-zol′va-bl), *a.* [< *resolve* + *-able*. Cf. *resoluble*.] Capable of being resolved, in any sense of that word.—**Resolvable nebula.** See *nebula*.

resolvableness (rē-zol′va-bl-nes), *n.* The property of being resolvable; resolvability. *Bailey*, 1727.

resolve (rē-zolv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *resolved*, ppr. *resolving*. [< ME. *resolven*, < OF. *resolver*, vernacularly *resoudre*, F. *résoudre* = Sp. Pg. *resolver* = It. *risolvere*, *resolvere*, < L. *resolvere*, pp. *resolutus*, loosen, resolve, dissolve, melt, thaw, < *re-*, again, + *solvere*, loosen: see *solve*.]

I. *trans.* **1†.** To loosen; set loose or at ease; relax.

It is a very hard work of continence to repell the paynting glose of flatterings whose words *resolue* the hart with pleasure. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

His limbs, *resolv'd* through idle leisour,
Unto sweete sleepe he may securely lend.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 141.

Cat. The city's custom
Of being then in mirth and feast—
Lem. Loosed whole
In pleasure and security—
Ant. Each house
Resolved in freedom. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

2. To melt; dissolve.

The weyghte of the snowe yharded by the colde is *resolved* by the brennynge hete of Phebus the sonne.
Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 6.

I could be content to *resolve* myself into teares, to rid thee of trouble. *Lyly*, Euphues, p. 38. (*Nares.*)

O, that this too too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and *resolve* itself into a dew!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 130.

3. To disintegrate; reduce to constituent or elementary parts; separate the component parts of.

The see gravel is lattest for to drie,
And lattest may thou therwith edifie.
The salt in it thy werkes wol *resolve*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

And ye, immortal souls, who once were men,
And now, *resolved* to elements again.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, ii. 1.

It is no necessity of his [the musician's] art to *resolve* the clang of an instrument into its constituent tones.
Tyndall, Sound, p. 120.

Specifically—**4.** In *med.*, to effect the disappearance of (a swelling) without the formation of pus.—**5.** To analyze; reduce by mental analysis.

I cannot think that the branded Epicurus, Lucretius, and their fellows were in earnest when they *resolv'd* this composition into a fortuitous range of atoms.
Glanville, Essays, i.

Resolving all events, with their effects
And manifold results, into the will
And arbitration wise of the Supreme.
Cowper, Task, ii. 163.

They tell us that on the hypothesis of evolution all human feelings may be *resolved* into a desire for food, into a fear of being eaten, or into the reproductive instinct.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 128.

6. To solve; free from perplexities; clear of difficulties; explain: as, to *resolve* questions of casuistry; to *resolve* doubts; to *resolve* a riddle.

After their publike praiers the Talby sits downe, and spends halfe an houre in *resolving* the doubts of such as shall moue any questions in matters of their Law.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 623.

Here were also several foundations of Buildings, but whether there were ever any place of note situated hereabouts, or what it might be, I cannot *resolve*.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 12.

I ask these sober questions of my heart; . . .
The heart *resolves* this matter in a trice.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 216.

7. In *math.*, to solve; answer (a question).—**8.** In *alg.*, to bring all the known quantities of (an equation) to one side, and the unknown quantity to the other.—**9.** In *mech.*, to separate mathematically (a force or other vector quantity) into components, by the application of the parallelogram of forces, or of an analogous principle. The parts need not have independent reality.—**10.** To transform by or as by dissolution.

The form of going from the assembly into committee is for the presiding officer . . . to put the question that the assembly do now *resolve* itself into a committee of the whole. *Cushing*, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 297.

11†. To free from doubt or perplexity; inform; acquaint; answer.

If Brutus will vouchsafe that Antony
May safely come to him, and be *resolved*
How Cæsar hath deserved to lie in death.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 131.

Pray, sir, *resolve* me, what religion 's best
For a man to die in? *Webster*, White Devil, v. 1.

You shall be fully *resolved* in every one of those many questions you have asked me.
Goldsmith, To Mrs. Anne Goldsmith.

12†. To settle in an opinion; make certain; convince.

The word of God can give us assurance in anything we are to do, and *resolve* us that we do well.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 4.

Long since we were *resolved* of your truth,
Your faithful service, and your toil in war.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4. 20.

I am *resolv'd* my Cloe yet is true.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 4.

13. To fix in a determination or purpose; determine; decide: used chiefly in the past participle.

Therefore at last I firmly am *resolved*
You shall have aid. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 219.

Rather by this his last affront *resolved*,
Desperate of better course, to vent his rage.
Milton, P. R., iv. 444.

With phrenzy seized, I run to meet the alarms,
Resolved on death, *resolved* to die in arms.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 424.

14. To determine on; intend; purpose.

I am *resolved* that thou shalt spend some time
With Valentinus in the emperor's court.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3. 66.

They [the Longobards] *resolved* to goe into some more fertile country. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 107.

War then, war,
Open or understood, must be *resolved*.
Milton, P. L., i. 662.

15†. To make ready in mind; prepare.

Quit presently the chapel, or *resolve* you
For more amazement. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3. 86.

Tell me, have you *resolv'd* yourself for court,
And utterly renounc'd the slavish country,
With all the cares thereof?
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, iv. 4.

16. To determine on; specifically, to express, as an opinion or determination, by or as by resolution and vote.

He loses no reputation with us; for we all *resolved* him as an ass before. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 2.

17. In *music*, of a voice-part or of the harmony in general, to cause to progress from a discord to a concord.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To melt; dissolve; become fluid.

Even as a form of wax
Resolveth from his figure 'gainst the fire.
Shak., K. John, v. 4. 25.

May my brain
Resolve to water, and my blood turn phlegm.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 3.

2. To become separated into component or elementary parts; disintegrate; in general, to be reduced as by dissolution or analysis.

The spices are so corrupted . . . that theyr naturall sauour, taste, and quality . . . vanysheth and *resolueth*.
R. Eden, tr. of Paolo Giovio (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 309).

Subterraneous bodies, from whence all the things upon the earth's surface spring, and into which they again *resolve* and return. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, xl., Expl.

These several quarterly meetings should digest the reports of their monthly meetings, and prepare one for each respective county, against the yearly meeting, in which all quarterly meetings *resolve*.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, iv.

I lifted up my head to look: the roof *resolved* to clouds, high and dim; the gleam was such as the moon imparts to vapors she is about to sever.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

3. To form an opinion, purpose, or resolution; determine in mind; purpose: as, he *resolved* on amendment of life.

How yet *resolves* the governor of the town?
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6. 1.

4. To be settled in opinion; be convinced.

Let men *resolve* of that as they please. *Locke.*

5. In *music*, of a voice-part or of the harmony in general, to pass from a discord to a concord.
=**Syn. 3.** To decide, conclude.

resolve (rē-zolv′), *n.* [< *resolve*, *v.*] **1†.** The act of resolving or solving; resolution; solution. *Milton.*—**2†.** An answer.

I crave but ten short days to give *resolve*
To this important suit, in which consists
My endless shame or lasting happiness.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, ii. 2.

3. That which has been resolved or determined on; a resolution.

Now, sister, let us hear your firm *resolve*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 129.

'Tis thus
Men cast the blame of their unprosperous acts
Upon the abettors of their own *resolve*.
Shelley, The Cenci, v. 1.

4. Firmness or fixedness of purpose; resolution; determination.

A lady of so high *resolve*
As is fair Margaret.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 75.

Come, firm *Resolve*, take thou the van,
Thou stalk o' carl-hemp in man!
Burns, To Dr. Blacklock.

5. The determination or declaration of any corporation, association, or representative body; a resolution.

I then commenced my career as a political writer, devoting weeks and months to support the *resolves* of Congress.
Noah Webster, Letter, 1783 (Life, by Scudder, p. 112).

Peace resolves. See *peace*.

resolved (rē-zolvd′), *p. a.* Determined; resolute; firm.

How now, my hardy, stout *resolved* mates!
Are you now going to dispatch this deed?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 340.

resolvedly (rē-zol′ved-li), *adv.* **1.** In a resolved manner; firmly; resolutely; with firmness of purpose.

Let us chearfully and *resolvedly* apply ourselves to the working out our salvation. *Abp. Sharp*, Sermons, II. v.

2. In such a manner as to resolve or clear up all doubts and difficulties; satisfactorily. [Rare.]

Of that and all the progress, more or less,
Resolvedly more leisure shall express.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 332.

He that hath rightly and *resolvedly* determined of his end hath virtually resolved a thousand controversies that others are unsatisfied and erroneous in.
Baxter, Divine Life, ii. 6.

resolvedness (rē-zol′ved-nes), *n.* Fixedness of purpose; firmness; resolution.

This *resolvedness*, this high fortitude in sin, can with no reason be imagined a preparative to its remission.
Decay of Christian Piety.

resolvend (rē-zol'vend), *n.* [< L. *resolvendus*, gerundive of *resolvere*, resolve: see *resolve*.] In *arith.*, a number formed by appending two or three figures to a remainder after subtraction in extracting the square or cube root.

resolvent (rē-zol'vent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *résolvant* = Sp. Pg. *resolvente* = It. *risolvente, resolvente*, < L. *resolven(t-)s*, ppr. of *resolvere*: see *resolve*.] I. *a.* Having the power to resolve or dissolve; causing solution; solvent.—**Resolvent equation, product**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. That which has the power of causing solution.—2. In *med.*, a remedy which causes the resolution of a swelling; a discutient.—3. In *alg.*, an equation formed to aid the resolution of a given equation having for its roots known functions of the roots of the given equation. Thus, if x, x', x'', x''' are the roots of a biquadratic, one method of solution begins by solving the cubic whose roots are of the form $xx' + x''x'''$.—**Differential resolvent**, a linear differential equation of the $(n-1)$th order which is satisfied by every root of an equation of the nth degree whose coefficients are functions of a single parameter.—**Gaulois resolvent**, that resolvent of an equation whose roots are unaltered for every permutation of the group of the primitive equation.

resolver (rē-zol'vėr), *n.* One who or that which resolves, in any sense of that word.

Thy resolutions were not before sincere; consequently God, that saw that, cannot be thought to have justified that unsincere *resolver*, that dead faith. *Hammond.*

It may be doubted whether or no the fire be the genuine and universal *resolver* of mixed bodies. *Boyle.*

reson[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *reason*[1].

reson[2]†. A Middle English plural preterit of *rise*[1].

resonance (rez'ō-nans), *n.* [< OF. *resonnance*, F. *résonnance* = Sp. Pg. *resonancia* = It. *risonanza*, < L. *resonantia*, an echo, < *resonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *resonare*, sound back, echo: see *resonant*.] 1. The act of resounding, or the state or quality of being resonant.—2. In *acoustics:* (*a*) The prolongation or repetition of sound by reflection; reverberation; echo. (*b*) The prolongation or increase of sound by the sympathetic vibration of other bodies than that by which it is originally produced. Such sympathetic vibration is properly in unison either with the fundamental tone or with one of its harmonics. It occurs to some extent in connection with all sound. It is carefully utilized in musical instruments, as by means of the sounding-board of a pianoforte, the body of a violin, or the tube of a horn. In many wind-instruments, like the flute, and the flue-pipes of an organ, the pitch of the tone is almost wholly determined by the shape and size of the resonant cavity or tube. In the voice, the quality of both song and speech and the distinctions between the various articulate sounds are largely governed by the resonance of the cavities of the pharynx, mouth, and nose. 3. In *med.*, the sound evoked on percussing the chest or other part, or heard on auscultating the chest while the subject of examination speaks either aloud or in a whisper.—**Amphoric resonance**, a variety of tympanitic resonance in which there is a musical quality.—**Bandbox resonance**, the vesiculotympanitic resonance occurring in vesicular emphysema.—**Bell-metal resonance**, a ringing metallic sound heard in auscultation in pneumothorax and over other large cavities, when the chest is percussed with two pieces of money, one being used as plexímeter.—**Cough resonance**, the sound of the cough as heard in auscultation.—**Cracked-pot resonance**, a percussion sound obtained sometimes over cavities, but also sometimes in health, resembling somewhat the sound produced by striking a cracked pot.—**Normal pulmonary resonance, normal vesicular resonance**. Same as *vesicular resonance*.—**Resonance globe**, a resonator tuned to a certain musical tone.—**Skodaic resonance**, resonance more or less tympanitic above a pleuritic effusion.—**Sympathetic resonance**. See *sympathetic*.—**Tympanitic resonance**, such resonance as is obtained on percussion over the intestines when they contain air. It may also be heard in the thorax over lung-cavities, in pneumothorax, and otherwise.—**Vesicular resonance**, resonance of such quality as is obtained by percussion over normal lung-tissue. Also called *normal vesicular resonance* and *normal pulmonary resonance*.—**Vesiculotympanitic resonance**, pulmonary resonance intermediate between vesicular and tympanitic resonance.—**Vocal resonance**, the sound heard on auscultation of the chest when the subject makes a vocal noise.—**Whispering resonance**, the sound of a whisper as heard in resonance.

resonance-box (rez'ō-nans-boks), *n.* A resonant cavity or chamber in a musical instrument, designed to increase the sonority of its tone, as the body of a violin or the box attached to a tuning-fork for acoustical investigation. Also *resonance-body, resonance-chamber*, etc.

resonancy† (rez'ō-nan-si), *n.* [As *resonance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *resonance*. *Imp. Dict.*

resonant (rez'ō-nant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *resonnant*, F. *résonnant* = Sp. Pg. *resonante* = It. *risonante*, < L. *resonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *resonare*, resound, echo: see *resound*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Resounding; specifically, noting a substance, structure, or confined body of air which is capable of decided sympathetic vibrations; or a voice, instrument, or tone in which such vibrations are prominent.

His volant touch,
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled and pursued transverse the *resonant* fugue.
Milton, P. L., xi. 563.

Sometimes he came to an arcadian square flooded with light and *resonant* with the fall of statued fountains.
Disraeli, Lothair, lxix.

2. Sounding or ringing in the nasal passages: used by some authors instead of *nasal* as applied to articulate sounds.

II. *n.* A resonant or nasal sound.

resonantly (rez'ō-nant-li), *adv.* In a resonant or resounding manner; with resonance.

resonate (rez'ō-nāt), *v. i.* [< L. *resonatus*, pp. of *resonare*, resound: see *resound*[1].] To resound.—**Resonating circle**, in *elect.*, the circle used as a resonator.

resonator (rez'ō-nā-tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *resonare*, resound: see *resound*[1].] 1. An acoustical instrument used in the analysis of sounds, consisting of a chamber so formed as to respond sympathetically to some particular tone. It is used especially to detect the presence of that tone in a compound sound.—2. In *elect.*, an instrument devised by Hertz for detecting the existence of waves of electrical disturbance. It consists usually of a conductor in the form of a wire or rod bent into a circle or rectangle, leaving a short opening or break, the length of which can be regulated. The ends of the conductor are generally furnished with small brass knobs.

resorb (rē-sôrb'), *v. t.* [< F. *résorber* = Sp. *resorber* = It. *risorbire*, < L. *resorbere*, suck back, swallow again, < *re-*, back, again, + *sorbere*, suck up: see *absorb*.] To absorb or take back, as that which has been given out; reabsorb.

And when past
Their various trials, in their various spheres,
If they continue rational, as made,
Resorbs them all into himself again.
Young, Night Thoughts, iv.

resorbent (rē-sôr'bent), *a.* [= F. *résorbant* = Sp. *resorbente*, < L. *resorben(t-)s*, ppr. of *resorbere*, swallow up, resorb: see *resorb*.] Absorbing or taking back that which has been given out.

Again *resorbent* ocean's wave
Receives the waters which it gave
From thousand rills with copious currents fraught.
Wodhull.

resorcin, resorcine (rē-sôr'sin), *n.* [= F. *résorcine;* as *res(in)* + *orcin*.] A colorless crystalline phenol, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$. It is obtained by treating benzene with sulphuric acid, preparing a sodium salt from the disulphonic acid thus produced, heating with caustic soda, and finally dissolving in water and precipitating resorcin with hydrochloric acid. It yields a fine purple-red coloring matter, and several other dyes of commercial importance, and is also used in medicine as an antiseptic. Also *resorcinum*.—**Resorcin blue, brown**, etc. See *blue*, etc.

resorcinal (rē-sôr'si-nal), *a.* [< *resorcin* + *-al*.] Pertaining to resorcin.—**Fluorescent resorcinal blue**. See *blue*.—**Resorcinal yellow**. See *yellow*.

resorcine, *n.* See *resorcin*.

resorcinism (rē-sôr'sin-izm), *n.* Toxic symptoms produced by excessive doses of resorcin.

resorcinol-phthalein (rē-sôr"si-nol-thal'ē-in), *n.* A brilliant red dye ($C_{20}H_{12}O_5$) obtained by the action of phthalic anhydrid on resorcin at a temperature of 120° C. Generally known as *fluorescein*.

resorcinum (rē-sôr'si-num), *n.* [NL.: see *resorcin*.] Same as *resorcin*.

resorption (rē-sôrp'shon), *n.* [= F. *résorption*, < L. *resorbere*, pp. *resorptus*, resorb: see *resorb*.] 1. Retrogressive absorption; specifically, a physiological process by which a part or organ, having advanced to a certain state of development, disappears as such by the absorption of its substance into that of a part or organ which replaces it.

The larval skeleton undergoes *resorption*, but the rest of the Echinopædium passes into the Echinoderm.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 497.

2. Absorption of some product of the organism, as a tissue, exudate, or secretion.

An extensive hæmorrhage which had undergone *resorption*.
Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 114.

Lacunar resorption of bone, the resorption of bone by osteoclasts forming and occupying Howship's lacunæ.

resorptive (rē-sôrp'tiv), *a.* [< *resorpt(ion)* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to or characterized by resorption.

The *resorptive* phenomena of porphyritic quartz and other minerals in eruptive rocks is a consequence chiefly of the relief of pressure in the process of eruption.
Science, XIII. 232.

Resorptive fever, such a fever as the hectic of phthisis, due to the absorption of toxic material.

resort[1] (rē-zôrt'), *v.* [< ME. *resorten*, < OF. *resortir, ressortir*, fall back, return, resort, have recourse, appeal, F. *ressortir*, resort, appeal, < ML. *resortire*, resort, appeal (to a tribunal), *resortiri*, return, revert, < L. *re-*, again, + *sortiri*, obtain, lit. obtain by lot, < *sor(t-)s*, a lot: see *sort*.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To fall back; return; revert.

When he past of his payne & his pale hete,
And *resort* to hym selfe & his sight gate,
He plainted full pitiously, was pyn for to here.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3558.

He faught with hem so fiercely that he made hem *resorte* bakke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 414.

The quicke bloode somwhat *resorted* unto his visage.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 12.

The rule of descents in Normandy was . . . that the descent of the line of the father shall not *resort* to that of the mother. *Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Common Law of Eng., VI. 151.

2. To go; repair; go customarily or frequently.

The people *resort* unto him again. Mark x. 1.

The vault . . . where, as they say,
At some hours in the night spirits *resort*.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 3. 44.

Noah . . . entered the Arke at Gods appointment, to which by diuine instinct *resorted* both birds and beasts.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 39.

Let us not think we have fulfilled our duty merely by *resorting* to the church and adding one to the number of the congregation. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xx.

Head waiter of the chop-house here,
To which I most *resort*.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

3. To have recourse; apply; betake one's self: with *to*: as, to *resort to* force.

The king thought it time to *resort to* other counsels.
Clarendon.

Th' expedients and inventions multiform,
To which the mind *resorts*, in chase of terms.
Cowper, Task, ii. 288.

That species of political animadversion which is *resorted to* in the daily papers. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vi.

II. *trans.* To visit; frequent. [Rare.]

A pallace of pleasure, and daily *resorted*, and fill'd with Lords and Knights, and their Ladies.
Brome, The Sparagus Garden, ii. 2.

resort[1] (rē-zôrt'), *n.* [< ME. *resort*, < OF. *resort, ressort*, the authority or jurisdiction of a court, F. *ressort*, a place of refuge, a court of appeal, = Pr. *ressort* = It. *risorto*, resort; from the verb.] 1. The act of going to some person or thing or making application; a betaking one's self; recourse: as, a *resort* to other means of defense; a *resort* to subterfuges or evasion.

Where we pass, and make *resort*,
It is our Kingdom and our Court.
Brome, Jovial Crew, i.

2. One who or that which is resorted to: as in the phrase *last resort* (see below).

In trouth always to do yow my servise,
As to my lady right and chief *resort*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 134.

3. An assembling; a going to or frequenting in numbers; confluence.

Where there is such *resort*
Of wanton gallants, and young revellers.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

Wisdom's self
Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude, . . .
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That in the various bustle of *resort*
Were all-to ruffled. *Milton*, Comus, l. 379.

The like places of *resort* are frequented by men out of place. *Swift.*

4. The act of visiting or frequenting one's society; company; intercourse.

She I mean is promised by her friends
Unto a youthful gentleman of worth,
And kept severely from *resort* of men.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 108.

5. A place frequented; a place commonly or habitually visited; a haunt.

With vij. lyttle hamlettes therto belonging, whiche hathe no other *resort* but only to the same Chapelle and parisshe Churche. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 222.

But chiefly the woods were her fav'rite *resort*.
Burns, Caledonia.

Her bright form kneels beside me at the altar,
And follows me to the *resort* of men.
Shelley, The Cenci, ii. 2.

6. In *law*, the authority or jurisdiction of a court. [Rare.]—7†. Those who frequent a place; those who assemble. [Rare.]

Of all the fair *resort* of gentlemen
That every day with parle encounter me,
In thy opinion which is worthiest love?
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2. 4.

As Wiltshire is a place best plea'd with that *resort*
Which spend away the time continually in sport.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 359.

8†. Spring; active power or movement. [A Gallicism.]

Certainly some there are that know the *resorts* and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it. *Bacon*, Cunning (ed. 1887).

If you can enter more deeply than they have done into the causes and resorts of that which moves pleasure in a reader, the field is open, you may be heard. *Dryden*, State of Innocence, Pref.

Last resort, the last resource or refuge; ultimate means of relief; also, final tribunal; a court from which there is no appeal. Also, as French, *dernier ressort*.

Mercy, fled to as the *last resort*. *Cowper*, Hope, l. 378.

=Syn. 2. *Resource*, *Contrivance*, etc. See *expedient*, *n.*

resort[2] (rē-sôrt′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *sort*.] To sort over again. Also written distinctively *re-sort*.

resorter (rē-zor′tėr), *n.* One who resorts, in any sense of that word.

'Tis the better for you that your *resorters* stand upon sound legs. *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 6. 27.

resount†, *v.* A Middle English form of *resound*[1].

resound[1] (rē-zound′), *v.* [With excrescent *d*, as in *sound*[5], *expound*, etc.; < ME. *resounen*, < OF. *resoner*, *resonner*, *ressonner*, F. *résonner*, dial. *ressounar*, *ressonner* = Sp. *resonar* = Pg. *resonar*, *resoar* = It. *risonare*, < L. *resonare*, sound or ring again, resound, echo, < *re-*, again, + *sonare*, sound: see *sound*[5]. Cf. *resonant*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To sound back; ring; echo; reverberate; be filled with sound; sound by sympathetic vibration.

Swich sorwe he maketh that the grete tour
Resouneth of his youling and clamour.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 420.

He call'd so loud that all the hollow deep
Of hell *resounded*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 315.

The robin, the thrush, and a thousand other wanton songsters make the woods to *resound* with amorous ditties. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 147.

The pavement stones *resound*,
As he totters o'er the ground
With his cane.
O. W. Holmes, The Last Leaf.

2. To sound loudly; give forth a loud sound.

His arms *resounded* as the boaster fell.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 470.

The din of War *resounds* throughout more than seven hundred years of Roman history, with only two short lulls of repose. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 97.

3. To be echoed; be sent back, as sound.

Common fame . . . *resounds* back to them. *South.*

4. To be much mentioned; be famed.

What *resounds*
In fable or romance of Uther's son.
Milton, P. L., i. 579.

Milton, a name to *resound* for ages.
Tennyson, Experiments, In Quantity.

II. *trans.* 1. To sound again; send back sound; echo.

And Albion's cliffs *resound* the rural lay.
Pope, Spring, l. 6.

2. To sound; praise or celebrate with the voice or the sound of instruments; extol with sounds; spread the fame of.

With her shrill trumpet never dying Fame
Vnto the world shall still *resound* his name.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 130.

Orpheus, . . . by loudly chanting and *resounding* the praises of the gods, confounded the voices. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vi., Expl.

The man for wisdom's various arts renown'd,
Long exercis'd in woes, O muse, *resound*.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, i. 2.

=Syn. 1. To reecho, reverberate.

resound[1] (rē-zound′), *n.* [< *resound*[1], *v.*] Return of sound; echo.

His huge trunke sounded, and his armes did eccho the *resound*. *Chapman*, Iliad, v.

Virtuous actions have their own trumpets, and, without any noise from thyself, will have their *resound* abroad. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 34.

resound[2] (rē-sound′), *v.* [< *re-* + *sound*[5].] **I.** *trans.* To sound again or repeatedly: as, to *resound* a note or a syllable.

And these words in their next prayer they repeat, *resounding* that last word One by the halfe or the whole hour together, looking vp to Heauen. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 197.

II. *intrans.* To sound again: as, the trumpet sounded and *resounded*.

Upon the *resounding* of the Eccho there seemed three to sound together. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 36, sig. D.

resounder (rē-zoun′dėr), *n.* One who or that which resounds; specifically, a monotelephone.

resource (rē-sôrs′), *n.* [< OF. *resource*, *ressourse*, *ressource*, F. *ressource*, dial. *resorse* (= It. *risorsa*), a source, spring, < OF. *resourdre* (pp. *resours*, fem. *resourse*), < L. *resurgere*, rise again, spring up anew: see *resound*, *resurgent*, and cf. *source*.] 1. Any source of aid or support; an expedient to which one may resort; means yet untried; resort.

Pallas, who, with disdain and grief, had view'd
His foes pursuing, and his friends pursued,
Used threatenings mix'd with prayers, his last *resource*.
Dryden, Æneid, x. 512.

When women engage in any art or trade, it is usually as a *resource*, not as a primary object. *Emerson*, Woman.

2. *pl.* Pecuniary means; funds; money or any property that can be converted into supplies; means of raising money or supplies.

Scotland by no means escaped the fate ordained for every country which is connected, but not incorporated, with another country of greater *resources*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

3. *pl.* Available means or capabilities of any kind.

He always had the full command of all the *resources* of one of the most fertile minds that ever existed. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

He was a man of infinite *resources*, gained in his barrack experience. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, ii.

=Syn. 1. *Resort*, etc. See *expedient*.

resourceful (rē-sôrs′fûl), *a.* [< *resource* + *-ful*.] 1. Abounding in resources.

The justness of his gradations, and the *resourceful* variety of his touch, are equally to be admired. *The Academy*, No. 892, p. 402.

2. Good at devising expedients; shifty.

She was cheerful and *resourceful* when any difficulty arose. *A. Helps*, Casimir Maremma, xxxiii.

resourcefulness (rē-sôrs′fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being resourceful.

Here [in the Far West], if anywhere, settlers may combine the practical *resourcefulness* of the savage with the intellectual activity of the dweller in cities. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 388.

resourceless (rē-sôrs′les), *a.* [< *resource* + *-less*.] Destitute of resources.

Mungo Park, *resourceless*, had sunk down to die under the Negro Village-Tree, a horrible White object in the eyes of all. *Carlyle*, Past and Present, iii. 13.

resourdt, *v. i.* [ME. *resourden*, < OF. *resourdre*, rise up, spring up, < L. *resurgere*, rise again: see *resurgent*. Cf. *resource*.] To spring up; rise anew.

Frowhens that the deth grew, frothens the lyf *resourded*. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

resow (rē-sō′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *sow*[1].] To sow again.

To *resow* summer corn. *Bacon.*

resownt, *v.* A Middle English form of *resound*[1].

resp (resp), *v. t.* Same as *risp*.

respet, *n.* An obsolete form of *rasp*[2].

respeak (rē-spēk′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *speak*.] 1. To answer; speak in return; reply. [Rare.]

And the king's rouse the heav'n shall bruit again,
Re-speaking earthly thunder. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 128.

2. To speak again; repeat.

respect (rē-spekt′), *v. t.* [= OF. *respecter*, look back, respect, delay (also *respiter*, delay: see *respite*), F. *respecter* = Sp. *respetar*, *respectar* = Pg. *respeitar* = It. *rispettare*, < L. *respectare*, look back or behind, look intently, regard, respect, freq. of *respicere*, pp. *respectus*, look at, look back upon, respect, < *re-*, back, + *specere*, look at, see, spy: see *spectacle*, *spy*. Doublet of *respite*, *v.*] 1†. To look toward; front upon or in the direction of.

Palladius adviseth the front of his house should so *respect* the south. *Sir T. Browne.*

2†. To postpone; respite.

As touching the musters of all the soldiours upon the shore, we have *respected* the same tyll this tyme for lacke of money. *State Papers*, i. 832. (*Halliwell.*)

3. To notice with especial attention; regard as worthy of particular notice; regard; heed; consider; care for; have regard to in design or purpose.

Small difficulties, when exceeding great good is to ensue, . . . are not at all to be *respected*. *Hooker.*

But thou, O blessèd soul! dost haply not *respect*
These tears we shed, though full of loving pure effect.
L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 271).

I am armed so strong in honesty
That they pass by me as the idle wind,
Which I *respect* not. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 69.

He that *respects* to get must relish all commodities alike. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1.

4. To have reference or regard to; relate to.

The knowledge which *respecteth* the faculties of the mind of man is of two kinds. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 206.

I too am a degenerate Osbaldistone, so far as *respects* the circulation of the bottle. *Scott*, Rob Roy, x.

5. To hold in esteem, regard, or consideration; regard with some degree of reverence: as, to *respect* womanhood; hence, to refrain from interference with: as, to *respect* one's privacy.

Well, well, my lords, *respect* him;
Take him, and use him well, he's worthy of it.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 153.

In the excursions which they make for pleasure they [the English] are commonly *respected* by the Arabs, Curdeens, and Turcomen, there being very few instances of their having been plundered by them. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 152.

To such I render more than mere respect
Whose actions say that they *respect* themselves.
Cowper, Task, ii. 377.

How could they hope that others would *respect* laws which they had themselves insulted?
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

What I look upon as essential to their full utility is that those who enter into such combinations [trades-unions] shall fully and absolutely *respect* the liberty of those who do not wish to enter them. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 274.

To respect a person or **persons**, also **to respect the person of** (some one), to show undue bias toward or against a person, etc.; suffer the opinion or judgment to be influenced or biased by a regard to the outward circumstances of a person, to the prejudice of right and equity.

Thou shalt not *respect the person of* the poor, nor honour the person of the mighty. Lev. xix. 15.

Neither doth God *respect* any *person*. 2 Sam. xiv. 14.

As Solomon saith, *to respect persons* is not good, for such a man will transgress for a piece of bread. *Bacon.*

=Syn. 5. To honor, revere, venerate. See *esteem*, *n.*

respect (rē-spekt′), *n.* [= G. *respect* = D. Sw. Dan. *respekt*, < OF. *respect*, also *respit* (see *respite*), F. *respect* = Pr. *respieg*, *respiech*, *respieit*, *respeit* = Cat. *respecte* = Sp. *respecto* = Pg. *respeito* = It. *rispetto*, < L. *respectus*, a looking at, respect, regard, < *respicere*, pp. *respectus*, look at, look back upon: see *respect*, *v.* Doublet of *respite*, *n.*] 1. The act of looking at or regarding, or noticing with attention; regard; attention.

This maistyr sittith in the halle, next unto these Henxmen, at the same boarde, to have his *respecte* unto theyre demeanynges, howe manerly they ete and drinke. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. ii.

In writing this booke, I haue had earnest *respecte* to three speciall pointes. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 23.

But he it well did ward with wise *respect*,
And twixt him and the blow his shield did cast.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 21.

At that day shall a man look to his Maker, and his eyes shall have *respect* to the Holy One of Israel. Isa. xvii. 7.

You have too much *respect* upon the world;
They lose it that do buy it with much care.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 74.

Hee sought a heav'nly reward which could make him happy, and never hurt him, and to such a reward every good man may have a *respect*. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2†. Deliberation; reflection; consideration.

Thou wouldst have plunged thyself
In general riot; . . . and never learn'd
The icy precepts of *respect*, but follow'd
The sugar'd game before thee.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 258.

Then is no child nor father; then eternity
Frees all from any temporal *respect*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

3†. Circumspect behavior or deportment; decency.

If I do not put on a sober habit,
Talk with *respect*, and swear but now and then.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 200.

4. The feeling of esteem, regard, or consideration excited by the contemplation of personal worth, dignity, or power; also, a similar feeling excited by corresponding attributes in things.

Is there no *respect* of place, persons, nor time in you?
Shak., T. N., iii. 3. 98.

The natural effect
Of love by absence chill'd into *respect*.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 576.

A decent *respect* to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. *Declaration of Independence.*

Milton's *respect* for himself and for his own mind and its movements rises wellnigh to veneration.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 288.

5. Courteous or considerate treatment; that which is due, as to personal worth or power.

According to his virtue let us use him,
With all *respect* and rites of burial.
Shak., J. C., v. 5. 77.

6. *pl.* Expression or sign of esteem, deference, or compliment: as, to pay one's *respects* to the governor; please give him my *respects*.

Up comes one of Marsault's companions . . . into my chamber, with three others at his heeles, who by their *respects* and distance seemed to be his servants.
History of Francion (1655). (*Nares.*)

He had no doubt they said among themselves, "She is an excellent and beautiful girl, and deserving all respect"; and respect they accorded, but their *respects* they never came to pay. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 89.

7. Good will; favor.

The Lord had *respect* unto Abel and to his offering.
Gen. iv. 4.

8. Partial regard; undue bias; discrimination for or against some one.

It is not good to have *respect* of persons in judgment.
Prov. xxiv. 23.

It is of the highest importance that judges and administrators should never be persuaded by money or otherwise to shew "*respect* of persons."
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 239.

9. Reputation; repute.

Many of the best *respect* in Rome . . .
Have wish'd that noble Brutus had his eyes.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 59.

10. Consideration; motive.

He was not moved with these worldly *respects*.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

The end for which we are moved to work is sometimes the goodness which we conceive of the very working itself, without any further *respect* at all.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 7.

Master Scrivener, for some private *respect*, plotted in England to ruine Captaine Smith.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 205.

For *respects*
Of birth, degrees of title, and advancement,
I nor admire nor slight them.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, i. 2.

11. Point or particular; matter; feature; point of view.

I think she will be ruled
In all *respects* by me. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 4. 14.

Now, as we seem to differ in our ideas of expense, I have resolved she shall have her own way, and be her own mistress in that *respect* for the future.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

India is governed bureaucratically, but this bureaucracy differs in more than one *respect* from ours in Europe.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 453.

12. Relation; regard; reference: used especially in the phrase *in* or *with respect to* (or *of*).

Church government that is appointed in the Gospel, and has chief *respect* to the soul.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Shirtliff having his wife by the hand, and sitting by her to cheer her, *in respect* that the said storm was so fierce, he was slain, and she preserved.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 319.

In respect†, relatively; comparatively speaking.

He was a man; this, *in respect*, a child.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 56.

In respect of. (*a*†) In comparison with; relatively to.

All paines are nothing *in respect of* this.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxiii.

In respect of a fine workman, I am but . . . a cobbler.
Shak., J. C., i. 1. 10.

(*b*) In consideration of.

The feathers of their [Ostriches'] wings and tailes are very soft and fine. *In respect whereof* they are much used in the fannes of Gentlewomen.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 40, sig. E.

They should depress their guns and fire down into the hold, *in respect of* the vessel attacked standing so high out of the water. *De Quincey.*

(*c*) In point of; in regard to.

If *in respect of* speculation all men are either Platonists or Aristotelians, *in respect of* taste all men are either Greek or German.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 301.

=Syn. 4. *Estimate, Estimation*, etc. See *esteem*.

respectability (rē-spek-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *respectabilities* (-tiz). [= F. *respectabilité* = Sp. *respetabilidad* = Pg. *respeitabilidade;* as *respectable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] 1. The state or character of being respectable; the condition or qualities which deserve or command respect.

A gold-headed cane, of rare oriental wood, added materially to the high *respectability* of his aspect.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, viii.

2. A respectable person or thing; a specimen or type of what is respectable.

Smooth-shaven *respectabilities* not a few one finds that are not good for much. *Carlyle.*

respectable (rē-spek'ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *respectable* = Sp. *respetable* = Pg. *respeitavel* = It. *rispettabile*, < ML. *respectabilis*, worthy of respect, < L. *respectare*, respect: see *respect*.] 1. Capable of being respected; worthy of respect or esteem.

In the great civil war, even the bad cause had been rendered *respectable* and amiable by the purity and elevation of mind which many of its friends displayed.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

She irritates my nerves, that dear and *respectable* Potts.
W. E. Norris, Matrimony, xxvii.

2. Having an honest or good reputation; standing well with other people; reputable: as, born of poor but *respectable* parents.

At this time . . . Mrs. Prior was outwardly *respectable;* and yet . . . my groceries were consumed with remarkable rapidity. *Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower, i.

3. Occupying or pertaining to a fairly good position in society; moderately well-to-do.

You mistake, my good Mrs. Bonnington! . . . You have lived in a quiet and most *respectable* sphere, but not, you understand, not ——.
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, iv.

4. Mediocre; moderate; fair; not despisable.

The Earl of Essex, a man of *respectable* abilities and of some military experience, was appointed to the command of the parliamentary army.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

British writers, not of the highest grade, but of *respectable* rank. *R. G. White*, Words and Their Uses, iii.

5. Proper; decent: as, conduct that is not *respectable*. [Colloq.]

It will be necessary to find a milliner, my love. . . . Something must be done with Maggy, too, who at present is—ha—barely *respectable*. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, i. 35.

respectableness (rē-spek'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Respectability.

respectably (rē-spek'ta-bli), *adv.* In a respectable manner. (*a*) In a manner to merit respect. (*b*) Moderately; pretty well; in a manner not to be despised.

respectant (rē-spek'tant), *a.* [< OF. *respectant*, < L. *respectan(t-)s*, ppr. of *respectare*, look at, respect: see *respect*.] In *her.*, looking at each other: said of two animals borne face to face. Rampant beasts of prey so borne are said to be *combatant*. Compare *affronté*. [Rare.]—**Respectant in triangle**, in *her.*, arranged in a triangle with the heads or beaks pointing inward or toward one another: said of three beasts or birds.

respecter (rē-spek'tėr), *n.* One who respects or regards: chiefly used in the phrase *respecter of persons*, a person who regards the external circumstances of others in his judgment, and suffers his opinion to be biased by them, to the prejudice of candor, justice, and equity.

I perceive that God is no *respecter of persons*.
Acts x. 34.

respectful (rē-spekt'fûl), *a.* [< *respect* + *-ful*.] 1. Marked or characterized by respect; showing respect: as, *respectful* deportment.

With humble Joy, and with *respectful* Fear,
The listening People shall his Story hear.
Prior, Carmen Seculare, xxxviii.

His costume struck me with *respectful* astonishment.
Thackeray, Newcomes, vi.

2. Full of outward or formal civility; ceremonious.

From this dear Bosom shall I ne'er be torn?
Or you grow cold, *respectful*, or forsworn?
Prior, Celia to Damon.

3†. Worthy of respect; receiving respect. [Rare.]

And Mr. Miles, of Swansey, who afterwards came to Boston, and is now gone to his rest. Both of these have a *respectful* character in the churches of this wilderness.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iii., Int.

=Syn. Civil, dutiful, courteous, complaisant, deferential, polite.

respectfully (rē-spekt'fûl-i), *adv.* In a respectful manner; with respect; in a manner comporting with due estimation.

We relieve idle vagrants and counterfeit beggars, but have no care at all of these really poor men, who are, methinks, to be *respectfully* treated in regard of their quality.
Cowley, Avarice.

respectfulness (rē-spekt'fûl-nes), *n.* The character of being respectful.

respecting (rē-spek'ting), *prep.* [Ppr. of *respect*, *v.*] 1. Considering.

There is none worthy,
Respecting her that 's gone.
Shak., W. T., v. 1. 35.

2. Regarding; in regard to; relating to.

Respecting man, whatever wrong we call
May, must be right, as relative to all.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 51.

Respecting my sermons, I most sincerely beg of you to extenuate nothing. Treat me exactly as I deserve.
Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

respection (rē-spek'shon), *n.* [< LL. *respectio(n-)*, < L. *respicere*, pp. *respectus*, respect, regard: see *respect*.] The act of respecting; respect; regard. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Then sayd Christ, Goe thou and do likewise — that is, without difference or *respection* of persons.
Tyndale, Works, p. 78.

Now, mum, with *respections* to this boy.
Dickens, Great Expectations, xii.

respective (rē-spek'tiv), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *respectif* = Pr. *respectiu* = Sp. Pg. *respectivo* = It. *rispettivo*, < ML. *respectivus*, < L. *respicere*, pp. *respectus*, look at, observe, respect: see *respect*.] 1. Observing or noting with attention; regardful; hence, careful; circumspect; cautious; attentive to consequences. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Respective and wary men had rather seek quietly their own . . . than with pain and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good. *Hooker.*

Love that is *respective* for increase
Is like a good king, that keeps all in peace.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, i. 3.

To be virtuous, zealous, valiant, wise,
Learned, *respective* of his country's good.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

2†. Relative; having relation to something else; not absolute.

Which are said to be relative or *respective*? Those that cannot be well understood of themselves without having relation to some other thing.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke (1599), i. 11.

Heat, as concerning the humane sense of feeling, is a various and *respective* thing.
Bacon, Nat. and Exper. Hist. of Winds (trans. 1653), [p. 275.

3†. Worthy of respect; respectable.

What should it be that he respects in her
But I can make *respective* in myself?
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 200.

Winw. Pray thee forbear, for my respect, somewhat.
Quar. Hoy-day! how *respective* you are become o' the sudden! *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

4†. Rendering respect; respectful.

The bold and careless servant still obtains;
The modest and *respective* nothing gains.
Chapman, All Fools, i. 1.

I doubt not but that for your noble name's sake (not their own merit), wheresoever they [sermons] light, they shall find *respective* entertainment, and do yet some more good to the church of God. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 14.

5†. Characterized by respect for special persons or things; partial.

Away to heaven *respective* lenity,
And fire-eyed fury be my conduct now!
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1. 128.

This is the day that must . . . reduce those seeming inequalities and *respective* distributions in this world to an equality and recompensive justice in the next.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. § 47.

6. Relating or pertaining severally each to each; several; particular.

To those places straight repair
Where your *respective* dwellings are.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 606.

They both went very quietly out of the court, and retired to their *respective* lodgings.
Addison, Trial of False Affronts.

Beyond the physical differences, there are produced by the *respective* habits of life mental differences.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 463.

Respective being, being which in its essential nature refers to something else, as action, passion, date, place, posture, and habit.—**Respective ens, locality**, etc. See the nouns.

respectively (rē-spek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a respective manner, in any sense.

The World hath nor East nor West, but *respectively*.
Raleigh, Hist. World, p. 36.

Sir, she ever
For your sake most *respectively* lov'd me.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 2.

respectiveness† (rē-spek'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being respective; regard or respect had to anything.

So that hee shall find neither a paraphrasticall, epitomized, or meere verball translation: but such a mixed *respectivenesse* as may shewe I indevoured nothing more then the true use, benefit, and delight of the reader.
Lomatius on Painting, by Haydock, 1598. (*Nares.*)

respectivist† (rē-spek'tiv-ist), *n.* [< *respective* + *-ist*.] A captious person or critic.

But what haue these our *respectiuists* to doe with the Apostle Paule? *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1178.

respectless (rē-spekt'les), *a.* [< *respect* + *-less*.] 1. Having no respect; without regard; without reference; careless; regardless. [Rare.]

The Cambrian part, *respectless* of their power.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xii. 17.

I was not
Respectless of your honour, nor my fame.
Shirley, Maid's Revenge, ii. 5.

2†. Having no respect or regard, as for reputation, power, persons, etc.

He that is so *respectless* in his courses
Oft sells his reputation at cheap market.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

O, indignity
To my *respectless* free-bred poesy!
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, vi. 100.

respectuous† (rē-spek'tū-us), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *respectueux* = Sp. *respetuoso, respetoso* = Pg. *respeitoso, respectuoso* = It. *rispettoso*, < L. *respectus*, respect: see *respect*, *n.*] 1. Inspiring respect.

Neither is it to be marvelled . . . if they [princes] become *respectuous* and admirable in the eyes and sight of the common people. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks (1610). (*Nares.*)

2. Respectful.

I thought it pardonabler to say nothing by a *respectuous* silence than by idle words. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 44.

respell (rē-spel'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *spell*[2].] To spell again; specifically, to spell again in another form, according to some phonetic system

(as in this dictionary), so as to indicate the actual or supposed pronunciation.

Now a uniform system of representing sounds . . . would be of great use as a system to be followed for every word or name on the principle of phonetic *respelling*.
Nature, XLII. 7.

resperse† (rē-spėrs′), *v. t.* [< L. *respersus*, pp. of *respergere*, sprinkle again or over, besprinkle, bestrew, < *re-*, again, + *spargere*, sprinkle: see *sparse*.] To sprinkle; scatter.

Those excellent, moral and perfective discourses which with much pains and greater pleasure we find *respersed* and thinly scattered in all the Greek and Roman poets.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Pref.

respersion† (rē-spėr′shon), *n.* [< L. *respersio(n-)*, a sprinkling, < *respergere* (pp. *respersus*), sprinkle: see *resperse*.] The act of sprinkling or spreading; scattering.

All the joys which they should have received in *respersion* and distinct emanations if they had kept their anniversaries at Jerusalem, all that united they received in the duplication of their joys at their return.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 80.

respirability (rē-spīr-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *respirabilité*; as *respirable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being respirable. *Imp. Dict.*

respirable (rē-spīr′a-bl), *a.* [< OF. F. *respirable* = Sp. *respirable* = Pg. *respiravel* = It. *respirabile*, < NL. **respirabilis*, < L. *respirare*, respire: see *respire*.] 1†. That can respire. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Capable of or fit for being respired or breathed: as, *respirable* air.

respirableness (rē-spīr′a-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *respirability*. *Imp. Dict.*

respiration (res-pi-rā′shon), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *respiration* = Pr. *respiracio* = Sp. *respiracion* = Pg. *respiração* = It. *respirazione*, < L. *respiratio(n-)*, breathing, respiration, < *respirare*, pp. *respiratus*, breathe out, respire, take breath: see *respire*.] 1†. The act of breathing again or resuming life.

Till the day
Appear of *respiration* to the just,
And vengeance to the wicked.
Milton, P. L., xii. 540.

2. The inspiration and expiration of air.—3. That function by which there takes place an absorption of oxygen from the surrounding medium into the blood with a corresponding excretion of carbon dioxid. This is accomplished in the higher animal forms chiefly by the lungs and skin; the gills or branchiæ of aquatic animals and the tracheæ of insects perform the same function. In unicellular organisms these changes take place in the protoplasm of the cell itself. The number of respirations in the human adult is from 16 to 24 per minute. About 500 centimeters or one sixth of the volume of the air in the lungs is changed at each respiration, giving a daily income of about 744 grams of oxygen and an expenditure of 900 grains of carbon dioxid. Inspiration is slightly shorter than expiration.

Ev'ry breath, by *respiration* strong
Forc'd downward. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 348.

4. In *physiological bot.*, a process consisting in the absorption by plants of oxygen from the air, the oxidation of assimilated products, and the release of carbon dioxid and watery vapor. It is the opposite of *assimilation*, in which carbon dioxid (carbonic acid) is absorbed and oxygen given off—contrasted also as being the waste process in the plant economy, a part of the potential energy of a higher compound being converted into kinetic energy, supporting the activities of the plant, the resulting compound of lower potential being excreted. Respiration takes place in all active cells both by day and by night; assimilation only by daylight (then overshadowing the other process) and in cells containing chlorophyl.

5. The respiratory murmur.—6†. A breathing-spell; an interval.

Some meet *respiration* of a more full trial and enquiry into each others' condition
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iv. 6.

Abdominal respiration. See *abdominal*. **Amphoric respiration**, respiratory murmur with musical intonation, such as might be produced by blowing across the mouth of a bottle. It occurs in some cases of pneumothorax and with some phthisical cavities.—**Artificial respiration**, respiration induced by artificial means. It is required in cases of drowning, the excessive inhalation of chloroform or of noxious gases, etc. In the case of a person apparently drowned, or in an asphyxiated condition, the following treatment has been recommended. After clearing the mouth and throat, the patient should be laid on his back on a plane inclined a little from the feet upward; the shoulders gently raised by a firm cushion placed under them; the tongue brought forward so as to project from the side of the mouth, and kept in that position by an elastic band or string tied under the chin. Remove all tight clothing from neck and chest. The arms should then be grasped just above the elbows, raised till they nearly meet above the head, and kept stretched upward for two seconds: this action imitates inspiration. The arms are then turned down and firmly pressed for two seconds against the sides of the chest, thus imitating a deep expiration. These two sets of movements should be perseveringly repeated at the rate of fifteen times in a minute. As soon as a spontaneous effort to breathe is perceived, cease the movements and induce circulation and warmth.—**Branchial respiration.** See *branchial*.—**Bronchial respiration**, respiration such as is heard immediately over bronchi, or over the trachea. The inspiratory sound is high in pitch and tubular; the expiratory sound is higher, tubular, and prolonged. It is heard in disease over consolidated lungs. Also called *tubular respiration*.—**Bronchocavernous respiration**, respiration intermediate in character between bronchial and cavernous respiration.—**Bronchovesicular respiration**, respiration intermediate in character between bronchial and vesicular respiration.—**Cavernous respiration.** See *cavernous*.—**Center of respiration**, the nervous center which regulates respiration. It is automatic in action, but is guided by incoming influences from the vagus, the skin, and elsewhere. The main center is limited in extent, and situated in the floor of the fourth ventricle, near the point of the calamus.—**Cerebral respiration**, shallow, quick, irregular, more or less sighing respiration, sometimes resulting from cerebral disease in children.—**Cheyne-Stokes respiration**, a rhythmic form of respiration described by Cheyne in 1818 and by Stokes in 1846. It consists of a series of cycles in every one of which the respirations pass gradually from feeble and shallow to forcible and deep, and then back to feeble again. A pause follows, and then the next cycle begins with a feeble inspiration. This symptom has been found associated with cardiac and brain lesions.—**Cogged** or **cog-wheel respiration.** Same as *interrupted respiration*.—**Costal respiration**, respiration in which the costal movements predominate over the diaphragmatic.—**Cutaneous respiration**, gaseous absorption and excretion by the skin.—**Diaphragmatic respiration.** Same as *abdominal respiration* (which see, under *abdominal*).—**Divided respiration**, respiration in which inspiration is separated from expiration by a well-marked interval.—**Facial respiration**, respiratory movements of the face, as of the alæ nasi.—**Harsh respiration.** Same as *rude respiration*.—**Indeterminate respiration.** Same as *bronchovesicular respiration*, especially its more vesicular grades.—**Interrupted respiration**, respiration in which the inspiratory, sometimes the expiratory, sound is broken into two or more parts. Also called *jerking*, *wavy*, and *cogged* or *cog-wheel respiration*.—**Jerking respiration.** Same as *interrupted respiration*.—**Laryngeal respiration**, laryngeal respiratory movements.—**Metamorphosing respiration**, respiration in which the first part of the inspiratory sound is tubular and the last part cavernous.—**Organs of respiration**, any parts of the body by means of which constituents of the blood are interchanged with those of air or water. In the higher vertebrates, all of which are air-breathers, such organs are internal, and of complex lobulated structure, called *lungs*. (See *lung*.) In lower vertebrates and many invertebrates respiration is effected by breathing water, and such organs are usually called *gills* or *branchiæ*. Most invertebrates, however (as nearly all the immense class of insects), breathe air by various contrivances for its admission to the body, generally of tubular or laminated structure, which may open by pores or spiracles on almost any part of the body. The organs of mollusks are extremely variable in form and position; they are commonly called *branchiæ* or *gills*, technically *ctenidia*. Some gastropods, called *pulmonate*, are air-breathers. Arachnidans are distinguished as *pulmonate* and *tracheate*, according to the laminate (or saccular) or the simply tubular character of their organs of respiration. The character of the lungs as offsets of the alimentary canal is somewhat peculiar to the higher vertebrates—being represented in the lower, as fishes, only by an air-bladder, if at all; and the various organs of respiration of lower animals are only analogous or functionally representative, not homologous or morphologically representative, of such lungs. (See *pneogaster*.) In birds the organs are distributed in most parts of the body, even in the interior of bones. (See *pneumatocyst*.) In embryos the allantois is an organ of respiration, as well as of digestion and circulation. See cuts under *Branchiostoma*, *gill*, and *Mya*.—**Puerile respiration.** See *puerile*.—**Rough respiration.** Same as *rude respiration*.—**Rude respiration**, a form of bronchovesicular respiration, the sounds being harsh.—**Supplementary respiration**, respiration with increased vesicular murmur, as heard over normal parts of the lungs when some other part of them is incapacitated, as from pneumonia or pleurisy.—**Thoracic respiration.** Same as *costal respiration*.—**Tubular respiration.** Same as *bronchial respiration*.—**Vesiculocavernous respiration**, respiration intermediate in character between vesicular and cavernous respiration.

respirational (res-pi-rā′shon-al), *a.* [< *respiration* + *-al*.] Same as *respiratory*.

respirative (rē-spīr′a-tiv), *a.* [< *respirat(ion)* + *-ive*.] Performing respiration.

respirator (res′pi-rā-tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *respirare*, pp. *respiratus*, respire: see *respire*.] An instrument for breathing through, fitted to cover the mouth, or the nose and mouth, over which it is secured by proper bandages or other appliances. It is mostly used to exclude the passage into the lungs of cold air, smoke, dust, and other noxious substances, especially by persons having delicate chests, by firemen, cutlers, grinders, and the like, and by divers in operations under water. Respirators for persons with weak lungs have several plies of fine gauze made of highly heat-conducting metal, which warms the air as it passes through. See *aerophore*.

respiratorium (res″pi-rā-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *respiratoria* (-ā). [NL., neut. of *respiratorius*, respiratory: see *respiratory*.] In *entom.*, one of the laminiform gill-like organs or branchiæ found on the larvæ of certain aquatic insects, and used to draw air from the water. In dipterous larvæ they are commonly four in number, two near the head and two at the end of the abdomen.

respiratory (rē-spīr′a- or res′pi-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *respiratoire*, < NL. *respiratorius*, < L. *respirare*, pp. *respiratus*, respire: see *respire*.] Pertaining to or serving for respiration.—**Bronchial respiratory murmur.** Same as *bronchial respiration* (which see, under *respiration*).—**Bronchovesicular respiratory murmur**, a murmur intermediate between a vesicular and a bronchial murmur. Also called *rude*, *rough*, and *harsh respiration*.—**Indeterminate respiratory murmur.** Same as *bronchovesicular respiratory murmur*.—**Respiratory bronchial tube, respiratory bronchiole.** Same as *lobular bronchial tube* (which see, under *lobular*).—**Respiratory bundle.** Same as *solitary funiculus* (which see, under *solitary*).—**Respiratory capacity.** Same as *extreme differential capacity* (which see, under *capacity*).—**Respiratory cavities**, a general name of the air-passages: used also to designate the body-cavities which contain the respiratory organs.—**Respiratory chamber**, a respiratory cavity.—**Respiratory column, respiratory fascicle.** Same as *solitary funiculus* (which see, under *solitary*).—**Respiratory filaments**, thread-like organs arranged in tufts near the head of the larva or pupa of a gnat.—**Respiratory glottis**, the posterior portion of the glottis, between the arytenoid cartilages.—**Respiratory leaflets**, the laminated organs of respiration, or so-called lungs, of the pulmonary arachnidans. See cut under *pulmonary*.—**Respiratory murmur.** See *respiratory sounds*.—**Respiratory nerve.** (*a*) *External*, the posterior thoracic nerve. See *thoracic*. (*b*) *Internal*, the phrenic nerve.—**Respiratory nerve of the face**, the facial nerve.—**Respiratory nerves of Bell**, the facial, phrenic, and posterior thoracic nerves.—**Respiratory orifice.** (*a*) A stigmatum or breathing-pore. (*b*) An orifice, generally at the end of a tubular process, through which some aquatic larvæ, or larvæ living in putrescent matter, under the skin of animals, etc., obtain air.—**Respiratory percussion**, the percussion of the chest in different phases of respiration, with regard to the variations of the sounds elicited.—**Respiratory period**, the time from the beginning of one inspiration to that of the next.—**Respiratory plate**, in *entom.*, a respiratorium, or false gill.—**Respiratory portion of the nose**, the lower portion of the nasal cavity, excluding the upper or olfactory portion.—**Respiratory pulse**, alternating condition of fullness and emptiness of the large vessels of the neck or elsewhere, synchronous with expiration and inspiration.—**Respiratory quotient**, the ratio of the oxygen excreted by the lungs (as carbon dioxid) to that absorbed by them in the same time (as free oxygen). It is usually in the neighborhood of 0.9.—**Respiratory sac**, a simple sac-like respiratory organ of various animals.—**Respiratory sounds**, the sounds made by the air when being inhaled or exhaled, especially as heard in auscultation over lung-tissue, normal or diseased. See *vesicular respiratory murmur* below, for description of normal sounds.—**Respiratory surface**, the surface of the lungs that comes in contact with the air. This surface is extended by minute subdivision of the lungs into small cavities or air-cells.—**Respiratory tract**, in *med.*, a general term denoting the sum of the air-passages.—**Respiratory tree**, in *zool.*, an organ found in some holothurians, consisting of two highly contractile, branched, and arborescent tubes which run up toward the anterior extremity of the body, and perform the function of respiration; the cloaca.—**Respiratory tube**, any tubular organ of respiration; a spiracle. See *spiracle* and *breathing-tube*.—**Vesicular respiratory murmur**, the normal murmur. The quality of the inspiratory sound is vesicular; the expiratory sound, absent in many cases, is continuous with the inspiratory, and is more blowing, lower, and much shorter.—**Vesiculobronchial respiratory murmur.** Same as *bronchovesicular respiratory murmur*.

respire (rē-spīr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *respired*, ppr. *respiring*. [< OF. *respirer*, F. *respirer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *respirar* = It. *respirare*, < L. *respirare*, breathe out, exhale, breathe, take breath, revive, recover, < *re-*, back, again, + *spirare*, breathe, blow: see *spirit*. Cf. *aspire*, *conspire*, *expire*, *inspire*, *perspire*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To breathe again; hence, to rest or enjoy relief after toil or suffering.

Then shall the Britons, late dismayd and weake,
From their long vassalage gin to *respire*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 36.

Sooth'd with Ease, the panting Youth *respires*.
Congreve, To Sleep.

Hark! he strikes the golden lyre;
And see! the tortured ghosts *respire*;
See shady forms advance!
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, l. 64.

2. To breathe; inhale air into the lungs and exhale it, for the purpose of maintaining animal life; hence, to live.

Yet the brave Barons, whilst they do *respire*, . . .
With courage charge, with comeliness retire.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii. 55.

II. *trans.* 1. To breathe in and out, as air; inhale and exhale; breathe.

Methinks, now I come near her, I *respire*
Some air of that late comfort I received.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

But I, who ne'er was bless'd by Fortune's hand, . . .
Long in the noisy Town have been immur'd,
Respir'd its smoke, and all its cares endur'd.
Gay, Rural Sports, i.

2. To exhale; breathe out; send out in exhalations.

The air *respires* the pure Elysian sweets
In which she breathes. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, I. 1.

As smoke and various substances separately issue from fire lighted with moist wood, so from this great being [Brahma] were *respired* the Rigveda, etc.
Colebrooke, Asiatic Researches, VIII.

respiring (rē-spīr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *respire*, *v.*] A breathing; a breath.

They could not stir him from his stand, although he wrought it out
With short *respirings*, and with sweat.
Chapman, Iliad, xvi. 102.

respirometer (res-pi-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *respirare*, take breath, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. An instrument which is used to determine the condition of the respiration.—2. An apparatus for supplying air to a diver under water by means of a supply of compressed oxygen, which is caused to combine in due proportion with nitrogen chemically filtered from the air expired from his lungs in breathing.

respite (res'pit), *n.* [Early mod. E. *respit*; < ME. *respit, respyt, respyte*, < OF. *respit*, respect, delay, respite, F. *répit* = Pr. *respieg, respeit* = Sp. *respecto* = Pg. *respeito* = It. *rispitto, rispetto*, respect, delay, < L. *respectus*, consideration, respect, ML. delay, postponement, respite, prorogation: see *respect*.] 1†. Respect; regard. See *respect*.

Out of more *respit*,
Myn herte hath for to amende it grete delit.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 137.

2. Temporary intermission of labor, or of any process or operation; interval of rest; pause.

With that word, withoute more *respite*,
They fillen gruf and criden pitously.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 90.

Some pause and *respite* only I require.
Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido for Æneas.

Byzantium has a *respite* of half a century, and Egypt of more than a hundred years, of Mameluke tyranny.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 202.

3. A putting off or postponement of what was fixed; delay; forbearance; prolongation of time, as for the payment of a debt, beyond the fixed or legal time.

To make you understand this, . . . I crave but four days' *respite*. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 170.

4. In *law*: (*a*) A reprieve; temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender. See *reprieve*.

The court gave him *respite* to the next session (which was appointed the first Tuesday in August) to bethink himself, that, retracting and reforming his error, etc., the court might show him favor.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 265.

Christian . . . had some *respite*, and was remanded back to prison. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 161.

Why grant me *respite* who deserve my doom?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 247.

(*b*) The delay of appearance at court granted to a jury beyond the proper term.—**Syn. 2.** Stop, cessation, stay.—**4.** *Reprieve, Respite.* See *reprieve*.

respite (res'pit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *respited*, ppr. *respiting*. [< ME. *respiten, respite*, < OF. *respiter, respeiter*, respect, delay, postpone, < L. *respectare*, consider, respect, ML. delay, postpone: see *respect*.] 1. To delay; postpone; adjourn.

Thanne to the Sowdon furth with all they went,
The lordes and the knyghtes euerychone,
And prayed hym to *respite* the lugement.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1641.

They declared only their opinions in writing, and *respited* the full determination to another general meeting.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 333.

2. To relieve for a time from the execution of a sentence or other punishment or penalty; reprieve.

It is grete harme that thow art no cristin, and fain I wolde that thow so were, to *respite* the fro deth.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 592.

Jeffreys had *respited* the younger brother.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

3. To relieve by a pause or interval of rest.

With a dreadful industry of ten days, not *respiting* his Souldiers day or night, [Cæsar] drew up all his Ships, and entrench'd them round within the circuit of his Camp.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

Care may be *respited*, but not repealed;
No perfect cure grows on that bounded field.
Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, iv.

4†. To cease; forbear.

Your manly resoun oghte it to *respite*,
To slen your frende, and namely me,
That never yet in no degre
Offended you.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 259.

=Syn. 2. See *reprieve, n.*

respiteless (res'pit-les), *a.* [< *respite* + *-less*.] Without respite or relief. *Baxter*.

resplend (rē-splend'), *v. i.* [< ME. *resplenden*, < OF. *resplendir*, also *resplandre*, F. *resplendir* = Pr. *resplandre, resplandir* (cf. Sp. Pg. *resplandecer*) = It. *risplendere*, < L. *resplendere*, shine brightly, glitter, < *re-*, again, back, + *splendere*, shine: see *splendid*.] To shine; be resplendent. *Lydgate*. [Rare.]

Lieutenant-General Webb, . . . who *resplended* in velvet and gold lace. *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, ii. 15.

resplendence (rē-splen'dens), *n.* [< LL. *resplendentia*, < L. *resplenden(t-)s*, resplendent: see *resplendent*.] Brilliant luster; vivid brightness; splendor.

Son! thou in whom my glory I behold
In full *resplendence*, heir of all my might.
Milton, P. L., v. 720.

=Syn. See *radiance*.

resplendency (rē-splen'den-si), *n.* [As *resplendence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *resplendence*. *Cotgrave*.

resplendent (rē-splen'dent), *a.* [< ME. *resplendent*, < L. *resplenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *resplendere*, shine brightly: see *resplend*.] 1. Shining with brilliant luster; very bright; splendid.

There all within full rich arayd he found,
With royall arras, and *resplendent* gold.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 35.

Bright
As the *resplendent* cactus of the night,
That floods the gloom with fragrance and with light.
O. W. Holmes, Bryant's Seventieth Birthday.

2. In *her.*, issuing rays: said especially of the sun, sometimes of clouds. See *radiant*, 3.—**Resplendent feldspar.** Same as *adularia* or *moonstone*.

=Syn. 1. Glorious, beaming. See *radiance*.

resplendently (rē-splen'dent-li), *adv.* In a resplendent manner; with brilliant luster; with great brightness.

resplendish† (rē-splen'dish), *v. t.* [< OF. *resplendiss-*, stem of certain parts of *resplendir*, shine brightly: see *resplend*.] To shine with great brilliancy; be resplendent.

Vppon this said tombe was he ther ligging,
Resplendising fair in this chambre sprad.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4512.

The heuyn visible is . . . garnished with planettes and sterres, *resplendisshinge* in the moste pure firmament.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 2.

resplendishant† (rē-splen'di-shant), *a.* [< OF. *resplendissant*, ppr. of *resplendir*, shine brightly: see *resplend*.] Resplendent; brilliant.

And thorowe ye vertue of thy full myght
Causest ye world to be *resplendishaunt*.
Fabyan, Chron., xlix.

resplendishing† (rē-splen'di-shing), *n.* Resplendence; splendor.

And as the Sunne doth glorifie each thing
(Howeuer base) on which he deigns to smile,
So your cleare eyes doe giue *resplendishing*
To all their obiects, be they ne'er so vile.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 7. (*Davies.*)

respond (rē-spond'), *v.* [< OF. *respondre, respundre*, F. *répondre* = Pr. *respondre* = Sp. Pg. *responder* = It. *rispondere, rispondere*, < L. *respondere*, pp. *responsus*, answer, < *re-*, again, back, + *spondere*, pp. *sponsus*, promise: see *sponsor*. Cf. *despond, correspond*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make answer; give a reply in words; specifically, to make a liturgical response.

I remember him in the divinity school *responding* and disputing with a perspicuous energy.
Oldisworth, Edmund Smith, in Johnson's Lives of the Poets.

2. To answer or reply in any way; exhibit some action or effect in return to a force or stimulus.

A new affliction strings a new chord in the heart, which *responds* to some new note of complaint within the wide scale of human woe. *Blackmister*.

Whenever there arises a special necessity for the better performance of any one function, or for the establishment of some function, nature will *respond*.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 427.

3. To correspond; suit.

To every theme *responds* thy various lay.
W. Broome, To Mr. Pope, On His Works (1726).

4. To be answerable; be liable to make payment: as, the defendant is held to *respond* in damages.

II. *trans.* 1†. To answer to; correspond to. [Rare.]

His great deeds *respond* his speeches great.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, x. 40.

2. To answer; satisfy, as by payment: as, the prisoner was held to *respond* the judgment of the court.

respond (rē-spond'), *n.* [< ME. *responde, respounde, respowne, respon*; from the verb.] 1†. An answer; a response.

Whereunto the whole Armie answered with a short *respond*, and, at the same time, bowing themselues to the ground, saluted the Moone with great superstition.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 295.

2. In *liturgics*: (*a*) A versicle or short anthem chanted at intervals during the reading of a lection. In the Anglican Church the responses to the commandments (Kyries) are responds in this sense.

The reader paused, and the choir burst in with *responds*, versicles, and anthems.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

(*b*) A response.

The clerk answering in the name of all, Et cum spiritu tuo, and other *responds*.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 334.

3. In *arch.*, a half-pillar, pilaster, or any corresponding device engaged in a wall to receive the impost of an arch.

The four *responds* have the four evangelistic symbols.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 208.

respondeat ouster. See *judgment*.

responde-book (rē-spon'dē-bůk), *n.* A book kept by the directors of chancery in Scotland for entering the accounts of all non-entry and relief duties payable by heirs who take precepts from chancery.

respondence (rē-spon'dens), *n.* [= It. *rispondenza*, conformity, < L. *responden(t-)s*, respondent: see *respondent*. Cf. *correspondence*.] 1. The state or character of being respondent; also, the act of responding or answering; response.

Th' Angelicall soft trembling voyces made
To th' instruments divine *respondence* meet.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 71.

2†. Correspondence; agreement.

His rent in fair *respondence* must arise
To double trebles of his one yeare's price.
Bp. Hall, Satires, V. i. 57.

respondency (rē-spon'den-si), *n.* [As *respondence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *respondence*.

Thus you see the *respondency* of the spiritual to the natural fool in their qualities. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 248.

respondent (rē-spon'dent), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *respondant*, F. *répondant* = Sp. *respondiente* = Pg. *respondente* = It. *rispondente*, < L. *respondent(t-)s*, ppr. of *respondere*, answer: see *respond*.] I. *a.* 1. Answering; responding.

The wards *respondent* to the key turn round;
The bars fall back. *Pope*, Odyssey, xxi. 49.

2. Conformable; corresponding.

Wealth *respondent* to payment and contributions. *Bacon*.

Well may this palace admiration claim,
Great, and *respondent* to the master's fame!
Pope, Odyssey, xvii. 315.

II. *n.* 1. One who responds; specifically, in a scholastic disputation, one who maintains a thesis, and defends it against the objections of one or more opponents. There was no burden of proof upon the respondent at the outset, but, owing to the admissions which he was obliged by the rules of disputation to make, it was soon thrown upon him.

Let them [scholars] occasionally change their attitude of mind from that of receivers and *respondents* to that of enquirers. *Fitch*, Lectures on Teaching, p. 172.

Specifically—2. One who answers or is called on to answer a petition or an appeal.—3. In *math.*, a quantity in the body of a table: opposed to *argument*, or the regularly varying quantity with which the table is entered. Thus, in a table of powers, where the base is entered at the side, the exponent at the top, and the power is found in the body of the table, the last quantity is the *respondent*.

respondentia (res-pon-den'shi-ii), *n.* [NL., < *respondence*.] A loan on the cargo of a vessel, payment being contingent on the safe arrival of the cargo at the port of destination—the effect of such condition being to except the contract from the common usury laws. See *bottomry*.

Commissions on money advanced, maritime interest on bottomry and *respondentia*, and the loss on exchanges, etc., are apportioned relatively to the gross sums expended on behalf of the several interests concerned.
Encyc. Brit., III. 148.

responsal (rē-spon'sal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *responsal*, < LL. *responsalis*, one who answers for another, a sponsor, apocrisiary, prop. adj., pertaining to an answer, < L. *responsum*, an answer, response: see *response*.] I.† *a.* Answerable; responsible.

They were both required to find sureties to be *responsal*, etc., whereupon they were troubled.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 347.

II. *n.* 1. Response; answer; especially, a liturgical response.

After some short prairs and *responsals*, the mass-priest begs at the hands of God this great . . . favor.
Brevint, Saul and Samuel, xiv.

2. (*a*) In the Roman empire, a representative of a foreign church or prelate, who resided at the capital and conducted negotiations on ecclesiastical matters; an apocrisiary. (*b*) A proctor for a monastery or for a member of it before the bishop.

response (rē-spons'), *n.* [< ME. *respounse, responns*, < OF. *respons, respuns, response*, F. *réponse* = Pr. *respos* = Cat. *respons* = Sp. Pg. *responso* = It. *risposo, responso*, < L. *responsum*, an answer, neut. of *responsus*, pp. of *respondere*, answer: see *respond*.] 1. An answer or reply, or something in the nature of an answer or reply.

What was his *respons* written, I ne sauh no herd.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 98. (*Latham.*)

There seems a vast psychological interval between an emotional *response* to the action of some grateful stimulus and the highly complex intellectual and emotional devel-

opment implied in a distinct appreciation of objective beauty. *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 17.

More specifically—(*a*) An oracular answer.

Then did my *response* clearer fall:
"No compound of this earthly ball
Is like another, all in all."
Tennyson, Two Voices.

(*b*) In *liturgics:* (1) A verse, sentence, phrase, or word said or sung by the choir or congregation in sequence or reply to the priest or officiant. Among the most ancient responses besides the responsories (which see) are *Et cum spiritu tuo* after the Dominus vobiscum, *Habemus ad Dominum* after the Sursum Corda, *Amen*, etc. Sometimes the response is a repetition of something said by the officiant. A verse which has its own response subjoined, the two together often forming one sentence, is called a *versicle*. In liturgical books the signs ℣ and ℟ are often prefixed to the versicle and response respectively. Also (formerly) *responsal*. (2) A versicle or anthem said or sung during or after a lection; a respond or responsory. (*c*) Reply to an objection in formal disputation. (*d*) In *music*, same as *answer*, 2 (*b*).

2. The act of responding or replying; reply: as, to speak in *response* to a question.—**Consultary response.** See *consultary*.

responsibility (rē-spon-si-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *responsibilities* (-tiz). [= F. *responsabilité* = Sp. *responsabilidad* = Pg. *responsabilidade* = It. *risponsabilità*; as *responsible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] 1. The state of being responsible, accountable, or answerable.

A *responsibility* to a tribunal at which not only ministers, . . . but even nations themselves, must one day answer. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

Responsibility, in order to be reasonable, must be limited to objects within the power of the responsible party.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 63.

Gen. Jackson was a man of will, and his phrase on one memorable occasion, "I will take the *responsibility*," is a proverb ever since. *Emerson*, Fortune of the Republic.

2. That for which one is responsible or accountable; a trust, duty, or the like: as, heavy *responsibilities*.

His wife persuaded him that he had done the best that any one could do with the *responsibilities* that ought never to have been laid on a man of his temperament and habits.
Howells, A Fearful Responsibility, xiii.

3. Ability to answer in payment; means of paying contracts.

responsible (rē-spon′si-bl), *a.* [= OF. (and F.) *responsable* = Pr. Sp. *responsable* = Pg. *responsavel* = It. *risponsabile*, < ML. *responsabilis*, requiring an answer, < L. *responsum*, response: see *response*.] 1†. Correspondent; answering; responsive.

I have scarce collected my spirits, but lately scattered in the admiration of your form; to which if the bounties of your mind be any way *responsible*, I doubt not but my desires shall find a smooth and secure passage.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

2. Answerable, as for an act performed or for its consequences, or for a trust reposed or a debt; accountable; specifically, in *ethics*, in general, having such a mental or moral character as to be capable of knowing and observing the distinction of right from wrong in conduct, and therefore morally accountable for one's acts; in particular (with reference to a certain act), acting or having acted as a free agent, and with knowledge of the ethical character of the act or of its consequences. With regard to the legal use of the word, two conceptions are often confused—namely, that of the potential condition of being bound to answer or respond in case a wrong should occur, and that of the actual condition of being bound to respond because a wrong has occurred. For the first of these *responsible* is properly used, and for the second *liable*.

With ministers thus *responsible*, "the king could do no wrong." *Sir E. May*, Const. Hist. Eng., I. i.

In this sense of the word we say that a man is *responsible* for that part of an event which was undetermined when he was left out of account, and which became determined when he was taken account of.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 150.

3. Able to answer or respond to any reasonable claim or to what is expected; able to discharge an obligation, or having estate adequate to the payment of a debt.

He is a *responsible*-looking gentleman dressed in black.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxviii.

4. Involving responsibility.

But it is a *responsible* trust, and difficult to discharge.
Dickens.

Responsible business (*theat.*), rôles next in importance above those described as "utility."—**Responsible utility** (*theat.*), a minor actor who can be trusted with very small parts—who is also said to play "genteel business."

responsibleness (rē-spon′si-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being responsible; responsibility. *Bailey*, 1727.

responsibly (rē-spon′si-bli), *adv.* In a responsible manner.

responsion (rē-spon′shon), *n.* [= OF. *responsion*, an answer, surety, suretyship, = Pg. *responsão*, ground-rent, = It. *risponsione*, an answer, reply, < L. *responsio(n-)*, an answer, reply, refutation, < *respondere*, pp. *responsus*, answer: see *response*.] 1. The act of answering; answer; reply.

Responsions unto the questions.
Bp. Burnet, Records, iii., No. 21.

Everywhere in nature, Whitman finds human relations, human *responsions*. *The Century*, XIX. 294.

2. In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) The metrical correspondence between strophe and antistrophe. (*b*) A formal correspondence between successive parts in dialogue.—3. *pl.* The first examination which those students at Oxford have to pass who are candidates for the degree of B. A.

responsive (rē-spon′siv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *responsif* = It. *risponsivo*, < LL. *responsivus*, answering (ML. *responsiva*, f., an answering epistle), < L. *respondere*, pp. *responsus*, respond: see *respond*.] I. *a.* 1. Answering; correspondent; suited to something else; being in accord.

The vocal lay *responsive* to the strings. *Pope*.

2†. Responsible; answerable.

Such persons . . . for whom the church herself may safely be *responsive*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 288.

3. Able, ready, or inclined to respond or answer; answering; replying.

A *responsive* letter, or letter by way of answer.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

The swain *responsive* as the milk-maid sung.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 117.

A may be more quickly *responsive* to a stimulus than B, and may have a wider range of sensibility, and yet not be more discriminative. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 145.

4. Characterized by the use of responses: as, a *responsive* service of public worship.—5. In *law*, pertinent in answer; called for by the question: as, a party is not bound by an answer given by his own witness if it is not *responsive* to the question, but may have the irresponsive matter struck out.

II.† *n.* An answer; a response; a reply.

Responsives to such as ye wrote of the dates before rehearsed. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, ii. 23.

responsively (rē-spon′siv-li), *adv.* In a responsive manner.

responsiveness (rē-spon′siv-nes), *n.* The state of being responsive.

responsorial (res-pon-sō′ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *responsory* + *-al*.] I. *a.* Responsive; specifically, sung in response to or alternation with a lector or precentor.

II. *n.* An office-book formerly in use, containing the responsories or these and the antiphons for the canonical hours.

responsorium (res-pon-sō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *responsoria* (-ä). [ML., neut. of **responsorius*: see *responsory*.] Same as *responsory*.

responsory (rē-spon′sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **responsorius*, adj. (as a noun, *responsorium*, neut., *responsoria*, f., eccl., a response), < L. *respondere*, pp. *responsus*, respond: see *respond*, *response*.] I. *a.* Containing answer.

II. *n.*; pl. *responsories* (-riz). In *liturgics:* (*a*) A psalm or portion of a psalm sung between the missal lections. Among the anthems representing this custom are the Greek prokeimenon, the Ambrosian psalmulus or psalmellus, the Gallican psalmus responsorius (responsory psalm), and the Mozarabic psalterium or psallendo—all these preceding the epistle, and the Roman and Sarum gradual preceding the gospel. The responsory was sung not antiphonally, but by a lector, precentor, or several cantors, the whole choir responding. The name *responsory* is often given specifically to the *gradual* (which see). (*b*) A portion of a psalm (originally, a whole psalm) sung between the lections at the canonical hours; a respond. Also *responsorium*.

responsure (rē-spon′shūr), *n.* [< *response* + *-ure*.] Response. [Rare.]

Fogs, damps, trees, stones, their sole encompassure,
To whom they mone, black todes glue *responsure*.
C. Tourneur, Transformed Metamorphosis, st. 87.

ressala (res′a-lä), *n.* See *risala*.

ressaldar (res′al-där), *n.* See *risaldar*.

ressant†, ressaunt†, *n.* Same as *ressaut*.

ressaut (res-ât′), *n.* [Also *ressault*, also erroneously *ressant*, *ressaunt*; < OF. *ressaut*, *ressault*, F. *ressaut* = Pr. *ressant*, *resaut* = Cat. *ressalt* = Sp. Pg. *resalto* = It. *risalto*, a projection (in arch.), < ML. as if **resaltus*, < L. *resilire*, pp. **resultus*, leap back: see *resile*, and cf. *result*.] In *arch.*, a projection of any member or part from or before another.

rest[1] (rest), *n.* [< ME. *rest*, *reste*, < AS. *rest*, *ræst*, rest, quiet, = OS. *resta*, *rasta*, resting-place, burial-place, = D. *rust* = MLG. *reste*, rest, = OHG. *rasta*, rest, also a measure of distance, *resti*, rest, MHG. *raste*, G. *rast*, rest, repose, = Icel. *röst*, a mile, i. e. the distance between two resting-places, = Sw. Dan. *rast*, rest, = Goth. *rasta*, a stage of a journey, a mile; with abstract formative *-st*, < √*ra*, rest, Skt. √*ram*, rest, rejoice at, sport, > *rati*, pleasure.] 1. A state of quiet or repose; absence or cessation of motion, labor, or action of any kind; release from exertion or action.

Whils forto sytte ye haue in komaundement,
Youre heede, youre hande, your feet, holde yee in *reste*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

Our rural ancestors, with little blest,
Patient of labour when the end was *rest*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 242.

The working of a sea
Before a calm, that rocks itself to *rest*.
Cowper, Task, vi. 739.

2. Freedom or relief from everything that disquiets, wearies, or disturbs; peace; quiet; security; tranquillity.

Yef we may hem discounfite, we shall be riche and in *reste* alwey aftere. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 174.

The man will not be in *rest* until he have finished the thing this day. Ruth iii. 18.

Yet shall the oracle
Give *rest* to the minds of others.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1. 191.

Rest,
As deep as death, as soft as sleep,
Across his troubled heart did creep.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 48.

3. Sleep; slumber; hence, the last sleep; death; the grave.

After al this surfet and accesse he hedde,
That he slepte Seturday and Sonenday til sonne wente to *reste*. *Piers Plowman* (A), v. 210.

One that thinks a man always going to bed, and says, "God give you good *rest!*" *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 3. 33.

4. A place of quiet; permanent habitation.

In dust, our final *rest* and native home.
Milton, P. L., x. 1085.

5. Stay; abode.

That you vouchsafe your *rest* here in our court
Some little time. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 13.

6. That on or in which anything leans or lies for support.

He made narrowed *rests* round about, that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the house.
1 Ki. vi. 6.

Specifically—(*a*) A contrivance for steadying the lance when couched for the charge: originally a mere loop or stirrup, usually of leather, perhaps passed over the shoulder, but when the cuirass or breastplate was introduced secured to a hook or projecting horn of iron riveted to this on the left side. This hook also is called *rest*. A similar hook was sometimes arranged so far at the side, and so projecting, as to receive the lance itself; but, this form being inconvenient, the projecting hook was arranged with a hinge. In the justs of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the heavy lance was found to require a counterpoise, and the rest was made double, the hook projecting sidewise, and a long tongue or bar projecting backward under the arm with a sort of spiral twist at the end to prevent the butt of the lance from rising, so that the lance was held firmly, and required from the juster only the exertion of directing its point.

When his staff was in his *rest*, coming down to meet with the knight, now very near him, he perceived the knight had missed his *rest*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

Not like that Arthur who, with lance in *rest*, . . .
Shot thro' the lists at Camelot.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

(*b*) A device of any kind for supporting the turning-tool or the work in a lathe. (*c*) A support for the barrel of a gun in aiming and firing.

Change love for arms; girt to your blades, my boys!
Your *rests* and muskets take, take helm and targe.
Peele, A Farewell.

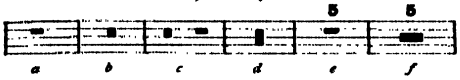
(*d*) In *billiards*, a rod having fixed at its point a crosspiece on which to support the cue: used when the cue-ball cannot easily be reached in the usual way. Also called *bridge*. (*e*) A support or guide for stuff fed to a saw. *E. H. Knight*. (*f*) In *glyptics*, a support, somewhat resembling a vise in form, attached to the lathe-head, and serving to steady the arm while the edges of graving-tools are being shaped.

7. In *pros.*, a short pause of the voice in reading; a cesura.

So varying still their [bards'] moods, observing yet in all
Their quantities, their *rests*, their ceasures metrical.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 186.

8. In *music:* (*a*) A silence or pause between tones. (*b*) In musical notation, a mark or sign denoting such a silence. Rests vary in form to indicate their duration with reference to each other and to the notes with which they occur; and they are named from the notes to which they are equivalent, as follows: breve rest, 𝄻; semibreve or whole-note rest, 𝄼; minim or half-note rest, 𝄽; crotchet or quarter-note rest, 𝄾 or 𝄽; quaver or eighth-note rest, 𝄿; semiquaver or sixteenth-note rest, 𝅀; demisemiquaver or thirty-second-note rest, 𝅁; hemidemisemiquaver or sixty-fourth-note rest, 𝅂. The duration of a rest, as of a note, may be extended one half by a dot, as 𝄽. (= 𝄽 𝄾), or indefinitely by a hold, 𝄐. The semibreve rest is often used as a measure-rest, whatever may be the rhythmic signature (as *a* below); similarly, the two-measure rest is like *b*, the three-measure rest like

c, the four-measure rest like *d*; or a semibreve rest or similar character is used with a figure above to indicate the number of measures, as *e* or *f*.



He fights as you sing prick-song, keeps time, distance, and proportion; rests me his minim *rest*, one, two, and the third in your bosom. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 23.

9†. A syllable.

Two *rests*, a short and long, th' Iambic frame.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

10. In *accounting*, the stopping to strike a balance or sum up the total, as for the purpose of computing commissions or compounding interest. Thus, an annual *rest* takes place where the rents received by the mortgagee in possession are more than sufficient to keep down the interest, and the surplus is directed to be employed in liquidation of the principal *pro tanto*.

11. In *her.*, same as *clarion* and *sufflue*.—12. Same as *mace*[1], 3.—13†. In *court-tennis*, a quick and continued returning of the ball from one player to the other. *R. W. Lowe*, Note in Cibber's Apology, I. 148.

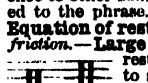
For a wit is like a *rest*
Held up at tennis, when men do the best
With the best gamesters.
F. Beaumont, To Ben Jonson.

Knock me down if ever I saw a *rest* of wit better played than that last, in my life. *Cibber*, Careless Husband, iv. i.

14. In the game of primero, the highest or final stake made by a player; also, the hand of cards or the number of points held. See *to set up one's rest*, under *set*.

Each one in possibility to win,
Great *rests* were up and mightie hands were in.
Mir. for Mags., p. 528. (*Nares.*)

Absolute rest, a state of absence of motion, without reference to other bodies. No definite meaning can be attached to the phrase.—**Currents of rest.** See *current*[1].—**Equation of rest.** See *equation*.—**Friction of rest.** See *friction*.—**Large rest**, in *medieval musical notation*, a rest or sign for silence equal in time-value to a large. It was either perfect (*a*), or imperfect (*b*). The former was equal to three longs, the latter to two.—**Relative rest**, the absence of motion relative to some body.—**To set one's heart at rest.** See *heart*.—**To set up one's rest**†. See *set*.—**Syn. 1.** *Pause, Stay*, etc. (see *stop*).—**2.** *Rest, Repose, Ease, Quiet, Tranquillity, Peace.* While these words are used with some freedom, *rest* and *repose* apply especially to the suspended activity of the body; *ease* and *quiet* to freedom from occupation or demands for activity, especially of the body; *tranquillity* and *peace* to the freedom of the mind from harassing cares or demands.



rest[1] (rest), *v.* [< ME. *resten*, < AS. *restan* = OS. *restian* = OFries. *resta* = D. *rusten* = MLG. *resten* = OHG. *rastōn*, *restan*, *raston*, *resten*, MHG. *rasten*, *resten*, G. *rasten* = Sw. *rasta* = Dan. *raste*, rest; from the noun: see *rest*[1], *n.* The verb *rest*[1] in some uses mingles with the different verb *rest*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To cease from action, motion, work, or performance of any kind; stop; desist; be without motion.

He *rested* on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. Gen. ii. 2.

Over the tent a cloud
Shall *rest* by day. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 257.

He hangs between; in doubt to act, or *rest*.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 7.

2†. To come to a pause or to an end; end.

But now *resteth* the tale of kynge Rion, . . . and returne for to speke of kynge Arthur. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 224.

3. To be free from whatever harasses or disturbs; be quiet or still; be undisturbed.

My lord shall never *rest*;
I'll watch him tame and talk him out of patience.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 22.

Woo'd an unfeeling statue for his wife,
Nor *rested* till the gods had giv'n it life.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 529.

4. To take rest; repose.

Eche yede to his ostell to *resten*, for therto hadde thei nede and gret myster, for many were they hurte.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 138.

Old lord, I cannot blame thee,
Who am myself attach'd with weariness,
To the dulling of my spirits; sit down, and *rest*.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3. 6.

5. To sleep; slumber.

Thick slumber
Hangs upon mine eyes; let me *rest*. [Sleeps.]
Shak., Pericles, v. 1. 236.

6. In *bot.*, to lie dormant. See *resting-spore*, *resting-state*, etc.—7. To sleep the final sleep; die, or be dead.

If in the world he live, we'll seek him out;
If in his grave he *rest*, we'll find him there.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 4. 30.

So peaceful *rests*, without a stone, a name,
What once had beauty, titles, wealth, and fame.
Pope, Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady.

8. To stand or lie, as upon a support or basis; be supported; have a foundation: literally or figuratively.

Flitting light
From spray to spray, where'er he *rests* he shakes
From many a twig the pendent drops of ice.
Cowper, Task, vi. 80.

Eloquence, like every other art, *rests* on laws the most exact and determinate. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

This abbatial staff often *rested*, like a bishop's, on the abbot's left side [when borne to church for his burial].
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 215.

Relief *rests* upon knowledge as a house *rests* upon its foundation. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 98.

9. To be satisfied; acquiesce.

I was forced to *rest* with patience, while my noble and beloved country was so injuriously treated.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 7.

10. To be fixed in any state or opinion; remain.

Neither will he *rest* content, though thou givest many gifts. Prov. vi. 35.

Thou Power Supreme, whose mighty scheme
These woes of mine fulfil,
Here, firm, I *rest*, they must be best,
Because they are thy will! *Burns*, Winter.

11. To lean; trust; rely; have confidence; depend for support.

Behold, thou art called a Jew, and *restest* in the law, and makest thy boast of God. Rom. ii. 17.

Help us, O Lord our God; for we *rest* on thee, and in thy name do we go against this multitude. 2 Chron. xiv. 11.

That spirit upon whose weal depend and *rest*
The lives of many. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 14.

They *rested* in the declaration which God had made in his church. *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

12. To be in a certain state or position, as an affair; stand.

Now thus it *rests*;
Her father means she shall be all in white.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6. 34.

13. In *law*, to terminate voluntarily the adducing of evidence, in order to await the counter-evidence of the adverse party, or to submit the case, upon the evidence, to the tribunal for decision. After a party has rested he has no longer a legal right to put in evidence, unless to countervail new matter in the evidence thereafter adduced by his adversary, although the court, for cause shown, may in its discretion allow him to do so.—**To rest in.** (*a*) To depend upon.

It *rested in* your grace
To unloose this tied-up justice when you pleased.
Shak., M. for M., i. 3. 31.

(*b*) To consist or remain in.

They [Utopians] think not felicity to *rest in* all pleasure, but only in that pleasure that is good and honest.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

To rest with, to be in the power of; depend upon: as, it *rests with* time to decide.—**Syn. 1.** To stay, forbear 1, 3, and 4. *Rest, Repose.* *Rest* signifies primarily to cease from action or work, but naturally by extension to be refreshed by doing so, and further to be refreshed by sleeping. *Repose* does not necessarily imply previous work, but does imply quietness, and generally a reclining position, while we may *rest* in a standing position. See *stop*, *n.*, and *rest*[1], *n.*—**11.** To depend.

II. *trans.* 1. To give repose to; place at rest; refresh by repose: sometimes used reflexively: as, to *rest one's self* (that is, to cease from exertion for the purpose of recruiting one's energies).

By the renke [when the knight] hade *hym restid* ryses the sun. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 814.

Enter Ferdinand, bearing a log.
Miranda. Pray, set it down and *rest you:* when this burns, 'Twill weep for having wearied you. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1.

I pray you, tell me, is my boy, God *rest* his soul, alive or dead? *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 75.

2. To lay or place, as on a support, basis, or foundation: literally or figuratively.

This is my plea, on this I *rest* my cause—
What saith my counsel, learned in the laws?
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 141.

Straight he took his bow of ash-tree,
On the sand one end he *rested*.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, ix.

3. To leave; allow to stand.

Now how I haue or could preuent these accidents, hauing no more meanes, I *rest* at your censures [judgments].
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 213.

rest[2] (rest), *v.* [= D. *resten*, *resteren* = G. *resten*, *restiren* = Dan. *restere* = Sw. *restera*, rest, remain, < OF. (and F.) *rester* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *restar* = It. *restare*, *ristare*, < L. *restare*, stop, rest, stand still, remain, < *re-*, behind, back, + *stare*, stand: see *stand*. Cf. *arrest*[1]. The verb *rest*[2] is partly confused with some uses of *rest*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To be left; remain.

Nought *rests*
But that she fit her love now to her fortune.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 2.

What *rests* of both, one Sepulchre shall hold.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

2. To continue to be; remain: as, *rest* assured that it is true.

He shal *reste* in stockes
As longe as ich lyue for hus luther werkes.
Piers Plowman (C), v. 104.

Nought shall make us rue,
If England to itself do *rest* but true.
Shak., K. John, v. 7. 118.

I *rest* Your dutiful Son, J. H. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 24.

II.† *trans.* To keep; cause to continue or remain: used with a predicate adjective following and qualifying the object.

God *rest* you merry, sir. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 1. 65.

Rest you fair, good signior. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 60.

rest[2] (rest), *n.* [= D. G. Sw. Dan. *rest*, < OF. and F. *reste*, rest, residue, remnant, = Pr. *resta* = Sp. *resto*, *resta* = Pg. *resto* = It. *resta*, rest, repose, pause; from the verb: see *rest*[2], *v.*] 1. That which is left, or which remains after the separation of a part, either in fact or in contemplation; remainder.

Let us not dally with God when he offers us a full blessing, to take as much of it as wee think will serve our ends, and turne him backe the *rest* upon his hands.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2. Those not included in a proposition or description; others. [In this sense *rest* is a collective noun taking a plural verb.]

Plato, and the *rest* of the philosophers, acknowledged the unity, power, wisdom, goodness, and providence of the supreme God. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

The million flit as gay
As if created only like the fly, . . .
The *rest* are sober dreamers, grave and wise.
Cowper, Task, iii. 137.

3. Balance; difference; specifically, in the weekly reports of the Bank of England, the balance of assets above liabilities, forming a sort of reserve fund against contingencies. [In all uses *rest* is always preceded by the definite article.]—**Above the rest.** See *above*.—**For the rest**, as regards other matters; in fine.—**Syn. 1.** *Residue*, etc. See *remainder*.

rest[3] (rest), *v. t.* [By apheresis from *arrest*[1].] To arrest. [Colloq.]

Fear me not, man; I will not break away;
I'll give thee, ere I leave thee, so much money,
To warrant thee, as I am *'rested* for.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4. 3.

rest[4]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *roast*[1].

rest[5] (rest), *v.* A dialectal variant of *roast*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rest[6]†, *n.* An obsolete phonetic spelling of *wrest*.

restagnant† (rē-stag'nant), *a.* [= It. *ristagnante*, stanching, stopping; < L. *restagnan(t-)s*, overflowing, ppr. of *restagnare*, overflow: see *restagnate*.] Stagnant; remaining without a flow or current.

The nearer we come to the top of the atmosphere, the shorter and lighter is the cylinder of air incumbent upon the *restagnant* mercury. *Boyle*, Works, I. 151.

restagnate† (rē-stag'nāt), *v. i.* [= It. *ristagnare*, stop, solder with lime; < L. *restagnare*, overflow, run over, < *re-*, again, + *stagnare*, form a pool, overflow: see *stagnate*.] To stand or remain without flowing; stagnate.

The blood returns thick, and is apt to *restagnate*.
Wiseman, Surgery, i. 21.

restagnation† (rē-stag-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *restagnatio(n-)*, an overflow, inundation, < *restagnare*, overflow: see *restagnate*.] Stagnation.

The *restagnation* of gross blood.
Wiseman, Surgery, i. 14.

restant (res'tant), *a.* [< F. *restant*, ppr. of *rester*, remain: see *rest*[2].] 1†. Remaining; being in possession.

With him they were *restant* all those things that the foolish virgins could wish for, beauty, daintie, delicates, riches, faire speech.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 362. (*Davies.*)

2. In *bot.*, same as *persistent:* sometimes applied specifically to a footstalk from which the fructification has fallen away. [Rare.]

restate (rē-stāt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *state*.] To state again: as, to *restate* a charge.

restatement (rē-stāt'ment), *n.* A second statement, as of facts or opinions, in either the same or a new form.

restaur (res-târ'), *n.* [Also *restor;* < OF. *restors*, *restour*, F. *restaur* = It. *restauro*, *ristauro*, < ML. *restaurum*, a restoring: see *restore*[1].] In *law:* (*a*) The remedy or recourse which assurers have against each other, according to the date of their assurances, or against the master of a ship if the loss arose through his fault. (*b*) The remedy or recourse a person has against his guarantor or other person who is to indemnify him for any damage sustained.

restaurant (res'tȧ-rant), *n.* [< F. *restaurant*, a restaurant, formerly also a restorative, = Sp. *restaurante*, a restorer, < ML. *restauran(t-)s*, restoring, ppr. of *restaurare*, restore, refresh: see *restore*.] An establishment for the sale of refreshments, both food and drink; a place where meals are served; an eating-house.

The substitution of the *Restaurant* for the Tavern is of recent origin. In the year 1837 there were *restaurants*, it is true, but they were humble places, and confined to the parts of London frequented by the French; for English of every degree there was the Tavern.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 160.

restaurant-car (res'tȧ-rant-kär), *n.* A railway-car in which meals are cooked and served to passengers; a dining-car or hotel-car.

restaurate† (res'tȧ-rat), *v. t.* [< L. *restauratus*, pp. of *restaurare*, restore, repair, renew: see *restore*[1].] To restore.

If one repulse hath us quite ruinated,
And fortune never can be *restaurated*.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632). (*Nares.*)

restaurateur (res-tō'ra-tėr), *n.* [< F. *restaurateur* = Pr. *restaurairc*, *restaurador* = Sp. Pg. *restaurador* = It. *restauratore*, *ristoratore* = D. G. *restaurateur* = Dan. Sw. *restauratör*, the keeper of a restaurant, < ML. *restaurator*, one who restores or reëstablishes: see *restorator*.] The keeper of a restaurant.

The ticket merely secures you a place on board the steamer, but neither a berth nor provisions. The latter you obtain from a *restaurateur* on board according to fixed rates.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 273.

restauration† (res-tȧ-ra'shon), *n.* An obsolete form of *restoration*.

restaurator†, *n.* See *restorator*.

restaure†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *restore*[1].

restay†, *v. t.* [< ME. *restayen*, < OF. *restaier*, < *rester*, rest: see *rest*[2].] To keep back; restrain.

To touch her chylder thay fayr him [Christ] prayed.
His dessypelez with blame let be hym bede,
& wyth her rosounez ful fele *restayed*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 715.

rest-cure (rest'kūr), *n.* The treatment, as of nervous exhaustion, by more or less prolonged and complete rest, as by isolation in bed. This is usually combined with over-feeding, massage, and electricity.

restem (rē-stem'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *stem*.] To stem again; force back against the current.

Now they do *re-stem*
Their backward course, bearing with frank appearance
Their purposes toward Cyprus. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 37.

restful (rest'fûl), *a.* [< late ME. *restefulle*; < *rest*[1] + *-ful*.] 1. Full of rest; giving rest.

Tired with all these, for *restful* death I cry.
Shak., Sonnets, lxvi.

2. Quiet; being at rest.

I heard you say, "Is not my arm of length
That reacheth from the *restful* English court
As far as Calais, to my uncle's head?"
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 12.

restfully (rest'fûl-i), *adv.* [< late ME. *restfully*; < *restful* + *-ly*[2].] In a restful manner; in a state of rest or quiet.

They liuing *restfully* and in helth vnto extreme age.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 21.

restfulness (rest'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being restful. *Imp. Dict.*

rest-harrow (rest'har'ō), *n.* [So called because the root of the plant 'arrests' or stops the harrow; < *rest*[3], *v.*, + obj. *harrow*[1]. Cf. equiv. F. *arrête-bœuf*, lit. 'stop-ox,' < *arrêter*, stop, arrest, + *bœuf*, ox.] 1. A common European undershrub, *Ononis arvensis*, generally low, spreading, and much branched (often thorny), bearing pink papilionaceous flowers, and having tough matted roots which hinder the plow or harrow. The root is diuretic. Also *wild liquorice*, *cammock*, *whin*, etc.—2. A small geometrid moth, *Aplasta ononaria*: popularly so called in England because the caterpillar feeds in April and September on *Ononis arvensis*, var. *spinosa*. The moth flies in May, July, and August.

Flowering Branch of Rest-harrow (*Ononis arvensis*).
a, a flower; *b*, the leaf.

resthouse (rest'hous), *n.* [< *rest*[1] + *house*[1].] Same as *dak-bungalow* (which see, under *bungalow*).

Restiaceæ (res-ti-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), < *Restio* + *-aceæ*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants of the series *Glumaceæ*. It resembles the rushes (*Juncaceæ*) in its one- to three-celled ovary and dry, rigid, and glumaceous perianth of six equal segments; and the sedges (*Cyperaceæ*) in habit, in structure of spikelets, and in the three stamens, small embryo, and mealy or fleshy albumen. It is distinguished from both by its pendulous orthotropous ovules and its split sheaths. It includes about 240 species, belonging to 20 genera, of which *Restio* (the type), *Willdenowia*, and *Elegia* are the chief — all sedge-like plants of the southern hemisphere, mainly natives of South Africa and Australia, absent from America and Asia excepting one species in Chili and one in Cochin-China. They are generally perennials, tufted or with a hard horizontal or creeping, more often scaly rootstock, the stems rigid, erect or variously twisted, the leaves commonly reduced. They are almost always dioecious, and have a polymorphous inflorescence often extremely different in the two sexes.

restibrachial (res-ti-brā'ki-al), *a.* [< *restibrachium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the restibrachium; postpeduncular.

restibrachium (res-ti-brā'ki-um), *n.*; pl. *restibrachia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *restis*, a rope, + *brachium*, an arm.] The inferior peduncle of the cerebellum. Also called *myelobrachium*.

Restibrachium (Science, April 9, 1881, p. 165) is an admirable compound, and the same may be said of its correlatives, pontibrachium and tegmentibrachium.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 525, note.

restie†, *a.* See *resty*[1].

restiff†, *a.* An obsolete form of *restive*.

restiffness†, *n.* An obsolete form of *restiveness*. *Imp. Dict.*

restiform (res'ti-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *restiforme*, < L. *restis*, a cord, rope, + *forma*, form.] Corded or cord-like: specifically, in *anat.*, noting a part of the medulla oblongata, called the *corpus restiforme*, or *restiform body*.—**Restiform body**, the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum, by which it connects with the oblongata and parts below. It contains the direct cerebellar-tract fibers, crossed and uncrossed from the posterior columns of the cord, and fibers from the contralateral (lower) olive.

restily (res'ti-li), *adv.* [< *resty*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a sluggish manner; stubbornly; untowardly. *Imp. Dict.*

restinction (rē-stingk'shon), *n.* [< L. *restinctio(n-)*, a quenching, < *restinguere*, put out, destroy, quench, < *re-*, again, + *stinguere*, extinguish: see *extinguish*.] The act of quenching or extinguishing. *E. Phillips*, 1706. [Rare.]

restiness† (res'ti-nes), *n.* [< *resty*[1] + *-ness*.] Tendency to rest or inaction; sluggishness.

The Snake, by *restiuesse* and lying still all Winter, hath a certain membrane or filme growing ouer her whole body.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 27.

A tenuity and agility of spirits, contrary to that *restiness* of the spirits supposed in those that are dull.
Hobbes, Works, IV. 56.

resting-cell (res'ting-sel), *n.* Same as *resting-spore*.

resting-owing (res'ting-ō'ing), *a.* [< *resting*, ppr. of *rest*[2], *v.*, + *owing*, ppr. of *owe*[1], *v.*] In *Scots law*: (*a*) Resting or remaining due: said of a debt. (*b*) Indebted: said of a debtor.

resting-place (res'ting-plās), *n.* 1. A place for rest; a place to stop at, as on a journey: used figuratively for the grave.

Arise, O Lord God, into thy *resting place*, thou and the ark of thy strength. 2 Chron. vi. 41.

It was from Istrian soil that the mighty stone was brought which once covered the *resting-place* of Theodoric.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 100.

2. In *building*, a half- or quarter-pace in a staircase.

resting-sporangium (res'ting-spō-ran'ji-um), *n.* A term applied by Pringsheim to certain dormant gonidia of *Saprolegnia* and related fungi which eventually produce swarm-spores.

resting-spore (res'ting-spōr), *n.* A spore which can germinate only after a period of dormancy. A majority of the spores of algæ and fungi are of this nature, and they are more largely of sexual production. Many of the same plants produce spores capable of immediate germination. Also *resting-cell*.

resting-stage (res'ting-stāj), *n.* In *bot.*, a period of dormancy in the history of a plant or germ.

resting-state (res'ting-stāt), *n.* In *bot.*, the periodic condition of dormancy in the history of woody plants, bulbs, etc.; also, the quiescence of some seeds and spores (resting-spores) between maturity and germination; in general, any state of suspended activity.

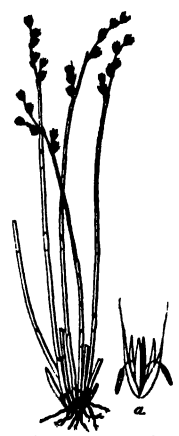
restinguish (rē-sting'gwish), *v. t.* [< L. *restinguere*, put out, < *re-*, again, + *stinguere*, extinguish. Cf. *extinguish*, *distinguish*.] To quench or extinguish. [Rare.]

Hence the thirst of languishing souls is *restinguished*, as from the most pure fountains of living water.
Field, Of Controversy (Life, 1716), p. 41.

resting-while† (res'ting-hwīl), *n.* [< ME. *restingwhile*; < *resting*, verbal n. of *rest*[1], *v.*, + *while*.] A moment of leisure; time free from business.

Thilke thinges that I hadde lerned of the among my secre *restingwhiles*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, I. prose 4.

Restio (res'ti-ō), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), so called from the tough stringy stems; < L. *restis*, a cord.] A genus of glumaceous plants, the type of the order *Restiaceæ* and tribe *Restioideæ*. It is characterized by one-celled anthers opening by a single chink, by two or three styles or branches and a compressed capsule with two or three cells and as many dehiscent angles, and by persistent sheaths, and commonly many-flowered and panicled spikelets with imbricated glumes. The two long linear stigmas are generally plumose. The staminate inflorescence is extremely polymorphous. There are over 100 species, natives of South Africa and Australia. They have erect and leafless stems from a scaly rootstock, very much branched or entirely without branches, with numerous scattered sheaths replacing the leaves, or sometimes in the young plant bearing a small and perishable leaf-blade. From their use *R. australis* is known as *Tasmanian rope-grass*.



Flowering Male Plant of *Restio complanatus*. *a*, a male flower.

Restioideæ (res-ti-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Masters, 1878), < *Restio* + *-ideæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Restiaceæ*, characterized by an ovary of three, or sometimes two, cells, or reduced by abortion to a single one, and by a capsular fruit —the fruit of the other tribe, *Willdenowieæ*, being nut-like. It includes 7 genera, of which *Restio* is the type.

restipulate (rē-stip'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *restipulatus*, pp. of *restipulari*, promise or stipulate anew, < *re-*, back, + *stipulari*, promise: see *stipulate*.] To stipulate anew. *Imp. Dict.*

restipulation (rē-stip-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *restipulatio(n-)*, a counter-engagement, < *restipulari*, pp. *restipulatus*, promise again: see *restipulate*.] The act of restipulating; a new stipulation.

But if the *restipulation* were absolute, and the withdrawing of this homage upon none but civil grounds, I cannot excuse the good king from a just offence.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, xx. 9.

restitue†, *v. t.* [ME. *restituen*, < OF. *restituer*, restore: see *restitute*.] To restore; make restitution of.

Rather haue we no reste til we *restitue*
Our lyf to oure lord god for oure lykames [body's] gultes.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 54.

restitute† (res'ti-tūt), *v. t.* [< L. *restitutus*, pp. of *restituere* (> It. *restituire*, *ristituire* = Sp. Pg. *restituir* = F. *restituer*, > E. *restitue*), reinstate, set up again, replace, restore, < *re-*, again, + *statuere*, set up: see *statute*. Cf. *constitute*, *institute*.] To bring back to a former state; restore.

Restituted trade
To every virtue lent his helping stores,
And cheer'd the vales around. *Dyer*, Fleece, ii.

restitute†, *n.* [< L. *restitutus*, pp. of *restituere*, restore, reinstate: see *restitute*, *v.*] That which is restored or offered in place of something; a substitute. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

restitutio in integrum (res-ti-tū'shi-ō in in'tē-grum). [L.: *restitutio* (see *restitution*); *in*, in; *integrum*, acc. of *integer*, whole: see *integer*.] In *Rom. law*, a restoration to the previous condition, effected by the pretor for equitable causes, on the prayer of an injured party, by annulling a transaction valid by the strict law, or annulling a change in the legal condition produced by an omission, and restoring the parties to their previous legal relations. After equitable defense and claim had been introduced in the ordinary proceeding, the importance of the institution diminished. In English and American law the phrase is used when a court of equity annuls a transaction or contract and orders the restoration of what has been received or given under it.

restitution (res-ti-tū'shon), *n.* [< ME. *restitucion*, *restytucyon*, < OF. (and F.) *restitution* = Pr. *restitucio* = Sp. *restitucion* = Pg. *restituição* = It. *restituzione*, < L. *restitutio(n-)*, a restoring,

< *restituere*, pp. *restitutus*, set up again, restore: see *restitute*.] 1. The act of returning or restoring what has been lost or taken away; the restoring to a person of some thing or right of which he has been deprived: as, the *restitution* of ancient rights to the crown.

> We yet crave *restitution* of those lands,
> Those cities sack'd, those prisoners, and that prey
> The soldier by your will stands master of.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

2. The act of making good or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury; indemnification.

> "Repentest thow neuere?" quath Repentaunce, "ne *restitucion* madest?" *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 234.
>
> A free release
> From *restitution* for the late affronts.
> *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 3.
>
> If a man shall cause a field or vineyard to be eaten, and shall put in his beast, and shall feed in another man's field; of the best of his own field, and of the best of his own vineyard, shall he make *restitution*. Ex. xxii. 5.

3. The putting of things back to their former relative positions.—4. In *law*: (*a*) The putting of a person in possession of lands or tenements of which he had been unlawfully disseized. (*b*) The restoration of what a party had gained by a judgment or order, upon the reversal of such adjudication by appeal or writ of error.—5. In *theol.*, the restoration of the kingdom of God, embracing the elevation, not only of all his sinful creatures, but also of all the physical creation, to a state of perfection. See *apocatastasis*. —**Coefficient of restitution**, the ratio of the relative velocity of two balls the instant after their impact to their relative velocity the instant before.—**Force of restitution**, a force tending to restore the relative positions of parts of a body.—**Interdict of restitution**, See *interdict*, 2 (*b*).—**Restitution Edict**, in *German hist.*, an edict issued A. D. 1629 by the Emperor Ferdinand II.: it required the Protestants to restore to the Roman Catholic authorities all ecclesiastical property and sees which they had appropriated at the peace of Passau in 1552.—**Restitution of conjugal rights**, in *law*, a species of matrimonial action which has been allowed in some jurisdictions, for redress against a husband or wife who lives apart from the other without a sufficient reason.—**Restitution of minors**, in *law*, a restoring of minors to rights lost by deeds executed during their minority.—**Writ of restitution**, in *law*, a writ which lies where judgment has been reversed, to restore to the defendant what he has been deprived of by the judgment.=**Syn.** 1–3. Restoration, return.

restitutive (res'ti-tū-tiv), *a.* [< *restitute* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to or characterized by restitution, in any sense.

> Under any given distortion within the limits of *restitutive* power, the restitution-pressure is equal to the product of the coefficient of restitution into the distortion.
> *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 235.

restitutor (res'ti-tū-tor), *n.* [= F. *restituteur* = Sp. Pg. *restituidor* = It. *restitutore*, < L. *restitutor*, a restorer, < *restituere*, restore: see *restitute*.] One who makes restitution; a restorer.

> Their rescuer, or *restitutor*, Quixote.
> *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 124.

restive (res'tiv), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *restiff*, and with loss of the terminal *f* (as in *jolly* < *jolif*), *restie*, *resty* (see *resty*[1]); < ME. *restif*, *restiff*, < OF. *restif*, fem. *restive*, "restie, stubborn, drawing backward, that will not go forward" (Cotgrave), F. *restif*, fem. *restive* = Pr. *restiu* = It. *restio*, < ML. as if **restivus*, disposed to rest or stay, < L. *restare*, stay, rest: see *rest*[2]. By transition through the sense 'impatient under restraint' (def. 4), and partly by confusion with *restless*, the word has taken in present use the additional sense 'restless' (def. 5).] 1. Unwilling to go or to move forward; stopping; balky; obstinate; stubborn. Compare def. 5.

> Since I haue shewed you by reason that obedience is just and necessary, by example that it is possible, be not *restive* in their weake stubburnness that will either keepe or lose all.
> *Certaine Learned and Elegant Workes*, etc. (1633), p. 286.
>
> The people remarked with awe and wonder that the beasts which were to drag him [Abraham Holmes] to the gallows became *restive* and went back.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., v.

2†. Not easily moved or worked; stiff.

> Farrage in *restyf* lande ydounged eek
> Is doone, X strike is for oon acre eyen.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

3†. Being at rest; being less in motion.

> Palsies oftenest happen upon the left side; the most vigorous part protecting itself, and protruding the matter upon the weaker and *restive* side.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err. (*Latham.*)

4. Impatient under restraint or opposition; recalcitrant.

> The pampered colt will discipline disdain,
> Impatient of the lash, and *restif* to the rein.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 324.
>
> Socrates had as *restive* a constitution as his neighbours, and yet reclaim'd it, all by the strength of his philosophy.
> *Essays upon Several Moral Subjects*, iii. 77.
>
> The subject . . . becomes *restive*.
> *Gladstone*, State and Church, vi.

5. Refusing to rest or stand still; restless: said especially of horses.

> For maintaining his seat, the horseman should depend upon his thighs and knees; . . . at times, of course, when on a *restive* horse, every available muscle may have to be brought into play. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 190.

restively (res'tiv-li), *adv.* In a restive manner.

restiveness (res'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being restive, in any sense.

> When there be not stonds and *restiveness* in a man's nature, . . . the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune. *Bacon*, Fortune.

restless (rest'les), *a.* [< ME. *restles*, *restelees*, < AS. *restleás* (= D. *rusteloos* = G. *rastlos* = Sw. Dan. *rastlös*), < *rest*, rest, + *-leás*, E. *-less*.] Without rest. (*a*) Deprived of repose or sleep; unable to sleep; sleepless.

> Better be with the dead . . .
> Than on the torture of the mind to lie
> In *restless* ecstasy. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 2. 22.
>
> *Restless* he passed the remnants of the night.
> *Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 102.

(*b*) Unresting; unquiet; uneasy; continually moving or agitated.

> The courser pawed the ground with *restless* feet,
> And snorting foamed, and champed the golden bit.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 457.
>
> O mill-girl watching late and long the shuttle's *restless* play! *Whittier*, Mary Garvin.
>
> He lost his color, he lost his appetite, he was *restless*, incapable of keeping still.
> *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxxvii.

(*c*) Marked by unrest: as, a *restless* night. (*d*) Unquiet; not satisfied to be at rest or in peace: as, a *restless* politician; *restless* ambition; *restless* passions.

> In a valey of this *restles* mynde
> I sought in mounteyne & in myde,
> Trustynge a trewe loue for to fynde.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 150.
>
> *Restless* was his soul, and wandered wide
> Through a dim maze of lusts unsatisfied.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 12.

(*e*) Inclined to agitation; turbulent: as, *restless* subjects.

> Nature had given him [Sunderland] . . . a *restless* and mischievous temper. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

(*f*) Unsettled; disposed to wander or to change place or condition.

> She's proud, fantastic, apt to change,
> *Restless* at home, and ever prone to range.
> *Dryden*, State of Innocence, v. 1.
>
> Alone he wanders by the murmuring shore,
> His thoughts as *restless* as the waves that roar.
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Disappointed Statesman.

(*g*) Not affording rest; uneasy. [Rare.]

> To be imprison'd in the viewless winds,
> And blown with *restless* violence round about
> The pendent world. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 125.
>
> But *restless* was the chair; the back erect
> Distressed the weary loins, that felt no ease.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 44.

Restless cavy. See *cavy*.—**Restless flycatcher**, *Seisura inquieta*, an Australian bird, called by the colonists *grinder*. See cut under *Seisura*.=**Syn.** (*a–c*) Disturbed, disquieted, agitated, anxious. (*f*) Roving, wandering, unstable, fickle.

restlessly (rest'les-li), *adv.* In a restless manner; unquietly.

restlessness (rest'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being restless, in any sense.

restor, *n.* See *restaur*.

restorable (rē-stōr'a-bl), *a.* [< *restore*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being restored, or brought to a former condition.

> I may add that absurd practice of cutting turf without any regularity; whereby great quantities of *restorable* land are made utterly desperate. *Swift*, Drapier's Letters, vii.

restorableness (rē-stōr'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being restorable. *Imp. Dict.*

restoral† (rē-stōr'al), *n.* [< *restore*[1] + *-al*.] Restitution; restoration.

> Promises of pardon to our sins, and *restoral* into God's favour. *Barrow*, Works, II. iv.

restoration (res-tō-rā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *restauration*; < ME. *restauracion*, < OF. *restoration*, *restauration*, F. *restauration* = Pr. *restauracio* = Sp. *restauracion* = Pg. *restauração* = It. *restaurazione*, *ristorazione*, < LL. *restauratio(n-)*, a restoration, renewal, < L. *restaurare*, pp. *restauratus*, restore: see *restore*[1].] 1. The act of restoring. (*a*) The replacing in a former state or position; return: as, the *restoration* of a man to his office; the *restoration* of a child to its parents. Compare phrase below.

> Christ as the cause original of *restauration* to life.
> *Hooker*.
>
> Men's ignorance leads them to expect the renovation to *restauration* of things, from their corruption and remains.
> *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ix., Expl.
>
> The nation without regret and without enthusiasm recognized the Lancastrian *restoration*.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 358.

(*b*) Renewal; revival; reëstablishment: as, the *restoration* of friendship between enemies; the *restoration* of peace after war; the *restoration* of a declining commerce.

> After those other before mentioned, followeth a prayer for the good sort, for proselytes, reedifying of the Temple, for sending the Messias and *restauration* of their Kingdome. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 197.

2. In *arch.* and *art*, the repair of injuries suffered. In restoration, even when most carefully done, the new work cannot reproduce the old exactly; however, when a monument must be restored for its preservation, correct practice demands that every fragment possible of the old be retained in the new work, so as to preserve as far as may be the artistic quality of the old, and that the original design be followed with the utmost care.

> Thence to the Sorbonne, an antient fabriq built by one Robert de Sorbonne, whose name it retains; but the *restauration* which the late Cardinal de Richlieu has made to it renders it one of the most excellent moderne buildings.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 4, 1644.
>
> Christ Church Cathedral [Dublin] is now in course of *restoration*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 500.

3. A plan or design of an ancient building, etc., showing it in its original state: as, the *restoration* of a picture; the *restoration* of a cathedral. —4. The state of being restored; recovery; renewal of health and soundness; recovery from a lapse or any bad state: as, *restoration* from sickness.

> O my dear father! *Restoration* hang
> Thy medicine on my lips; and let this kiss
> Repair those violent harms! *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 7. 26.
>
> Trust me the ingredients are very cordiall, . . . and most powerfull in *restauration*.
> *Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, ii. 4.

5. In *theol.*: (*a*) The recovery of a sinner to the divine favor.

> The scope of St. John's writing is that the *restoration* of mankind must be made by the Son of God.
> *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 264.

(*b*) The doctrine of the final recovery of all men from sin and alienation from God to a state of blessedness; universal salvation: a form of Universalism.—6. That which is restored.—7. In *milit. service*, repayment for private losses incurred by persons in service, such as horses killed or arms destroyed.—8. In *paleon.*, the putting together in their proper places of the bones or other remains of an extinct animal; also, the more or less ideal representation of the external form and aspect of such an animal, as inferred from its known remains. See cuts under *Dinotherium*, *Iguanodon*, and *Labyrinthodon*.—9. In *musical notation*, the act, process, or result of canceling a chromatic sign, whether ♯, ♭, or ♮, and thus bringing a degree of the staff or a note on it back to its original signification.—**The Restoration.** (*a*) In *Eng. hist.*, the reëstablishment of the English monarchy with the return of King Charles II. in 1660; by extension, the whole reign of Charles II.: as, the dramatists of *the Restoration*. (*b*) In *Jewish hist.*, the return of the Jews to Palestine about 537 B. C.; also, their future return to and possession of the Holy Land as expected by many of the Jewish race, and by others. (*c*) In *French hist.*, the return of the Bourbons to power in 1814 and after the episode of the "Hundred Days"—in 1815.=**Syn.** 1 and 2. Renovation, redintegration, reinstatement, return, restitution. See *restore*[1].

restorationer (res-tō-rā'shon-ėr), *n.* [< *restoration* + *-er*[1].] A restorationist. *Imp. Dict.*

restorationism (res-tō-rā'shon-izm), *n.* [< *restoration* + *-ism*.] The doctrines or belief of the restorationists.

> We cannot pause to dwell longer upon the biblical evidence which has in all ages constrained the evangelical church to reject all forms of *restaurationism*.
> *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 717.

restorationist (res-tō-rā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *restoration* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the temporary punishment of the impenitent after death, but in the final restoration of all to holiness and the favor and presence of God. See *Universalism*.

restorative (rē-stōr'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *restoratyve*, *restauratife*, < OF. *restauratif* = Pr. *restauratiu* = Sp. Pg. *restaurativo* = It. *ristorativo*, < ML. *restaurativus* (in neut. *restaurativum*, a restorative), < L. *restaurare*, restore: see *restore*[1].] I. *a.* Pertaining to restoration; specifically, capable of restoring or renewing vitality or strength.

> Your Presence would be a Cordial to me more *restorative* than exalted Gold. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 3.

II. *n.* That which is efficacious in restoring vigor; a food, cordial, or medicine which recruits the vital powers.

> I will kiss thy lips;
> Haply some poison yet doth hang on them,
> To make me die with a *restorative*.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 3. 166.

restoratively (rē-stōr'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a manner or degree that tends to renew strength or vigor. *Imp. Dict.*

restorator† (res'tō-rā-tor), *n.* [Also *restaurator*; = F. *restaurateur* = It. *ristoratore*, < LL. *restaurator*, restorer, < L. *restaurare*, restore: see *restore*[1].] 1. One who restores, reëstablishes, or revives.—2. The keeper of an eating-house; a restaurateur. *Ford.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

restoratory (rē-stōr'a-tō-ri), *a.* [< *restore*[1] + *-atory*.] Restorative. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

restore[1] (rē-stōr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *restored*, ppr. *restoring*. [Formerly also *restaure*; < ME. *restoren*, < OF. *restorer*, *restaurer*, F. *restaurer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *restaurar* = It. *ristorare*, *restaurare*, < L. *restaurare*, restore, repair, rebuild, renew, < *re-*, again, + **staurare* (not used), establish, make firm, < **staurus*, fixed, = Gr. σταυρός, that which is firmly fixed, a pole or stake, = Skt. *sthāvara*, fixed, stable, standing; as a noun, plants; from the root of L. *stare*, Skt. √ *sthā*, stand: see *state*, *stand*. Cf. *constore*, *instore*, *store*[2].] 1. To bring back to a former and better state. (*a*) To bring back from a state of ruin, injury, or decay; repair; refresh; rebuild; reconstruct.

> The Lord (saith Cyprian) dooth vouchsafe in manie of his seruants to forshew to come the *restauring* of his church, the stable quiet of our health and safeguard. *Foxe*, Acts, p. 62.
>
> To *restore* and to build Jerusalem. Dan. ix. 25.

(*b*) To bring back from lapse, degeneracy, or a fallen condition to a former state.

> If a man be ouertaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, *restore* such an one in the spirit of meekness. Gal. vi. 1.
>
> He stablishes the strong, *restores* the weak. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 343.

(*c*) To bring back to a state of health or soundness; heal; cure.

> Then saith he to the man, Stretch forth thine hand. And he stretched it forth; and it was *restored* whole, like as the other. Mat. xii. 13.
>
> What, hast thou been long blind and now *restored*? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 76.

(*d*) In the *fine arts:* (1) To bring back from a state of injury or decay as nearly as may be to the primitive state, supplying any part that may be wanting, by a careful following of the original work: as, to *restore* a painting, a statue, etc. (2) To form a picture or model of, as of something lost or mutilated: as, to *restore* a ruined building according to its original state or design.

2. To bring back; renew or reëstablish after interruption.

> That all their eyes may bear those tokens home
> Of our *restored* love and amity. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 65.
>
> By force to *restore* Laws abrogated by the Legislative Parlament is to conquer absolutely both them and Law it selfe. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xix.
>
> A ghost of passion that no smiles *restore*. *Tennyson*, Three Sonnets to a Coquette, ii.

3. To give or bring back; return to a person, as a specific thing which he has lost, or which has been taken from him and unjustly retained: as, to *restore* lost or stolen goods to the owner.

> Now therefore *restore* the man his wife. Gen. xx. 7.
>
> The kingdom shall to Israel be *restored*. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 36.

4. To give in place of or as satisfaction for something; hence, to make amends for; compensate.

> All that money that ye haue, & I to, wyll not *restore* the wronge that your fader hathe don. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 78.
>
> He shall *restore* five oxen for an ox, and four sheep for a sheep. Ex. xxii. 1.
>
> But if the while I think on thee, dear friend,
> All losses are *restored* and sorrows end. *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxx.

5. To bring or put back to a former position or condition; replace; return, as a person or thing to a former place.

> So did the Romaines by their armes *restore* many Kings of Asia and Affricke expulsed out of their kingdoms. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 206.
>
> Within three days shall Pharaoh lift up thine head, and *restore* thee unto thy place. Gen. xl. 13.
>
> Then spake Elisha unto the woman whose son he had *restored* to life. 2 Ki. viii. 1.
>
> Release me, and *restore* me to the ground. *Tennyson*, Tithonus.

6. To recover or renew, as passages of an author defective or corrupted; emend.—7. In *paleon.*, to represent (an extinct animal) from its existing remains. See *restoration*, 8.—8. In *musical notation*, to bring (a degree or note) back to its original signification by canceling a chromatic sign which had affected it temporarily.—9†. To store.

> A park as it were,
> That whilom with wilde bestes was wel *restored*.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2816.

To restore to or in blood. See *blood*. =**Syn. 1** (*c*). To recover.—3 and 4. To refund, repay.—5. To reinstate.—1, *Return*, *Restore*. To *return* a thing to its former place; to *restore* it to its former condition; to *return* what has been borrowed; to *restore* what has been stolen; to be *restored* to health or prosperity.

restore[1]† (rē-stōr'), *n.* [Also *restour*; < OF. *restor*, *restour*, < *restorer*, restore: see *restore*[1], *v.*] Restoration; restitution.

> His passage there to stay,
> Till he had made amends, and full *restore*
> For all the damage which he had him doen afore. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 18.
>
> All sports which for life's *restore* variety assigns. *F. Greville* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 296).

restore[2] (rē-stōr'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *store*[2].] To store again or anew: as, the goods were *restored*.

restorement† (rē-stōr'ment), *n.* [< OF. *restorement* = It. *ristoramento*, < ML. *restauramentum*, < L. *restaurare*, restore: see *restore*[1].] The act of restoring; restoration.

> Hengist, thus rid of his grand opposer, hearing gladly the *restorement* of his old favourer, returns again with great Forces. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

restorer (rē-stōr'ėr), *n.* One who or that which restores, in any sense.

> Oh great *restorer* of the good old stage!
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 205.
>
> Doubtless it was a fine work before the "effacing fingers" of *restorers* touched it. *Athenæum*, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 21.

restorityt, *n.* [Irreg. < *restore*[1] + *-ity*.] Restoration.

> Well, said Camilla, let it goe, I must impute it to my ill fortune that, where I looked for *restority*, I found a consumption. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England. (*Nares.*)

restour, *n.* See *restore*[1].

restrain (rē-strān'), *v. t.* [< ME. *restreinen*, *restreignen*, *restreynen*, < OF. *restraindre*, F. *restreindre* = Pr. *restrenher* = Cat. *restrenyer* = Sp. *restrillir* = Pg. *restringir* = It. *ristringere*, *ristrignere*, < L. *restringere*, draw back tightly, bind back, confine, check, restrain, restrict, < *re-*, back, + *stringere*, draw tight: see *stringent* and *restrict*. Cf. *constrain* and *strain*[2].] 1†. To draw tight; strain.

> A half-checked bit and a head stall of sheep's leather which, being *restrained* to keep him from stumbling, hath been often burst. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 59.

2. To hold back; hold in; check; confine; hold from action or motion, either by physical or moral force, or by any interposing obstacle; hence, to repress or suppress: as, to *restrain* a horse by a bridle; to *restrain* men from crimes and trespasses by laws; to *restrain* laughter.

> *Restreyne* and kepe well thy tonge. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 109.
>
> *Restrain* in me the cursed thoughts that nature
> Gives way to in repose. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1. 8.
>
> Gums and pomatums shall his flight *restrain*,
> While clogg'd he beats his silken wings in vain. *Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 120.

3. To abridge; restrict; hinder from liberty of action.

> Though they two were committed, at least *restrained* of their liberty, yet this discovered too much of the humour of the court. *Clarendon.*

4. To limit; confine; restrict in definition. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

> We do too narrowly define the power of God, *restraining* it to our capacities. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 27.
>
> And here I shall not *restrain* righteousness to the particular virtue of justice, . . . but enlarge it according to the genius and strain of the book of the Proverbs. *Tillotson*, Works, I. 95.

5. To withhold; forbear.

> Thou castest off fear, and *restrainest* prayer before God. Job xv. 4.

6†. To forbid; prohibit.

> *Restraining* all manner of people to bear sail in any vessel or bottom wherein there were above five persons. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 7.

=**Syn. 2.** *Restrain*, *Repress*, *Restrict*; stop, withhold, curb, bridle, coerce. *Restrain* and *repress* are general words for holding or pressing back; *restrict* applies to holding back to a more definite degree: as, to *restrain* one's appetite; to *restrict* one's self in food or to a certain diet. That which we *restrain* we keep within limits; that which we *restrict* we keep within certain definite limits; that which we *repress* we try to put out of existence.

restrainable (rē-strā'na-bl), *a.* [< *restrain* + *-able*.] Capable of being restrained.

restrainedly (rē-strā'ned-li), *adv.* With restraint; with limitation.

restrainer (rē-strā'nėr), *n.* One who or that which restrains; specifically, in *photog.*, a chemical which is added to the developer for the purpose of retarding its action, especially in the case of an over-exposed plate, or in order to obtain greater contrast or intensity in a naturally weak plate. Acids, sodium sulphite, bromides, and other substances act as restrainers.

restraining (rē-strā'ning), *p. a.* Serving to restrain or restrict in any way. (*a*†) Binding; astringent.

> Take hede that slippery meates be not fyrste eaten, nor that stiptik nor *restraining* meates be taken at the begynning, as quynces, peares, and medlars. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, fol. 45.

(*b*) Hampering; restrictive.

> By degrees he acquired a certain influence over me that took away my liberty of mind; his praise and notice were more *restraining* than his indifference. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

restrainment (rē-strān'ment), *n.* [< *restrain* + *-ment*.] The act of restraining.

restraint (rē-strānt'), *n.* [< OF. *restrainte*, *restraincte*, restraint, fem. of *restraint*, *restrainct*, pp. of *restraindre*, restrain: see *restrain*.] 1. The act of restraining, or of holding back or hindering from action or motion, in any manner; hindrance of any action, physical, moral, or mental.

> Thus it shall befall
> Him who, to worth in woman overtrusting,
> Lets her will rule; *restraint* she will not brook. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1184.
>
> Wherever thought is wholly wanting, or the power to act or forbear according to the direction of thought, there necessity takes place. This, in an agent capable of volition, when the beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to that preference of his mind, is called compulsion; when the hindering or stopping any action is contrary to his volition, it is called *restraint*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxi. § 13.

2. The state of being repressed, curbed, or held back in any way; specifically, abridgment of liberty; confinement; detention.

> I . . . heartily request
> The enfranchisement of Arthur; whose *restraint*
> Doth move the murmuring lips of discontent. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2. 52.
>
> *Restraint* is for the savage, the rapacious, the violent; not for the just, the gentle, the benevolent. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 25.

3. Repression of extravagance, exaggeration, or vehemence; constraint in manner or style; reserve.

> She knew her distance and did angle for me,
> Madding my eagerness with her *restraint*. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 213.
>
> To yonder oak within the field
> I spoke without *restraint*,
> And with a larger faith appeal'd
> Than Papist unto Saint. *Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

4. That which restrains, limits, hinders, or represses; a limitation, restriction, or prohibition.

> It pleaseth the eare better, & sheweth more cunning in the maker by following the rule of his *restraint*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 62.
>
> Say first, what cause
> Moved our grand Parents, in that happy state,
> Favour'd of heaven so highly, to fall off
> From their Creator, and transgress his will,
> For one *restraint*, lords of the world besides? *Milton*, P. L., i. 32.
>
> Whether they [*restraints*] be from God or Nature, from Reason or Conscience, as long as they are *restraints*, they look on them as inconsistent with their notion of liberty. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

5. Restriction; limitation, as in application or definition.

> The positive laws which Moses gave, they were given for the greatest part with *restraint* to the land of Jewry. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

6. In *dynam.*, an absolute geometrical condition supposed to be precisely fulfilled: thus, a body moving upon an unyielding surface is subject to a *restraint*.—**Restraint bed** and **chair**, forms of apparatus used in controlling the insane, as when they exhibit suicidal or homicidal tendencies. =**Syn. 1** and **4.** *Constraint*, *Coercion*, etc. (see *force*[1], *n.*), repression, check, stop, curb, hold-back.

restriall (rē-stri'al), *a.* In *her.*, divided barwise, palewise, and pilewise: said of the field.

restrict (rē-strikt'), *v. t.* [< L. *restrictus*, pp. of *restringere*, restrict, restrain: see *restrain*.] 1. To prevent (a person or thing) from passing a certain limit in any kind of action; limit; restrain.

> Neither shoulde we haue any more wherewith to vexe them with confessions, cares reserued, *restricted*, or amplated for our gaine. *Foxe*, Acts, etc., p. 1173, Hen. VIII.
>
> If the canon law had *restricted* itself to really spiritual questions, . . . it is not likely that the kings would have been jealous of papal or archi-episcopal enactments. *Stubbs*, Mediæval and Modern Hist., p. 316.

2. To attach limitations to (a proposition or conception), so that it shall not apply to all the subjects to which it would otherwise seem to apply: as, a *restricted* sense of a word.

> By *restricting* the omnitude or universality either of the subject or predicate. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, App. iii.

=**Syn. 1.** *Repress*, etc. (see *restrain*), hedge in.

restrict† (rē-strikt'), *a.* [< L. *restrictus*, pp.: see the verb.] Limited; confined; restricted.

Men . . . in some one or two things demeaning themselves as exceedingly *restrict*, but in many others, or the most things, as remisse.
Gataker, Just Man, p. 224. (*Latham.*)

Restrict or restricted.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, App. iii.

restrictedly (rē-strik'ted-li), *adv.* In a restricted manner; with limitation.

restriction (rē-strik'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *restriction*, F. *restriction* = Pr. *restriccio* = Sp. *restriccion* = Pg. *restricção* = It. *restrizione*, < LL. *restrictio(n-)*, a restriction, limitation, < L. *restringere*, pp. *restrictus*, restrain: see *restrict* and *restraint*.] 1. The act of restricting, or the state of being restricted; limitation; confinement within bounds: as, grounds open to the public without *restriction*.

This is to have the same *restriction* with all other recreations, that it be made a divertisement, not a trade.
Government of the Tongue.

There is, indeed, no power of the Government without *restriction*; not even that which is called the discretionary power of Congress. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 253.

2. That which restricts; a restraint: as, to impose *restrictions* on trade.

Wise politicians will be cautious about fettering the government with *restrictions* that cannot be observed.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 25.

3. Reservation; reserve.—4. In *logic*: (*a*) The act of limiting a proposition by a restrictive particle. (*b*) The inference from a universal to a particular proposition, or to one in which the subject is narrower while the predicate remains the same: as, all crows are black, hence some white crows are black. The example illustrates the danger of such inference.—**Bilateral restriction.** See *bilateral*.—**Chinese Restriction Act.** See *act*.—**Mental restriction.** Same as *mental reservation* (which see, under *reservation*).—**Real restriction**, the use of words which are not true if strictly interpreted, but which contain no deviation from truth if the circumstances are considered: as in the statement that every particle of matter is present in every part of space, so far as its gravitating power is concerned.

restrictionary (rē-strik'shọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *restriction* + *-ar-y*.] Exercising restriction; restrictive. *Athenæum.* [Rare.] (*Imp. Dict.*)

restrictionist (rē-strik'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *restriction* + *-ist*.] In *U. S. hist.*, an advocate of the territorial restriction of slavery.

Lincoln . . . often had occasion . . . to show that he was not an abolitionist, but a slavery *restrictionist*.
N. A. Rev., CXL. 237.

restrictive (rē-strik'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *restriktyve*, < OF. (and F.) *restrictif* = Pr. *restrictiu* = Sp. Pg. *restrictivo* = It. *restrittivo*, < ML. **restrictivus*, < L. *restringere*, pp. *restrictus*, restrict: see *restrict*.] I. *a.* 1†. Serving to bind or draw together; astringent; styptic.

Medicyns comfortatyues, digestyues, laxatyues, *restriktyues*, and alle othere.
Book of Quinte Essence (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

I applied a plaister over it, made up with my common *restrictive* powder. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

2. Having the property of limiting or of expressing limitation: as, a *restrictive* particle or clause.—3. Imposing restrictions; operating through restrictions.

It were to be wished that we tried the *restrictive* arts of government, and made law the protector, but not the tyrant of the people. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxvii.

In the Senate so reconstituted was thus centred a complete *restrictive* control over the legislation and the administration. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 87.

In the eighth year of Henry VI. was passed the *restrictive* act which . . . established the rule that only resident persons possessed of a freehold worth forty shillings a year should be allowed to vote.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 368.

4. Expressing a restriction, or involving a restriction, in the logical sense.

Also *restringent*.

Restrictive enunciation. See *enunciation*.—**Restrictive indorsement.** See *indorsement*, 3.—**Restrictive proposition.** See *proposition*.

II.† *n.* A styptic or astringent.

I dressed that wound with the same digestive, . . . and some of the same *restrictive* over that.
Wiseman, Surgery, vi. 6.

restrictively (rē-strik'tiv-li), *adv.* In a restrictive manner; with limitation. *Dr. H. More.*

restrictiveness (rē-strik'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being restrictive. *Fuller.*

restrike (rē-strīk'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *strike*.] To strike again, as a coin, in order to change its image and superscription to those current in place of the old.

These coins belong to the age of Timoleon, and are *restruck* over coins of Syracuse with the head of Zeus Eleutherios. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 125.

restringe† (rē-strinj'), *v. t.* [< L. *restringere*, confine; restrain: see *restrain*.] To confine; contract; astringe. *Bailey*, 1731.

restringency† (rē-strin'jẹn-si), *n.* [< *restringen(t)* + *-cy*.] The state, quality, or power of being restringent; astringency.

The dyers use this water in reds, and in other colours wanting *restringency*.
Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's Hist. Roy. Soc., p. 293.

restringend (rē-strin'jend), *n.* A proposition destined to be restricted.

restringent (rē-strin'jẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *restringent*, also *restreignant* = Sp. Pg. *restringente* = It. *ristringente*, < L. *restringen(t-)s*, ppr. of *restringere*, restrain: see *restrain*.] I. *a.* Same as *restrictive*.

II. *n.* An astringent or styptic.

The two latter indicate phlebotomy for revulsion, *restringents* to stanch, and incrassatives to thicken the blood.
Harvey.

restrynet, *v.* A Middle English form of *restrain*. *Chaucer.*

resty[1]† (res'ti), *a.* [Formerly also *restie*, and by confusion *rusty*, a reduced form of *restive*, q. v.] A later form of *restive*, now obsolete. See *restive*.

Weariness
Can snore upon the flint, when *resty* sloth
Finds the down pillow hard.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 6. 34.

As one *restie* jade can hinder, by hanging back, more than two or three can . . . draw forward.
J. Robinson, To Brewster, quoted in Leonard Bacon's Gen. [of N. E. Churches.

Where the Master is too *resty*, or too rich, to say his own Prayers. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, § 24.

Restive or *resty*, drawing back instead of going forward, as some horses do. *E. Phillips*, New World of Words.

resty[2]†, *a.* Same as *reasty*[1] for *roasted*.

resty[3], *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rusty*[1].

resublimation (rē-sub-li-mā'shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *sublimation*.] A second sublimation.

resublime (rē-sub-līm'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *sublime*.] To sublime again: as, to *resublime* mercurial sublimate.

When mercury sublimate is *re-sublimed* with fresh mercury, . . . [it] becomes mercurius dulcis, which is a white tasteless earth scarce dissolvable in water; and mercurius dulcis, *re-sublimed* with spirit of salt, returns into mercury sublimate. *Newton*, Optics, iii. query 31.

resudation (rē-sū-dā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *resudacion* = Pg. *resudação*, < L. *resudare*, pp. *resudatus*, sweat out, sweat again, < *re-*, again, + *sudare*, sweat: see *sudation*.] The act of sweating again. *Cotgrave.*

result (rē-zult'), *v.* [< OF. *resulter*, rebound or leap back, rise from, come out of, follow, result, F. *résulter*, follow, ensue, result, = Sp. Pg. *resultar* = It. *risultare*, result, < L. *resultare*, spring back, rebound, resound, reëcho, freq. of *resilire*, leap back: see *resile*, *resilient*. Cf. *insult*, *desultory*.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To leap back; rebound; leap again.

Hee, like the glorious rare Arabian bird,
Will soon *result* from his incinderment.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 26.

The huge round stone, *resulting* with a bound,
Thunders impetuous down, and smokes along the ground.
W. Broome, in Pope's Odyssey, xi. 737.

2. To proceed, spring, or rise as a consequence from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, etc.: be the outcome; be the final term in a connected series of events, operations, etc.

As music *results* out of our breath and a cornet.
Donne, Letters, xxvii.

Good fortune in war *results* from the same prompt talent and unbending temper which lead to the same result in the peaceful professions.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 145.

3. To have an issue; terminate: followed by *in*.

The negotiations were not long in *resulting in* a definitive treaty, arranged to the mutual satisfaction of the parties. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

A soul shall draw from out the vast,
And strike his being into bounds,
And, moved thro' life of lower phase,
Result in man, be born and think.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

Resulting force or **motion**, in *dynam.*, same as *resultant*.—**Resulting trust**, in *law*, a trust raised by implication in favor of the author of the trust himself, or his representatives; more specifically, the equitable title recognized in the person who pays the consideration for land conveyed to another person who pays nothing. See *trust*.—**Resulting use**, in *law*, a use returning by way of implication to the grantor himself, as where a deed is made, but for want of consideration or omission to declare the use, or a failure of its object, etc., the use cannot take effect. This doctrine is now generally obsolete.

II.† *trans.* To decree; determine, as an ecclesiastical council. [New Eng.]

According to Mr. Milner, the Council of Nice *resulted* in opposition to the views of Arius, "That the Son was peculiarly of the Father."
Rev. N. Worcester, Bible News, p. 176.

result (rē-zult'), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *resulta*, result; from the verb: see *result*, *v.*] 1†. The act of leaping, springing, or flying back; resilience.

Sound . . . [is] produced between the string and the air . . . by the return or *result* of the string.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 137.

2. Consequence; conclusion; outcome; issue; effect; that which proceeds naturally or logically from facts, premises, or the state of things: as, the *result* of reasoning; the *result* of reflection; the *result* of a consultation; the *result* of a certain procedure or effect.

If our proposals once again were heard,
We should compel them to a quick *result*.
Milton, P. L., vi. 619.

His Actions are the *result* of thinking.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

Resolving all events, with their effects
And manifold *results*, into the will
And arbitration wise of the Supreme.
Cowper, Task, ii. 164.

3. The final decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly; resolution: as, the *result* of an ecclesiastical council.

Then of their session ended they bid cry
With trumpets' regal sound the great *result*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 515.

Four names, the *result* of this conclave, were laid before the assembled freeholders, who chose two by a majority of votes. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

4. In *math.*, a quantity, value, or expression ascertained by calculation.—**Tabular result**, one of a number of calculated numbers arranged in a tabular form; a quantity in the body of a mathematical table. =**Syn. 2.** *Consequence*, etc. (see *effect*), event, termination, end, upshot, consummation. See *resultant*.

resultance (rē-zul'tans), *n.* [= Sp. *resultancia*; as *resultan(t)* + *-ce*.] 1†. A rebound; resilience; reflection.

For I confesse that power which works in me
Is but a weak *resultance* took from thee.
Randolph, Poems (1643). (*Halliwell.*)

Upon the wall there is a writing; a man sitting with his back to the wall, how should he read it? But let a looking-glass be set before him, it will reflect it to his eyes, he shall read it by the *resultance*.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 544.

2. The act of resulting; that which results; a result.

It is true that this conscience is the *resultance* of all other particular actions. *Donne*, Letters, xxxvii.

resultant (rē-zul'tant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *résultant* = Sp. Pg. *resultante* = It. *risultante*, *resultante*, < L. *resultan(t-)s*, ppr. of *resultare*, spring back: see *result*.] I. *a.* Existing or following as a result or consequence; especially, resulting from the combination of two or more agents: as, a *resultant* motion produced by two forces. See diagram under *force*[1], 8.

The axis of magnetisation at each point is parallel to the direction of the *resultant* force.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 289.

Resultant diagram. See *diagram*.—**Resultant relation.** See *relation*.—**Resultant tone**, in *musical acoustics*, a tone produced or generated by the simultaneous sounding of any two somewhat loud and sustained tones. Two varieties are recognized, *differential* and *summational tones*, the former having a vibration-number equal to the difference between the vibration-numbers of the generating tones, and the latter one equal to their sum. It is disputed whether resultant tones, which are often perceptible, have a genuine objective existence, or are merely formed in the ear. Differential tones were first observed by Tartini in 1714, and are often called *Tartini's tones*. The entire subject has been elaborately treated by Helmholtz and recent investigators.

II. *n.* That which results or follows as a consequence or outcome. (*a*) In *mech.*, the geometrical sum of several vector quantities, as displacements, velocities, accelerations, or forces, which are said to be the components, and to the aggregate of which the resultant is equivalent. (*b*) In *alg.*, a function of the coefficients of two or more equations, the vanishing of which expresses that the equations have a common root; an eliminant.—**Topical resultant**, the resultant of a number of linear equations considered as implying the vanishing of matrices. =**Syn.** *Result*, *Resultant*. A *result* may proceed from one cause or from the combination of any number of causes. There has been of late a rapid increase in the use of *resultant* in a sense secondary to its physical one—namely, to represent that which is the result of a complex of moral forces, and would be precisely the result of no one of them acting alone.

resultate† (rē-zul'tāt), *n.* [= D. *resultaat* = G. Sw. Dan. *resultat*, < F. *résultat* = It. *risultato*, < ML. **resultatum*, a result, neut. of *resultatus*, pp. of *resultare*, spring back, ML. result: see *result*.] A result.

This work . . . doth disclaim to be tried by any thing but by experience, and the *resultate* of experience in a true way. *Bacon*, To the King, Oct. 20, 1620.

result-fee (rē-zult'fē), *n.* A fee for instruction, conditioned on or proportioned to the success or good progress of the pupil. [Eng.]

The national-school teachers showed a decided hostility to payment by *result-fees*, on the ground that it turned the pupil into a mere machine for getting money in the eyes of the master. *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 52.

resultful (rē-zult'fûl), *a.* [< *result* + *-ful*.] Having or producing large or important results; effectual. [Rare.]

It [Concord] became . . . the source of our most *resultful* thought. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 139.

resultive† (rē-zul'tiv), *a.* [< *result* + *-ive*.] Resultant.

There is such a sympathy betwixt several sciences . . . that . . . a *resultive* firmness ariseth from their complication. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., ii., Ded.

resultless (rē-zult'les), *a.* [< *result* + *-less*.] Without result: as, *resultless* investigations.

resultlessness (rē-zult'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being resultless. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 557.

resumable (rē-zū'ma-bl), *a.* [< *resume* + *-able*.] Capable of being resumed; liable to be taken back or taken up again.

This was but an indulgence, and therefore *resumable* by the victor, unless there intervened any capitulation to the contrary. *Sir M. Hale.*

resume (rē-zūm'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *resumed*, ppr. *resuming*. [< OF. *resumer*, F. *résumer* = Sp. Pg. *resumir* = It. *risumere*, *resumere*, < L. *resumere*, take again, resume, < *re-*, again, + *sumere*, take: see *assume*, and cf. *consume*, *desume*, *insume*, *presume*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To take again; take back.

It pleased the diuine will to *resume* him vnto himselfe, whither both his and euery other high and noble minde haue alwayes aspired.

Quoted in *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), [Forewords, p. vii.

We that have conquered still, to save the conquered, . . .
More proud of reconcilement than revenge,
Resume into the late state of our love
Worthy Cordelius Gallus and Tibullus.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

2. To assume or take up again.

Thou shalt find
That I'll *resume* the shape which thou dost think
I have cast off for ever. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 331.

Fortie yeares after he shall sound againe, and then the bones shall *resume* flesh and shewes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 262.

The lessee [in New South Wales] was, however, given a preferential right of obtaining an annual occupation-license for the *resumed* area, which entitled him to use the land for grazing purposes, although not to the exclusion of any person who might be in a position to acquire a better tenure
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, ii. 2.

3. To take up again after interruption; begin again: as, to *resume* an argument or a discourse; to *resume* specie payments.

Here the archangel paused, . . .
Then, with transition sweet, new speech *resumes*.
Milton, P. L., xii. 5.

The gods stand round him [Apollo] as he mourns, and pray
He would *resume* the conduct of the day.
Nor let the world be lost in endless night.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

4†. To take; assume. [Rare.]

Takes no account
How things go from him, nor *resumes* no care
Of what is to continue. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2. 4.

II. *intrans.* To proceed after interruption, as in a speech: chiefly used in the introductory phrase *to resume*.

résumé (rā-zū-mā'), *n.* [< F. *résumé*, a summary, < *résumé*, pp. of *résumer*, sum up, resume: see *resume*.] A summing up; a recapitulation; a condensed statement; a summary.

résumé (rā-zū-mā'), *v. t.* [< *résumé*, *n.*] To make an epitome or résumé of; summarize. [Rare.]

The work reveals this origin in a disjointedness of some of its portions that makes it difficult to read and still more so to *résumé*. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 585.

resummon (rē-sum'on), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *summon*.] 1. To summon or call again.—2. To recall; recover. *Bacon.*

resummons (rē-sum'onz), *n.* [< *re-* + *summons*.] In *law*, a second summons or calling of a person to answer an action, as where the first summons is defeated by any occasion.

resumption (rē-zump'shon), *n.* [= F. *résomption* = Sp. *resuncion* = Pg. *resumpção* = It. *risunzione*, < LL. *resumptio(n-)*, a restoration, recovery (of a sick person), Ml.L. lit. a taking up again, resumption, < L. *resumere*, pp. *resumptus*, take again, resume: see *resume*.] 1. The act of resuming, taking back, or taking again: as, the *resumption* of a grant; specifically, in *law*, the taking again by the state of such lands or tenements, etc., as on false suggestion or other error had been granted by letters patent.

This figure of retire holds part with the propounder of which we spake before (prolepsis), because of the *resumption* of a former proposition vttered in generalitie to explane the same better by a particular diuision.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 184.

A general act of *resumption* was passed, by which all the grants made since the king's accession were annulled.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 345.

Specifically—2. In *U. S. hist.* and *politics*, the return to specie payments by the government.

The "more money" that is cried for, silver or shinplaster, is not the needed thing. It is . . . loanable capital, now paralyzed with distrust by delayed *resumption* and imminent silver swindles. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 170.

Act of Resumption, or **Resumption Act**, a title of several English statutes of Henry VI., by which he took and resumed possession of offices, property, etc., previously granted by him, and annulled such grants.—**Resumption Act**, a United States statute of 1875 (18 Stat., 296), providing for the payment of United States treasury notes in coin after January 1st, 1879.

resumptive (rē-zump'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *résomptif* = Sp. *resuntivo* = Pg. *resumptivo* = It. *resuntivo*, < LL. *resumptivus*, restorative, < L. *resumptus*, pp. of *resumere*, resume: see *resume*.] **I.** *a.* Taking back or again; tending to or of the nature of resumption. *Imp. Dict.*

II.† *n.* A restoring medicine; a restorative. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

resupinate (rē-sū'pi-nāt), *a.* [= F. *résupiné* = Sp. Pg. *resupinado*, < L. *resupinatus*, pp. of *resupinare*, bend or turn back, overthrow, < *re-*, back, + *supinare*, bend or lay backward: see *supine*, *supinate*.] 1. Inverted; reversed; appearing as if turned upside down.—2. In *bot.*, inverted: said specifically of flowers, like those of orchids, in which by a half-twist of the pedicel or ovary the posterior petal becomes lowermost; also of certain agaric fungi, in which the hymenium is on the upper instead of the under side of the pileus.—3. In *entom.*, same as *resupine*.

resupinated (rē-sū'pi-nā-ted), *a.* [< *resupinate* + *-ed*2.] Same as *resupinate*.

resupination (rē-sū-pi-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *résupination* = Pg. *resupinação*, < L. as if **resupinatio(n-)*, < *resupinare*, pp. *resupinatus*, bend back: see *resupinate*.] The state of being resupinate.

Our Vitruvius calleth this affection in the eye a *resupination* of the figure: for which word (being in truth his own, for ought I know) we are almost as much beholding to him as for the observation itself.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 62.

resupine (rē-sū-pīn'), *a.* [= Pg. *resupino* = It. *risupino*, *resupino*, < L. *resupinus*, bent back or backward, lying on one's back, < *re-*, back, + *supinus*, lying on the back: see *supine*.] Lying on the back; supine. Also *resupinate*.

Then judge in what a tortured condition they must be of remorse and execrating themselves, for their most *resupine* and senseless madness.
Sir K. Digby, Observations. (*Latham.*)

He spake, and, downward sway'd, fell *resupine*,
With his huge neck aslant. *Cowper*, Odyssey, ix.

Specifically, in *entom.*, with the inferior surface upward, as when an insect lies on its back, or any part is twisted so that the lower surface is seen from above.

resurge (rē-sėrj'), *v. i.* [= OF. *resourdre* (> obs. E. *resourd*) = Sp. Pg. *resurgir* = It. *risurgere*, *risorgere*, *resurgere*, < L. *resurgere*, rise again, < *re-*, again, + *surgere*, rise: see *surge*. Cf. *resound*, *resource*, *resurrection*, from the same source.] To rise again: in allusion to the motto *resurgam*, used on funeral hatchments. [Ludicrous.]

Hark at the dead jokes *resurging!* Memory greets them with the ghost of a smile.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Letts's Diary.

resurgence (rē-sėr'jens), *n.* [< *resurgen(t)* + *-ce*.] The act of rising again; resurrection. *Coleridge.*

Night and day . . . the never-ending *resurgence* of the human spirit against the dead weight of oppression.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 44.

resurgent (rē-sėr'jent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *resurgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *resurgere*, rise again: see *resurge*.] **I.** *a.* Rising again or from the dead. *Coleridge.*

The *resurgent* threatening past was making a conscience within him. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxi.

A friend . . . whose bright temper, buoyant fancy, and generous heart ever leaped *resurgent* from the strokes of fortune. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, II. 59.

II. *n.* One who or that which rises again; especially, one who rises from the dead. *Sydney Smith.*

resurprise (rē-sėr-prīz'), *n.* [< *re-* + *surprise*, *n.*] A second or fresh surprise.

The process of this action drew on a *resurprise* of the castle by the Thebans. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

resurprise (rē-sėr-prīz'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *surprise*, *v.*] To surprise again; retake unawares.

resurrect (rez-u-rekt'), *v. t.* [A back formation < *resurrection* assumed to be based on a transitive verb *resurrect*, as *connection*, *protection*, etc., are based on transitive verbs *connect*, *protect*, etc. The verb *resurrect*, if formed from the L. *resurrectus*, pp. of *resurgere*, would be intransitive, with the L. sense 'rise again': see *resurge*.] 1. To restore to life; reanimate; bring to public view, as what has been lost or forgotten. [Colloq.]

I *resurrect* the whole! put them in scene again on the living stage, every one with the best of his works in his hand.
Bentam, Abridgement of Debates of Congress, VI. 712, note.

2. To take from the grave, as a dead body. [Colloq.]

resurrection (rez-u-rek'shon), *n.* [< ME. *resurrecciouu*, *resurrectioun*, *resurexioun*, < OF. *resurrection*, F. *résurrection* = Pr. *resurrectio* = Sp. *resurreccion* = Pg. *resurreição* = It. *risurrezione*, *resurrezione*, < LL. (N. T. and eccles.) *resurrectio(n-)*, a rising again from the dead, < L. *resurgere*, pp. *resurrectus*, rise again, appear again, in LL. eccles. rise again from the dead, < *re-*, again, + *surgere*, rise: see *resurge*.] 1. In *theol.*: (*a*) A rising again from the dead. The doctrine of the resurrection has been held in three different forms: (1) As a literal resurrection of the self-same body which has been laid away in the grave: for example, "All the dead shall be raised up with the self-same bodies, and none other, although with different qualities, which shall be united again to their souls forever." *West. Conf. of Faith*, xxxii. 2. (2) As a resurrection from the dead, a coming forth from the place of the departed, but without the body with which the spirit was clothed in life, either with no body or with a new body given for the new life, and one either having no connection with the present earthly body or none that can be now apprehended: for example, "Resurrection of the Body, as taught in the New Testament, is not a Rising again of the same Body, but the Ascent into a higher Body." *J. F. Clarke*, Orthodoxy, its Truths and Errors, xii. § 6. (3) The doctrine of Swedenborg, that every man is possessed of two bodies, a natural and a spiritual, the latter within the former, and that at death the natural body is laid aside and the spiritual body rises at once from the death of the natural, resurrection thus taking place for every one immediately upon and simultaneously with death. The doctrine of the resurrection has been held in various other forms in detail, but they may all be classed under one of these three general heads.

There appeared first oure Lord to his Disciples, aftre his *Resurrexioun*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 91.

We therefore commit his body to the ground, . . . looking for the general *Resurrection* in the last day.
Book of Common Prayer, Burial of the Dead.

(*b*) The state which follows the resurrection; the future state.

In the *resurrection* they neither marry, nor are given in marriage. Mat. xxii. 30.

2. In general, a rising again; a springing again into life or to a previous mode of existence; a restoration.

Fix thyself firmly upon that belief of the general resurrection, and thou wilt never doubt of either of the particular *resurrections*, either from sin, by God's grace, or from worldly calamities, by God's power.
Donne, Sermons, xii.

3. Removal of a corpse from the grave for dissection; body-snatching. [Colloq.]

resurrectionary (rez-u-rek'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *resurrection* + *-ary*.] 1. Restoring to life; reviving.

Old men and women, . . . ugly and blind, who always seemed by *resurrectionary* process to be recalled out of the elements for the sudden peopling of the solitude!
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, vii.

2. Pertaining to or consisting in the act of resurrecting or digging up. [Colloq.]

A *resurrectionary* operation in quest of a presumed fault in the mains. *Elect. Rev.*, XXII. 288.

resurrectionist (rez-u-rek'shon-ist), *n.* [= F. *résurrectioniste* (< E.); as *resurrection* + *-ist*.] 1. One who makes a practice of stealing bodies from the grave for dissection: also used adjectively. [Colloq.]

He has emerged from his *resurrectionist* delvings in the graveyards of rhyme, without confounding moral distinctions, [or] vitiating his taste.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 32.

Hence—2. One who unearths anything from long concealment or obscurity. [Colloq.]

In short, . . . he was merely a *resurrectionist* of obsolete heresies. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xi.

resurrectionize (rez-u-rek'shon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *resurrectionized*, ppr. *resurrectionizing*. [< *resurrection* + *-ize*.] 1. To raise from the dead; resurrect. [Colloq. and rare.]

Half these gentlemen are not included in the common collection of the poets, and must be *resurrectionized* at Stationers' Hall. *Southey*, To Miss Barker, April 3, 1804.

2. To steal from the grave; dig up from the grave. [Colloq.]

The famous marble coffer in the king's chamber, which was doubtless also Cheops's coffin until his body was *resurrectionized* by the thieves who first broke into the pyramid. *Library Mag.*, III. 485.

Also spelled *resurrectionise*.

resurrection-man (rez-u-rek'shon-man), *n.* Same as *resurrectionist*. *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, ii. 14.

resurrection-plant (rez-u-rek'shon-plant), *n.* A name for several plants which, when dried, reëxpand if wetted. (*a*) The rose of Jericho. See *Anastatica*. (*b*) *Selaginella lepidophylla*, found from Texas and Mexico to Peru. It forms a nest-like ball when dry (whence called *bird's-nest moss*), but when moistened unfolds and displays its elegant, finely cut, fern-like branches radiating from a coiled central stem. (*c*) One of the fig-marigolds, *Mesembryanthemum Tripolium*. [The name has doubtless been applied to other hygrometric plants.]

resurvey (rē-sėr-vā'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *survey*.] 1. To survey again or anew; review.—2. To read and examine again.

Once more *re-survey*
These poor rude lines of thy deceased lover.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxii.

resurvey (rē-sėr-vā'), *n.* [< *resurvey*, *v.*] A new survey.

resuscitable (rē-sus'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *resuscitable*; as *resuscit(ate)* + *-able*.] Capable of being resuscitated or restored to life.

resuscitant (rē-sus'i-tant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *resuscitant*, < L. *resuscitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *resuscitare*, revive: see *resuscitate*.] I. *a.* Resuscitating.

II. *n.* One who or that which resuscitates.

resuscitate (rē-sus'i-tāt), *v.*: pret. and pp. *resuscitated*, ppr. *resuscitating*. [< L. *resuscitatus*, pp. of *resuscitare* (> It. *resuscitare*, *risuscitare* = Sp. *resucitar* = Pg. *resuscitar* = OF. *resusciter*, *ressusciter*, F. *ressusciter*), raise up again, revive, < *re-*, again, + *suscitare*, raise up, < *sus-*, *sub-*, up, under, + *citare*, summon, rouse: see *cite*[1].] I. *trans.* To stir up anew; revivify; revive; particularly, to recover from apparent death: as, to *resuscitate* a drowned person; to *resuscitate* withered plants.

After death we should be *resuscitated*.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

To wonder at a thousand insect forms,
These hatch'd, and those *resuscitated* worms, . . .
Once prone on earth, now buoyant upon air.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 64.

It is difficult to *resuscitate* surprise when familiarity has once laid the sentiment asleep. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xviii.

II. *intrans.* To revive; come to life again.

Our griefs, our pleasures, our youth, our sorrows, our dear, dear friends, *resuscitate*. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxviii.

As these projects, however often slain, always *resuscitate*, it is not superfluous to examine one or two of the fallacies by which the schemers impose on themselves. *J. S. Mill.*

resuscitate† (rē-sus'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *resuscitatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Restored to life; revived.

Our mortall bodyes shal be *resuscitate*.
Bp. Gardiner, Exposition, The Presence, p. 65.

There is a grudge newly now *resuscitate* and revived in the minds of the people.
Abp. Washam, in Hallam's Const. Hist., I. 34, note 2.

resuscitation (rē-sus-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= OF. (and F.) *resuscitation* = Pg. *resuscitação* = It. *risuscitazione*, < LL. *resuscitatio(n-)*, a resuscitation, < L. *resuscitare*, resuscitate: see *resuscitate*.] 1. The act of resuscitating, or the state of being resuscitated; revival; revivification; restoration to life; the restoring to animation of persons apparently dead, as in cases of drowning, or of suspended animation from exposure to cold or from disease.

The *resuscitation* of the body from its dust is a supernatural work. *Bp. Hall*, Temptations Repelled, 1. § 5.

The extinction and *resuscitation* of arts.
Johnson, Rasselas, xxx.

2. Mental reproduction, or suggestion, in a sense which does not include the process of representation. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

resuscitative (rē-sus'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *resuscitatif*, *ressuscitatif*, F. *ressuscitatif*; as *resuscitate* + *-ive*.] Tending to resuscitate; reviving; revivifying; raising from apparent death; reproducing.—**Resuscitative faculty**, a name given by Sir William Hamilton to the reproductive faculty of the mind.

resuscitator (rē-sus'i-tā-tor), *n.* [= F. *ressuscitateur* = Sp. *resucitador* = Pg. *resuscitador* = It. *risuscitatore*, < LL. *resuscitator*, one who raises again from the dead, < L. *resuscitare*, raise up: see *resuscitate*.] One who resuscitates.

resverie†, *n.* See *reverie*.

ret[1] (ret), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *retted*, ppr. *retting*. [< ME. *retten*, *reten*, < OD. OFlem. *reten*, *reeten*, ret (flax or hemp), break or heckle (flax), steep, soak, D. Flem. *roten*, ret (flax or hemp), = Sw. *röta*, putrefy, rot (flax or hemp), steep, soak; cf. *rot*.] To expose, as the gathered stems of fibrous plants, to moisture, in order, by partial fermentation or rotting, to facilitate the abstraction of the fiber. Retting is practised upon flax, hemp, jute, and other exogenous fiber-plants. *Dew-retting*, effected simply by exposing the material to the weather for a limited time, is largely applied to flax in Russia. *Water-retting*, the ordinary process, consists simply in steeping or macerating the stems in water, commonly in open ponds, sometimes in vats of warm water, the result being more speedily attained by the latter treatment.

A dam of 50 feet long, 9 feet broad, and 4 feet deep is sufficient to *ret* the produce of an acre of flax.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 294.

ret[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *retten*, *recten*, < OF. *retter*, *reter* (ML. reflex *rectare*, simulating L. *rectus*, right), repute, impute, charge, < L. *reputare*, repute, impute, ascribe: see *repute*, *v.*] To impute; ascribe.

I pray you of your curteisie,
That ye ne *rette* it nat my vileinye,
Though that I pleynly speke in this matere.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 726.

ret[3]†. A Middle English contraction of *redeth* (modern *readeth*).

retable (rē-tā'bl), *n.* [< F. *retable*, OF. *retaule*, *restaule* (ML. reflex *retaula*), an altarpiece, reredos, retable, = Sp. *retablo* = Pg. *retabolo*, *retabulo*, a picture; of doubtful origin: (*a*) according to Scheler, < L. as if **restabilis*, fixed opposite (or in some other particular sense), < *restare*, rest, stay (see *rest*[2]); (*b*) according to Brachet, a contraction of OF. **riere-table*, **arriere-table*, a reredos, < *arriere*, rear, behind, + *table*, table: see *rear*[3] and *table*. In either view the Sp. and Pg. are prob. from the F.] A structure raised above an altar at the back, either independent in itself, or forming a decorative frame to a picture, a bas-relief, or the like, in which case the word includes the work of art itself. Usually that face only which looks toward the choir and nave of the church is called the *retable*, and the reverse is called the *counter-retable*. Sometimes the retable is a movable structure of hammered silver or other precious work, supported on the altar itself. This decorative feature is not found in the earliest ages of the Christian church. Many retables in Italy are made of Della Robbia ware, with figures in high relief, and richly colored in ceramic enamels. One of the most magnificent examples is the Pala d'Oro of the Basilica of St. Mark, in Venice. See *altar-ledge* and *reredos*.

retail[1] (rē'tāl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *retaile*; < ME. *retaille*, < OF. *retail*, *retaille*, F. *retaille*, a piece cut off, a shred, paring (= Sp. *retal* = Pg. *retalho*, a shred, remnant, = It. *ritaglio*, a shred, piece, a selling by the piece, retail (*a ritaglio*, by retail)), < *retailler*, cut, shred, pare, clip, F. *retailler*, cut, recut, trim (a pen), prune (a tree) (= Pr. *retalhar*, recut, = Cat. *retallar* = Sp. *retajar*, cut around, recut, trim, = Pg. *retalhar* = It. *ritagliare*, slice, shred, pare, cut), < *re-*, again, + *tailler*, cut: see *tail*[2], *tally*, and cf. *detail*. The sense 'retail,' which does not appear in F., may have been derived from It.] I. *n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, or at second hand; a dealing out in small portions: opposed to *wholesale*.

The vintner's *retail* supports the merchant's trade.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 851.

The duties on the *retail* of drinks made from tea, coffee, and chocolate. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 44.

At (by, or formerly **to) retail**, in small quantities; a little at a time, as in the sale of merchandise.

And marchauntes yᵗ be not in yᵗ fraunshes of the for sayd cite yᵗ they selle noo wyne ne ne noon odor marchaundisis *to retaille* wᵗ in yᵉ cite ne in yᵉ suburbis of yᵉ same. *Charter of London*, in Arnold's Chron., p. 25.

Now, all that God doth *by retail* bestowe
On perfect'st men to thee in grosse he giues.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, Ded.

These, and most other things which are sold *by retail*, . . . are generally fully as cheap, or cheaper, in great towns than in the remoter parts of the country.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. 8.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to sale at retail; concerned with sale at retail: as, *retail* trade; a *retail* dealer.

But I find, in the present state of trade, that when the *retail* price is printed on books, all sorts of commissions and abatements take place, to the discredit of the author.
Ruskin.

retail[1] (rē-tāl'), *v. t.* [< *retail*[1], *n.*, in the phrase "to sell by *retail*." Cf. It. *ritagliare*, retail.] 1. To sell in small quantities or parcels.

He is wit's pedler, and *retails* his wares
At wakes and wassails, meetings, markets, fairs.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 317.

The keepers of ale-houses pay for a licence to *retail* ale and spirituous liquors.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 2.

2. To sell at second hand.

The sage dame, experienced in her trade,
By names of toasts *retails* each batter'd jade.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 134.

3. To deal out in small quantities; tell in broken parts; tell to many; tell again; hand down by report: as, to *retail* slander or idle reports.

Methinks the truth should live from age to age,
As 'twere *retail'd* to all posterity.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 77.

He could repeat all the observations that were *retailed* in the atmosphere of the play-houses.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xvi.

retail[2]† (rē-tāl'), *n.* [Irreg. (perhaps by confusion with *retail*[1]) < L. *retaliare*, retaliate: see *retaliate*.] Retaliation.

He that doth injury may well receive it. To look for good and do bad is against the law of *retail*.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 116.

retailer (rē-tā'lėr or rē'tā-lėr), *n.* [< *retail*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. Pg. *retalhador*, one who shreds or clips; It. *ritagliatore*, a retail seller.] 1. A retail dealer; one who sells or deals out goods in small parcels or at second hand.

I was informed of late dayes that a certaine blinde *retayler*, called the Diuell, vsed to lend money vpon pawnes or anie thing. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 9.

From the Chapman to the *Retailer*, many whose ignorance was more audacious then the rest were admitted with all thir sordid Rudiments to bear no meane sway among them, both in Church and State.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. One who tells at second hand; one who repeats or reports: as, a *retailer* of scandal.

retaillé (rē-ta-lyā'), *a.* [< F. *retaillé*, pp. of *retailler*, recut: see *retail*[1], *n.*] In *her.*, cut or divided twice: noting an escutcheon, especially when divided twice bendwise sinister.

retailment (rē-tāl'ment), *n.* [< *retail*[1], *v.*, + *-ment*.] The act of retailing.

retain (rē-tān'), *v.* [Early mod. E. *retayne*; < ME. *retaynen*, *reteynen*, < OF. F. *retenir*, *retanir* = Pr. *retener*, *retenir* = Sp. *retener* = Pg. *reter* = It. *ritenere*, < L. *retinere*, pp. *retentus*, hold back, < *re-*, back, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To hold back; restrain; hinder from action, departure, or escape; keep back; detain.

Ser, if it please your lordshepe for to here,
ffor your wurchippe yow most your self *reteyne*,
And take a good avise in this mater.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1543.

For empty fystes, men vse to say,
Cannot the Hawke *retayne*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

Whom I would have *retained* with me, that in thy stead he might have ministered unto me in the bonds of the gospel. Philem. 13.

2. To hold or keep in possession; reserve as one's own.

The Kingdome he *retain'd* against thir utmost opposition. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

Among debts of equal degree, the executor . . . is allowed to pay himself first, by *retaining* in his hands so much as his debt amounts to. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xxxii.

3. To continue in the use or practice of; preserve; keep up; keep from dying out: as, to *retain* a custom; to *retain* an appearance of youth.

Oh, you cannot be
So heavenly and so absolute in all things,
And yet *retain* such cruel tyranny!
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

William the Conqueror in all the time of his Sickness *retained* to the very last his Memory and Speech.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 31.

4. To keep in mind; preserve a knowledge or idea of; remember.

They did not like to *retain* God in their knowledge.
Rom. i. 28.

No Learning is *retained* without constant exercise and methodical repetition. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

5. To keep in pay; hire; take into service; especially, to engage by the payment of a preliminary fee: as, to *retain* counsel.

Sette no man a-worke that is *reteynde* in any man-ys service. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 333.

They say you have *retained* brisk Master Practice
Here of your counsel.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

6†. To entertain.

Retayne a straunger after his estate and degree.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

=Syn. 2–4. *Reserve*, *Preserve*, etc. See *keep*.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To keep on; continue.

No more can impure man *retain* and move
In that pure region of a worthy love.
Donne, Epistles to the Countess of Huntingdon.

2. To pertain; belong; be a dependent or retainer.

In whose armie followed William Longespee, accompanied with a pked number of English warriors *retaining* vnto him. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 34.

retainable (rē-tā′na-bl), *a.* [< *retain* + *-able*.] Capable of being retained.

retainal (rē-tā′nal), *n.* [< *retain* + *-al*.] The act of retaining. *Annual Rev.*, II. (1804), p. 631. [Rare.]

retaindership† (rē-tān′dėr-ship), *n.* [For *retainership*: see *retainer* and *-ship*.] The state of being a retainer or dependent.

It was the policy of these kings to make them all [clergy and nobility] of their own livery or *retaindership*. *N. Bacon.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

retainer[1] (rē-tā′nėr), *n.* [Formerly also *retainour*; < ME. **retainour*; < *retain* + *-er*[1]. Cf. OF. *retenour* (Sp. *retenedor*, It. *retenitore*), a retainer, detainer, < *retenir*, retain: see *retain*.] 1. One who or that which retains.

One that has forgot the common meaning of words, but an admirable *retainer* of the sound. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, § 9.

2. One who is kept in service; a dependent; an attendant; especially, a follower who wears his master's livery, but ranks higher than a domestic.

In common law, *retainer* signifieth a servant not menial nor familiar — that is, not dwelling in his house, but only using or bearing his name and livery. *Cowell.*

If we once forsake the strict rules of Religion and Goodness, and are ready to yield our selves to whatever hath got *retainers* enough to set up for a custom, we may know where we begin, but we cannot where we shall make an end. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

Kendall, a needy *retainer* of the court, who had, in obedience to the royal mandate, been sent to Parliament by a packed corporation in Cornwall. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Another [abuse of maintenance], and that more directly connected with the giving of liveries, was the gathering round the lord's household of a swarm of armed *retainers* whom the lord could not control, and whom he conceived himself bound to protect. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 470.

3. A sutler, camp-follower, or any person serving with an army who, though not enlisted, is subject to orders according to the rules and articles of war.—4. One who is connected with or frequents a certain place; an attendant.

That indulgence and undisturbed liberty of conscience . . . which the *retainers* to every petty conventicle enjoy. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. iv.

retainer[2] (rē-tā′nėr), *n.* [Formerly also *retainour*; < OF. *retenir*, retain, inf. used as a noun: see *retain*. Cf. *detainer*[2].] 1†. The act of retaining dependents; entrance into service as a retainer; the state of being a retainer.

The Kings Officers and Farmors were to forfeit their Places and Holds in case of unlawfull *Retainer*, or partaking in Routs and unlawfull Assemblies. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 66.

2. That by which a person's services are secured; a fee.

The same Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, hath allured and drawn unto him by *retainours* many of your subjects. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, I. iii., No. 16.

3. Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) Same as *retaining fee* (which see, under *fee*[1]). (*b*) An authority given to an attorney or a solicitor to proceed in an action. (*c*) The unlawful taking or detention of a known servant from his master during the period of service. *Robinson.* (*d*) The act of an executor or administrator who is a creditor of the decedent, or whose estate he represents, in withholding from the fund so much as will pay what is due him: formerly allowed to be done even before any other creditors whose debts were of equal degree were paid.—**General retainer**, a fee given by a party to secure a priority of claim on the counsel's services for any case that he may have in any court which that counsel attends.—**Special retainer**, a fee for a particular case which is expected to come on.

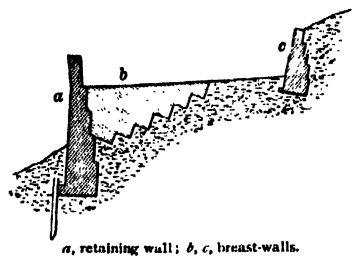
retainership (rē-tā′nėr-ship), *n.* [< *retainer*[1] + *-ship*.] The state of being a retainer or follower; hence, a feeling of loyalty or attachment to a chief. [Rare.]

All the few in whom yet lingered any shadow of *retainership* toward the fast-fading chieftainship of Glenwarlock seemed to cherish the notion that the heir of the house had to be tended and cared for like a child. *G. MacDonald*, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xiii.

retaining (rē-tā′ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *retain*, *v.*] Keeping in possession; serving to retain; keeping back; engaging.—**Retaining fee.** See *fee*[1].—**Retaining lien.** See *lien*[2].—**Retaining wall**, a wall built to prevent a bank, as of earth, from slipping down or being washed away; a revetment. See cut in next column.

retainment (rē-tān′ment), *n.* [< *retain* + *-ment*.] The act of retaining; retention.

retain-wall (rē-tān′wâl), *n.* Same as *retaining wall* (which see, under *retaining*).



a, retaining wall; *b*, *c*, breast-walls.

retake (rē-tāk′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *take*.] 1. To take again.

A day should be appointed when the remonstrance should be *retaken* into consideration. *Clarendon.*

Thy chair, a grief to all the brethren, stands
Vacant, but thou *retake* it, mine again!
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

2. To take back; recapture.

retaker (rē-tā′kėr), *n.* [< *retake* + *-er*[1].] One who takes again what has been taken; a recaptor. *Imp. Dict.*

retaliate (rē-tal′i-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *retaliated*, ppr. *retaliating*. [< L. *retaliatus*, pp. of *retaliare*, requite, retaliate (cf. *talio*, retaliation in kind; *lex talionis*, law of retaliation), < *re-*, back, again, + *talis*, such: see *talion*. Cf. *retail*[2].] I. *trans.* To return in kind; repay or requite by an act of the same kind: now seldom or never used except in the sense of returning evil for evil: as, to *retaliate* injuries.

Our ambassador sent word . . . to the Duke's sonne his visit should be *retaliated*. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 137.

The kindness which he has graciously shown them may be *retaliated* on those of his own persuasion. *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, To the Reader.

Let it be the pride of our writers, . . . disdaining to *retaliate* the illiberality of British authors, to speak of the English nation without prejudice. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 78.

Our blood may boil at hearing of atrocities committed, without being able to ascertain how those atrocities were provoked, or how they may have been *retaliated*. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 52.

II. *intrans.* To return like for like; especially (now usually), to return evil for evil.

Liberality . . . may lead the person obliged with the sense of the duty he lies under to *retaliate*. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxvi.

=**Syn.** See *revenge*, *n.*

retaliation (rē-tal-i-a′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **retaliatio(n-)*, < *retaliare*, retaliate: see *retaliate*.] The act of retaliating; the return of like for like; the doing of that to another which he has done to us; especially (now usually), requital of evil; reprisal; revenge.

First, I will show you the antiquity of these manors. Secondly, I will a little discuss the ancient honour of this manor of Levenham. Thirdly, I will give you a touch what respects you are likely to find from me; and fourthly, what *retaliation* I expect again from you. *MS. Harl.* 646. (*Halliwell.*)

The lex talionis, or law of *retaliation*, can never be in all cases an adequate or permanent rule of punishment. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. i.

=**Syn.** *Retribution*, *Reprisal*, etc. See *revenge*.

retaliative (rē-tal′i-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *retaliate* + *-ive*.] Tending to or of the nature of retaliation; retaliatory; vindictive; revengeful. *Quarterly Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

retaliatory (rē-tal′i-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *retaliate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of retaliation.

The armed neutrality was succeeded by *retaliatory* embargoes, and on the 2d of April, 1801, the battle of Copenhagen prostrated the power of Denmark. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 191.

retama (re-tā′mä or re-tā′mä), *n.* [< Sp. *retama*, Ar. *retama*.] Any one of a small group of plants forming the section *Retama* (sometimes considered a genus—*Boissier*, 1839), in the genus *Genista*. They are yellow-flowered shrubs with rush-like branches, which are leafless or bear a few unifoliate leaves. They are found in the Mediterranean region and the Canaries. Some species are useful for fixing sands.

The region of *retama*, the first bushes of which are met with at the pass which admits the traveller into the Llano de la Retama. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 798.

retard (rē-tärd′), *v.* [< OF. *retarder*, F. *retarder* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *retardar* = It. *ritardare*, < L. *retardare*, make slow, delay, < *re-*, back, + *tardare*, make slow, < *tardus*, slow: see *tardy*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make slow or slower; obstruct in motion or progress; delay; impede; clog; hinder.

This will *retard*
The work a month at least.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 3.

Accidental causes *retarded* at times, and at times accelerated, the progress of the controversy. *Webster*, Speech at Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820.

While, however, the predatory activities have not prevented the development of sympathy in the directions open to it, they have *retarded* it throughout its entire range. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 512.

2. To defer; postpone; put off.

Those relations which describe the tricks and vices only of mankind, by increasing our suspicion in life, *retard* our success. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxvi.

My friends, the time is coming when a State Church will be unknown in England, and it rests with you to accelerate or *retard* that happy consummation. *John Bright*, in G. Barnett Smith, ii.

Retarded motion, in *physics*, that motion which exhibits continual diminution of velocity, as the motion of a body projected upward. If the diminutions of velocity are equal in equal times, the motion is said to be *uniformly retarded*. The laws of retarded motion are the same as those of accelerated motion, only the order is reversed. See *acceleration*.—**Retarding ague**, a form of ague in which the paroxysm comes at a little later hour each day.—**Syn.** 1. To detain, delay.

II. *intrans.* To be delayed or later than usual.

Some years it [the inundation of the Nile] hath also *retarded*, and came far later then usually it was expected. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 8.

retard (rē-tärd′), *n.* [= F. *retard* = Sp. *retardo* = It. *ritardo*; from the verb.] Retardation.—**In retard**, retarded; kept back; delayed in growth or progress.

A people of great natural capacities have been kept for centuries *in retard*. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 516.

Retard of the tide, the interval between the transit of the moon at which a tide originates and the appearance of the tide itself.

retardant (rē-tär′dant), *a.* [< L. *retardan(t-)s*, ppr. of *retardare*, retard: see *retard*.] Retarding; tending to delay or impede motion, growth, or progress. [Rare.]

We know the *retardant* effect of society upon artists of exalted sensibility. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 468.

retardation (rē-tär-dā′shon), *n.* [= OF. (and F.) *retardation* = Sp. *retardacion* = Pg. *retardação* = It. *ritardazione*, < L. *retardatio(n-)*, < *retardare*, pp. *retardatus*, retard: see *retard*.] 1. The act of retarding or making slower, or its effect; the hindering of motion, growth, or progress, or the hindrance effected; the act of delaying or impeding.

If the embryonic type were the offspring, then its failure to attain to the condition of the parent is due to the supervention of a slower rate of growth; to this phenomenon the term *retardation* was applied. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 125.

2. In *physics*: (*a*) A continuous decrement of velocity; a negative acceleration.

The fall of meteoric dust on to the earth must cause a small *retardation* of the earth's rotation, although to an amount probably quite insensible in a century. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., § 830.

It was generally supposed that the discrepancy between the theoretical and observed result is due to a *retardation* of the earth's rotation by the friction of the tides. *C. A. Young*, General Astronomy, § 461.

(*b*) In acoustics and optics, the distance by which one wave is behind another. Better called *retard*, being translation of French *retard*.

In reflexion at the surface of a denser medium the reflected ray undergoes a *retardation* in respect to the incident ray of a half wave-length. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 240.

3†. Postponement; deferment.

Out of this ground a man may devise the means of altering the colour of birds, and the *retardation* of hoar hairs. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 851.

4. Specifically, in *music*: (*a*) The act, process, or result of diminishing the speed or pace of the tempo. (*b*) The prolongation of a concordant tone into a chord where it is a discord which is resolved upward: opposed to *anticipation*, and distinguished from *suspension* by the upward resolution. [It would be well, however, if *retardation* were made the generic term, with *suspension* as a species.]

5. In *teleg.*, decrease in the speed of telegraph-signaling due to self-induction and induction from surrounding conductors.—6. That which retards; a hindrance; an obstruction; an impediment.

We find many persons who in seven years meet not with a violent temptation to a crime, but their battles are against impediments and *retardations* of improvement. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 99.

Retardation of mean solar time, the change of the mean sun's right ascension in a sidereal day, or the number of seconds by which mean noon comes later each successive sidereal day, as if the mean sun hung back in its diurnal revolution.—**Retardation of the tides.** See *acceleration*.

retardative (rē-tär′dā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *retardatif* = It. *ritardativo*, < L. *retardatus*, pp. of *retardare*, retard.] Tending to retard; retarding.

The *retardative* effects would also be largely increased, to a serious extent, in fact, in the case of the telephones. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVII. 717.

retardatory (rē-tär'dā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *retard* + *-atory*.] Tending or having power to retard.

Instant promptitude of action, adequate *retardatory* power. *Athenæum*, No. 2862, p. 308.

retarder (rē-tär'dėr), *n.* One who retards; that which serves as a hindrance, impediment, or cause of retardation.

This disputing way of enquiry is so far from advancing science that it is no inconsiderable *retarder*. *Glanville.*

retardment (rē-tärd'mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *retardement*, F. *retardement* = Pr. *retardamen* = Pg. *retardamento* = It. *ritardamento*, < ML. **retardamentum*, < L. *retardare*, retard: see *retard*.] The act of retarding; a retardation; delay.

Which Malice or which Art no more could stay
Than witches' charms can a *retardment* bring
To the resuscitation of the Day,
Or resurrection of the Spring.
Cowley, Upon His Majesty's Restoration and Return.

retaunt (rē-tänt'), *n.* [< *re-* + *taunt*, *n.*] The repetition of a taunt. [Rare.]

Wyth suche tauntes and *retauntes*, ye, in maner checke and checke mate to the uttermoste profe of my pacience. *Hall*, Richard III., f. 10. (*Halliwell.*)

retch[1] (rech), *v.* [(*a*) < ME. *recchen*, < AS. *reccan*, stretch, extend, hold forth (see under *rack*[1], *v.*); mixed in mod. dial. use with (*b*) *reach*, < ME. *rechen*, < AS. *rǣcan*, reach: see *reach*[1].] To reach. [Prov. Eng.]

I *retche* with a weapen or with my hande, je attains. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

retch[2] (rech), *v. i.* [Also formerly or dial. *reach*; < ME. **rechen*, < AS. *hrǣcan*, clear the throat, hawk, spit (cf. *hrāca*, spittle, expectoration, *hrǣcca*, hawking, cloaring the throat, **hræcelan*, *hrǣctan*, eructate, retch, *hræceung*, retching), = Icel. *hrækja*, hawk, spit (*hrāki*, spittle); cf. OHG. *rachisōn*, MHG. *rahsenen*, hawk; prob. ult. imitative (cf. *hawk*[3]). The AS. *hrace*, throat, = MD. *raecke* = OHG. *rahho*, MHG. *racho*, G. *rachen*, throat, jaws, are prob. unrelated.] To make efforts to vomit.

The ashes of the said barke given in wine hote is greatly commended for the *reaching* and spitting of blood. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxiv. 4.

"Beloved Julia, hear me still beseeching!"
(Here he grew inarticulate with *retching*.)
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 20.

retch[3]† (rech), *v. i.* and *t.* [An assibilated form of *reck*.] Same as *reck*.

retchless† (rech'les), *a.* [An assibilated form of *reckless*.] Same as *reckless*.

I left my native soile, full like a *retchlesse* man. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 384.

They are such *retchless* flies as you are, that blow cutpurses abroad in every corner; your foolish having of money makes them. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

retchlessly† (rech'les-li), *adv.* Same as *recklessly*.

I do horribly and *retchlessly* neglect and lightly regard thy wrath hanging over my head. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 262.

retchlessness† (rech'les-nes), *n.* Same as *recklessness*.

A viper that hast eat a passage through me,
Through mine own bowels, by thy *retchlessness*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

rete (rē'tē), *n.*; pl. *retia* (rē'shi-ạ). [NL., < L. *rete*, a net.] In *anat.*, a vascular network; a plexus, glomerulus, or congeries of small vessels; in *bot.*, a structure like network.

It sends out convoluted vessels (*retia*) from the large cerebral cleft, which are connected with the roof of the cleft. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 513.

Epidermal rete. Same as *rete mucosum*.—**Rete Halleri.** Same as *rete vasculosum testis*.—**Rete Malpighii.** Same as *rete mucosum*.—**Rete mirabile**, a network or plexus of small veins or arteries, formed by the immediate breaking up of a vessel of considerable size, terminating either by reuniting in a single vessel (bipolar), or in capillaries (unipolar).—**Rete mirabile geminum** or **conjugatum**, a plexus in which arteries and veins are combined.—**Rete mirabile of Galen**, a meshwork of vessels formed by the intracranial part of the internal carotid artery in some mammals.—**Rete mirabile simplex**, a plexus consisting of arteries only, or of veins only.—**Rete mucosum**, the deeper, softer part of the epidermis, below the stratum granulosum, consisting of prickle-cells. Also called *stratum spinosum*, *rete mucosum Malpighii*, *rete Malpighii*, *stratum Malpighii*, *corpus reticulare*, *corpus mucosum*, *Malpighian layer*, *epidermal rete*. See cuts under *skin* and *sweat-gland*.—**Rete vasculosum testis**, a network of vessels lying in the mediastinum testis, into which the straight tubules empty. It holds the accumulated secretion of the testis, discharging through the vasa deferentia. Also called *rete vasculosum Halleri*, *rete Halleri*, *rete testis*, *rete testis Halleri*, *spermatic rete*.

retecious (rē-tē'shus), *a.* [Irreg. < *rete* + *-cious*.] Same as *retiform*.

retection† (rē-tek'shọn), *n.* [< L. *retectus*, pp. of *retegere*, uncover, disclose, < *re-*, back, + *tegere*, cover: see *tegument*.] The act of disclosing or producing to view something concealed.

This may be said to be rather a restoration of a body to its own colour, or a *retection* of its native colour, than a change. *Boyle*, Works, I. 685.

retell (rē-tel'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *tell*.] To tell again.

Whate'er Lord Harry Percy then had said . . .
At such a time, with all the rest *retold*,
May reasonably die, and never rise
To do him wrong. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 73.

retenet†, *n.* [ME., for *retenue*, retinue: see *retinue*.] Retinue.

Syre Degrivaunt ys whom [home] went,
And aftyr hys *retene* sent.
Sir Degrevant, 930. (*Halliwell.*)

retenance†, *n.* [ME., also *retenaunce*, *retenaunse*, also *retainaunce*, < OF. *retenance*, < ML. **retinentia*, < L. *retinere*, retain: see *retain*. Cf. *retinue*.] Retinue.

Mede was ymaried in meteles me thouȝte;
That alle the riche *retenauns* that regneth with the false
Were boden to the bridale. *Piers Plowman* (B), ii. 52.

retent (rē-tent'), *n.* [< L. *retentus*, pp. of *retinere*, retain: see *retain*.] That which is retained. *Imp. Dict.*

retention (rē-ten'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *retention*, F. *rétention* = Pr. *retentio* = Sp. *retencion* = Pg. *retenção* = It. *ritenzione*, < L. *retentio*(*n-*), a retaining, < *retinere*, pp. *retentus*, retain: see *retain*.] 1. The act of retaining or keeping back; restraint; reserve.

His life I gave him and did thereto add
My love, without *retention* or restraint.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 84.

2. The act of retaining or holding as one's own; continued possession or ownership.

While no thoughtful Englishman can defend the acquisition of India, yet a thoughtful Englishman may easily defend its *retention*. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 350.

3. Continuance or perseverance, as in the use or practice of anything; preservation.

A froward *retention* of custom is as turbulent a thing as an innovation. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, vi.

Looked at from the outside, the work [western doorway of tower of Trau] is of the best and most finished kind of Italian Romanesque; and we have here, what is by no means uncommon in Dalmatia, an example of the late *retention* of the forms of that admirable style. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 182.

4. The act of retaining or keeping in mind; especially, that activity of the mind by which it retains ideas; the retentive faculty: often used as synonymous with *memory*.

No woman's heart
So big, to hold so much; they lack *retention*.
Shak., T. N., ii. 4. 99.

The next faculty of the mind, whereby it makes a further progress towards knowledge, is that which I call *retention*, or the keeping of those simple ideas which from sensation or reflection it hath received. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 10.

Any particular acquisitive task will become easier, and . . . more difficult feats of *retention* will become possible. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 287.

Hence—5†. That which retains impressions, as a tablet. [Rare.]

That poor *retention* could not so much hold,
Nor need I tallies thy dear love to score;
Therefore to give them from me was I bold,
To trust those tables that receive thee more.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxii.

6. In *med.*: (*a*) The power of retaining, as in the stomach or bladder; inability to void or discharge: as, the *retention* of food or medicine by the stomach; *retention* of urine. Hence—(*b*) A morbid accumulation of solid or liquid matter in vessels of the body or cavities intended to contain it only for a time.—7†. The state of being confined; custody; confinement.

Sir, I thought it fit
To send the old and miserable king
To some *retention* and appointed guard.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 47.

8. In *Scots law*, a lien; the right of withholding a debt or retaining property until a debt due to the person claiming this right is duly paid.—**Retention cyst**, a cyst which originates in the retention of some secretion, through obstruction in the efferent passage.—**Retention of urine**, in *med.*, a condition in which there is inability to empty the bladder voluntarily.—**Syn. 2.** Reservation, preservation. See *keep*.

retentive (rē-ten'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *retentif* = Pr. *retentiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *retentivo*, < L. *retentus*, pp. of *retinere*, retain: see *retain*.] I. *a.* 1†. Serving to hold or confine; restraining; confining.

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be *retentive* to the strength of spirit.
Shak., J. C., i. 3. 95.

2. Retaining; having the power to keep or preserve: as, a body *retentive* of heat or of magnetism; the *retentive* force of the stomach.—3. Specifically, in *psychol.*, retaining presentations or ideas; capable of preserving mental presentations.

As long as I have a *retentive* faculty to remember any thing, his Memory shall be fresh with me. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 30.

Each mind . . . becomes specially *retentive* in the direction in which its ruling interest lies and its attention is habitually turned. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 204.

Retentive faculty, the faculty of mental retention; the memory.

II.† *n.* That which restrains or confines; a restraint.

Those secret checks . . . readily conspire with all outward *retentives*. *Bp. Hall*, Nabal and Abigail.

retentively (rē-ten'tiv-li), *adv.* In a retentive manner.

retentiveness (rē-ten'tiv-nes), *n.* The property of being retentive; specifically, in *psychol.*, the capacity for retaining mental presentations: distinguished from *memory*, which implies certain relations existing among the presentations thus recorded. See *memory*.

Even the lowered vital activity which we know as great fatigue is characterized by a diminished *retentiveness* of impressions. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 100.

Retentiveness is both a biological and a psychological fact; memory is exclusively the latter. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 47.

Magnetic retentiveness. Same as *coercive force* (which see, under *coercive*).

retentivity (rē-ten-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *rétentivité*; as *retentive* + *-ity*.] Retentiveness; specifically, in *magnetism*, coercive force (which see, under *coercive*).

This power of resisting magnetisation or demagnetisation is sometimes called coercive force; a much better term, due to Lamont, is *retentivity*. *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 80.

retenuet, *n.* An obsolete form of *retinue*.

Retepora (rē-tep'ō-rạ), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), < L. *rete*, net, + *porus*, a pore: see *pore*[2].] The typical genus of *Reteporidæ*. *R. cellulosa* is known as *Neptune's ruffles*.

retepore (rē'tē-pōr), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *Retepora*.] I. *n.* A member of the *Reteporidæ*.

Retepore (*Retepora tubulata*), natural size.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Reteporidæ*.

Reteporidæ (rē-tē-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Retepora* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Retepora*. The zoarium is calcareous, erect, fixed, foliaceous, and fenestrate (whence the name), unilaminar, reticulately or freely ramose in one plane; and the zoœcia are secund.

retetelarian (rē"tē-tē-lā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* Same as *retitelarian*.

retext† (rē-tekst'), *v. t.* [< L. *retexere*, unweave, unravel, break up, cancel, also weave again, < *re-*, back, again, + *texere*, weave: see *text*.] To unweave; unravel; hence, to undo; bring to naught; annul.

Neither King James, King Charles, nor any Parliament which gave due hearing to the frowardness of some complaints did ever appoint that any of his orders should be *retexed*. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 57. (*Davies.*)

retexture (rē-teks'tụr), *n.* [< *re-* + *texture*. Cf. *retex*.] The act of weaving again.

My Second Volume, . . . as treating practically of the Wear, Destruction, and *Retexture* of Spiritual Tissues or Garments, forms, properly speaking, the Transcendental or ultimate Portion of this my work on Clothes. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, iii. 2.

rethor†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rhetor*.

rethorice†, **rethoricke**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *rhetoric*.

rethorient, *a.* See *rhetorian*.

rethoriously†, *adv.* See *rhetoriously*.

retia, *n.* Plural of *rete*.

retial (rē'shi-ạl), *a.* [< *rete* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to a rete, or having its character.

Retiariæ (rē-shi-ā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *retiarius*, fem. of *retiarius*, adj.: see *retiary*.] The spinning spiders; spiders which spin a web for the capture of their prey. See *Retitelæ*.

retiarius (rē-shi-ā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *retiarii* (-i). [L.: see *retiary*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a gladiator who wore only a short tunic and carried a trident and a net. With these implements he endeavored to entangle and despatch his adversary, who was armed with helmet, shield, and sword.

retiary (rē'shi-ū-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *rétiaire*, < L. *retiarius*, one who fights with a net, prop. adj., pertaining to a net, < *rete*, a net: see *rete*.]

I. *a.* 1. Net-like.

Retiary and hanging textures.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

2. Spinning a web, as a spider; of or pertaining to the *Retiariæ*.

We will not dispute the pictures of *retiary* spiders, and their position in the web. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 19.

3. Armed with a net; hence, skilful to entangle.

Scholastic *retiary* versatility of logic. *Coleridge.*

II. *n.*; pl. *retiaries* (-riz). 1. Same as *retiarius*.—2. A retiary spider; a member of the *Retiariæ*.

reticence (ret'i-sens), *n.* [< OF. *reticence*, F. *réticence* = Sp. Pg. *reticencia* = It. *reticenza*, < L. *reticentia*, silence, < *reticen(t-)s*, silent, reticent: see *reticent*.] 1. The fact or character of being reticent; a disposition to keep, or the keeping of, one's own counsel; the state of being silent; reservation of one's thoughts or opinions.

Many times, I wis, a smile, a *reticence* or keeping silence, may well express a speech, and make it more emphatical. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 841.

I found,
Instead of scornful pity or pure scorn,
Such fine reserve and noble *reticence*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. In *rhet.*, aposiopesis.=**Syn.** 1. Reserve, taciturnity.

reticency (ret'i-sen-si), *n.* [As *reticence* (see *-cy*).] Reticence. *Imp. Dict.*

reticent (ret'i-sent), *a.* [< L. *reticen(t-)s*, ppr. of *reticere*, be silent, < *re-*, again, + *tacere*, be silent: see *tacit*.] Disposed to be silent; reserved; not apt to speak about or reveal any matters: as, he is very *reticent* about his affairs.

Upon this he is naturally *reticent*.
Lamb, To Coleridge. (*Latham.*)

Mr. Glegg, like all men of his stamp, was extremely *reticent* about his will. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 12.

reticle (ret'i-kl), *n.* [< F. *réticule*, a net: see *reticule*.] Same as *reticule*, 2.

The *reticle* [of the transit-telescope] is a network of fine spider lines placed in the focus of the objective.
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 76.

reticula, *n.* Plural of *reticulum*.

reticular (rē-tik'ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *réticulaire* = Sp. Pg. *reticular* = It. *reticolare*, < NL. **reticularis*, < L. *reticulum*, a little net: see *reticule*.] 1. Formed like a net or of network. Hence, by extension—2. Having many similar openings which are large in proportion to the solid parts.—3. Like a network; entangled; complicated.

The law [in England] is blind, crooked, and perverse, but sure and equal; its administration is on the practice of by-gone ages, slow, *reticular*, complicated.
The Century, XXVI. 822.

4. In *anat.*, forming or formed by reticulation; retial; full of interstices; cancellate; areolar; cellular: as, *reticular* substance, tissue, or membrane, which is the areolar or cellular or ordinary connective tissue. The rete mucosum of the skin is sometimes specifically called the *reticular body*. See *rete*.—**Reticular cartilage**, a cartilage in which the matrix is permeated with yellow elastic fibers. Also called *elastic fibrocartilage*, *yellow elastic cartilage*.—**Reticular formation**, the formatio reticularis, a formation occupying the anterior and lateral area of the oblongata dorsad of the pyramids and lower olives and extending up into the pons (and mesencephalon). The ninth, tenth, and eleventh nerves mark its lateral boundaries. It presents interlacing longitudinal and transverse fibers with interspersed ganglion-cells. These cells are more frequent in the lateral parts, or formatio reticularis grisea, which are marked off from the median parts, or formatio reticularis alba, by the hypoglossal nerve-roots.—**Reticular lamina**. See *lamina*.—**Reticular layer of skin**, the deeper-lying part of the corium, below the papillary layer.

reticulare (rē-tik-ū-lā'rē), *n.* [NL., neut. of **reticularis*: see *reticular*.] The reticular epidermal layer, more fully called *corpus reticulare*; the rete mucosum (which see, under *rete*).

Reticularia[1] (rē-tik-ū-lā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **reticularis*, reticular: see *reticule*.] Foraminiferous protozoans: a synonym of *Foraminifera*. Also *Reticulosa*. *W. B. Carpenter*, 1862.

Reticularia[2] (rē-tik-ū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bulliard, 1791), < L. *reticulum*, a little net: see *reticule*.] A genus of myxomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Reticulariaceæ*. The spores, capillitium, and columella are uniformly bright-colored, without lime.

Reticulariaceæ (rē-tik-ū-lā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Rostafinski, 1875), < *Reticularia*[2] + *-aceæ*.] A small family of myxomycetous fungi, taking its name from the genus *Reticularia*.

reticularian (rē-tik-ū-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Reticularia*[1] + *-an*.] I. *a.* Having a reticulated or foraminated test; pertaining to the *Reticularia*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Reticularia*; a foraminifer.

reticularly (rē-tik'ū-lär-li), *adv.* So as to be reticulate; in a reticular manner.

The outer surface of the chorion is *reticularly* ridged.
Owen, Anat.

reticulary (rē-tik'ū-lā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *reticularis*: see *reticular*.] Same as *reticular*.

The Rhine, of a vile, reddish-drab color, and all cut into a *reticulary* work of branches, . . . was far from beautiful about Rotterdam. *Carlyle*, in Froude (Life in London, xx.).

reticulate (rē-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [= F. *réticulé* = Pg. *reticulado* = It. *reticolato*, < L. *reticulatus*, made like a net, < *reticulum*, a little net: see *reticule*.] Netted; resembling network; having distinct lines or veins crossing as in network; covered with netted lines. Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.*, having distinct lines or veins crossing like network. (*b*) In *mineral.*, applied to minerals occurring in parallel fibers crossed by other fibers which are also parallel, so as to exhibit meshes like those of a net. (*c*) In *bot.*: (1) Resembling network; netted or mesh-like; retiform: said especially of a venation. (2) Netted-veined; retinerved: said of leaves or other organs. See *netted-veined*, and cuts 1 to 6 under *nervation*.—**Reticulate tarsus**, in *ornith.*, a tarsometatarsus covered with reticulations produced by numerous small plates separated by lines of impression. The reticulate tarsus is specially distinguished from the *scutellate tarsus*, and also from the *laminate* or *booted tarsus*. See *reticulation*, 2, and cuts under *booted* and *scutellate*.

reticulate (rē-tik'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reticulated*, ppr. *reticulating*. [< *reticulate*, *a.*]

I. *trans.* To form into network; cover with intersecting lines resembling network. [Rare.]

Spurs or ramifications of high mountains, making down from the Alps, and, as it were, *reticulating* these provinces, give to the vallies the protection of a particular inclosure to each. *Jefferson*, To La Fayette (Correspondence, II. 105).

II. *intrans.* In *zoöl.*, to cross irregularly so as to form meshes like those of a net: as, lines which *reticulate* on a surface.

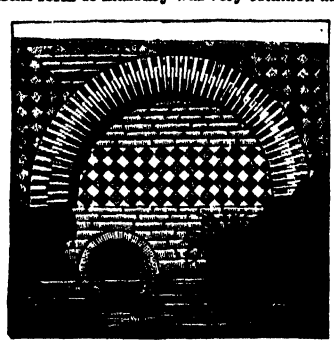
reticulated (rē-tik'ū-lā-ted), *p. a.* [< *reticulate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *reticulate*, *a.*—**Reticulated glass**. See *glass*.—**Reticulated head-dress**, same as *crespine*.—**Reticulated line**, a line formed of a succession of loops or links, like a chain; a catenulated line. [Rare.]—**Reticulated masonry**, same as *reticulated work*.—**Reticulated micrometer**, a reticule or network in equal squares, intended to be placed in the focus of a telescope and be viewed generally by a low power. Such an instrument is useful in some zone-work.—**Reticulated molding**, in *arch.*, a molding ornamented with

Reticulated Molding.—Walls of Old Sarum, Wiltshire, England.

a fillet interlaced in various ways like network, or otherwise formed so as to present a meshed appearance. It is found chiefly in buildings in the Byzantine and Romanesque styles.

Reticulated Molding.

—**Reticulated work**, a variety of masonry wherein the stones are square and laid lozengewise, so that the joints resemble the meshes of a net. This form of masonry was very common among the Romans, in Auvergne in France in the middle ages, and elsewhere. Also known as *opus reticulatum*. See also cut under *opus*.



Ancient Roman Reticulated Work.

reticulately (rē-tik'ū-lāt-li), *adv.* So as to form a network or reticulation.

Generally the sporangium contains, besides the spores, a structure called the Capillitium, consisting sometimes of small thin-walled tubes anastomosing *reticulately*.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 275.

reticulate-veined (rē-tik'ū-lāt-vānd), *a.* Netted-veined.

reticulation (rē-tik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *réticulation* = It. *reticulazione*; < *reticulate* + *-ion*.] 1. The character of being reticulated or netlike; that which is reticulated; a network, or an arrangement of veins, etc., resembling one.

It is curious to observe the minute *reticulations* of tyranny which he had begun already to spin about a whole people, while cold, venomous, and patient he watched his victims from the centre of his web.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 279.

The Rhizomata [of *Calamites undulatus*] . . . are beautifully covered with a cellular *reticulation* on the thin bark, and show occasional round areoles marking the points of exit of the rootlets.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. Plants, p. 168.

2. In *ornith.*, one of the plates or small scales the assemblage of which makes the tarsus of a bird reticulate; also, the whole set of such plates, and the state of being reticulate: distinguished from *scutellation* and *lamination*. The individual reticulations may be quite regularly six-sided, like the cells of honeycomb, or of various other figures. Reticulation of the sides and back of the tarsus often concurs with scutellation on the front. The impressed lines may be mere creases in uniformly soft integument, somewhat like those of the human palm, or they may separate hard, roughened, or granulated reticulations. It is most characteristic of the feet of wading and swimming birds to show reticulation, and of those of land-birds to be scutellate or laminate, or both.

3. A method of copying a painting or drawing by the help of threads stretched across a frame so as to form squares, an equal number of proportional squares being made on the canvas or paper on which the copy is to be made.

reticule (ret'i-kūl), *n.* [< F. *réticule*, a net for the hair, a reticule, < L. *reticulum*, neut., also *reticulus*, m., a little net, reticule, double dim. of *rete*, a net: see *rete*. Doublet of *reticle*.] 1. A bag, originally of network, but later of any formation or material, carried by women in the hand or upon the arm, and answering the purpose of a pocket.

There were five loads of straw, but then of those a lady could take no more than her *reticule* could carry.
De Quincey, Spanish Nun.

Dear Muse, 'tis twenty years or more
Since that enchanted, fairy time
When you came tapping at my door,
Your *reticule* stuffed full of rhyme.
T. B. Aldrich, At Twoscore.

2. An attachment to a telescope, consisting of a network of lines ruled on glass or of fine fibers crossing each other. These may form squares as in the reticulated micrometer, or they may be arranged meridionally, except two at right angles or perhaps one nearly at right angles, or otherwise. Also *reticle*.

3. Same as *reticulum*, 1.

Reticulosa (rē-tik-ū-lō'sä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **reticulosus*, < L. *reticulum*, a little net: see *reticule*.] Same as *Reticularia*[1].

reticulose (rē-tik'ū-lōs), *a.* In *entom.*, minutely or finely reticulate.

reticulum (rē-tik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *reticula* (-lä). [NL., < L. *reticulum*, a little net: see *reticule* and *reticle*.] 1. A network. Also *reticule*.—2. Neuroglia. *Kölliker*.—3. The network which pervades the substance of the cell and nucleus inclosing the softer portions of the protoplasm.—4. The second stomach of a ruminant; that part of a quadripartite stomach which is between the rumen or paunch and the omasum, psalterium, or manyplies; the hood or honeycomb-bag: so called from the reticulation of the ridges into which the mucous membrane is thrown up. It makes the best part of tripe. See cuts under *ruminant* and *Tragulidæ*.—5. In *bot.*, any reticulated structure; sometimes, specifically, the fibrous web at the base of the petiole in some palms.—6. [*cap.*] A southern constellation, introduced by La Caille. Also *Reticulus Rhomboidalis*.

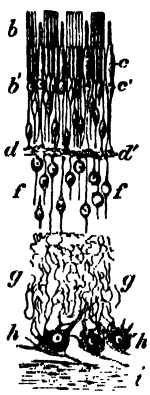
retiercé (rē-tyär-sā'), *a.* [Heraldic F., < OF. *retiers*, a third part of a third, < *re-*, again, + *tiers*, third: see *tierce*.] In *her.*, divided fesswise into three equal parts, each of which is subdivided fesswise and bears three tinctures, which are the same in their order in each of the three parts; barry of nine, of three successive tinctures thrice repeated, as gules, or, sable, gules, or, sable, gules, or, sable.

Retifera (rē-tif'e-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *retiferus:* see *retiferous.*] A family of De Blainville's cervicobranchiate *Paracephalophora hermaphrodita*, based on the genus *Patella;* the true limpets. See *Patellidæ.*

retiferous (rē-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *retiferus*, < L. *rete*, a net, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having a rete or retia; reticulate.

retiform (rē'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< OF. *retiforme*, F. *rétiforme* = Pg. It. *retiforme*, < NL. *retiformis*, < L. *rete*, a net, + *forma*, shape.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, retial; like a network or rete in form or appearance; reticular: as, the *retiform* coat of the eyeball.—2. In *bot.*, net-like; reticulate.—**Retiform connective tissue.** See *adenoid tissue*, under *adenoid.*

retina (ret'i-nạ), *n.* [= OF. *retine, reetine*, F. *rétine* = Sp. Pg. It. *retina*, < NL. *retina*, retina: so called because resembling fine network, < L. *rete*, a net: see *rete.*] The innermost and chiefly nervous coat of the posterior part of the eyeball, between the choroid coat and the vitreous humor. It extends from the entrance into the eyeball of the optic nerve toward the crystalline lens, terminating in the ora serrata. A modified division of the retinal structure is, however, continued forward as the pars ciliaris retinæ. The retina consists of a delicate and complex expansion and modification of the optic nerve, supported by a network of connective tissue. It may be divided into ten layers: (1) internally, next the hyaloid membrane of the vitreous humor, the internal limiting membrane, formed of the expanded bases of the fibers of Müller; (2) the fibers of the optic nerve; (3) layer of ganglion-cells; (4) internal molecular or granular layer; (5) inner nuclear layer; (6) external molecular or granular layer; (7) external nuclear layer; (8) external limiting membrane, which is connected with the ends of Müller's fibers; (9) layer of rods and cones, or bacillary layer; (10) pigmentary layer. In the center of the back part of the retina, near the line of the optic axis, is the macula lutea, the most sensitive part of the retina; and in the center of the macula is a depression, the fovea centralis, in which the rods are absent. The color of the macula is due to a yellow pigment. About one tenth of an inch internally to the fovea is the point of entrance of the optic nerve with its central artery; the retina is incomplete at this point, and constitutes the "blind spot." The nerve-fibers have been estimated to number 400,000 broad and as many narrow fibers, and for each fiber there are 7 cones, 100 rods, and 7 pigment-cells. The retina serves the purpose of vision in being the organ through or by means of which vibrations of luminiferous ether excite the optic nerve to its appropriate activity. See *eye*[1].



Diagrammatic View of a Section of the Nervous Elements of the Retina, the merely connective elements being not represented: magnified about 150 diameters: *b*, the rods; *c*, the cones; *b'*, *c'*, granules of the outer nuclear layer, with which these are connected; *d*, *d'*, interwoven very delicate nervous fibers of the outer molecular layer, from which fine nervous filaments bearing granules of the inner nuclear layer *f*, *f*, proceed toward the front surface; *g*, *g*, continuation of these finer nerves in the inner molecular layer, which become convoluted and interwoven with the processes of the ganglionic corpuscles *h*, *h*; *i*, expansion of the fibers of the optic nerve.

—**Central artery and vein of retina.** See *central.*—**Coarctate retina,** a funnel-shaped condition of the retina, due to the accumulation of fluid between the retina and the choroid.—**Epilepsy of the retina.** See *epilepsy.*—**Pigmentary layer of the retina.** See *pigmentary.*—**Rod-and-cone layer of the retina,** a layer composed of minute elongated cylindrical and flask-shaped elements arranged vertically to the pigmentary layer of the retina, and parallel to one another. Also called *columnar layer, bacillar layer, bacillary layer, stratum bacillosum, stratum cylindrorum, Jacob's membrane, Jacobian membrane.*

retinaculum (ret-i-nak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *retinacula* (-lạ). [= F. *rétinacle*, < L. *retinaculum*, a band, tether, halter, tie, < *retinere*, hold back: see *retain.*] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) A viscid gland belonging to the stigma of orchids and asclepiads, and holding the pollen-masses fast. (*b*) The persistent and indurated hook-like funiculus of the seeds in most *Acanthaceæ*. *A. Gray.*—2. In *anat.*, a restraining band; a bridle or frenum: applied to such fibrous structures as those which bind down the tendons of muscles; also to the bridle of the ileocæcal valve.—3. In *entom.*, specifically, a small scale or plate which in some insects checks undue protrusion of the sting.—4. In *surg.*, an instrument formerly used in operations for hernia, etc.—**Retinacula of Morgagni,** or **retinacula of the ileocæcal valve,** the membranous ridge formed by the coalescence of the valvular segments at each end of the opening between the ileum and the colon. Also called *frena.*—**Retinaculum peroneorum,** a fibrous band which holds in place the tendons of the peroneal muscles as they pass through the grooves on the outer side of the calcaneum.—**Retinaculum tendineum,** a transverse band of fibrous tissue which in the region of joints passes over the tendons, and serves to hold them close to the bone, as the annular ligaments of the wrist and the ankle.

retinal (ret'i-nạl), *a.* [< *retina* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the retina: as, *retinal* structure; *retinal* expansion; *retinal* images.

Surely if form and length were originally retinal sensations, retinal rectangles ought not to become acute or obtuse, and lines ought not to alter their relative lengths as they do. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 527.

Retinal apoplexy, hemorrhage into the tissues of the retina.—**Retinal horizon,** Helmholtz's term for the horizontal plane which passes through the transverse axis of the eyeball.—**Retinal image,** the image of external objects formed on the retina.—**Retinal ischemia,** partial or complete anemia of the retina, caused by contraction of one or more branches of the arteria centralis retinæ.—**Retinal purple.** Same as *rhodopsin.*

retinalite (rē-tin'ạ-līt), *n.* [Irop. **rhetinolite*, < Gr. *ῥητίνη*, resin (see *resin*), + *λίθος*, stone.] A green translucent variety of serpentine, from Canada, having a resinous aspect.

retinerved (rē'ti-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *rete*, net, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, netted-veined; reticulate.

retinite (ret'i-nīt), *n.* [= F. *rétinite*, < Gr. *ῥητίνη*, resin (see *resin*), + *-ite*[2].] 1. Highgate resin.—2. One of the French names for pitchstone or obsidian, occasionally used in this sense by writers in English, especially in translating from the French. See cut under *fluidal.*

retinitis (ret-i-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *retina* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the retina.—**Albuminuric retinitis,** retinitis caused by Bright's disease.—**Diabetic retinitis,** retinitis occurring in diabetes.—**Nephritic retinitis.** See *nephritic.*—**Retinitis pigmentosa,** a chronic interstitial connective-tissue proliferation of all the layers of the eye, with development of pigment due to a proliferation of the pigment-layer, and with final atrophy of the optic nerve.

retinochoroiditis (ret'i-nō-kō-roi-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *retina* + *choroid* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, same as *chorioretinitis.*

retinogen (ret'i-nō-jen), *n.* [< NL. *retina*, retina, + *-gen*, producing: see *-gen.*] The outer one of two layers into which the ectoderm of the embryonic eye of an arthropod may be differentiated: distinguished from *gangliogen.*

retinoid (ret'i-noid), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥητίνη*, resin, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resin-like or resiniform; resembling a resin.

retinophora (ret-i-nof'ō-rạ), *n.*; pl. *retinophoræ* (-rē). [NL., < *retina*, retina, + Gr. *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] One of those cells of the embryonic eye of arthropods which secrete the chitinous crystalline cone on that surface which is toward the axis of the ommatidium. Also called *vitrella.*

retinoscopy (ret'i-nō-skō-pi), *n.* [< NL. *retina* + Gr. *σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. Skiascopy.—2. Examination of the retina with an ophthalmoscope.

retinoskiascopy, *n.* Same as *skiascopy.*

Retinospora (ret-i-nos'pō-rạ), *n.* [NL. (Siebold and Zuccarini, 1842), < Gr. *ῥητίνη*, resin, + *σπορά*, seed.] A former genus of coniferous trees, now united to *Chamæcyparis*, from which it has been distinguished by the conspicuous resin-ducts in the seed-coat. Several species are often cultivated in America under the name *retinospora.* They are also known as *Japanese cypress*—*C. (R.) obtusa* as the *Japanese tree-of-the-sun*, *C. (R.) pisifera* as *sawara.* They are in use for lawn-decoration, and for hedges, especially the golden retinospora, consisting of cultivated varieties (var. *aurea*) of both these species, with yellowish foliage.

retinue (ret'i-nū, formerly rē-tin'ū), *n.* [< ME. *retenue*, < OF. *retenue*, a retinue, F. *retenue*, reserve, modesty (= Pr. *retenguda;* ML. reflex *retenuta*), fem. of *retenu*, pp. of *retenir*, < L. *retinere*, retain: see *retain.*] 1. A body of retainers; a suite, as of a prince or other great personage; a train of persons; a cortège; a procession.

> Not only, sir, this your all-licensed fool,
> But other of your insolent *retinue*
> Do hourly carp and quarrel. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 221.
>
> To horse we got, and so
> Went forth in long *retinue* following up
> The river as it narrow'd to the hills.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

2. An accompaniment; a concomitant. [Rare.]

> The long *retinue* of a prosperous reign,
> A series of successful years.
> *Dryden*, Threnodia Augustalis, l. 507.

To have at one's retinue†, to have retained by one.

> He *hadde* eek wenches *at his retenue.*
> *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 55.

retinula (rē-tin'ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *retinulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *retina*, retina: see *retina.*] In *entom.*, a group of combined retinal cells, bearing a rhabdom. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 264.

retinular (rē-tin'ū-lạr), *a.* [< *retinula* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a retinula.

retiped (rē'ti-ped), *a.* [< L. *rete*, a net, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] Having reticulate tarsi, as a bird.

retiracy (rē-tīr'ạ-si), *n.* [Irreg. < *retire* + *-acy*, appar. after the analogy of *privacy.*] Retirement; seclusion. [Recent.]

The two windows were draped with sheets, . . . the female mind cherishing a prejudice in favor of *retiracy* during the night-capped periods of existence.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 61.

He, . . . in explanation of his motive for such remorseless *retiracy*, says: "I am engaged in a business in which my standing would be seriously compromised if it were known I had written a novel."
The Critic, March 1, 1884, p. 97.

retirade (ret-i-rād'), *n.* [< F. *retirade* (= Sp. Pg. (milit.) *retirada* = It. *ritirata*), < *retirer*, retire: see *retire.* Cf. *tirade.*] In *fort.*, a kind of retrenchment in the body of a bastion or other work, to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defense. It usually consists of two faces, which make a reëntering angle.

retiral (rē-tīr'ạl), *n.* [< *retire* + *-al.*] The act of retiring or withdrawing; specifically, the act of taking up and paying a bill when due: as, the *retiral* of a bill. *Cotgrave.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

retire (rē-tīr'), *v.*; prot. and pp. *retired*, ppr. *retiring.* [< OF. *retirer*, F. *retirer* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *retirar* = It. *ritirare*), retire, withdraw, < *re-*, back, + *tirer*, draw: see *tire*[2], and cf. *attire.*]
I. *trans.* 1. To draw back; take or lead back; cause to move backward or retreat.

> He, our hope, might have *retired* his power,
> And driven into despair an enemy's hope.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2. 46.
>
> The locks between her chamber and his will,
> Each one, by him enforced, *retires* his ward.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 303.

2†. To take away; withdraw; remove.

> Where the sun is present all the year,
> And never doth *retire* his golden ray.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, Ded.
>
> I will *retire* my favorable presence from them.
> *Leighton*, Works (ed. Carter), p. 360.

3†. To lead apart from others; bring into retirement; remove as from a company or a frequented place into seclusion: generally with a reflexive pronoun.

> Beseech you, give me leave to *retire myself.*
> *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 30.
>
> Good Diocletian,
> Weary of pomp and state, *retires himself,*
> With a small train, to a most private grange
> In Lombardy.
> *Fletcher* (*and another* ?), Prophetess, v. (cho.).

4. To withdraw; separate; abstract.

> Let us suppose . . . the soul of Castor, while he is sleeping, *retired* from his body.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. i. § 12.
>
> So soon as you wake, *retire* your mind into pure silence from all thoughts and ideas of worldly things.
> *Penn*, Advice to Children, ii.

5. Specifically, to remove from active service; place on the retired list, as of the army or navy.—6. To recover; redeem; regain by the payment of a sum of money; hence, specifically, to withdraw from circulation by taking up and paying: as, to *retire* the bonds of a railway company; to *retire* a bill.

> If he be furnished with supplies for the *retiring* of his old wardrobe from pawn.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.
>
> Many of those [State banks] were in being before the enactment of the national banking law, declined reorganization under its terms, and were obliged to *retire* their circulation. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 459.

II. *intrans.* 1. To draw back; go back; return.

> He'll say in Troy, when he *retires,*
> The Grecian dames are sunburnt, and not worth
> The splinter of a lance. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 281.
>
> At his command the uprooted hills *retired*
> Each to his place. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 781.

2. To draw back; fall back; retreat, as from battle or danger.

> The winter coming on, and sickness growing
> Upon our soldiers, we will *retire* to Calais.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 3. 50.
>
> Here Nature first begins
> Her farthest verge, and Chaos to *retire*
> As from her utmost works, a broken foe.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 1038.
>
> At me you smiled, but unbeguiled
> I saw the snare, and I *retired.*
> *Tennyson*, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

3. To withdraw; go away or apart; depart; especially, to betake one's self, as from a company or a frequented place, into privacy; go into retirement or seclusion; in the army or navy, to go voluntarily on the retired list.

> If you be pleased, *retire* into my cell
> And there repose. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 161.
>
> The mind contracts herself, and shrinketh in,
> And to herself she gladly doth *retire.*
> *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, Int.
>
> Q. Mary dying a little after, and he [Philip] *retiring*, there could be nothing done. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 3.
>
> Banish'd therefore by his kindred, he *retires* into Greece.
> *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

How oft we saw the sun *retire*,
And burn the threshold of the night.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

4. To withdraw from business or active life. — 5. Specifically, to go to bed.

Satisfied that his wife had not been from home that evening, . . . he fell into raptures with her. . . . They then sat down to half an hour's cheerful conversation, after which they *retired* all in the most perfect good humour.
Fielding, Amelia, x. 3.

Our landlady's daughter said, the other evening, that she was going to *retire*; whereupon . . . the schoolmistress [said] . . . in good plain English that it was her bed-time. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, ix.

6. To slope back; recede; retreat.

The grounds which on the right aspire,
In dimness from the view *retire*.
T. Parnell, Night-Piece on Death.

=Syn. 1 and 2. To depart, recede. See *retreat*, 1.

retire (rē-tīr'), *n.* [= It. *ritiro*; from the verb: see *retire*, *v.*] 1. The act of retiring; withdrawal. Specifically — (*a*) Return; removal to a former place or position.

She conjures him by high almighty Jove . . .
That to his borrow'd bed he make *retire*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 573.

(*b*) Retreat, especially in war.

From off our towers we might behold,
From first to last, the onset and *retire*
Of both your armies. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 326.

But chasing the enemie so farre for our recouerie as ponder and arrowes wanted, the Spaniardes perceiuing this returned and in our mens *retire* they slewe six of them. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, quoted in R. Eden's First [Books on America (ed. Arber), p. xx.

(*c*) Retirement; withdrawal into privacy or seclusion; hence, a state of retirement.

Eve . . . with audible lament
Discover'd soon the place of her *retire*.
Milton, P. L., xi. 267.

By some freakful chance he made *retire*
From his companions, and set forth to walk.
Keats, Lamia, i.

2†. A place of retirement or withdrawal.

This worlds gay showes, which we admire,
Be but vaine shadowes to this safe *retyre*
Of life, which here in lowlinesse ye lead.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 27.

And unto Calais (to his strong *retire*)
With speed betakes him.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii. 18.

3†. Repair; resort.

All his behaviours did make their *retire*
To the court of his eye, peeping thorough desire.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 234.

retired (rē-tīrd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *retire*, *v.*] 1. Secluded from society or from public notice; apart from public view.

Since the exile of Posthumus, most *retired*
Hath her life been. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 5. 36.

And add to these *retired* Leisure,
That in trim gardens takes his pleasure.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 49.

2. Withdrawn from public comprehension or knowledge; private; secret.

Language most shews a man: Speak, that I may see thee. It springs out of the most *retired* and inmost parts of us. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries, Oratio Imago Animi.

Those deepe and *retired* thoughts which, with every man Christianity instructed, ought to be most frequent.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

3. Withdrawn from business or active life; having given up business: as, a *retired* merchant.

Roanne seem'd to me one of the pleasantest and most agreeable places imaginable for a *retyred* person.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 26, 1644.

The English lord is a *retired* shopkeeper, and has the prejudices and timidities of that profession.
Emerson, W. I. Emancipation.

4. Given to seclusion; inclining to retirement; also, characteristic of a retired life.

There was one old lady of *retired* habits, but who had been much in Italy. *Bulwer*, My Novel, x. 2.

Retired flank, in *fort.*, a flank having an arc of a circle with its convexity turned toward the rear of the work. — **Retired list**, in the army and navy, a list on which the names of officers disabled for active service are placed. In the United States navy, all officers between the grades of vice-admiral and lieutenant-commander must be retired at the age of sixty-two, and any officer may be retired on application after forty years of service; in the United States army, any officer is retired on application after forty years of service, and any officer after forty-five years of service, or at the age of sixty-two, may be retired at the discretion of the President. Officers on the retired list can be ordered on duty only in case of war.

retiredly (rē-tīr'ed-li), *adv.* In a retired manner; in solitude or privacy. *Imp. Dict.*

retiredness (rē-tīr'ed-nes), *n.* The character or state of being retired; seclusion; privacy; reserve.

This king, with a toad-like *retiredness* of mind, had suffered, and well remembered what he had suffered, from the war in Thessalia. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

I am glad you make this right use of this sweetness,
This sweet *retiredness*.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, v. 3.

retirement (rē-tīr'ment), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *retirement* = Sp. *retiramiento* = Pg. *retiramento* = It. *ritiramento*; as *retire* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of retiring or withdrawing from action, service, use, sight, public notice, or company; withdrawal: as, the *retirement* of an army from battle; the *retirement* of bonds; the *retirement* of invalid soldiers from service; *retirement* into the country.

I beseech your majesty, make up,
Lest your *retirement* do amaze your friends.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 6.

With the *retirement* of General Scott came the executive duty of appointing in his stead a general-in-chief of the army. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 178.

2. The state of being retired from society or public life; seclusion; a private manner of life.

His addiction was to courses vain, . . .
And never noted in him any study,
Any *retirement*, any sequestration
From open haunts and popularity.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 58.

Men of such a disposition generally affect *retirement*, and absence from public affairs.
Bacon, Moral Fables, iii., Expl.

Few that court *Retirement* are aware
Of half the toils they must encounter there.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 609.

3. The state of being abstracted or withdrawn.

Who can find it reasonable that the soul should, in its *retirement*, during sleep, have so many hours' thoughts, and yet never light on any of those ideas it borrowed not from sensation or reflection.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. i. § 17.

4. A retired or sequestered place; a place to which one withdraws for privacy or freedom from public or social cares.

The King, sir, . . .
Is in his *retirement* marvellous distempered.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 312.

A prison is but a *retirement*, and opportunity of serious thoughts, to a person whose spirit is confined, and apt to sit still, and desires no enlargement beyond the cancels of the body. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 251.

5†. Recovery; retrieval.

There be a sort of moodie, hot-brain'd, and alwayes unedify'd consciences, apt to engage thir Leaders into great and dangerous affaires past *retirement*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

=Syn. 2. *Seclusion*, *Loneliness*, etc. See *solitude*.

retirer (rē-tīr'ėr), *n.* One who retires or withdraws.

retiring (rē-tīr'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *retire*, *v.*] 1. Departing; retreating; going out of sight or notice.

There are few men so wise that they can look even at the back of a *retiring* sorrow with composure.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 85.

2. Fond of retirement; disposed to seclusion; shrinking from society or publicity; reserved.

Louis seemed naturally rather a grave, still, *retiring* man. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxiii.

He [the rhinoceros] developed a nimbleness of limb and ferocity of temper that might hardly have been expected of so bulky and *retiring* an individual.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 172.

3. Unobtrusive; modest; quiet; subdued: as, a person of *retiring* manners.

She seemed fluttered, too, by the circumstance of entering a strange house; for it appeared her habits were most *retiring* and secluded. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xii.

In general, colours which are most used for the expression of . . . shade have been called *retiring*.
Field's Chromatography, p. 46.

4. Granted to or suitable for one who retires, as from public employment or service.

Binnie had his *retiring* pension, and, besides, had saved half his allowance ever since he had been in India.
Thackeray, Newcomes, viii.

=Syn. 2 and 3. Coy, bashful, diffident, shy.

Retitelæ (ret-i-tē'lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *rete*, a net, + *tela*, a web.] A tribe of sedentary spiders which spin webs whose threads cross irregularly in all directions. They are known as *line-wearers*. *Walckenaer*.

Retitelariæ (ret'i-tē-lā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Retitelæ* + *-ariæ*.] Same as *Retitelæ*.

retitelarian (ret'i-tē-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Retitelariæ*.

II. *n.* A retitelarian spider; a retiary. Also *retetelarian*.

retoriant, *a.* and *n.* See *rhetorian*.

retorquet, *v. t.* [< OF. *retorquer*, < L. *retorquere*, turn back: see *retort*[1].] To turn back; cause to revert. [Rare.]

Shall we, in this detested guise,
With shame, with hunger, and with horror stay,
Griping our bowels with *retorqued* thoughts.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, v. 1. 237.

retorsion (rē-tôr'shon), *n.* [= F. *rétorsion* = Sp. *retorsion* = Pg. *retorsão*, < ML. *retorsio(n-)*, *retortio(n-)*, a twisting or bending back, < L. *retorquere*, pp. *retortus*, twist back: see *retort*[1], *v.* Cf. *retortion*.] The act of retorting; retaliation; specifically, in *international law*, the adoption toward another nation or its subjects of a line of treatment in accordance with the course pursued by itself or them in the like circumstances. It implies peaceful retaliation. Also written *retortion*.

Reprisals differ from *retorsion* in this, that the essence of the former consists in seizing the property of another nation by way of security, until it shall have listened to the just reclamations of the offended party, while *retorsion* includes all kinds of measures which do an injury to another, similar and equivalent to that which we have experienced from him. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 114.

retort[1] (rē-tôrt'), *v.* [< ME. *retorten*, *retourten*, retort, return, < OF. *retort* (< L. *retortus*), *retordre*, F. *retordre*, also *rétorquer*, twist back, = Sp. Pg. *retorcer* = It. *ritorcere*, < L. *retorquere*, twist back, turn back, cast back (*argumentum retorquere*, retort an argument), < *re-*, back, + *torquere*, twist: see *tort*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To twist back; bend back by twisting or curving; turn back.

It would be tried, how . . . the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line *retorted*; or in some pipe that were sinuous.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 132.

2†. To throw back; specifically, to reflect.

As when his virtues, shining upon others,
Heat them, and they *retort* that heat again
To the first giver. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 101.

Dear sir, *retort* me naked to the world
Rather then lay those burdens on me, which
Will stifle me. *Brome*, Jovial Crew, i.

He pass'd
Long way through hostile scorn, . . .
And, with *retorted* scorn, his back he turn'd.
Milton, P. L., v. 906.

3†. To cast back; reject; refuse to accept or grant.

The duke 's unjust
Thus to *retort* your manifest appeal.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 303.

4. To return; turn back or repel, as an argument, accusation, manner of treatment, etc., upon the originator; retaliate: rarely applied to the return of kindness or civility.

We shall *retort* these kind favours with all alacrity of spirit. *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, i. 2.

He . . . discovered the errors of the Roman church, *retorted* the arguments, stated the questions.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 76.

He was eminently calculated to exercise that moral pride which enables a poet to defy contemporary criticism, to *retort* contemporary scorn. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 234.

5. To reply resentfully.

What if thy son
Prove disobedient, and, reproved, *retort*
Wherefore didst thou beget me? I sought it not.
Milton, P. L., x. 761.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To curve, twist, or coil back.

Her hairs as Gorgon's foul *retorting* snakes.
Greene, Ditty.

This line, thus curve and thus orbicular,
Render direct and perpendicular;
But so direct, that in no sort
It ever may in Rings *retort*.
Congreve, An Impossible Thing.

2. To retaliate; turn back an argument, accusation, or manner of treatment upon the originator; especially, to make a resentful reply; respond in a spirit of retaliation.

He took a joke without *retorting* by an impertinence.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 43.

Charles, who could not dissemble his indignation during this discourse, *retorted* with great acrimony when it was concluded. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

3†. To return.

3if they *retourte* agen by Jerusalem.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 24. (*Halliwell.*)

retort[1] (rē-tôrt'), *n.* [< *retort*[1], *v.*] The act of retorting; the repelling of an argument, accusation, or incivility; hence, that which is retorted; a retaliatory act or remark; especially, a sharp or witty rejoinder; a repartee.

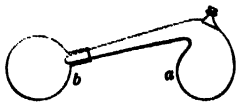
He sent me word, if I said his beard was not cut well, he was in the mind it was: this is called the *Retort* Courteous. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4. 76.

The license of wit, the lash of criticism, and the *retort* of the libel suit, testified to the officiousness, as well as the usefulness, of the . . . "knights of the quill."
The Century, XL. 314.

=Syn. See *repartee*.

retort[2] (rē-tôrt'), *n.* [< OF. *retorte* = Sp. Pg. *retorta*, < ML. "*retorta*, a retort, lit. 'a thing bent or twisted,' being in form identical with OF. *reorte*, *riorte* = It. *ritorta*, a band, tie, < ML. *retorta*, a band, tie (of a vine); < L. *retorta*,

fem. of *retortus*, pp. of *retorquere*, twist back: see *retort*[1].] In *chem.* and the *arts*, a vessel of glass, earthenware, metal, etc., employed for the purpose of distilling or effecting decomposition by the aid of heat.



Retort (*a*) and Receiver (*b*).

Glass retorts are commonly used for distilling liquids, and consist of a flask-shaped vessel, to which a long neck is attached. The liquid to be distilled is placed in the flask, and heat is applied. The products of distillation condense in the cold neck of the retort, and are collected in a suitable receiver. Retorts are sometimes provided with a stopper so placed above the bulb as to permit the introduction of liquids without soiling the neck. The name is also generally given to almost any apparatus in which solid substances, such as coal, wood, or bones, are submitted to destructive distillation, as *retorts* for producing coal-gas, which vary much both in dimensions and in shape.

retort[2] (rē-tôrt'), *v. t.* [< *retort*[2], *n.*] In *metal.*, to separate by means of a retort, as gold from an amalgam. Gold is always obtained in the form of an amalgam in stamping quartz-rock, and frequently, also, in washing auriferous detritus with the sluice. The amalgam is placed in an iron retort, and then heated, when the mercury passes off in vapor and is condensed in a suitable receiver — the gold, always more or less alloyed with silver, remaining behind. See *gold*.

retorted (rē-tôr'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *retort*[1], *v.*] 1†. Twisted back; bent back; turned back.

He flies indeed, but threatens as he flies,
With heart indignant and *retorted* eyes.
Pope, Iliad, xvii. 120.

2. In *her.*, fretted or interlaced: said especially of serpents so arranged as to form a heraldic knot.

retorter (rē-tôr'tėr), *n.* One who retorts.

retort-holder (rē-tôrt'hōl'dėr), *n.* A device for holding flasks or retorts in applying heat to them, or for convenience at other times, or for holding a funnel, etc.

retort-house (rē-tôrt'hous), *n.* That part of a gas-works in which the retorts are situated.

retortion (rē-tôr'shon), *n.* [< ML. *retortio(n-)*, *retorsio(n-)*, a twisting or bending back, < L. *retorquere*, pp. *retortus*, twist back: see *retort*[1], and cf. *retorsion*.] 1. The act of turning or bending back.

Our Sea, whose divers-brancht *retortions*
Divide the World in three vnequall Portions.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

As for the seeming reasons which this opinion leads unto, they will appear, like the staff of Egypt, either to break under, or by an easy *retortion* to pierce and wound itself. *J. Spencer*, Prodigies, p. 253. (*Latham.*)

2. The act of giving back or retaliating anything, as an accusation or an indignity; a retort.

Complaints and *retortions* are the common refuge of causes that want better arguments.
Lively Oracles (1678), p. 24. (*Latham.*)

retortive (rē-tôr'tiv), *a.* [< *retort*[1] + *-ive.*] Retorting; turning backward; retrospective. [Rare.]

From all his gulleful plots the veil they drew,
With eye *retortive* look'd creation thro.
J. Barlow, The Columbiad, v. 466.

retort-scaler (rē-tôrt'skā'lėr), *n.* An instrument for removing mechanically the incrustation from the interior of coal-gas retorts. The scale is sometimes removed by combustion.

retoss (rē-tos'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *toss.*] To toss back or again.

Along the skies,
Tost and *retost*, the ball incessant flies.
Pope, Odyssey, vi. 112.

retouch (rē-tuch'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *retoucher* = Sp. Pg. *retocar* = It. *ritoccare;* as *re-* + *touch.*] To touch or touch up again; improve by new touches; revise; specifically, in the *fine arts*, to improve, as a painting, by new touches; go over a second time, as a work of art, in order to restore or strengthen a faded part, make additions, or remove blemishes, for its general improvement.

He sighs, departs, and leaves th' accomplish'd plan,
That he has touch'd, *retouch'd*, many a long day
Labor'd, and many a night pursu'd in dreams.
Cowper, Task, iii. 786.

That piece
By Pietro of Cortona — probably
His scholar Ciro Ferri may have *retouched*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 216.

These [frescos] are in very bad preservation — much faded and *retouched*. *The Century*, XXXVII. 543.

retouch (rē-tuch'), *n.* [< F. *retouche* = Sp. Pg. *retoque* = It. *ritocco;* from the verb: see *retouch*, *v.*] A repeated touch; an additional touch given in revision; specifically, in the *fine arts*, additional work done on that which might previously have been regarded as finished.

So many Touches and *Retouches*, when the Face is finished. *Steele*, Tender Husband, iv. 1.

To write con amore, . . . with perpetual touches and *retouches*, . . . and an unwearied pursuit of unattainable perfection, was, I think, no part of his character.
Johnson, Dryden.

retoucher (rē-tuch'ėr), *n.* One who retouches; specifically, in *photog.*, an operative employed to correct defects in both negatives and prints, whether such defects come from the process, or from spots, imperfections, etc., on the subject represented.

A first-class *retoucher* is a good artist.
The Engineer, LXVI. 280.

retouching (rē-tuch'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *retouch*, *v.*] 1. The act of adding touches, as to a work of art, after its approximate completion.

His almost invariable desire of *retouching* . . . at times amounted to repainting. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 154.

Afterthoughts, *retouchings*, finish, will be of profit only so far as they too really serve to bring out the original, initiative, germinating sense in them.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 742.

Specifically — 2. In *photog.*, the art and process of finishing and correcting negatives or positives, with the object of increasing the beauty of the picture or of obliterating defects of the sensitive film. The work is performed, according to the necessities of the case, by applying a pigment to the front or back of the negative, by shading with lead-pencils, by stippling with brushes, or by means of a mechanical sprayer, on the film, especially to stop out hard lines in the face, impurities on the skin, etc. In order to obtain dark lines or spots in the finished print, the film of the negative is sometimes carefully scraped away with a knife at the desired places. The retouching of the print or positive is done in water-colors or India ink.

retouching-desk (rē-tuch'ing-desk), *n.* Same as *retouching-frame*.

retouching-easel (rē-tuch'ing-ē'zl), *n.* In *photog.*, same as *retouching-frame*.

retouching-frame (rē-tuch'ing-frām), *n.* In *photog.*, a desk formed of fine ground glass set in a frame, adjustable in angle, used for retouching negatives. The negative is laid on the ground glass, a support being provided to hold it at a convenient height. A mirror under the desk reflects light upward through the ground glass and the negative, and the operator is often further aided by a hood over the desk to shade his eyes and prevent the interference of rays from above with the light reflected through the negative. Also called *retouching-easel* and *retouching-desk*. Compare *retouching-table*.

retouching-table (rē-tuch'ing-tā'bl), *n.* In *photog.*, a retouching-frame fixed on a stand with legs, so that it needs no independent support.

retouchment (rē-tuch'ment), *n.* [< *retouch* + *-ment.*] The act or process of retouching, or the state of being retouched.

The Death of Breuse sans Pitie — as it now appears, at any rate, after its *retouchment* — is the crudest in colour and most grotesque in treatment.
W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 155.

retour (re-tör'), *n.* [< F. *retour*, OF. *retor*, *retur*, *retour*, a return: see *return*[1], *n.*] 1. A returning. — 2. In *Scots law*, an extract from chancery of the service of an heir to his ancestor.

retoured (re-törd'), *a.* [< *retour* + *-ed*[2].] In *Scots law*, expressed or enumerated in a retour. — **Retoured duty**, the valuation, both new and old, of lands expressed in the retour to the chancery, when any one is returned or served heir.

retourn†, *v.* An obsolete form of *return*[1].

retrace (rē-trās'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *retracer* = Pr. *retrassar* = Sp. *retrasar* = Pg. *retraçar;* as *re-* + *trace*[1].] 1. To trace or track backward; go over again in the reverse direction: as, to *retrace* one's steps.

He *retraced*
His pathway homeward sadly and in haste.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

2. To trace back to an original source; trace out by investigation or consideration.

Then, if the line of Turnus you *retrace*,
He springs from Inachus of Argive race.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 520.

The orthography of others eminent for their learning was as remarkable, and sometimes more cruditely whimsical, either in the attempt to *retrace* the etymology, or to modify exotic words to a native origin.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 22.

3. To trace again; renew the lines of: as, to *retrace* the defaced outline of a drawing.

This letter, traced in pencil-characters,
Guido as easily got *retraced* in ink
By his wife's pen, guided from end to end.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 122.

4. To rehearse; repeat.

He regales his list'ning wife
With all th' adventures of his early life, . . .
Retracing thus his frolics.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 332.

retraceable (rē-trā'sa-bl), *a.* [< *retrace* + *-able.*] Capable of being retraced. *Imp. Dict.*

retract (rē-trakt'), *v.* [< OF. *retracter*, F. *rétracter* = Sp. Pg. *retractar* = It. *ritrattar*, < L. *retractare*, retract, freq. of *retrahere*, pp. *retractus*, draw back, < *re-*, back, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*[1]. Cf. *retray*, *retrait*, *retreat*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To draw back; draw in: sometimes opposed to *protract* or *protrude:* as, a cat *retracts* her claws.

The seas into themselves *retract* their flows.
Drayton, Of his Lady's not Coming to London.

From under the adductor a pair of delicate muscles runs to the basal edge of the labrum, so as to *retract* the whole mouth. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 39.

The platform when *retracted* is adapted to pass over the floor proper, leaving, when extended, a surface over which things may be easily and safely moved.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 262.

2. To withdraw; remove.

Such admirable parts in all I spye,
From none of them I can *retract* myne eye.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 249).

The excess of fertility, which contributed so much to their miscarriages, was *retracted* and cut off.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

3. To take back; undo; recall; recant: as, to *retract* an assertion or an accusation.

Paris should ne'er *retract* what he hath done,
Nor faint in the pursuit. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 141.

If thou pleasest to show me any error of mine, . . . I shall readily both acknowledge and *retract* it.
Life of Thomas Ellwood (ed. Howells), p. 360.

She began, therefore, to *retract* her false step as fast as she could. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

4. To contract; lessen in length; shorten. = **Syn.** 3. *Recant*, *Revoke*, etc. (see *renounce*), disown, withdraw. See list under *abjure*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To draw or shrink back; draw in; recede.

The cut end of the bowel, muscular coat and mucous coat together, was seized with pressure forceps in the manner already described. It was thus held in position, was prevented from *retracting*, and all bleeding points were secured at once. *Lancet*, No. 3470, p. 454.

2. To undo or unsay what has been done or said before; recall or take back a declaration or a concession; recant.

She will, and she will not; she grants, denies,
Consents, *retracts*, advances, and then flies.
Granville, To Myra.

retract (rē-trakt'), *n.* [< LL. *retractus*, a drawing back, ML. retirement, retreat, < L. *retrahere*, pp. *retractus*, draw back: see *retract*, *v.* Cf. *retreat*[1], *retrait*.] 1†. A falling back; a retreat.

They erected forts and houses in the open plains, turning the Natives into the woods and places of fastnesse, whence they made eruptions and *retracts* at pleasure.
Howell, Vocall Forrest, p. 85.

2†. A retractation; recantation.

Saincte Augustyne . . . wrytte also at the lengthe a Booke of *retractes*, in whych he correcteth hys owne errours. *R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 10).

3. In *farriery*, the prick of a horse's foot in nailing a shoe, requiring the nail to be withdrawn.

retractability (rē-trak-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *retractable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being retractable; capacity for being retracted. Also *retractibility*.

Tannin, which acts on the *retractability* of the mucous membrane, . . . might be useful in dilatation of the stomach. *Medical News*, LIII. 159.

retractable (rē-trak'ta-bl), *a.* [< *retract* + *-able.* Cf. *retractible.*] Capable of being retracted; retractile. Also *retractible*.

Its [a cuttlefish's] arms instead of suckers were furnished with a double row of very sharp talons, . . . *retractable* into a sheath of skin, from which they might be thrust at pleasure. *Cook*, First Voyage, i. 7.

retractate† (rē-trak'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *retractare*, pp. *retractatus*, draw back: see *retract.*] To retract; recant.

St. Augustine was not ashamed to *retractate*, we might say revoke, many things that had passed him.
The Translatours of the Bible, To the Reader.

retractation (rē-trak-ta'shon), *n.* [< OF. *retractation*, F. *rétractation* = Pr. *retractatio* = Sp. *retractacion* = Pg. *retractação* = It. *ritrattazione*, < L. *retractatio(n-)*, a retouching, reconsideration, hesitation, refusal, < *retractare*, touch again, reconsider, draw back, retract: see *retract.*] The act of retracting or withdrawing; especially, the recall or withdrawal of an assertion, a claim, or a declared belief; a recantation.

The Dutch governour writes to our governour, . . . professing all good neighborhood to all the rest of the colonies, with some kind of *retractation* of his former claim to New Haven. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 384.

Praxeas, at one time, signed a *retractation* of his heresy, which *retractation* was in the hands of the Catholics.
Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 76.

There are perhaps no contracts or engagements, except those that relate to money or money's worth, of which one can venture to say that there ought to be no liberty whatever of *retractation*. *J. S. Mill*, On Liberty, v.

retracted (rē-trak'ted), *p. a.* 1. In *her.*, couped by a line diagonal to their main direction: said of ordinaries or subordinaries: thus, three bars or pales are *retracted* when cut off bendwise or bendwise sinister.—2. In *entom.*, permanently received or contained in a hollow of another part.—3. In *bot.*, drawn back, as (sometimes) the radicle between the cotyledons; bent back. [Rare or obsolete.]—**Retracted abdomen**, an abdomen nearly hidden in the thorax or cephalothorax, as in the harvest-spiders.—**Retracted head**, a head, concealed in the thorax as far as the front, which cannot be protruded at will.—**Retracted mouth**, a mouth in which the trophi cannot be extended, as in most beetles: correlated with *retractile mouth*.—**Syn.** See *retractile*.

retractibility (rē-trak-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *retractible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Same as *retractability*.

retractible (rē-trak'ti-bl), *a.* [< F. *rétractible*; as *retract* + *-ible*. Cf. *retractable*.] Same as *retractable*.

retractile (rē-trak'til), *a.* [= F. *rétractile*; as *retract* + *-ile*.] 1. Retractable; capable of being retracted, drawn back, or drawn in after protraction or protrusion: correlated with *protractile* or *protrusile*, of which it is the opposite: as, the *retractile* claws of felines: the *retractile* head of a tortoise; the *retractile* horns or feelers of a snail: especially applied in entomology to parts, as legs or antennæ, which fold down or back into other parts which are hollowed to receive them.

Asterias, sea-star, covered with a coriaceous coat, furnished with five or more rays and numerous *retractile* tentacula. *Pennant*, British Zoöl. (ed. 1777), IV. 60.

The pieces in a telescope are *retractile* within each other. *Kirby and Spence*, Entomology, I. 151. (*Davies.*)

2. Retractive.

Cranmer himself published his Defence of the True and Catholic Doctrine of the Sacrament: a long treatise, with a characteristically *retractile* title. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

Retractile cancer, mammary cancer with retraction of the nipple.—**Syn. 1.** *Retracted, Retractile.* A *retracted* part is permanently drawn in or back, and fixed in such position that it cannot be protracted or protruded. A *retractile* part is also protractile or protrusile, and capable of retraction when it has been protracted.

retractility (rē-trak-til'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *rétractilité*, as *retractile* + *-ity*.] The quality of being retractile; susceptibility of retraction.

retraction (rē-trak'shon), *n.* [< OF. *retraction*, F. *rétraction* = Sp. *retraccion* = Pg. *retracção* = It. *retrazione*, < L. *retractio(n-)*, a drawing back, diminishing, < *retrahere*, pp. *retractus*, draw back: see *retract*.] 1. The act of retracting, or the state of being retracted or drawn back: as, the *retraction* of a cat's claws.—2†. A falling back; retreat.

They make bold with the Deity when they make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by such countermarches and *retractions* as we do not impute to the Almighty. *Woodward.*

3. The act of undoing or unsaying something previously done or said; the act of rescinding or recanting, as previous measures or opinions.

As soon as you shall do me the favour to make public a better notion of certainty than mine, I will by a public *retraction* call in mine. *Locke*, Second Reply to Bp. of Worcester (Works, IV. 344).

—**Syn. 3.** See *renounce*.

retractive (rē-trak'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *rétractif* = It. *ritrattivo*; as *retract* + *-ive*.] I. *a.* Tending or serving to retract; retracting.

II. *n.* That which draws back or restrains.

The *retractives* of bashfulness and a natural modesty . . . might have hindered his progression. *Sir R. Naunton*, Fragmenta Regalia, Lord Mountjoy.

We could make this use of it to be a strong *retractive* from any, even our dearest and gainfullest, sins. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 139.

retractively (rē-trak'tiv-li), *adv.* In a retractive manner; by retraction. *Imp. Dict.*

retractor (rē-trak'tor), *n.*; pl. *retractors* or, as New Latin, *retractores* (rē-trak-tō'rēz). [= F. *rétracteur*, < NL. *retractor*, < L. *retrahere*, pp. *retractus*, draw back: see *retract*.] One who or that which retracts or draws back. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a muscle which draws an organ backward, or withdraws a protruded part, as that of the eye or ear of various animals, of the foot of a mollusk, etc.: the opposite of *protractor*. See *retrahens*. (*b*) In *surg.*: (1) A piece of cloth used in amputation for drawing back the divided muscles, etc., in order to keep them out of the way of the saw. (2) An instrument used to hold back some portion of tissue during an operation or examination. (*c*) In firearms, a device by which the metallic cartridge-cases employed in breech-loading guns are withdrawn after firing.—**Retractor bulbi**, or **retractor oculi**, the retractor muscle of the eyeball of various animals. See *choanoideus*.—**Retractores uteri**, small bundles of non-striped muscle passing from the uterus to the sacrum within the retro-uterine folds.

retrad (rē'trad), *adv.* [< L. *retro*, backward (see *retro-*), + *-ad*³.] In *anat.*, backward; posteriorly; retrorsely; caudad: opposite of *prorsad*.

retrahens (rē'trā-henz), *n.*; pl. *retrahentes* (rē-trā-hen'tēz). [NL., sc. *musculus*, a muscle: see *retrahent*.] In *anat.*, a muscle which draws or tends to draw the human ear backward; one or two fleshy slips arising from the mastoid and inserted into the auricle: the opposite of *attrahens*: more fully called *retrahens aurem*, *retrahens auris*, or *retrahens auriculam*. See cut under *muscle*¹.—**Retrahentes costarum**, an extensive series of small oblique costovertebral muscles in lizards, etc., which draw the ribs backward.

retrahent (rē'trā-hent), *a.* [< L. *retrahen(t-)s*, ppr. of *retrahere*, draw back: see *retract*.] Drawing backward; retracting; having the function of a retrahens, as a muscle.

retrahentes, *n.* Plural of *retrahens*.

retraict†, *n.* See *retrait*².

retrair†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *retraire*, draw back: see *retray*.] Retreat; withdrawal.

At Montsarrant bide is my hole pleasaunce,
Ther become hermite with-out any *retrayr*,
To Goddis honour and sernice repair.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5149.

retrait¹†, *n.* An obsolete form of *retreat*¹.

retrait²†, *a.* [< OF. *retrait*, < L. *retractus*, pp. of *retrahere*, draw back: see *retract*, *retreat*¹.] Retired.

Some of their lodgings so obscure and *retrayte* as none but a priest or a devil could ever have sented it out. *Harsnett's Decl. of Popish Impostures*, sig. I. 3. (*Nares.*)

retrait²† (rē-trāt'), *n.* [Also *retrate*; < Sp. Pg. *retrato* = It. *retratto*, a picture, effigy, < ML. **retractum*, a picture, portrait, neut. of L. *retractus*, pp. of *retrahere*, draw back (ML. draw, portray): see *retract*, *retray*. Cf. *retreat*¹ and *portrait*.] A drawing; picture; portrait; hence, countenance; aspect.

Shee is the mighty Queene of Faery
Whose faire *retraitt* I in my shield doe beare.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 4.

More to let you know
How pleasing this *retrait* of peace doth seem,
Till I return from Palestine again,
Be you joint governors of this my realm.
Webster and Dekker (?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, I. 1.

retral (rē'tral), *a.* [< L. *retro*, backward, + *-al*.] Back; hind or hinder; retrorse; posterior; caudal: the opposite of *prorsal*.

The furrows between the *retral* processes of the next segment. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 487.

retranché (rē-tron-shā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *retrancher*, cut off: see *retrench*.] In *her.*, divided bendwise twice or into three parts: said of the field. Compare *tranché*.

retransfer (rē-tràns-fėr'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *transfer*.] 1. To transfer back to a former place or condition.—2. To transfer a second time.

retransfer (rē-tràns'fėr), *n.* [< *retransfer*, *v.*] 1. A transfer back to a previous place or condition.

It is by no means clear that at the next election there will not be a *retransfer* of such votes as did go over, and, in addition, such a number of Conservative abstentions as will give Mr. Gladstone a large majority. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 147.

2. A second transfer.

If the *retransfer* has been perfectly done, the attachment of the print to the paper will be so strong that they cannot be separated (unless wet) without the face of the paper tearing. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 342.

retransform (rē-tràns-fôrm'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *transform*.] 1. To transform or change back to a previous state.

A certain quantity of heat may be changed into a definite quantity of work; this quantity of work can also be *retransformed* into heat, and, indeed, into exactly the same quantity of heat as that from which it originated. *Helmholtz*, Pop. Sci. Lects. (tr. by Atkinson), p. 349.

2. To transform anew.

retransformation (rē-tràns-fôr-mā'shon), *n.* [< *retransform* + *-ation*.] The act of retransforming; transformation back again or anew.

retranslate (rē-tràns-lāt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *translate*.] 1. To translate back into the original form or language.

The "silver-tongued" Mansfield not only translated all of Cicero's orations into English, but also *retranslated* the English orations into Latin. *W. Mathews*, Getting on in the World, p. 226.

2. To translate anew or again.

retranslation (rē-tràns-lā'shon), *n.* [< *retranslate* + *-ion*.] The act or process of retranslating; also, what is retranslated.

The final result of this sympathetic communication is the *retranslation* of the emotion felt by one into similar emotions in the others. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXI. 824.

The critical student of Ecclesiasticus can only in occasional passages expect much help from the projected re-*translations*. *The Academy*, July 19, 1890, p. 51.

retransmission (rē-tràns-mish'on), *n.* [< *re-* + *transmission*.] The act of retransmitting; a repeated or returned transmission.

The transmission and *retransmission* of electric power. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XV. v. 6.

retransmit (rē-tràns-mit'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *transmit*.] To transmit back or again.

Will . . . [a single] embossing point, upon being passed over the record thus made [by indentation], follow it with such fidelity as to *retransmit* to the disk the same variety of movement? *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 528.

retrate¹†, *n.* An obsolete form of *retreat*¹.

retrate²†, *n.* See *retrait*².

retraverse (rē-trav'ėrs), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *traverse*.] To traverse again.

But, not to *retraverse* once-trodden ground, shall we laugh or groan at the new proof of the Kantian doctrine of the ideality of time? *Athenæum*, No. 3208, p. 339.

Sir Henry Layard declines to *retraverse* the ground thus covered. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 88.

retraxit (rē-trak'sit), *n.* [< L. *retraxit*, 3d pers. sing. pret. ind. of *retrahere*, withdraw: see *retreat*¹, *retract*.] In *law*, the withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action. *Blackstone.*

retrayt, *v. i.* [ME. *retrayen*, < OF. *retraire*, < L. *retrahere*, draw back, withdraw: see *retract*, and cf. *retrait*¹, *retreat*¹. For the form, cf. *extray*, *portray*.] To withdraw; retire.

Then euery man *retray* home. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 422.

retreat¹ (rē-trēt'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *retreit*, *retrait*, *retraict*, *retrate*; < ME. *retrete*, *retret* (= Sp. *retrete*, a closet, *retreta*, retreat or tattoo, = Pg. *retrete*, a closet, retreat), < OF. *retrete*, *retraite*, *retraicte*, f., retreat, a retreat, a place of refuge, F. *retraite*, retreat, a retreat, recess, etc. (OF. also *retrait*, *retraict*, m., a retreat, retired place, also, in law, redemption, withdrawal, F. *retrait*, in law, redemption, withdrawal, also shrinkage), = It. *ritratta*, a retreat, < ML. *retracta*, a retreat, recess (L. *retractus*, a drawing back, ML. retreat, recess, etc.), < L. *retractus*, pp. of *retrahere*, draw back, withdraw: see *retract* and *retray*.] 1. The act of retiring or withdrawing; withdrawal; departure.

Into a chambre ther made he *retret*,
Hit unshit entring, the dore after drew.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3944.

Como, shepherd, let us make an honourable *retreat*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 170.

Wisdom's triumph is well-timed *retreat*,
As hard a science to the fair as great!
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 225.

2. Specifically, the retirement, either forced or strategical, of an army before an enemy; an orderly withdrawal from action or position: distinguished from a *flight*, which lacks system or plan.

They . . . now
To final battel drew, disdaining flight
Or faint *retreat*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 799.

3. The withdrawing of a ship or fleet from action; also, the order or disposition of ships declining an engagement.—4. A signal given in the army or navy, by beat of drum or sound of trumpet, at sunset, or for retiring from exercise, parade, or action.

Here sound *retreat*, and cease our hot pursuit.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 3.

5. Retirement; privacy; a state of seclusion from society or public life.

I saw many pleasant and delectable Palaces and banqueting houses, which serve for houses of *retraite* for the Gentlemen of Venice, . . . wherein they solace themselves in sommer. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 152.

The *retreat*, therefore, which I am speaking of is not that of monks and hermits, but of men living in the world, and going out of it for a time, in order to return into it; it is a temporary, not a total *retreat*.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

'Tis pleasant, through the loopholes of *retreat*,
To peep at such a world; to see the stir
Of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd.
Cowper, Task, iv. 88.

6. Place of retirement or privacy; a refuge; an asylum; a place of security or peace.

Our firesides must be our sanctuaries, our refuges from misfortune, our choice *retreat* from all the world.
Goldsmith.

Here shall the shepherd make his seat,
To weave his crown of flow'rs;
Or find a shelt'ring safe *retreat*
From prone descending show'rs.
Burns, Humble Petition of Bruar Water.

Ah, for some *retreat*
Deep in yonder shining Orient.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

7. A period of retirement for religious self-examination, meditation, and special prayer. =Syn. 5. Seclusion, solitude, privacy.—6. Shelter, haunt, den.

retreat[1] (rē-trēt'), *v.* [< *retreat*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To retire; move backward; go back.

> The rapid currents drive
> Towards the *retreating* sea their furious tide.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 854.

2. Specifically, to retire from military action or from an enemy; give way; fall back, as from a dangerous position.

> Ask why from Britain Cæsar would *retreat*;
> Cæsar himself might whisper he was beat.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 120.

3. In *fencing*, to move backward in order to avoid the point of the adversary's sword: specifically expressing a quick movement of the left foot a few inches to the rear, followed by the right foot, the whole being so executed that the fencer keeps his equilibrium and is ready to lunge and parry at will.—**4.** To recede; withdraw from an asserted claim or pretension, or from a course of action previously undertaken.

> As industrialism has progressed, the State has *retreated* from the greater part of those regulative actions it once undertook. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 580.

5. To withdraw to a retreat; go into retirement; retire for shelter, rest, or quiet.

> Others, more mild,
> *Retreated* in a silent valley, sing,
> With notes angelical, to many a harp.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 547.
>
> But see, the shepherds shun the noonday heat,
> The lowing herds to murmuring brooks *retreat*.
> *Pope*, Summer, l. 86.
>
> When weary they *retreat*
> T' enjoy cool nature in a country seat.
> *Cowper*, Hope, l. 244.

6. To slope backward; have a receding outline or direction: as, a *retreating* forehead or chin. =Syn. To give way, fall back. All verbs of motion compounded with *re-* tend to express the idea of failure or defeat; but *retreat* is the only one that necessarily or emphatically expresses it.

II.† *trans.* To retract; retrace.

> His dreadfull voyce . . .
> Compelled Iordan to *retreat* his course.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

retreat[2]† (rē-trēt'), *v. t.* [ME. *retreten*, < OF. *retreter*, < L. *retractare*, *retrectare*, handle anew, reconsider: see *retract*.] To reconsider; examine anew.

> He . . . *retretith* despliche thinges iseyn byforn.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. meter 3.

retreater (rē-trē'tėr), *n.* One who retreats or falls back.

> He stopt and drew the *retreaters* up into a body, and made a stand for an hower with them.
> *Prince Rupert's beating up the Rebels' Quarters at Post-combe* [and *Chenner*, p. 8. (*Davies.*)

retreatful† (rē-trēt'fûl), *a.* [< *retreat*[1] + *-ful.*] Furnishing or serving as a retreat. *Chapman.*

retreatment (rē-trēt'mėnt), *n.* [< *retreat*[1] + *-ment.*] Retreat. [Rare.]

> Our Prophet's great *retreatment* we
> From Mecca to Medina see.
> *D'Urfey*, Plague of Impertinence. (*Davies.*)

retree (rē-trē'), *n.* [Prob. < F. *retrait*, shrinkage: see *retreat*[1].] In *paper-making*, broken, wrinkled, or imperfect paper: often marked XX on the bundle or in the invoice.

> The Fourdrinier machine may be relied on to give an evenly made sheet, with a freedom from hairs and irregularities of all kinds; also a small proportion of *retree*, quite unapproachable by hand making. *Art Age*, III. 199.

retrench (rē-trench'), *v.* [< OF. *retrencher*, *retrencer*, *retrancher*, F. *retrancher* (= Pr. *retronchar* = It. *ritroncare*), cut off, diminish, < *re-*, back, + *trancher*, cut: see *trench*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut off; pare away; prune.

> The pruner's hand, with letting blood, must quench
> Thy heat and thy exuberant parts *retrench*.
> *Sir J. Denham*, Old Age, iii.

2†. To deprive by cutting off; mutilate.

> Some hundreds on the place
> Were slain outright, and many a face
> *Retrenched* of nose, and eyes, and beard.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. ii. 23.

3. To cut down; reduce in size, number, extent, or amount; curtail; diminish; lessen.

> As though they [the Faction] had said we appear only in behalf of the Fundamental Liberties of the people, both Civil and Spiritual; we only seek to *retrench* the exorbitances of power. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vii.
>
> I must desire that you will not think of enlarging your expences, . . . but rather *retrench* them.
> *Swift*, Letter, June 29, 1725.
>
> He [Louis XIV.] gradually *retrenched* all the privileges which the schismatics enjoyed. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. To cut short; abridge.

> He told us flatly that he was born in the Low Countreys at Delft. This *retrenched* all farther examination of him; for thereby he was ineligible. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 371.

5. To limit; restrict.

> These figures, ought they then to receive a *retrenched* interpretation? *Is. Taylor.*

6. *Milit.*: (*a*) To furnish with a retrenchment or retrenchments. (*b*) To intrench.

> That Evening he [Gustavus] appear'd in sight of the Place, and immediately *retrench'd* himself near the Chapel of St. Olans, with all the Care and Diligence of a Man that is afraid of being attacked.
> *J. Mitchel*, tr. of Vertot's Hist. Rev. in Sweden, p. 139.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make a reduction in quantity, amount, or extent; especially, to curtail expenses; economize.

> Can I *retrench*? Yes, mighty well,
> Shrink back to my paternal cell, . . .
> And there I'll die, nor worse nor better.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. vii. 75.

2. To trench; encroach; make inroads.

> He was forced to *retrench* deeply on his Japanese revenues. *Swift*, Account of the Court and Empire of Japan.

retrenchment (rē-trench'mėnt), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *retranchement*; as *retrench* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of retrenching, lopping off, or pruning; the act of removing what is superfluous: as, *retrenchment* of words in a writing.—**2.** The act of curtailing, reducing, or lessening; diminution; particularly, the reduction of outlay or expenses; economy.

> The *retrenchment* of my expenses will convince you that I mean to replace your fortune as far as I can.
> *H. Walpole.* (*Webster.*)
>
> *Retrenchment* was exactly that form of amendment to which the Dandy was most averse.
> *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xxvi.
>
> There is also a fresh crop of difficulties caused for us by *retrenchment*.
> *Sir C. W. Dilke*, Probs. of Greater Britain, iv. 2.

3. *Milit.*: (*a*) An interior rampart or defensible line, comprising ditch and parapet, which cuts off a part of a fortress from the rest, and to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defense, when the enemy has gained partial possession of the place. Also applied to a traverse or defense against flanking fire in a covered way or other part of a work liable to be enfiladed. A retrenchment is thrown across the gorge of a redan or bastion when there is danger that the salient angle will fall into the hands of the besiegers. (*b*) An intrenchment.

> Numerous remains of Roman *retrenchments*, constructed to cover the country. *D'Anville* (trans.). (*Webster.*)

=Syn. 1 and 2. Reduction, curtailment, abridgment.

retrial (rē-trī'al), *n.* [< *re-* + *trial.*] A second trial; repetition of trial: as, the case was sent back for *retrial*.

> Both [departments] hear appeals on points of law only, and do not reopen cases, but simply confirm or invalidate previous decisions, in the latter event sending them down for *retrial*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 925.

retributary (rē-trib'ū-tā-ri), *a.* [< *retribute* + *-ary.*] Retributive.

> The great wars of *retributary* conquest in the land of Naharina. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XIX. 193.

retribute† (rē-trib'ūt), *v.* [< L. *retribuere* (> It. *ritribuire*, *retribuire* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *retribuir* = F. *rétribuer*), give back, restore, repay, < *re-*, back, + *tribuere*, assign, give: see *tribute*. Cf. *attribute*, *contribute*.] **I.** *trans.* To restore; pay back; return; give in requital.

> I came to tender you the man you have made,
> And, like a thankful stream, to *retribute*
> All you, my ocean, have enrich'd me with.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.
>
> In the state of nature, "one man comes by a power over another," but yet no absolute or arbitrary power to use a criminal according to the passionate heat or boundless extravagancy of his own will; but only to *retribute* to him, so far as calm reason and conscience dictate, what is proportionate to his transgression.
> *Locke*, Civil Government, ii. § 8.

II. *intrans.* To make compensation or requital, as for some past action, whether good or bad.

> The gifts of mean persons are taken but as tributes of duty; it is dishonourable to take from equals, and not to *retribute*. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations (ed. T. Tegg), III. 52.

retributer (rē-trib'ū-tėr), *n.* [< *retribute* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *retributor*.] Same as *retributor*. *Imp. Dict.*

retribution (ret-ri-bū'shon), *n.* [< OF. *retribution*, *retribucion*, F. *rétribution* = Pr. *retribucio* = Sp. *retribucion* = It. *retribuzione*, < L. *retributio(n-)*, recompense, repayment, < *retribuere*, pp. *retributus*, restore, repay: see *retribute*.] **1.** The act of retributing or paying back for past good or evil; hence, that which is given in return; requital according to merits or deserts, in present use generally restricted to the requital of evil, or punishment; retaliation.

> And lov'd to do good, more for goodness' sake
> Than any *retribution* man could make.
> *Webster*, Monuments of Honour.
>
> The *retributions* of their obedience must be proportionable to their crimes.
> *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations (ed. T. Tegg), II. 396.
>
> If vice receiv'd her *retribution* due
> When we were visited, what hope for you?
> *Cowper*, Expostulation, l. 247.

2. In *theol.*, the distribution of rewards and punishments in a future life.

> All who have their reward on earth, the fruits
> Of painful superstition and blind zeal,
> Naught seeking but the praise of men, here find
> Fit *retribution*, empty as their deeds.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 454.
>
> Oh, happy *retribution!*
> Short toil, eternal rest;
> For mortals and for sinners
> A mansion with the blest!
> *J. M. Neale*, tr. of Bernard of Cluny.

Retribution theory, the theory that the condition of the soul after death depends upon a judicial award of rewards and punishments based upon the conduct pursued and the character developed in this life. It is distinguished from the theory that the future life is (*a*) simply a continuance of the present (continuance theory); (*b*) a life of gradual development by means of discipline (purgatory), or future redemptive influences (future probation).

> On the whole, however, in the religions of the lower range of culture, unless where they may have been affected by contact with higher religions, the destiny of the soul after death seems comparatively seldom to turn on a judicial system of reward and punishment. Such difference as they make between the future conditions of different classes of souls seems often to belong to a remarkable intermediate doctrine, standing between the earlier continuance theory and the *retribution theory*.
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 84.

=Syn. *Vengeance*, *Retaliation*, etc. (see *revenge*), repayment, payment.

retributive (rē-trib'ū-tiv), *a.* [< *retribute* + *-ive.*] Making or bringing retribution or requital; paying back; conferring reward or punishment according to desert; retaliative.

> I wait,
> Enduring thus, the *retributive* hour.
> *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

retributor (rē-trib'ū-tor), *n.* [= F. *rétributeur* = Pg. *retribuidor* = It. *retributore*, *retribuitore*, < LL. *retributor*, recompenser, requiter, < L. *retribuere*, recompense: see *retribute*.] One who dispenses retribution; one who requites according to merit or demerit.

> God is a just judge, a *retributor* of every man his own.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 196.
>
> They had learned that thankfulness was not to be measured of good men by the weight, but by the will of the *retributor*. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations (ed. T. Tegg), II. 160.

retributory (rē-trib'ū-tō-ri), *a.* [< *retribute* + *-ory.*] Serving as a requital or retribution.

> A price, not countervailable to what he seeks, but *retributory* to him of whom he seeks.
> *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations (ed. T. Tegg), III. 40.
>
> God's design in constituting them was not that they should sin, and suffer either the natural or the *retributory* consequences of so doing. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLVI. 488.

retrieft, *n.* See *retrieve*.

retrievable (rē-trē'va-bl), *a.* [< *retrieve* + *-able.* Cf. It. *ritrovabile*.] Capable of being retrieved or recovered.

> Still is sweet sleep *retrievable*; and still might the flesh weigh down the spirit, and recover itself of these blows. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 15.
>
> I . . . wish somebody may accept it [the Laureateship] that will retrieve the credit of the thing, if it be *retrievable*. *Gray*, To Mr. Mason, Dec. 19, 1757.

retrievableness (rē-trē'va-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being retrievable; susceptibility of being retrieved. *Bailey*, 1727.

retrievably (rē-trē'va-bli), *adv.* With a possibility of retrieval or recovery.

retrieval (rē-trē'val), *n.* [< *retrieve* + *-al.*] The act or process of retrieving; recovery; restoration.

> Our continued coinage of standard silver dollars can accomplish nothing of itself for the *retrieval* of the metal's credit. *The American*, XII. 359.

retrieve (rē-trēv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *retrieved*, ppr. *retrieving*. [Early mod. E. also *retrive*, *retreve*; < OF. *retrouver*, also *retrover*, *retrouver*, F. *retrouver* (= It. *ritrovare*), find again, recover, meet again, recognize, < *re-*, again, + *trouver*, find: see *trover*. Cf. *contrive*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To find again; discover again; recover; regain.

> Fire, Water, and Fame went to travel together (as you are going now); they consulted, that if they lost one another, how they might be *retrieved* and meet again.
> *Howell*, Letters, ii. 14.
>
> I am sorry the original [of a letter] was not *retriev'd* from him. *Evelyn*, To Pepys.
>
> To *retrieve* ourselves from this vain, uncertain, roving, distracted way of thinking and living, it is requisite to retire frequently, and to converse much with . . . ourselves.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

I'll . . . gloriously *retrieve*
My youth from its enforced calamity.
Browning, In a Balcony.

That which was lost might quickly be *retrieved*.
Crabbe, Works, VIII. 82.

2. Specifically, in *hunting*, to search for and fetch: as, a dog *retrieves* killed or wounded birds or other game to the sportsman.—**3.** To bring back to a state of well-being, prosperity, or success; restore; reëstablish: as, to *retrieve* one's credit.

Just Published The Old and True Way of Manning the Fleet, Or how to *Retrieve* the Glory of the English Arms by Sea, as it is done by Land; and to have Seamen always in readiness, without Pressing.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 209.

Not only had the poor orphan *retrieved* the fallen fortunes of his line. Not only had he repurchased the old lands, and rebuilt the old dwelling. He had preserved and extended an empire. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Melendez, who desired an opportunity to *retrieve* his honor, was constituted hereditary governor of a territory of almost unlimited extent. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 57.

4. To make amends for; repair; better; ameliorate.

What ill news can come . . . which doth not relate to the badness of our circumstances? and those, I thank heaven, we have now a fair prospect of *retrieving*.
Fielding, Amelia, iv. 6.

II. *intrans.* To find, recover, or restore anything; specifically, in *sporting*, to seek and bring killed or wounded game: as, the dog *retrieves* well.

Virtue becomes a sort of *retrieving*, which the thus improved human animal practices by a perfected and inherited habit, regardless of self-gratification.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 149.

retrieve† (rē-trēv'), *n.* [Also *retrief*; < *retrieve*, *v.*] A seeking again; a discovery; a recovery; specifically, in *hunting*, the recovery of game once sprung.

We'll have a flight at Mortgage, Statute, Bond,
And hard but we'll bring Wax to the *retrieve*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

Divers of these sermons did presume on the help of your noble wing, when they first ventured to fly abroad. In their *retrief*, or second flight, being now sprung up again in greater number, they humbly beg the same favour. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, 1. xiii.

retrievement (rē-trēv'ment), *n.* [< *retrieve* + *-ment*.] The act of retrieving, or the state of being retrieved, recovered, or restored; retrieval.

Whether the seeds of all sciences, knowledge, and reason were inherent in pre-existency, which are now excited and stirred up to act by the suggestion, ministry, and *retrievement* of the senses.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 239.

retriever (rē-trē'vėr), *n.* **1.** One who retrieves or recovers.

Machiavel, the sole *retriever* of this antient prudence, is to his solid reason a beardless boy that has newly read Livy. *J. Harrington*, Oceana (ed. 1771), p. 40.

2. Specifically, a dog trained to seek and bring to hand game which a sportsman has shot, or a dog that takes readily to this kind of work. Retrievers are generally cross-bred, a large kind much in use being the progeny of the Newfoundland dog and the setter; a smaller kind is a cross between the spaniel and the terrier. Almost any dog can be trained to retrieve; most setters and pointers are so trained, and the term is not the name of any particular breed.

Retrieving is certainly in some degree inherited by *retrievers*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 159.

retriment (ret'ri-ment), *n.* [< L. *retrimentum*, refuse, dregs, sediment of pressed olives, < *re-*, again, + *terere* (pret. *tri-vi*, pp. *tritus*), rub: see *trite*. Cf. *detriment*.] Refuse; dregs. *Imp. Dict.*

retro- (rē'trō or ret'rō). [= F. *rétro-* = Sp. Pg. It. *retro-*, < L. *retro-*, *retro*, backward, back, behind, formerly, < *re-* or *red-*, back (see *re-*), + *-tro*, abl. of a compar. suffix (as in *ultro*, *citro*, *intro*, etc.), = E. *-ther* in *nether*, etc. Hence ult. *rear*[3].] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'back' or 'backward,' 'behind': equivalent to *post-*, and the opposite of *ante-* (also of *pre-* or *pro-*) with reference to place or position, rarely to time; sometimes also equivalent to *re-* and opposed to *pre-* or *pro-*. It corresponds to *opistho-* in words from the Greek.

retroact (rē-trō-akt'), *v. i.* [< L. *retroactus*, pp. of *retroagere*, drive, turn back (> F. *rétroagir*), < *retro*, backward, + *agere*, do: see *act*.] To act backward; have a backward action or influence; hence, to act upon or affect what is past. *Imp. Dict.*

retroaction (rē-trō-ak'shon), *n.* [= F. *rétroaction* = Sp. *retroaccion* = Pg. *retroacção* = It. *retroazione*; as *retroact* + *-ion*.] Action which is opposed or contrary to the preceding action; retrospective reference.

retroactive (rē-trō-ak'tiv), *a.* [= F. *rétroactif* = Sp. Pg. *retroactivo* = It. *retroattivo*; as *retroact* + *-ive*.] Retroacting; having a reversed or retrospective action; operative with respect to past circumstances; holding good for preceding cases.

If Congress had voted an increase of salary for its successor, it was said, the act would have been seemly; but to vote an increase for itself, and to make it *retroactive*, was sheer shameless robbery.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 148.

Retroactive law or **statute**, a law or statute which operates, or if enforced would operate, to make criminal or punishable or otherwise affect acts done prior to the passing of the law; a retrospective law. Compare *ex post facto*.

retroactively (rē-trō-ak'tiv-li), *a.* In a retroactive manner; with reversed or retrospective action.

retrobulbar (rē-trō-bul'bär), *a.* [< L. *retro*, behind, + *bulbus*, bulb, + *-ar*[3].] Being behind the eyeball; retroöcular.—**Retrobulbar neuritis**, inflammation of the optic nerve behind the eyeball.—**Retrobulbar perineuritis**, inflammation of the sheath of the optic nerve behind the eyeball.

retrocede (rē-trō-sēd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *retroceded*, ppr. *retroceding*. [< F. *rétroceder* = Sp. Pg. *retroceder* = It. *retrocedere*, < L. *retrocedere*, pp. *retrocessus*, go back, < *retro*, back, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*.] **I.** *intrans.* To go back; recede; retire; give place. *Blount*, Glossographia.

II. *trans.* To cede or grant back; restore to the former possession or control: as, to *retrocede* territory. [Rare.]

Jackson . . . always believed . . . that Texas was not properly *retroceded* to Spain by the Florida treaty.
The Century, XXVIII. 503.

retrocedent (rē-trō-sē'dent), *a.* [= F. *rétrocédant*, < L. *retrocedent(-)s*, ppr. of *retrocedere*, go back: see *retrocede*.] Relapsing; going back.

retrocession (rē-trō-sesh'on), *n.* [< F. *rétrocession* = Sp. *retrocesion* = Pg. *retrocessão* = It. *retrocessione*, < LL. *retrocessio(n-)*, < L. *retrocedere*, pp. *retrocessus*, go backward: see *retrocede*.] **1.** A going back or inward; relapse.

These transient and involuntary excursions and *retrocessions* of invention, having some appearance of deviation from the common train of nature, are eagerly caught by the lovers of a wonder. *Johnson*, Milton.

2. In *med.*, the disappearance or metastasis of a tumor, an eruption, etc., from the surface of the body inward. *Dunglison*.—**3.** A sloping backward; a backward inclination or progression; a retreating outline, form, or position.

The eye resumed its climbing, going next to the Gentiles' Court, then to the Israelites' Court, then to the Women's Court, . . . each a pillared tier of white marble, one above the other in terraced *retrocession*.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, vi. 3.

4. The act of retroceding or giving back; in *Scots law*, the reconveyance of any right by an assignee back to the assignor, who thus recovers his former right by becoming the assignee of his own assignee.—**5.** In *geom.*, inflection.—**Retrocession of the equinoxes.** Same as *precession of the equinoxes* (which see, under *precession*).

retrocessional (rē-trō-sesh'on-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *retrocession* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or involving retrocession; recessional: as, *retrocessional* motion; a *retrocessional* hymn.

II. *n.* Same as *recessional*.

retrochoir (rē'trō-kwīr), *n.* [< *retro-* + *choir*, after ML. *retrochorus*, < L. *retro*, back, behind, + *chorus*, choir: see *choir*.] In *arch.*, that part of the interior of a church or cathedral which is behind or beyond the choir, or between the choir and the lady-chapel.

The statue of his successor, Nicholas IV. (1288–1292), who was buried in the Lateran, may be seen in the *retrochoir*. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. liv.

retroclusion (rē-trō-klö'zhon), *n.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + *-clusio(n-)*, in comp., < *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, in comp. *-clusus*, close: see *close*[1].] A method of acupressure in which the pin is passed into the tissue, over the artery, then, turning in a semicircle, is brought out behind the artery, the point of the pin coming out near its entrance.

retrocollic (rē-trō-kol'ik), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + *collum*, neck: see *collar*.] Pertaining to the back of the neck.—**Retrocollic spasm**, spasm of the muscles on the back of the neck, tonic or clonic.

retrocopulant (rē-trō-kop'ū-lant), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + *copulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *copulare*, copulate: see *copulate*.] Copulating backward or from behind.

retrocopulate (rē-trō-kop'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + *copulatus*, pp. of *copulare*, copulate: see *copulate*.] To copulate from behind or aversely and without ascension, as various quadrupeds the male of which faces in the opposite direction from the female during the act.

retrocopulation (rē-trō-kop-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *retrocopulate* + *-ion*.] The act of copulating from behind or aversely.

Now, from the nature of this position, there ensueth a necessity of *retrocopulation*, which also promoteth the conceit [that hares are hermaphrodite]: for some observing them to couple without ascension, have not been able to judge of male or female, or to determine the proper sex in either. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

retrocurved (rē'trō-kėrvd), *a.* [< *retro-* + *curve* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *recurved*.

retrodate (rē'trō-dāt), *v. t.* [< *retro-* + *date*[1].] To date back, as a book; affix or assign a date earlier than that of actual occurrence, appearance, or publication. Questions of retrodating have arisen in regard to scientific publications when priority of discovery, etc., has been concerned.

retrodeviation (rē-trō-dē-vi-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *retro*, backward, + ML. *deviatio(n-)*, deviation: see *deviation*.] A displacement backward, especially of the uterus, as a retroflection or a retroversion.

retroduct (rē-trō-dukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *retroductus*, pp. of *retroducere*, bring back: see *retroduction*.] To lead, bring, or draw back; retract; withdraw.

retroduction (rē-trō-duk'shon), *n.* [< L. *retroducere*, pp. *retroductus*, bring or draw back, < *retro*, back, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] The act of retroducting, drawing back, or retracting.

retroflected (rē'trō-flek-ted), *a.* [< L. *retroflectere*, bend back (see *retroflex*), + *-ed*[2].] Same as *reflexed*.

retroflection, retroflexion (rē-trō-flek'shon), *n.* [= F. *rétroflexion*; as *retroflex* + *-ion*.] A bending backward: especially applied in gynecology to the bending of the body of the uterus backward, the vaginal portion being but little or not at all changed in position.

retroflex (rē'trō-fleks), *a.* [< L. *retroflexus*, pp. of *retroflectere*, bend back, < *retro*, back, + *flectere*, bend: see *flex*[1].] Same as *reflexed*.

retroflexed (rē'trō-flekst), *a.* [< *retroflex* + *-ed*[2].] Bent backward; exhibiting retroflection.

retrofract (rē'trō-frakt), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, + *fractus*, pp. of *frangere*, break: see *fragile*, *fraction*.] In *bot.*, same as *refracted*.

retrofracted (rē'trō-frak-ted), *a.* [< *retrofract* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, same as *refracted*.

retrogenerative (rē-trō-jen'e-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *retro-* + *generative*.] Same as *retrocopulant*.

Retrogradæ (rē-trog'rā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Sundevall, 1823), < L. *retrogradi*, go backward: see *retrograde*, *v.*] A group of spiders: same as *Laterigradæ*.

retrogradation (ret'rō- or rē''trō-grā-dā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *retrogradation*, F. *rétrogradation* = Pr. *retrogradacio* = Sp. *retrogradacion* = Pg. *retrogradação* = It. *retrogradazione*, < LL. *retrogradatio(n-)*, a going back, < *retrogradare*, pp. *retrogradatus*, a later form of L. *retrogradi*, go backward: see *retrograde*.] **1.** The act of retrograding or moving backward; specifically, in *astron.*, the act of moving from east to west relatively to the fixed stars, or contrary to the order of the signs and the usual direction of planetary motion: applied to the apparent motion of the planets. Also *retrogression*.

Planets . . . have their stations and *retrogradations*, as well as their direct motion.
Cudworth, Sermons, p. 58. (*Latham.*)

2. The act of going backward or losing ground; hence, a decline in strength or excellence; deterioration.

retrograde (ret'rō- or rē'trō-grād), *v.* [< OF. *retrograder*, recoil, F. *rétrograder* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *retrogradar* = It. *retrogradare*, < LL. *retrogradare*, later form of L. *retrogradi*, go backward, < *retro*, backward, + *gradi*, go: see *grade*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To go backward; move backward.

Sir William Fraser says that the duke engaged a horse from Ducrow's Amphitheatre, which was taught to *retrograde* with proper dignity. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 254.

2. To fall back or away; lose ground; decline; deteriorate; degenerate.

After his death, our literature *retrograded*: and a century was necessary to bring it back to the point at which he left it. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Every thing *retrograded* with him [Dunover] towards the verge of the miry Slough of Despond, which yawns for insolvent debtors. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, I.

3. In *astron.*, to move westward relatively to the fixed stars.—**4.** In *biol.*, to undergo retrogression, as a plant or an animal; be retro-

grade or retrogressive; develop a less from a more complex organization; degenerate.

Of all existing species of animals, if we include parasites, the greater number have *retrograded* from a structure to which their remote ancestors had once advanced.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 50.

II. *trans.* To cause to go backward; turn back.

The Firmament shall *retrograde* his course,
Swift Euphrates goe hide him in his source.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

retrograde (ret'rō- or rē'trō-grād), *a.* [< ME. *retrograd*, < OF. *retrograde*, F. *rétrograde* = Sp. Pg. It. *retrogrado*, < L. *retrogradus*, going backward (used of a planet), < *retrogradi*, go backward, retrograde: see *retrograde*, *v.*] 1. Moving backward; having a backward motion or direction; retreating.

A little above we entered the City at the gate of S. Stephen, where on each side a Lion *retrograde* doth stand.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 149.

Now, Sir, when he had read this act of American revenue, and a little recovered from his astonishment, I suppose he made one step *retrograde* (it is but one), and looked at the act which stands just before in the statute-book.
Burke, Amer. Taxation.

2. Specifically, in *astron.*, moving backward and contrary to the order of the signs relatively to the fixed stars: opposed to *direct*. The epithet does not apply to the diurnal motion, since this is not relative to the fixed stars.

I would have sworn some *retrograde* planet was hanging over this unfortunate house of mine.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 23.

3. In *biol.*, characterized by or exhibiting degeneration or deterioration, as an organism or any of its parts which passes or has passed from a higher or more complex to a lower or simpler structure or composition; noting such change of organization: as, *retrograde* metamorphosis or development; a *retrograde* theory.—4. In *zoöl.*, habitually walking or swimming backward, as many animals: correlated with *laterigrade*, *gravigrade*, *saltigrade*, etc.—5. In *bot.*: (*a*) Going backward in the order of specialization, from a more to a less highly developed form: referring either to reversions of type or to individual monsters. (*b*†) Formerly used of hairs, in the sense of *retrorse*.—6. Losing ground; deteriorating; declining in strength or excellence.

It is good for princes, if they use ambitious men, to handle it so as they be still progressive and not *retrograde*.
Bacon, Ambition.

7†. Contrary; opposed; opposite.

For your intent
In going back to school to Wittenberg,
It is most *retrograde* to our desire.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 114.

From instrumental causes proud to draw
Conclusions *retrograde*, and mad mistake.
Cowper, Task, iii. 239.

Retrograde cancer, a cancer which has become firmer and smaller, and so remains.—**Retrograde development** or **metamorphosis**, in *biol.*: (*a*) Degradation of the form or structure of an organism; reduction of morphological character to one less specialized or more generalized, as in parasites. See *parasitism*. (*b*) Change of tissue or substance from the more complex to the simpler composition; catabolism. See *metamorphosis*.—**Retrograde imitation** or **inversion**, in *contrapuntal music*, imitation in which the subject or theme is repeated backward: usually marked *recte e retro*. Compare *cancrizans*.—**Reversed retrograde imitation**. See *reversed*.

retrogradingly (ret'rō- or rē'trō-grā-ding-li), *adv.* By retrograde movement. *Imp. Dict.*

retrogress (rē'trō-gres), *n.* [< L. *retrogressus*, a retrogression (of the sun), < *retrogradi*, pp. *retrogressus*, go backward: see *retrograde*.] Retrogradation; falling off; decline. [Rare.]

Progress in bulk, complexity, or activity involves *retrogress* in fertility; and progress in fertility involves *retrogress* in bulk, complexity, or activity.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 327.

retrogression (rē-trō-gresh'ọn), *n.* [= F. *rétrogression*, as if < L. **retrogressio*(*n-*), < *retrogradi*, pp. *retrogressus*, go backward: see *retrograde*.] 1. The act of going backward; retrogradation.

In the body politic . . . it is the stoppage of that progress, and the commencement of *retrogression*, that alone would constitute decay.
J. S. Mill, Logic, V. v. § 6.

2. In *astron.*, same as *retrogradation*.—3. In *biol.*, backward development; degeneration; retrograde metamorphosis. When a plant, as it approaches maturity, becomes less perfectly organized than might be expected from its early stages and known relationships, it is said to undergo *retrogression*.

retrogressional (rē-trō-gresh'ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *retrogression* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or characterized by retrogression; retrogressive.

Some of these [manipulations in glass-making], from a technical point of view, seem *retrogressional*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 23.

retrogressive (rē-trō-gres'iv), *a.* [< *retrogress* + *-ive*.] Going backward; retrograde; declining in strength or excellence; degenerating.

We must have discovery, and that by licensing the fashions of successive times, most of them defective, many *retrogressive*, a few on the path to higher use and beauty.
The Century, XXIX. 503.

With regard to parasites, naturalists have long recognised what is called *retrogressive* metamorphosis; and parasitic animals are as a rule admitted to be instances of Degeneration.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 30.

retrogressively (rē-trō-gres'iv-li), *adv.* In a retrogressive manner; with retrogression or degeneration.

retroinsular (rē-trō-in'sụ-lạr), *a.* [< L. *retro*, behind, + *insula*, an island: see *insular*, 5.] Situated behind the insula.—**Retroinsular convolutions**, two or three convolutions behind the insula, and wholly within the fissure of Sylvius. Also called *temporoparietal convolutions*.

retrojection (rē-trō-jek'shọn), *n.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + *-jectio*(*n-*), in comp., < *jacere*, throw: see *jet*[1].] In *med.*, the washing out of a cavity or canal from within outward.

retrolingual (rē-trō-ling'gwạl), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual*.] Serving to retract the tongue.

The muscular and elastic elements of the *retrolingual* membrane of the frog.
Nature, XLI. 479.

retrolocation (rē"trō-lō-kā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *retro*, back, + *locatio*(*n-*), location.] Same as *retroposition*.

retromammary (rē-trō-mam'ạ-ri), *a.* [< L. *retro*, behind, + *mamma*, the breast: see *mammary*.] Situated behind the mammary gland: as, a *retromammary* abscess.

retromingency (rē-trō-min'jen-si), *n.* [< *retromingen*(*t*) + *-cy*.] Backward urination; the habit of being retromingent, or the conformation of body which necessitates this mode of urinating.

The last foundation [for the belief that hares are hermaphrodite] was *retromingency*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

retromingent (rē-trō-min'jent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + *mingen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *mingere*, urinate: see *micturition*.] **I.** *a.* Urinating backward; characterized by or exhibiting retromingency.

The long penis has a mushroom-shaped glans, and the animal [rhinoceros] is *retromingent*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 362.

II. *n.* A retromingent animal.

Except it be in *retromingents*, and such as couple backward.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

retromingently (rē-trō-min'jent-li), *adv.* So as to urinate backward; in a retromingent manner. *Imp. Dict.*

retromorphosed (rē-trō-môr'fōzd), *a.* [< *retromorphos-is* + *-ed*[2].] Characterized by or exhibiting retromorphosis; affected by retrograde metamorphosis.

retromorphosis (rē"trō-môr-fō'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *retro*, backward, + *morphosis*, q. v.] Retrograde metamorphosis; catabolism.

retroöcular (rē-trō-ok'ụ-lạr), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + *oculus*, eye.] Situated behind the eyeball; retrobulbar.

retroöperative (rē-trō-op'ẹ-ra-tiv), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, + LL. *operativus*, operative.] Retroactive; retrospective in effect: as, a *retroöperative* decree. *Kinglake*.

retroperitoneal (rē-trō-per"i-tō-nē'ạl), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + *peritoneum*, peritoneum.] Situated or occurring behind the peritoneum.—**Retroperitoneal hernia**, hernia of the intestine into the iliac fossa behind the peritoneum.—**Retroperitoneal space**, the space behind the peritoneum along the spine, occupied by the aorta, vena cava, and other structures, with loose connective tissue.

retropharyngeal (rē"trō-fạ-rin'jẹ-ạl), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, + NL. *pharynx*, pharynx: see *pharynx, pharyngeal*.] Situated behind the pharynx.—**Retropharyngeal abscess**, an abscess forming in the connective tissue behind the pharynx.

Retropinna (rē-trō-pin'ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *retro*, back, + *pinna*, a feather: see *pinna*[1].] In *ichth.*, a genus of *Argentinidæ*. *R. richardsoni* is known as the *New Zealand smelt*.

retroposition (rē"trō-pō-zish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *retro*, back, + *positio*(*n-*), position.] Displacement backward, but without flexion or version: said of the uterus.

retropulsion (rē-trō-pul'shọn), *n.* [< L. *retro*, back, + LL. *pulsio*(*n-*), a beating (pushing): see *pulsion*.] 1. A disorder of locomotion, seen sometimes in paralysis agitans, in which the patient is impelled to run backward as if in the endeavor to recover his balance.—2. A pushing or forcing of the fetal head backward in labor.

retropulsive (rē-trō-pul'siv), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, + *pulsus*, pp. of *pellere*, drive, push, + *-ive*. Cf. *pulsive*.] Driving back; repelling. *Smart*.

retrorse (rē-trôrs'), *a.* [< L. *retrorsus*, contracted form of *retroversus*, bent or turned backward, < *retro*, backward, + *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] 1. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, turned back; directed backward; retral.—2. In *ornith.*, turned in a direction the opposite of the usual one, without reference to any other line or plane; antrorse. See the quotation.

Bristles or feathers thus growing forwards are called *retrorse*: here used in the sense of an opposite direction from the lay of the general plumage; but they should properly be called antrorse.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 105.

retrorsely (rē-trôrs'li), *adv.* So as to be retrorse; in a backward direction; retrad.

retroserrate (rē-trō-ser'āt), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, + *serratus*, saw-shaped: see *serrate*.] In *entom.*, armed with retrorse teeth; barbed, as the sting of a bee.

retroserrulate (rē-trō-ser'ọ̈-lāt), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, + NL. *serrulatus*, < *serrula*, a little saw: see *serrulate*.] In *entom.*, finely retroserrate; armed with minute retrorse teeth, as the stings of some hymenopters.

Retrosiphonata (rē-trō-sī-fō-nā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *retrosiphonatus*: see *retrosiphonate*.] A primary group of ammonitoid cephalopods whose partitions around the siphon were inclined backward, including the *Goniatitidæ*.

Retrosiphonatæ (rē-trō-sī-fō-nā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *retrosiphonatus*: see *retrosiphonate*.] A subdivision of belemnitoid cephalopods whose phragmacone had the siphon and partitions around it directed backward, including *Belemnites* and most other genera of the family *Belemnitidæ*.

retrosiphonate (rē-trō-sī'fō-nāt), *a.* [< NL. *retrosiphonatus*, < L. *retro*, back, + *sipho*(*n-*), a siphon: see *siphonate*.] In *conch.*, having the siphon and surrounding partitions directed backward, as in *Goniatitidæ* and most *Belemnitidæ*.

retrospect (ret'rō- or rē'trō-spekt), *v. t.* [< L. *retrospectus*, pp. (not used) of *retrospicere*, look back, < *retro*, backward, + *specere*, look: see *spectacle*.] To look back upon; consider retrospectively. [Rare.]

I will not sully the whiteness of it [my life] (pardon my vanity; I presume to call it so, on *retrospecting* it, regarding my intentions only), by giving way to an act of injustice.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, III. lxxxviii.

retrospect (ret'rō- or rē'trō-spekt), *n.* [= Pg. *retrospecto*, < L. as if **retrospectus*, < *retrospicere*, pp. *retrospectus* (not used), look back: see *retrospect*, *v.*] 1. The act of looking backward; contemplation or consideration of the past; hence, a review or survey of past events.

Most of us take occasion to sit still and throw away the time in our possession by *retrospect* on what is past.
Steele, Spectator, No. 374.

He reviewed that grand and melancholy story, he gave them to see through that pictured *retrospect* how it had been appointed to them to act in the final extremity of Greece.
R. Choate, Addresses and Orations, p. 185.

Hence—2. That to which one looks back; the past; a past event or consideration.

This Instrument is executed by you, your Son, and my Niece, which discharges me of all *Retrospects*.
Steele, Tender Husband, v. 1.

"Know you no song of your own land," she said,
"Not such as moans about the *retrospect*,
But deals with the other distance and the hues
Of promise; not a death's-head at the wine."
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

retrospection (ret-rō- or rē-trō-spek'shọn), *n.* [< L. *retrospectus*, pp. (not used) of *retrospicere*, look back: see *retrospect*.] 1. The act of looking back on things past; reflection on the past.

Drooping she bends o'er pensive Fancy's urn,
To trace the hours which never can return;
Yet with the *retrospection* loves to dwell,
And soothe the sorrows of her last farewell!
Byron, Childish Recollections.

2. The faculty of looking back on the past; recollection.

Canst thou take delight in viewing
This poor isle's approaching ruin;
When thy *retrospection* vast
Sees the glorious ages past?
Swift.

retrospective (ret-rō- or rē-trō-spek'tiv), *a.* [= F. *rétrospectif* = Pg. *retrospectivo*; as *retro-*

spect + *-ive.*] 1. Looking backward; considering the past.

In vain the sage, with *retrospective* eye,
Would from the apparent what conclude the why.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 99.

2. In *law*, retroactive; affecting matters which occurred before it was adopted: as, a *retrospective* act, law, or statute. In general, a penal statute, though expressed absolutely, is construed as applying only to offenses committed after it is passed. See *ex post facto*.

To annul by a *retrospective* statute patents which in Westminster Hall were held to be legally valid would have been simply robbery. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

Every statute which takes away or impairs vested rights acquired under existing laws, or creates a new obligation, imposes a new duty, or attaches a new liability in respect to transactions or considerations already past, must be deemed *retrospective*. *Story.*

3. Capable of being looked back to; occurring in the past; bygone.

I have sometimes wondered whether, as the faith of men in a future existence grew less confident, they might not be seeking some equivalent in the feeling of a *retrospective* duration, if not their own, at least that of their race. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.

retrospectively (ret-rō- or rē-trō-spek'tiv-li), *adv.* In retrospect; with reference to or with reflection upon the past; in *law*, ex post facto.

The law may have been meant to act *retrospectively*, to prevent a question being raised on the interpellations of Bibulus. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 210.

retrosternal (rē-trō-stėr'nal), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + NL. *sternum*, sternum.] Being behind the sternum.

retrotarsal (rē-trō-tär'sal), *a.* [< L. *retro*, behind, + NL. *tarsus*, the cartilage at the edges of the eyelids: see *tarsal*.] Being behind the tarsus of the eye.—**Retrotarsal fold**, the fornix of the conjunctiva.

retrotracheal (rē-trō-trā'kē-al), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + NL. *trachea*, trachea.] Being at the back of the trachea.

retroussage (rē-trö-säzh'), *n.* [F., < *retrousser*, turn up: see *retroussé*.] In the *printing of etchings*, a method of producing effective tone, as in foregrounds, skies, or shadows, by skilful manipulation of ink in the parts to be treated, the ink being brought out from the filled lines, after careful wiping of the plate, by "pumping" with a soft cloth.

retroussé (rē-trö-sā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *retrousser*, turn up, < *re-* + *trousser*, tuck up, turn up: see *truss*.] Turned up, as the end of a nose; pug.

The four examples of Rehoboam's princes exhibit a more delicate and refined profile than any other type before us, and one has even a nose slightly *retroussé*.
Anthropological Jour., XVII. 230.

retro-uterine (rē-trō-ū'te-rin), *a.* [= F. *rétro-utérin*, < L. *retro*, back, behind, + *uterus*, uterus: see *uterine*.] Situated behind the uterus.

retrovaccinate (rē-trō-vak'si-nāt), *v. t.* [< *retro-* + *vaccinate*.] 1. To vaccinate (a cow) with human virus.—2. To vaccinate with lymph from a cow which has been inoculated with vaccine matter from a human being.

retrovaccination (rē-trō-vak-si-nā'shon), *n.* [< *retrovaccinate* + *-ion*.] 1. Vaccination of a cow with human virus.—2. In *med.*, the act of vaccinating with lymph derived from a cow which has previously been inoculated with vaccine matter from the human subject; the act of passing vaccine matter through a cow.

retrovaccine (rē-trō-vak'sin), *n.* [< L. *retro*, back, + E. *vaccine*.] The virus produced by inoculating a cow with vaccine matter from the human subject.

retroversion (rē-trō-vėr'shon), *n.* [= F. *rétroversion*, < L. *retroversus* (*retrorsus*), turned or bent backward, < *retro*, backward, + *versio*(*n-*), a turning: see *version*.] A tilting or turning backward: as, *retroversion* of vertebral processes: especially applied in gynecology to an inclination of the uterus backward with the retention of its normal curve: opposed to *anteversion*.

retrovert (rē-trō-vėrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *retro*, backward, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] To turn back.

retrovert (rē'trō-vėrt), *n.* [< *retrovert*, *v.*] 1. One who returns to his original creed. [Rare.]

The goats, if they come back to the old sheep-fold, . . . are now, in pious phrase, denominated *retroverts*.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 308.

2. That which undergoes retroversion, as a part or organ of the body.

retrovision (rē-trō-vizh'on), *n.* [< L. *retro*, backward, + *visio*(*n-*), vision: see *vision*.] The act, process, or power of mentally seeing past events, especially such as have not come within one's personal experience or observation. [Rare.]

Clairvoyance or second sight, including prevision and *retrovision*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 337.

retrude (rē-tröd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *retruded*, ppr. *retruding*. [< L. *retrudere*, thrust back, < *re-*, back, + *trudere*, thrust: see *threat*. Cf. *detrude*, *extrude*, *intrude*, *obtrude*, *protrude*.] To thrust back.

The term of latitude is breadthlesse line;
A point the line doth manfully *retrude*
From infinite processe.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, II. ii. 6.

retruset (rē-trös'), *a.* [< L. *retrusus*, pp. of *retrudere*, thrust back: see *retrude*.] Hidden; abstruse.

Let vs enquire no further into things *retruse* and hid than we have authoritie from the sacred Scriptures.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 50.

retrusion (rē-trö'zhon), *n.* [< L. *retrusus*, pp. of *retrudere*, thrust back: see *retrude*. Cf. *trusion*.] The act of retruding, or the state of being retruded.

In virtue of an endless re-motion or *retrusion* of the constituent cause. *Coleridge.*

rettet, *v. i.* See *ret*[1], *ret*[2].

rettery (ret'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *retteries* (-iz). [< *ret*[3] + *-ery*.] A place where flax is retted.

retti (ret'i), *n. pl.* [< Hind. *ratti*, *rati*.] The hard smooth seeds of the red-bead vine, *Abrus precatorius*, used by East Indian jewelers and druggists for weights, and forming a standard. The weight so named varies in different parts of India from less than 2 to nearly 4 troy grains. See *Abrus*.

retting (ret'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ret*[1], *v.*] 1. The process of steeping flax in open water, or its exposure, in thin layers, to dew, in which the woody part of the stalk is, by action of moisture and air, rendered easily separable from the fiber or harl. The principal change which the stalk undergoes is the conversion of insoluble pectose into soluble pectin, which is measurably removed by the water, and insoluble pectic acid, which is retained. Also called *rotting*.

2. The place where this operation is carried on; a rettery. *Ure.*

retund (rē-tund'), *v. t.* [< L. *retundere*, beat or pound back, blunt, dull (> It. *retundere*, dull, temper, = Sp. Pg. *retundir*, beat back, even up), < *re-*, back, + *tundere*, beat, strike. Cf. *contund*, *contuse*, *intuse*.] To blunt or turn, as the edge of a weapon; dull.

This [the skull] is covered with skin and hair, which serve . . . to quench and dissipate the force of any stroke that shall be dealt it, and *retund* the edge of any weapon.
Ray, Works of Creation.

return[1] (rē-tėrn'), *v.* [< ME. *returnen*, *retornen*, *retournen*, < OF. *returner*, *retorner*, *retourner*, F. *retourner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *retornar* = It. *ritornare*, < ML. *retornare*, turn back, return, < L. *re-*, back, + *tornare*, turn: see *turn*.] I. *trans.* 1. To turn back. (*a*) To restore to a former position by turning.

We seeke . . . [the turtles] in the nights, where we finde them on shore, we turne them upon their backs, till the next day we fetch them home, for they can never *returne* themselves.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 273.

(*b*) To fold back; turn or roll over, as a thing upon itself.

The attire of masquers was alike in all, . . . the colours azure and silver, but *returned* on the top with a scroll and antique dressing of feathers.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

(*c*) To reverse the position or direction of; turn backward.

Then dead through great affright
They both nigh were, and each had other flye:
Both fled attonce, ne ever backe *retourned* eye.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 19.

2. To cast back; reflect; reëcho.

In our passage we went by that famous bridge over ye Marne, where that renowned echo *returnes* the voice of a good singer 9 or 10 times. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 1, 1644.

Long Chancery-lane retentive rolls the sound,
And courts to courts *return* it round and round.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 264.

3†. To turn over; revolve.

Retournynge in hir soule ay up and doun
The wordes of this sodeyn Diomede.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1023.

4. To send back; cause to go back to a former place.

Returninge his shyppes towarde the West, he [Columbus] found a more holesome ayre, and (as God woulde) came at the length to a lande well inhabyted.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 35).

Say that Marcius
Return me, as Cominius is *return'd*,
Unheard; what then? *Shak.*, Cor., v. 1. 42.

Cyrus, with relenting pity mov'd,
Return'd them happy to the land they lov'd.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 76.

5†. To take with one when going back; bring or carry back.

The commodities which they *returned* backe were Silks, Chamlets, Rubarbe, Malmesies, Muskadels, and other wines. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 96.

6. To give back; restore.

If she will *return* me my jewels, I will give over my suit, and repent my unlawful solicitation.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2. 200.

Restore, restore Eurydice to life;
Oh take the husband, or *return* the wife!
Pope, Ode for Music.

7. To give in repayment, requital, or recompense; make a return of: as, to *return* good for evil.

The Lord shall *return* thy wickedness upon thine own head. 1 Ki. ii. 44.

When, for some trifling present, you have bid me
Return so much, I have shook my head and wept.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 2. 146.

Thanks,
The slightest, easiest, readiest recompense
From them who could *return* him nothing else.
Milton, P. R., iii. 129.

8. To make a return for; repay; requite: as, to *return* kindness by ingratitude; to *return* a loan; to *return* a call.—9. To give back in response; reply.

The Dauphin, whom of succours we entreated,
Returns us that his powers are not yet ready
To raise so great a siege. *Shak.*, Hen. V., III. 3. 46.

It was three moneths after ere hee *returned* vs any answer. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 14.

All the host of hell
With deafening shout *return'd* them loud acclaim.
Milton, P. L., ii. 520.

But Death *returns* an answer sweet:
"My sudden frost was sudden gain."
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxi.

10. To retort.

Even in his throat—unless it be the king—
That calls me traitor, I *return* the lie.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 5. 57.

If you are a malicious reader, you *return* upon me that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am. *Dryden.*

11. To bring back and make known; report, tell, or communicate.

And Moses *returned* the words of the people unto the Lord. Ex. xix. 8.

Let the trumpets sound
While we *return* these dukes what we decree.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 122.

12. To report officially; render as an official statement or account: as, to *return* a list of killed and wounded after a battle.

The borough members were often *returned* by the same sealers as the knights of the shire: not that they were chosen by them, but that the return was certified by their authority. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 421.

13. In *law*, to bring or send back, as a process or other mandate, to the tribunal whence it issued, with a short statement (usually indorsed on the process) by the officer to whom it is issued, and who returns it, stating what he has done under it, or why he has done nothing: as, to *return* an execution non est inventus; to *return* a commission with the depositions taken under it. The return is now usually made by filing the paper in the clerk's office, instead of by presenting it on a general return-day in open court.

14. To send; transmit; convey; remit.

Instead of a ship, he should levy money and *return* the same to the treasurer for His Majesty's use. *Clarendon.*

15. To elect as a member of Congress or of Parliament.

Upon the election of a new Parliament . . . Bolingbroke was not *returned*. *Goldsmith*, Bolingbroke.

In fact, only one papist had been *returned* to the Irish Parliament since the Restoration.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

16. To yield; give a return or profit of.

I more then wonder they haue not flue hundred Saluages to worke for them towards their generall maintenance, and as many more to *returne* some content and satisfaction to the Aduenturers.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 107.

17. In *card-playing*, to lead back, as a suit previously led; respond to by a similar lead: as, to *return* a lead or a suit.

At the end of every hand, Miss Bolo would inquire . . . why Mr. Pickwick had not *returned* that diamond or led the club. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxv.

=Syn. *Return*, *Restore* (see *restore*[1]), render.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To turn back.

The Saisnes were grete and stronge, and bolde and hardy, and full of grete prowesse, and often thei *returned* vpon hem that hem pursued. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 507.

2. To come back; come or go back to a former place or position: as, to *return* home.

As water that doun renneth ay,
But never droppe *returne* may.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 394.

Thursday, the vij Day of May, we *returnyed* by the same watir of Brent to Venese ageyne.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 9.

The undiscover'd country from whose bourn
No traveller *returns*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 80.

She was so familiarly receiv'd [in heaven]
As one *returning*, not as one arriv'd.
Dryden, Eleonora, l. 133.

3. To go or come **back to a former state**; pass back; in general, to come by any process of retrogression.

The sea *returned* to his strength when the morning appeared. Ex. xiv. 27.

Alexander died, Alexander was buried, Alexander *returneth* into dust. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 232.

4. To come again; come a second time or repeatedly; repeat a visit.

Thou to mankind
Be good and friendly still, and oft *return!*
Milton, P. L., viii. 651.

So sweetly she bade me adieu,
I thought that she bade me *return*.
Shenstone, A Pastoral Ballad, i. 5.

5. To appear or begin again after a periodical revolution.

The wind *returneth* again according to his circuits.
Eccles. i. 6.

Thus with the year
Seasons *return*, but not to me *returns*
Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn.
Milton, P. L., iii. 41.

6. To revert; come back to the original possessor; hence, to fall to the share of a person; become the possession of either a previous or a new owner.

In the year of the jubile the field shall *return* unto him of whom it was bought. Lev. xxvii. 24.

Had his necessity made use of me,
I would have put my wealth into donation,
And the best half should have *return'd* to him.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 2. 91.

7. To go back in thought or speech; come back to a previous subject of consideration; recur.

Now will I *retourne* azen, or I procede ony ferthere, for to declare zou the othere weyes, that drawen toward Babiloyne. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 53.

But to *return* to the verses: did they please you?
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2. 156.

8. To reappear; come back before the mind.

The scenes and forms of death with which he had been familiar in Naples *returned* again and again before his eyes. *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, xxxvi.

9. To make reply; retort.

A plain-spoken and possibly high-thinking critic might here perhaps *return* upon me with my own expressions.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 126.

10. To yield a return; give a value or profit. [Rare.]

Allowing 25. men and boies to euery Barke, they will make 5000. persons, whose labours *returne* yeerely to about 135000. pound sterling.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 246.

11. In *fencing*, to give a thrust or cut after parrying a sword-thrust.

return[1] (rē-tėrn'), *n.* [< ME. *return;* cf. OF. *retor, retur, retour*, F. *retour* = Pr. *retorn* = Sp. Pg. *retorno* = It. *ritorno;* from the verb: see *return*[1], *v.*, and cf. *retour*.] **1.** The act of sending, bringing, rendering, or restoring to a former place, position, owner, or state; the act of giving back in requital, recompense, retort, or response; election, as of a member of Congress or of Parliament; also, the state of being returned. See *return*[1], *v. t.*

I'll pawn my victories, all
My honours to you, upon his good *returns*.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 5. 82.

Once the girl gave me a pair of beaded moccasons, in *return*, I suppose, for my bread and cider.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 4.

2. The act of going or coming back; resumption of a former place, position, state, condition, or subject of consideration; recurrence, reappearance, or reversion. See *return*[1], *v. i.*

At the *return* of the year, the king of Syria will come up against thee. 1 Ki. xx. 22.

In our *returnes* we visited all our friends, that reioyced much at our Victory against the Manahocks.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 188.

To continue us in goodness there must be iterated *returns* of misery. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 11.

The regular *return* of genial months,
And renovation of a faded world.
Cowper, Task, vi. 123.

3. That which is returned. (*a*) That which is given in repayment or requital; a recompense; a payment; a remittance.

Within these two months, that 's a month before
This bond expires, I do expect *return*
Of thrice three times the value of this bond.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 160.

They export honour, and make him a *return* in envy.
Bacon, Followers and Friends.

Contempt instead, dishonour, obloquy?
Hard recompense, unsuitable *return*
For so much good, so much beneficence!
Milton, P. R., iii. 132.

(*b*) Profit, as arising from labor, effort, exertion, or use; advantage; a profitable result.

The fruit which comes from the many days of recreation and vanity is very little; . . . but from the few hours we spend in prayer and the exercises of a pious life the *return* is great. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, i., Int.

Just Gods! shall all things yield *returns* but love?
Pope, Autumn, l. 76.

(*c*) A response; a reply; an answer.

Say, if my father render fair *return*,
It is against my will. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4. 127.

They neither appeared, nor sent satisfying reasons for their absence; but in stead thereof, many insolent, proud, railing, opprobrious *returns*.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 204.

(*d*) A report; a formal or official account of an action performed or a duty discharged, or of facts, statistics, and the like; especially, in the plural, a set of tabulated statistics prepared for general information: as, agricultural *returns;* census *returns;* election *returns*. The *return* of members of Parliament is, strictly speaking, the return by the sheriff or other returning officer of the writ addressed to him, certifying the election in pursuance of it.

No note was taken of the falsification of election *returns*, or the dangers peculiar to elective governments.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 150.

Accordingly in some of the earlier *returns* it is possible that the sheriff, or the persons who joined with him in electing the knights of the shire, elected the borough members also. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

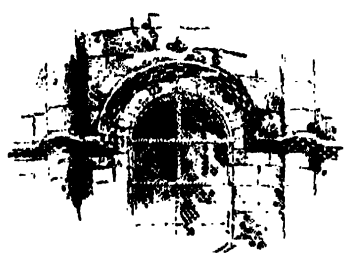
But a fairly adequate instrument of calculation is supplied by the Registrar-General's marriage-*returns*.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 50.

(*e*) In *fencing*, a thrust or cut given in answer to a sword-thrust: a more general term for *ripost*, which has a specific meaning, signifying the easiest and quickest return stroke available under given circumstances.

4. In *law:* (*a*) The bringing or sending back of a process or other mandate to the tribunal whence it issued, with a short statement (usually indorsed on the process) by the officer to whom it issued, and who returns it, stating what he has done under it, or why he has done nothing. The return is now usually made by filing the process, with indorsed certificate, in the clerk's office. (*b*) The official certificate so indorsed. (*c*) The day on which the terms of a process or other mandate require it to be returned. See *return-day*.

I must sit to bee kild, and stand to kill my selfe! I could vary it not so little as thrice ouer agen; 'tas some eight *returnes* like Michelmas Terme!
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, v. 1.

5. *pl.* A light-colored mild-flavored kind of tobacco.—**6.** In *arch.*, the continuation of a molding, projection, etc., in an opposite or different direction; also, a side or part which falls away from the front of any straight work. As a feature of a molding, it is usual at the termination of the dripstone or hood of a window or door.



Returned Molding.—From Apse of a Romanesque Church at Agen, France.

I understand both these sides to be not only *returns*, but parts of the front. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

7. The air which ascends after having passed through the working in a coal-mine.—**8.** In *milit. engin.*, a short branch gallery for the reception of empty trucks. It enables loaded trucks to pass.—**9.** In *music*, same as *reprise*, 5.—**Clause of return**, in *Scots law*. See *clause*.—**False return**. See *false*.—**Return request**, in the postal system of the United States, a request, printed or written on the envelop of a letter, that, if not delivered within a certain time, it be returned to the writer's address, which is given.—**Returns of a mine**, in *fort.*, the turnings and windings of a gallery leading to a mine.—**Returns of a trench**, the various turnings and windings which form the lines of a trench.

return[2] (rē-tėrn'), *v.* [< *re-* + *turn*.] To turn again: as, to turn and *return*. Also written distinctively *re-turn*.

Face. O, you must follow, sir, and threaten him tame:
He'll turn again else.
Kas. I'll *re-turn* him then. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 4.

returnability (rē-tėr-na-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *returnable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being returnable.

returnable (rē-tėr'na-bl), *a.* [< *return*[1] + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being returned.

Sins that disceit is ay *returnable*,
Of very force it is agreable
That therwithall be done the recompence.
Wyatt, Abused Lover.

2. In *law*, legally required to be returned, delivered, given, or rendered: as, a writ or precept *returnable* at a certain day; a verdict *returnable* to the court.

It may be decided in that court where the verdict is *returnable*. *Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Common Law of Eng., xii.

return-alkali (rē-tėrn'al"ka-li), *n.* In the manufacture of prussiate of potash (see *prussiate*) on a large scale, the salt obtained from the residual mother-liquor, which, after the lixiviation of the calcined cake, the second crystallization, and second concentration, yet contains about 70 per cent. of potassium carbonate. The salts crystallizing out are also called *blue salts*. They are utilized by mixing them with the charge for another calcining process.

return-ball (rē-tėrn'bâl), *n.* A ball used as a plaything, held by an elastic string which causes it to return to the hand from which it is thrown.

return-bead (rē-tėrn'bēd), *n.* In *arch.* and *carp.*, a double-quirk bead following an angle, and presenting the same profile on each face of the stuff. Also called *bead and double quirk*. See cut under *bead*.

return-bend (rē-tėrn'bend), *n.* A pipe-coupling in the shape of the letter U, used for joining the ends of two pipes in making pipe-coils, heat-radiators, etc.—**Open return-bend**, a return-bend having its branches separated in the form of the letter V. It differs from a *closed return-bend* in that the latter has its branches in contact.

return-cargo (rē-tėrn'kär"gō), *n.* A cargo brought back in return for or in place of merchandise previously sent out.

return-check (rē-tėrn'chek), *n.* A ticket for readmission given to one of the audience who leaves a theater between the acts.

return-crease (rē-tėrn'krēs), *n.* See *crease*[1], 2.

return-day (rē-tėrn'dā), *n.* In *law:* (*a*) The day fixed by legal process for the defendant to appear in court, or for the sheriff to return the process and his proceedings, or both. (*b*) A day in a term of court appointed for the return of all processes.

returner (rē-tėr'nėr), *n.* [< *return*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which returns.

The chapmen that give highest for this [bullion from Spain] are . . . those who can make most profit by it; and those are the *returners* of our money, by exchange, into those countries where our debts . . . make a need of it. *Locke*, Obs. on Encouraging the Coining of Silver.

returning-board (rē-tėr'ning-bōrd), *n.* In some of the United States, a board consisting of certain designated State officers, who are by law empowered to canvass and declare returns of elections held within the State.

returning-officer (rē-tėr'ning-of"i-sėr), *n.* **1.** The officer whose duty it is to make returns of writs, precepts, juries, etc.—**2.** The presiding officer at an election, who returns the persons duly elected.

returnless (rē-tėrn'les), *a.* [< *return*[1] + *-less*.] Without return; admitting no return. [Rare.]

But I would never credit in you both
Least cause of sorrow, but well knew the troth
Of this thine owne returne; though all thy friends
I knew, as well should make *returnlesse* ends.
Chapman, Odyssey, xiii.

return-match (rē-tėrn'mach), *n.* A second match or trial played by the same two sets of opponents.

For this year the Wellesburn *return-match* and the Marylebone match played at Rugby.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown's School-Days, ii. 8.

returnment (rē-tėrn'ment), *n.* [< *return*[1] + *-ment*.] The act of returning; a return; a going back. [Rare.]

Sometimes we yeeld; but, like a ramme,
That makes *returnment* to redouble strength,
Then fore'd them yeeld.
Heywood, If you Know not me (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, [I. 349).

return-piece (rē-tėrn'pēs), *n.* *Theat.*, a piece of scenery forming an angle of a building.

return-shock (rē-tėrn'shok), *n.* An electric shock, due to the action of induction, sometimes felt when a sudden discharge of electricity takes place in the neighborhood of the observer, as in the case of a lightning-flash.

return-tag (rē-tėrn'tag), *n.* A tag attached to a railway-car, usually by slipping it on to the shackle of the seal, serving as evidence of the due arrival of the car, or as a direction to what

point the car is to be returned. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

return-ticket (rē-tėrn'tik'et), *n.* A ticket issued by a railway or steamboat company, coach proprietors, and the like, for a journey to some point and return to the place of starting, generally at a reduced charge.

An excursion opposition steamer was advertised to start for Boulogne—fares, half-a-crown; *return-tickets*, four shillings. *Mrs. H. Wood*, Mildred Arkell, xx.

return-valve (rē-tėrn'valv), *n.* A valve which opens to allow reflux of a fluid under certain conditions, as in the case of overflow.

retuse (rē-tūs'), *a.* [= F. *rétus*, < L. *retusus*, blunted, dull, pp. of *retundere*, blunt, dull: see *retund.*] 1. In *bot.*, obtuse at the apex, with a broad and very shallow sinus reentering: as, a *retuse* leaf.—2. In *zoöl.*, ending in an obtuse sinus.

Retuse Leaf of *Salix retusa.*

Retzia (ret'si-ą), *n.* [NL. (King, 1850), named after *Retzius*, a naturalist.] A genus of brachiopods, typical of the subfamily *Retziinæ*. They flourished in the Paleozoic seas from the Silurian to the Upper Carboniferous.

Retziinæ (ret-si-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Retzia* + *-iinæ*.] A subfamily of arthropomatous brachiopods, mostly referred to the family *Spiriferidæ*. Externally they much resemble the terebratulids.

Reuchlinian (rū-klin'i-ąn), *a.* [< *Reuchlin* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining or relating to Johann Reuchlin (1455–1522), a celebrated German classical scholar.—**Reuchlinian pronunciation.** See *pronunciation.*

reul[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rule*[1].

reul[2], *v. i.* Same as *rule*[2]. *Halliwell.*

reulet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *rule*[1].

reulichet, *a.* A Middle English form of *rully*[1].

reulyt, *a.* A Middle English form of *rully*[1], *rully*[2].

reume[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *realm.*

reume[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rheum*[1].

reumourt, *n.* A Middle English form of *rumor. Cath. Ang.*, p. 306.

reune (rē-ūn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reuned*, ppr. *reuning*. [< OF. *reunir*, F. *réunir* = Sp. Pg. *reunir* = It. *riunire*, < ML. *reunire*, make one again, unite again, < L. *re-*, again, + *unire*, unite: see *unite.*] I. *trans.* To reunite; bring into reunion and coherence. [Obsolete or rare.]

It pleased her Majestie to call this Country of Wingandacon, Virginia, by which name now you are to vnderstand how it was planted, disolued, *reuned*, and enlarged. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 85.

II. *intrans.* To be reunited; specifically, to hold a reunion. [American college slang.]

reunient (rē-ū'niėnt), *a.* [< ML. *reunien(t-)s*, ppr. of *reunire*: see *reune.*] Uniting or connecting: as, the *reunient* canal of the ear, or canalis reuniens (which see, under *canalis*).

reunification (rē-ū"ni-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *unification.*] The act of reunifying, or reducing to unity; a state of reunion or reconciliation.

No scientific progress is possible unless the stimulus of the original unification is strong enough to clasp the discordant facts and establish a *reunification.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 619.

reunify (rē-ū'ni-fī), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *unify.*] To bring back to a state of unity or union.

reunion (rē-ū'nyọn), *n.* [< OF. *reunion*, F. *réunion* = Sp. *reunion* = Pg. *reunião*, < ML. *reunire*, make one again, reunite: see *reune.* Cf. *union.*] 1. The act of reuniting, or bringing back to unity, juxtaposition, concurrence, or harmony; the state of being reunited.

She, that should all parts to *reunion* bow;
She, that had all magnetic force alone
To draw and fasten sundered parts in one.
Donne, Funeral Elegies, Anatomy of the World.

"The *reunion*, in a single invoice, of various parcels, every one of which does not amount to $20, but which in the aggregate exceed that quantity," remains subject to the tax. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 294.

Mère Marchette struggled a moment, as if she could not yield to anything which delayed her *reunion* with Pierre. *The Century*, XL. 248.

Specifically—2. A meeting, assembly, or social gathering of familiar friends or associates after separation or absence from one another: as, a family *reunion*; a college *reunion*.—**Order of the Reunion**, an order founded by Napoleon in 1811 to commemorate the union of Holland with France. The badge was a silver star of twelve points, having the spaces filled with rays of gold, the whole surmounted by an imperial crown bearing the name *Napoléon.*

reunite (rē-ū-nīt'), *v.* [< *re-* + *unite.* Cf. *reune.*] I. *trans.* 1. To unite again; join after separation.

By the which marriage the line of Charles the Great Was *re-united* to the crown of France.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 85.

I wander here in vain, and want thy hand
To guide and *re-unite* me to my Lord.
Rowe, Ambitious Stepmother, v. 2.

At length, after many eventful years, the associates, so long parted, were *reunited* in Westminster Abbey. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

2. To reconcile after variance.

A patriot king will not despair of reconciling and *re-uniting* his subjects to himself and to one another. *Bolingbroke*, Of a Patriot King.

II. *intrans.* To be united again; join and cohere again.

Yet not for this were the Britans dismaid, but *reuniting* the next day fought with such a courage as made it hard to decide which way hung the Victorie. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

reunitedly (rē-ū-nī'ted-li), *adv.* In a reunited manner.

reunition† (rē-ū-nish'ọn), *n.* [< *reunite* + *-ion.*] A second or repeated uniting; reunion. [Rare.]

I believe the resurrection of the body, and its *reunition* with the soul. *Knatchbull*, On the New Testament Translation, p. 93.

reunitive (rē-ū'ni-tiv), *a.* [< *reunite* + *-ive.*] Causing reunion; tending toward or characterized by reunion. [Rare.]

Noon-time of a Sunday in a New England country town used to be, and even now is, a social and *reunitive* epoch of no small interest. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 14.

reurge (rē-ėrj'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *urge.*] To urge again.

reus (rē'us), *n.*; pl. *rei* (-ī). [< L. *reus*, m., *rea*, f., orig. a party to an action, plaintiff or defendant, afterward restricted to the party accused, defendant, prisoner, etc.; also, a debtor (> It. *reo*, wicked, bad, = Sp. Pg. *reo*, a criminal, defendant), < *res*, a cause, action: see *res.*] In *law*, a defendant.

reuse (rē-ūz'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *use, v.*] To use again.

It appears that large quantities of domestic distilled spirits are being placed upon the market as imported spirits and under *reused* imported spirit stamps. *Report of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, I. 462.

reuse (rē-ūs'), *n.* [< *re-* + *use, n.*] Repeated use; use a second time.

The waste liquor is collected, and made up to the first strength for *re-use.* *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 31.

reutilize (rē-ū'til-īz), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *utilize.*] To utilize again; make use of a second time. Also spelled *reutilise.*

After the white cells have lived their life and done their work, portions of their worn-out carcases may be *reutilised* in the body as nutriment. *Lancet*, No. 3447, p. 585.

reutter (rē-ut'ėr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *utter.*] To utter again.

The truth of Man, as by God first spoken,
Which the actual generations garble,
Was *re-uttered.*
Browning, Old Pictures in Florence, st. 11.

rev. An abbreviation of (*a*) [*cap.*] *Revelation*; (*b*) *revenue*; (*c*) *reverend*; (*d*) *review*; (*e*) *revolution*; (*f*) *revised*; (*g*) *reverse.*

revalenta (rev-ą-len'tą), *n.* [NL., transposed from *ervalenta*, < NL. *Ervum Lens*: see *Ervum* and *Lens.*] The commercial name of lentil-meal, introduced as a food for invalids. In full, *revalenta Arabica.* Also *ervalenta.* [Eng.]

revalescence (rev-ą-les'ėns), *n.* [< *revalescen(t)* + *-ce.*] The state of being revalescent. [Rare.]

Would this prove that the patient's *revalescence* had been independent of the medicines given him? *Coleridge.*

revalescent (rev-ą-les'ėnt), *a.* [< L. *revalescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *revalescere*, grow well again, < *re-*, again, + *valescere*, grow well: see *convalescent.*] Beginning to grow well. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

revaluation (rē-val-ū-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *revalue* + *-ation.*] A repeated valuation.

revalue (rē-val'ū), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *value.*] To value again.

revamp (rē-vamp'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *vamp.*] To vamp, mend, or patch up again; rehabilitate; reconstruct.

Thenceforth he [Carlyle] has done nothing but *revamp* his telling things; but the oddity has become always odder, the paradoxes always more paradoxical. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 140.

The *revamping* of our own writings . . . after an interval so long that the mental status in which we composed them is forgotten, and cannot be conjured up and revivified, is a dangerous experiment. *Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxi. 447.

reve[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *reave. Chaucer.*

reve[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *reeve*[1].

reve[3]† (rēv), *v. i.* [< F. *rêver*, OF. *resver*, dream: see *rave*[1].] To dream; muse.

I *rened* all night what could be the meaning of such a message. *Memoirs of Marshall Keith.*

reveal (rē-vēl'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *revele*, < OF. *reveler*, F. *révéler* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *revelar* = It. *revelare*, *rivelare*, < L. *revelare*, unveil, draw back a veil, < *re-*, back, + *velare*, veil, < *velum*, a veil: see *veil.*] 1. To discover; expose to sight, recognition, or understanding; disclose; divulge; make known.

I had . . . well played my first act, assuring myself that under that disguisement I should find opportunity to *reveal* myself. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

I have not *revealed* it yet to any Soul breathing, but now I'll tell your Excellency, and so fell a relating the Passage in Flanders. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 28.

While in and out the verses wheel,
The wind-caught robes trim feet *reveal.*
Lowell, Dobson's "Old World Idylls."

Specifically—2. To disclose as religious truth; divulge by supernatural means; make known by divine agency.

The wrath of God is *revealed* from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men. Rom. i. 18.

No Man or Angel can know how God would be worship't and serv'd unless God *reveal* it. *Milton*, True Religion.

I call on the souls who have left the light
To *reveal* their lot.
Whittier, My Soul and I.

3. In *metaph.*, to afford an immediate knowledge of.

Such is the fact of perception *revealed* in consciousness. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Edinburgh Rev., Oct., 1830.

=Syn. To unveil, uncover, communicate, show, impart.

reveal (rē-vēl'), *n.* [< *reveal, v.*] 1†. A revealing; disclosure.

In nature the concealment of secret parts is the same in both sexes, and the shame of their *reveal* equal. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 7.

2. In *arch.*, one of the vertical faces of a window-opening or a doorway, included between the face of the wall and that of the window- or door-frame, when such frame is present.

revealable (rē-vē'lą-bl), *a.* [< *reveal* + *-able.*] Capable of being revealed.

I would fain learn why treason is not as *revealable* as heresy? *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 108.

revealableness (rē-vē'lą-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being revealable. *Imp. Dict.*

revealed (rē-vēld'), *p. a.* 1. Brought to light; disclosed; specifically, made known by direct divine or supernatural agency.

Scripture teacheth all supernatural *revealed* truth, without the knowledge whereof salvation cannot be attained. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

Undoubtedly the *revealed* law is of infinitely more authenticity than that moral system which is framed by ethical writers, and denominated the natural law. *Blackstone*, Com., Int., § 2.

2. In *entom.*, not hidden under other parts.—**Revealed alitrunk**, the posterior part of the thorax or alitrunk when it is not covered by elytra, hemielytra, or tegmina, as in *Hymenoptera*, *Diptera*, etc.—**Revealed religion.** See *religion*, and *evidences of Christianity* (under *Christianity*).

revealer (rē-vē'lėr), *n.* One who reveals or discloses; one who or that which brings to light, shows, or makes known.

A Lord of kings, and a *revealer* of secrets. Dan. ii. 47.

He brought a taper; the *revealer*, light,
Exposed both crime and criminal to sight.
Dryden.

revealment (rē-vēl'mėnt), *n.* [< *reveal* + *-ment.*] The act of revealing; revelation. [Rare.]

This is one reason why he permits so many heinous impieties to be concealed here on earth, because he intends to dignify that day with the *revealment* of them. *South*, Sermons, VII. xiii.

revehent (rē'vē-hėnt), *a.* [< L. *revehen(t-)s*, ppr. of *revehere*, carry back, < *re-*, back, + *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle.*] Carrying forth; taking away; efferent: applied in anatomy to sundry vessels: opposed to *advehent.*

reveille (re-vāl'ye, sometimes rev-e-lē'), *n.* [Also written incorrectly *reveillé* and *reveillée*, as if < F. *réveillé*, pp.; < F. *réveil*, OF. *reveil*, *resveil* (= Pr. *revelh*), an awaking, alarm, reveille, a hunt's-up, < *resveiller*, awake, < *re-*, again, + *esveiller*, waken, < L. *ex-*, out, + *vigilare*, watch, wake: see *vigilant.*] *Milit.* and *naval*, the beat of a drum, bugle-sound, or other signal given about break of day, to give notice that it is time for the soldiers or sailors to rise and for the sentinels to forbear challenging.

Sound a *reveille*, sound, sound,
The warrior god is come!
Dryden, Secular Masque, l. 63.

And all the bugle breezes blew
Reveillée to the breaking morn.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxviii.

revel[1] (rev'el), *n.* [< ME. *revel, revelle, revell,* < OF. *revel* (= Pr. *revel*), pride, rebellion, sport, jest, disturbance, disorder, delay, < *reveler, rebeller,* F. *rebeller,* rebel, revolt, = Sp. *rebelar* = Pg. *rebellar* = It. *ribellare, rebellare,* < L. *rebellare,* rebel: see *rebel, v.* Hence, by contraction, *rule*[2].] 1. A merrymaking; a feast or festivity characterized by boisterous jollity; a carouse; hence, mirth-making in general; revelry.

Whan thei com in to the town thei fonde . . . ladyes and maydenes carolinge and daunsinge, and the most *reuell* and disport that myght be made.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 448.

Rouelle amanges thame was full ryfe.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 106).

The brief night goes
In babble and *revel* and wine.
Tennyson, Maud, xxii. 5.

2. Specifically—(*a*) A kind of dance or choric performance often given in connection with masques or pageants; a dancing procession or entertainment: generally used in the plural.

Our *revels* now are ended. These our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into thin air.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 148.

We use always to have *revels;* which is indeed dancing, and makes an excellent shew in truth.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 2.

The *Revels* were dances of a more free and general nature—that is, not immediately connected with the story of the piece under representation. In these many of the nobility of both sexes took part, who had previously been spectators. The *Revels,* it appears from other passages, were usually composed of galliards and corantos.
Gifford, Note on B. Jonson's Masque of Lethe.

(*b*) An anniversary festival to commemorate the dedication of a church; a wake. *Halliwell.*

—**Master of the revels.** Same as *lord of misrule* (which see, under *lord*). =**Syn. 1.** *Debauch, Spree,* etc. See *carousal*[1].

revel[1] (rev'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reveled* or *revelled,* ppr. *reveling* or *revelling.* [< ME. *revelen, revelen,* < OF. *reveler,* also *rebeller,* rebel, be riotous: see *revel*[1], *n.* The E. verb follows the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To hold or take part in revels; join in merrymaking; indulge in boisterous festivities; carouse.

See! Antony, that *revels* long o' nights,
Is notwithstanding up. *Shak.,* J. C., ii. 2. 116.

2. To dance; move with a light and dancing step; frolic.

Along the crisped shades and bowers
Revels the spruce and jocund Spring.
Milton, Comus, l. 985.

3. To act lawlessly; wanton; indulge one's inclination or caprice.

His father *revell'd* in the heart of France,
And tamed the king, and made the dauphin stoop.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 150.

The Nabob was *revelling* in fancied security: . . . it had never occurred to him . . . that the English would dare to invade his dominions. *Macaulay,* Lord Clive.

4. To take great pleasure; feel an ardent and keen enjoyment; delight.

Our kind host so *revelled* in my father's humour that he was incessantly stimulating him to attack him.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vii.

II.† *trans.* To spend in revelry.

An age of pleasures *revell'd* out comes home
At last, and ends in sorrow.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

revel[2]†, *v. t.* [= It. *revellere,* draw away, < L. *revellere,* pp. *revulsus,* pluck or pull back, tear out, off, or away, < *re-,* back, + *vellere,* pluck. Cf. *avel, convulse, revulsion.*] To draw back or away; remove.

Those who miscarry escape by their flood *revelling* the humours from their lungs. *Harvey.*

reve-land† (rēv'land), *n.* [ME., repr. AS. *gerēf-land,* tributary land (*sundor-gerēf-land,* peculiar tributary land), < *gerēfa,* reeve, + *land,* land: see *reeve*[1] and *land.*] In *Anglo-Saxon law,* such land as, having reverted to the king after the death of his thane, who had it for life, was not afterward granted out to any by the king, but remained in charge upon the account of the reeve or bailiff of the manor.

revelate† (rev'ē-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *revelatus,* pp. of *revelare,* reveal, disclose: see *reveal.*] To reveal. *Imp. Dict.*

revelation (rev-ē-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *revelacioun,* < OF. *revelation, revelacion,* F. *révélation* = Pr. *revelacio* = Sp. *revelacion* = Pg. *revelação* = It. *rivelazione,* revelation, < LL. *revelatio(n-),* an uncovering, a revealing, < L. *revelare,* pp. *revelatus,* reveal: see *reveal.*] 1. The act of revealing. (*a*) The disclosing, discovering, or making known to others what was before unknown to them.

It was nothing short of a new *revelation,* when Scott turned back men's eyes on their own past history and national life, and showed them there a field of human interest and poetic creation which long had lain neglected.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 104.

(*b*) The act of revealing or communicating religious truth, especially by divine or supernatural means.

The book of quintis essencijs . . . Hermys . . . hadde by *reuelacioun* of an aungil of God to him sende.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 1.

By *revelation* he made known unto me the mystery.
Eph. iii. 3.

A very faithful brother,
A botcher, and a man by *revelation,*
That hath a competent knowledge of the truth.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

2. That which is revealed, disclosed, or made known; in *theol.,* that disclosure which God makes of himself and of his will to his creatures.

When God declares any truth to us, this is a *revelation.*
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. vii. 2.

More specifically—3. Such disclosure, communicated by supernatural means, of truths which could not be ascertained by natural means; hence, as containing such revelation, the Bible. Divine revelation may be afforded by any one of four media—(*a*) nature, (*b*) history, (*c*) consciousness, or (*d*) supernatural and direct communications. In theological writings the term, when properly used, signifies exclusively the last form of revelation. *Revelation* differs from *inspiration,* the latter being an exaltation of the natural faculties, the former a communication to or through them of truth not otherwise ascertainable, or at least not otherwise known.

The *Revelation* of Jesus Christ, which God gave unto him, to shew unto his servants things which must shortly come to pass. Rev. i. 1.

'Tis *Revelation* satisfies all doubts,
Explains all mysteries except her own,
And so illuminates the path of life.
Cowper, Task, ii. 527.

4. In *metaph.,* immediate consciousness of something real and not phenomenal.—**Book of Revelation,** or **The Revelation of St. John the Divine,** the last book of the New Testament, also called the *Apocalypse.* It is generally attributed by the church to the apostle John, and the date of its composition is often put near the end of the first century. There is a wide difference of opinion as to the interpretation and significance of this book. The schools of interpretation are of three principal kinds. The first school, that of the preterists, embraces those who hold that the whole or by far the greater part of the prophecy of this book has been fulfilled; the second is that of the historical interpreters, who hold that the prophecy embraces the whole history of the church and its foes, from the first century to the end of the world; the third view is that of the futurists, who maintain that the prophecy, with perhaps the exception of the first three chapters, relates entirely to events which are to take place at or near to the second coming of the Lord. Abbreviated *Rev.*

revelational (rev-ē-lā'shon-al), *a.* [< *revelation* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or involving revelation; admitting supernatural disclosure.

It seems, however, unnecessary to discuss the precise relation of different *Revelational* Codes to Utilitarianism.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 467.

revelationist (rev-ē-lā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *revelation* + *-ist.*] One who believes in supernatural revelation. [Rare.]

Gruppe's great work on Greek mythology . . . is likely in the immediate future to furnish matter for contention between evolutionists and *revelationists.*
Athenæum, No. 3149, p. 272.

revelator (rev'ē-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *révélateur* = Sp. Pg. *revelador* = It. *rivelatore, revelatore,* < LL. *revelator,* < L. *revelare,* reveal: see *reveal.*] One who makes a revelation; a revealer. [Rare and objectionable.]

The forms of civil government were only to carry out the will of the Church, and this soon came to mean the will of Brigham Young, who from year to year was re-elected and installed "prophet, seer, and *revelator.*"
New York Evening Post, March 8, 1880.

revelatory (rev'ē-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *revelatorius,* of or belonging to revelation, < L. *revelare,* reveal: see *reveal.*] Having the nature or character of a revelation. *Imp. Dict.*

revel-coil†, *n.* [< *revel*[1] + *coil*[2], prob. originating as a sophisticated form of *level-coil.*] Loud and boisterous revelry; a wild revel; a carouse or debauch.

They all had leave to leave their endless toyles,
To dance, sing, sport, and to keepe *revell-coyles.*
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

revel-dash†, *n.* Same as *revel-coil.*

Have a flurt and a crash,
Now play *revel-dash.*
Greene, Dram. Works, I. 175.

reveler, reveller (rev'el-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *revelour, revelowre,* < OF. **reveleor, revelour,* < *reveler,* revel: see *revel*[1], *v.*] One who revels. (*a*) One who takes part in merrymakings, feasts, or carousals; hence, one who leads a disorderly or licentious life.

My fourthe housbonde was a *revelour*—
This is to seyn, he hadde a paramour.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 453.

None a stranger there
So merry and so gamesome; he is call'd
The Briton *reveller.* *Shak.,* Cymbeline, i. 6. 61.

In the ears of the brutalized and drunken *revellers* there arose the sound of the clanking of British cavalry.
H. Kingsley, Stretton, liii.

Specifically—(*b*) One who dances in a revel; one who takes part in a choric entertainment.

It is no disgrace, no more than for your adventurous *reveller* to fall by some inauspicious chance in his galliard.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

revelingt, *n.* Same as *riveling*[2].

revellent (rē-vel'ent), *a.* [= Pg. It. *revellente,* < L. *revellen(t-)s,* ppr. of *revellere,* pluck or tear back, off, away, or out: see *revel*[2].] Causing revulsion.

reveller, *n.* See *reveler.*

revel-master (rev'el-mas"tėr), *n.* The master or director of the revels at Christmas; the lord of misrule.

revelment (rev'el-ment), *n.* [< *revel*[1] + *-ment.*] The act of reveling.

revelourt, *n.* An obsolete form of *reveler.*

revelous†, *a.* [< ME. *revelous,* < OF. *reveleux,* full of revelry or jest, riotous, < *revel,* riot, revel: see *revel*[1], *n.* Cf. *rebellious.*] Inclined to festivity and merrymaking.

A wyf he hadde of excellent beautee,
And compaignable and *revelous* was she.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 4.

revel-rout†, *n.* 1. A troop of revelers; hence, any riotous throng; a mob; a rabble.

Ay, that we will, we'll break your spell,
Reply'd the *revel-rout;*
We'll teach you for to fix a bell
On any woman's snout.
The Fryar and the Boy, ii. (*Nares.*)

2. A lawless, uproarious revel; wild revelry; noisy merriment.

Then made they *revell route* and goodly glee.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 558.

The Sorcerers and Sorceresses make great lights, and incense all this visited house. . . . laughing, singing, daunceing in honour of that God. After all this *reuel-rout* they demaund againe of the Demoniake if the God be appeased. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 480.

3. A dancing entertainment.

Wilt thou forsake us, Jeffrey? then who shall daunce
The hobby horse at our next *Revel rout?*
Brome, Queens Exchange, ii. 2.

To play revel-rout, to revel furiously; carouse; act the bacchanalian.

They chose a notable swaggering rogue called Puffing Dicke to reuell ouer them, who *plaid reuell-rout* with them indeede.
Rowlands, Hist. Rogues, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 582.

revelry (rev'el-ri), *n.* [< ME. *revelrie;* as *revel*[1] + *-ry.*] The act of reveling; merrymaking; especially, boisterous festivity or jollity.

The swetnesse of her melodye
Made al myn herte in *revelrye* [var. *reverye*].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 720.

Meantime, forget this new-fall'n dignity,
And fall into our rustic *revelry.*—
Play, music! *Shak.,* As you Like it, v. 4. 183.

=**Syn.** See *carousal*[1].

revelst, *n.* Same as *revel*[1].

The huntress and queen of these groves, Diana, . . . hath . . . proclaimed a solemn *revels.*
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

revenant (rev'ē-nant), *n.* [< F. *revenant,* ppr. of *revenir,* come back, < *re-,* back, again, + *venir,* < L. *venire,* come: see *come.* Cf. *revenue.*] 1. One who returns; especially, one who returns after a long period of absence or after death; a ghost; a specter; specifically, in *mod. spiritualism,* an apparition; a materialization. [Rare.]

The yellow glamour of the sunset, dazzling to Inglesant's eyes, fluttered upon its vestment of whitish gray, and clothed in transparent radiance this shadowy *revenant* from the tomb. *J. H. Shorthouse,* John Inglesant, xxxiii.

2. In *math.,* a form which continually returns as leading coefficient of irreducible covariants.

revendicate (rē-ven'di-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *revendicated,* ppr. *revendicating.* Same as *revindicate. Imp. Dict.*

revendication (rē-ven-di-kā'shon), *n.* Same as *revindication. Imp. Dict.*—**Action of revendication,** in *civil law,* an action brought to assert a title to or some real right inherent in or directly attached to property.

revenge (rē-venj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *revenged,* ppr. *revenging.* [< OF. *revenger, revencher,* F. *revancher,* F. dial. *revanger,* revenge, = Sp. *revindicar,* claim, = Pg. *revindicar,* claim, refl. be revenged, = It. *rivendicare,* revenge, refl. be revenged, < ML. **revindicare,* revenge, lit. vindicate again, < L. *re-,* again, + *vindicare* (> OF. *vengier, venger*), arrogate, lay claim to: see *vindicate, venge, avenge.* Cf. *revindicate.*]

I. *trans.* **1.** To take vengeance on account of; inflict punishment because of; exact retribution for; obtain or seek to obtain satisfaction for, especially with the idea of gratifying a sense of injury or vindictiveness: as, to *revenge* an insult.

These injuries the king now bears will be *revenged* home.
Shak., Lear, iii. 3. 13.

I hope you are bred to more humanity
Than to *revenge* my father's wrong on me.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 2.

2. To satisfy by taking vengeance; secure atonement or expiation to, as for an injury; avenge the real or fancied wrongs of; especially, to gratify the vindictive spirit of: as, to *revenge* one's self for rude treatment.

You do more for the obedience of your Lord the Emperour, then to be *reuenged* of the French Kinge.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 70.

O Lord, . . . visit me, and *revenge* me of my persecutors.
Jer. xv. 15.

Come Antony, and young Octavius, come,
Revenge yourselves alone on Cassius.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 94.

=Syn. *Avenge, Revenge.* See *avenge*.

II. *intrans.* To take vengeance.

I will *reuenge* (quoth she),
For here I shake off shame.
Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 100).

The Lord *revengeth*, and is furious. Nahum i. 2.

revenge (rē-venj'), *n.* [Early mod. E. *revenge*, < OF. *revenche*, *revanche*, F. *revanche*, revenge, F. dial. *revainche*, *revenche*; from the verb.] **1.** The act of revenging; the execution of vengeance; retaliation for wrongs real or fancied; hence, the gratification of vindictive feeling.

Revenge is a kind of wild justice. *Bacon*, Revenge.

Though now his mighty soul its grief contains;
He meditates *revenge* who least complains.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 446.

Sweet is *revenge* — especially to women.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 24.

2. That which is done by way of vengeance; a revengeful or vindictive act; a retaliatory measure; a means of revenging one's self.

I will make mine arrows drunk with blood . . . from the beginning of *revenges* upon the enemy.
Deut. xxxii. 42.

And thus the whirligig of time brings in his *revenges*.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 385.

3. The desire to be revenged; the emotion which is aroused by an injury or affront, and which leads to retaliation; vindictiveness of mind.

Not tied to rules of policy, you find
Revenge less sweet than a forgiving mind.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 261.

The term *Revenge* expresses the angry passion carried to the full length of retaliation.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 136.

To give one his revenge, to play a return-match in any game with a defeated opponent; give a defeated opponent a chance to gain an equal score or standing.

Lady Smart. Well, miss, you'll have a sad husband, you have such good luck at cards. . . .
Miss. Well, my lady Smart, I'll *give you revenge* whenever you please. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, iii.

=Syn. 1. *Revenge, Vengeance, Retribution, Retaliation,* and *Reprisal* agree in expressing the visiting of evil upon others in return for their misdeeds. *Revenge* is the carrying out of a bitter desire to injure an enemy for a wrong done to one's self or to those who seem a part of one's self, and is a purely personal feeling. It generally has reference to one's equals or superiors, and the malignant feeling is all the more bitter when it cannot be gratified. *Vengeance* has an earlier and a later use. In its earlier use it may arise from no personal feeling, but may be visited upon a person for another's wrong as well as for his own. In the Scripture it means retribution with indignation, as in Rom. xii. 19: "*Vengeance* is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord," where it is a reservation for Jehovah of the offices of distributive and retributive justice. In its later use it involves the idea of wrathful retribution, whether just, unjust, or excessive; it is often a furious revenge: hence there is a general tendency to turn to other words to express just retribution, especially as an act of God. *Retribution* bears more in mind the amount of the wrong done, viewing it as a sort of loan whose equivalent is in some way paid back. Any evil result befalling the perpetrator of a bad deed in consequence of that deed is said to be a *retribution*, whether occurring by human intention or not; personal agency is not prominent in the idea of *retribution*. *Retaliation* combines the notion of equivalent return, which is found in *retribution*, with a distinctly personal agency and intention; sometimes, unlike the preceding words, it has a light sense for good-humored teasing or banter. *Reprisal* is an act of retaliation in war, its essential point being the capture of something in return or as indemnification for pecuniary damage from the other side. The word has also a looser figurative meaning, amounting essentially to retaliation of any sort. See *avenge, requital*, and the definition of *retorsion*.

revengeable (rē-ven'ja-bl), *a.* [< *revenge* + *-able*.] Capable of or suitable for being revenged. [Rare.]

The buzzard, for he doted more
And dared lesse than reason,
Through blind base loue induring wrong
Reuengeable in season.
Warner, Albion's England, vii. 342.

revengeance† (rē-ven'jans), *n.* [Early mod. E. *revengeaunce*; < *revenge* + *-ance*. Cf. *vengeance*.] Revenge; vengeance.

Hee woulde not neglecte to take *reuengeaunce* of so foule an act. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 136.

revengeful (rē-venj'fúl), *a.* [< *revenge* + *-ful*.] **1.** Full of revenge or a desire to inflict injury or pain for wrong received; harboring feelings of revenge; vindictive; resentful.

If thy *revengeful* heart cannot forgive,
Lo, here I lend thee this sharp-pointed sword.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 174.

2. Avenging; executing revenge; instrumental to revenge.

'Tis a meritorious fair design
To chase injustice with *revengeful* arms.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1693.

=Syn. 1. Unforgiving, implacable. See *revenge, n.*, and *avenge*.

revengefully (rē-venj'fúl-i), *adv.* In a revengeful manner; by way of revenge; vindictively; with the spirit of revenge.

He smiled *revengefully*, and leapt
Upon the floor; thence gazing at the skies,
His eye-balls fiery red, and glowing vengeance.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus, v. 1.

revengefulness (rē-venj'fúl-nes), *n.* The quality of being revengeful; vindictiveness. *Bailey*, 1727.

revengeless (rē-venj'les), *a.* [< *revenge* + *-less*.] Without revenge; unrevenged. [Rare.]

We, full of heartie teares
For our good father's losse, . . .
Cannot so lightly over-jumpe his death
As leave his woes *revengelesse*.
Marston, Malcontent, iv. 3.

revengement (rē-venj'ment), *n.* [< *revenge* + *-ment*.] Revenge; retaliation for an injury. [Rare.]

Thinges of honour are so delicate that the same day that any confesseth to haue receiued an iniurie, from that day he bindeth himselfe to take *reuengement*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 218.

Murther . . . hath more shapes than Proteus, and will shift himselfe, vppon any occasion of *reuengement*, into a man's dish, his drinke, his apparell, his rings, his stirhops, his nosgay. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 34.

revenger (rē-ven'jėr), *n.* One who revenges; an avenger.

Now, darting Parthia, art thou struck; and now
Pleased fortune does of Marcus Crassus' death
Make me *revenger*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 1. 3.

revengingly (rē-ven'jing-li), *adv.* With revenge; with the spirit of revenge; vindictively.

I have belied a lady,
The princess of this country, and the air on 't
Revengingly enfeebles me. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 2. 4.

revenual (rev'ē-nū-al), *a.* [< *revenue* + *-al*.] Pertaining to revenue: as, *revenual* expenditure. [Recent and rare.]

Admitting the restraint exercised to be due to a necessary caution in dealing with public funds, . . . the advantages of a more rapid advance might be secured without in the least involving *revenual* risks.
The Engineer, LXVI. 224.

revenue (rev'ē-nū, formerly and still occasionally rē-ven'ū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *revenew*; < OF. *revenu*, m., also *revenue*, f., F. *revenu*, m. (ML. reflex *revenuta*, f., *reventum*, n., also *revennea*, f., also in pure L. form *reventus* and *reventio*), revenue, rent, < *revenu*, pp. of *revenir*, come back, return: see *revenant*. Cf. *avenue, parvenu*.] **1.** The annual rents, profits, interest, or issues of any kind of property, real or personal; income.

She bears a duke's *revenues* on her back,
And in her heart she scorns our poverty.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 83.

One that had more skill how to quaffe a can
Then manage his *revenewes*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

I call it [a monastery of the Benedictine monks] . . . rich, because their yearly *revenew* amounteth to one hundred thousand Crowns. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 177.

2. The annual income of a state, derived from the taxation, customs, excise, or other sources, and appropriated to the payment of the national expenses. [This is now the common meaning of the word, *income* being applied more generally to the rents and profits of individuals.]

The common charity,
Good people's alms and prayers of the gentle,
Is the *revenue* must support my state.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 1.

A complete power, therefore, to procure a regular and adequate supply of *revenue*, as far as the resources of the community will permit, may be regarded as an indispensable ingredient in every constitution.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 30.

3. Return; reward.

Neither doe I know any thing wherein a man may more improue the *reuenues* of his learning, or make greater shew with a little, . . . than in this matter of the Creation.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 6.

Inland revenue, in Great Britain and Ireland, internal revenue, derived from excise, stamps, income-tax, and other taxes. The Board of Internal Revenue consists of a chairman, a deputy chairman, and three commissioners.— **Internal revenue**, that part of the revenue or income of a country which is derived from duties on articles manufactured or grown at home, on licenses, stamps, incomes, etc.; all the revenue of a country except that collected from export or import duties. In the United States the principal receipts are from spirits, tobacco, and fermented liquors. During the period of the civil war taxes were imposed on many other manufactures, but they were removed in great part in 1868.— **Revenue cadet**, or **cadet of the revenue-cutter service**, an officer of the junior grade in the United States revenue marine, undergoing instruction preparatory to examination for the position of third lieutenant. The appointment is made after a competitive examination, to which young men between the ages of 18 and 25 are eligible, by the Secretary of the Treasury. A term of two years' service aboard a practice-vessel is required, which is followed by the examination for promotion.— **Revenue cutter.** See *cutter*[1].— **Revenue-cutter school-ship**, a vessel used for the purpose of instructing cadets in the revenue-cutter service in the duties of their profession, previous to commissioning them as third lieutenants.— **Revenue-cutter service.** See *revenue marine*.— **Revenue ensign**, a distinctive flag, authorized March, 1798, for revenue cutters, to distinguish them from other armed vessels of the United States. Previous to that date, the revenue cutters sailed under the same flag as other United States vessels. The revenue flag is also used over custom-houses. It consists of sixteen vertical stripes of red and white alternately, with a white union in which is a blue eagle carrying in his beak the motto "E pluribus unum," a shield with red and white stripes on his breast, and in his talons a bundle of arrows and a branch of olive, the whole surrounded by a semicircle of thirteen blue stars.— **Revenue law.** See *law*[1].— **Revenue marine**, or **revenue-cutter service**, a corps organized in 1790, by Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of guarding the coast and estuaries of the United States for the protection of the customs revenue. During the period of its existence, the duties of the service have necessarily undergone many changes. The corps, combining both civil and military features, is employed in assisting to maintain law and order throughout United States territory.— **Revenue pennant**, a pennant used on revenue vessels in commission, and in the bow of boats when carrying an officer on duty. It is made up of alternate vertical red and white stripes, and has a white field carrying thirteen blue stars. **Revenue tariff.** See *tarif*.— **To defraud the revenue.** See *defraud*.— **=Syn.** *Profit*, etc. See *income*.

revenued (rev'ē-nūd, formerly rē-ven'ūd), *a.* [< *revenue* + *-ed*[2].] Endowed with a revenue or income.

Pray resolve me
Why, being a Gentleman of fortunes, meanes,
And well *revenude*, will you adventure thus
A doubtfull voyage.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. Pearson, [1874, II. 265).

revenue-officer (rev'ē-nū-of'i-sėr), *n.* An officer of the customs or excise.

revert†, *n.* An obsolete form of *reaver*.

reverable (rē-vėr'a-bl), *a.* [< *revere* + *-able*.] Worthy of reverence; capable of being revered.

The character of a gentleman is the most *reverable*, the highest of all characters. *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 167.

reverb† (rē-vėrb'), *v. t.* [Erroneously abbr. from *reverberate*: see *reverberate*.] To reverberate. [Rare.]

Nor are those empty-hearted, whose loud sound
Reverbs no hollowness. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 156.

reverberant (rē-vėr'bėr-ant), *a.* [< L. *reverberan(t-)s*, ppr. of *reverberare*, repel: see *reverberate*.] Reverberating; causing reverberation; especially, returning sound; resounding.

Multitudinous echoes awoke and died in the distance,
Over the watery floor, and beneath the *reverberant* branches.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 2.

reverberate (rē-vėr'bėr-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reverberated*, ppr. *reverberating*. [< L. *reverberatus*, pp. of *reverberare* (> It. *riverberare* = Sp. Pg. *reverberar* = OF. *reverberer*, F. *réverbérer*), beat back, < *re-*, back, + *verberare*, beat: see *verberate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To beat back; repel; repulse.

This banke . . . serveth in steed of a strong wall to repulse and *reverberate* the violence of the furious waves of the Sea. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 199.

2. To return, as sound; echo.

Who, like an arch, *reverberates*
The voice again. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 120.

3. To turn back; drive back; bend back; reflect: as, to *reverberate* rays of light or heat.— **4.** Specifically, to deflect (flame or heat) as in a reverberatory furnace.— **5**†. To reduce by reverberated heat; fuse.

Some of our chymicks facetiously affirm that at the last fire all shall be crystallised and *reverberated* into glass.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 50.

6†. To beat upon; fall upon.

The Sunne . . . goeth continually rounde about in circuite: so that his beames, *reuerberatyng* heauen, repre-

sente suche a maner of lyght as we haue in Sommer two houres before the Sunne ryse.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xlii.).

How still your voice with prudent discipline
My Prentice ear doth oft *reverberate*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be driven back or reflected, as light or heat.

For the perpendicular beames reflect and *reuerberate* in themselues, so that the heat is doubled, euery beame striking twice. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 49.

2. To echo; reëcho; resound.

And even at hand a drum is ready braced,
That shall *reverberate* all as well as thine.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 170.

E'en for a demi-groat this opened soul . . .
Reverberates quick, and sends the tuneful tongue
To lavish music on the rugged walls
Of some dark dungeon. *Shenstone*, Economy, i.

Echoes die off, scarcely *reverberate*
Forever — why should ill keep echoing ill,
And never let our ears have done with noise?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 27.

3. To apply reverberated heat; use reverberatory agency, as in the fusing of metals.

Sub. Out of that calx I have won the salt of mercury.
Mam. By pouring on your rectified water?
Sub. Yes, and *reverberating* in Athanor.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

=**Syn.** *Recoil*, etc. See *rebound*.

reverberate (rē-vėr'bėr-āt), *a.* [< L. *reverberatus*, pp. of *reverberare*, cast back, repel: see the verb.] 1. Reverberated; cast back; returned; reflected.

The lofty hills . . .
Sent forth such echoing shouts (which, every way so shrill,
With the *reverberate* sound the spacious air did fill),
That they were eas'ly heard through the Vergivian main.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ix. 58.

2. Reverberant; causing reverberation.

Halloo your name to the *reverberate* hills.
Shak., T. N., i. 5. 291.

I was that bright face,
Reflected by the lake in which thy race
Read mystic lines, which skill Pythagoras
First taught to men by a *reverberate* glass.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

reverberation (rē-vėr-bė-rā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *reverberacioun*, < OF. *reverberation*, F. *réverbération* = Pr. *reverberatio* = Sp. *reverberacion* = Pg. *reverberação* = It. *reverberazione*, *riverberazione*, < L. *reverberare*, pp. *reverberatus*, beat back: see *reverberate*.] 1. The act of reverberating, or of driving or turning back; particularly, the reflection of sound, light, or heat: now chiefly of sound.

Every soun
Nis but of eir *reverberacioun*.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 526.

Also another maner of fier: sette goure vessel forseid to the strong *reuerberacioun* of the sunne in somer tyme, and lete it stonde there nyzt and day.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 6.

The days are then very longe in that clime, and hot by reason of contynuall *reuerberation* of the beames of the soonne, and shorte nyghtes.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Cabot (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 287).

In these straights we frequently alighted, now freezing in the snow, and anon frying by the *reverberation* of the sun against the cliffs as we descend lower.
Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646.

My tub, which holds fifty-fold thy wisdom, would crack at the *reverberation* of thy voice.
Landor, Diogenes and Plato.

2. Resonance; sympathetic vibration. — 3. That which is reverberated; reverberated light, heat, or sound: now chiefly sound.

Then through those realms of shade, in multiplied *reverberations*,
Heard he that cry of pain. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 5.

A . . . shed, . . . in strong contrast to the room, was painted with a red *reverberation*, as from furnace doors.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 56.

4. The circulation of flame in a specially formed furnace, or its deflection toward the hearth of the furnace, as in the reverberatory furnace (which see, under *furnace*).

First ze moste the rizt blak erthe of oon hide nature [of vnkinde nature, Harl. 853], in the furneys of glas mon [made, Harl. 853], or ellis *reuerberacioun*, xxj. dayes calcyne. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 13.

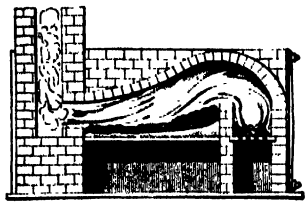
The evolved heat [in a rotative furnace] is . . . transmitted by *reverberation* and conduction to the mixture of ore, fluxes, and coal. *Ure*, Dict., II. 945.

reverberative (rē-vėr'bėr-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *reverberate* + *-ive*.] Tending to reverberate; reflecting; reverberant.

This *reverberative* influence is what we have intended above as the influence of the mass upon its centres.
I. Taylor.

reverberator (rē-vėr'bėr-ā-tọr), *n.* [< *reverberate* + *-or*[1].] That which reverberates; especially, that which reflects light; a reflecting lamp.

reverberatory (rē-vėr'bėr-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *réverbératoire* = Pg. *reverberatorio* = It. *riverberatino*; as *reverberate* + *-ory*.] 1. Characterized by or liable to reverberation; tending to reverberate. — 2. Producing reverberation; acting by reverberation; reverberating: as, a *reverberatory* furnace or kiln. See *reverberation*, 4, and *furnace*, and cut under *puddling-furnace*.


Section of Reverberatory Furnace.

Reverdin's operation. See *operation*.

reverdure† (rē-vėr'dụr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *verdure*.] To cover again with verdure. [Rare.]

The sweto tyme of Marche was come, and the wyndes were apeased, and ye waters swaged of their rages, and the wodes *reverdured*.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clix.

revere[1] (rē-vėr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *revered*, ppr. *revering*. [< OF. *reverer*, F. *révérer* = It. *reverire*, *riverire*, < L. *revereri*, revere, fear, < *re-*, again, + *vereri*, fear, regard, feel awe of, akin to E. *ware*[1].] To regard with deepest respect and awe; venerate; reverence; hold in great honor or high esteem.

Whose word is truth, as sacred and *revered*
As Heaven's own oracles from altars heard.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 27.

I see men of advanced life, whom from infancy I have been taught to *revere*.
D. Webster, Speech at Concord, Sept. 30, 1834.

The war-god of the Mexicans (originally a conqueror), the most *revered* of all their gods, had his idol fed with human flesh. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 259.

=**Syn.** *Worship*, *Reverence*, etc. See *adore*[1].

revere[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *river*[2].

reverence (rev'e-rens), *n.* [< ME. *reverence*, < OF. *reverence*, F. *révérence* = Pr. *reverencia*, *reverensa* = Sp. Pg. *reverencia* = It. *reverenza*, *riverenza*, < L. *reverentia*, reverence, < *reverens*(*t-*)*s*, reverent: see *reverent*.] 1. A feeling of mingled awe, respect, and admiration; veneration; esteem heightened by awe, as of a superior; reverent regard; especially, such a feeling toward deity.

They haue in more *reuerence* the triumphes of Petrarche than the Genesis of Moses.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 82.

With what authority did he [Jesus] both speak and live, such as commanded a *reverence*, where it did not beget a love! *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

With all *reverence* I would say,
Let God do his work, we will see to ours.
Whittier, Abraham Davenport.

Reverence we may define as the feeling which accompanies the recognition of Superiority or Worth in others.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 225.

2. The outward manifestation of reverent feeling; respect, esteem, or honor, as shown by conduct. See *to do reverence*, below.

They give him the *reverence* of a master.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 52.

Honour due and *reverence* none neglects.
Milton, P. L., iii. 738.

3. An act or token of reverence. Specifically — (*a*) A bow; a courtesy; an obeisance.

The lamentation was so great that was made through out Spaine for the death of this good King Alonso that from thence forwarde euery time that any named his name, if he were a man he put off his cap, and if a woman she made a *reuerence*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 230.

With a low submissive *reverence*
Say, "What is it your honour will command?"
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 53.

(*b*) The use of a phrase indicating respect. See *save your reverence*, below.

Not to be pronounced
In any lady's presence without a *reverence*.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 4.

4. Reverend character; worthiness of respect and esteem.

With him are the Lord Aumerle, Lord Salisbury,
Sir Stephen Scroop, besides a clergyman
Of holy *reverence*. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3. 29.

Hence — 5. With a possessive personal pronoun, a title of respect, applied particularly to a clergyman.

Will Av'rice and Concupiscence give place,
Charm'd by the sounds — Your *Rev'rence*, or Your Grace?
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 105.

Quoth I, "Your *reverence*, I believe you're safe."
Crabbe, Works, I. 134.

6†. Precedence; preëminence.

And some knyght is wedded to a lady of royal blode; she shal kepe the estate that she was before. And a lady of lower degree shal kepe the estate of her lordes blode, & therefore the royall blode shall haue the *reuerence*, as I haue shewed you here before.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 285.

At the reverence of†, out of respect or regard for.

But I praye yow *at the reuerence of* God that ye hem now departe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 492.

And, my Lord, hyt were to grete a thyng, and hyte laye yn my power, but y wold do *at the reuerens of* your Lordschyp, yn las than hyt schold hurt me to grutly, wyche y wote wel your Lordschyp wol nevyr desyr.
Paston Letters, I. 75.

Save or **saving your reverence**, with all due respect to you: a phrase used to excuse an offensive expression or statement: sometimes contracted to *sir-reverence*.

To run away from the Jew, I should be ruled by the fiend, who, *saving your reverence*, is the devil himself.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 27.

This Natatile Beet . . . grows in wet, stinking Places, and thrives no where so well as in Mud, or a Dunghill, *saving your Reverence*.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 148.

To do reverence, to make reverence; show respect; do honor; specifically, to do homage; make a bow or obeisance.

Ech of hem doth al his diligence
To *doon* unto the feste *reverence*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 140.

"Apparaile the propirli," quod Pride, . . .
"*Do* no *reuerence* to foole ne wise."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

But yesterday the word of Cæsar might
Have stood against the world; now lies he there,
And none so poor to *do* him *reverence*.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 125.

To make reverence†, to perform an act of worship; worship.

Seynt John stered in his Modres Wombe, and *made reverence* to his Creatour, that he saughe not.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 94.

=**Syn.** 1. *Awe*, *Veneration*, *Reverence*. *Reverence* is nearly equivalent to *veneration*, but expresses something less of the same emotion. It differs from *awe* in that it is not akin to the feeling of fear, dread, or terror, while also implying a certain amount of love or affection. We feel *reverence* for a parent and for an upright magistrate, but we stand in *awe* of a tyrant.

reverence (rev'e-rens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reverenced*, ppr. *reverencing*. [< ME. *reverencen*, < OF. *reverencer*, *reverencier* = Sp. Pg. *reverenciar* = It. *riverenziare*, reverence, make a reverence; from the noun.] 1. To regard with reverence; look upon with awe and esteem; respect deeply; venerate.

Those that I *reverence* those I fear, the wise.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 95.

They too late *reverence* their advisers, as deep, foreseeing, and faithful prophets.
Bacon, Moral Fables, v., Expl.

The laws became ineffectual to restrain men who no longer *reverenced* justice.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 164.

2. To do reverence to; treat with respect; pay respect to; specifically, to salute with a reverence, bow, or obeisance.

Ich a-roos vp ryght with that and *reuerencede* hym fayre,
And yf hus wil were he wolde hus name telle?
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 248.

Reuerence thi felawis; bigynne with hem no strijf;
To thi power kepe pees al thi lijf.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

Nor wanted at his end
The dark retinue *reverencing* death
At golden thresholds.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

=**Syn.** 1. *Worship*, *Revere*, etc. See *adore*[1].

reverencer (rev'e-ren-sėr), *n.* [< *reverence* + *-er*[1].] One who feels or displays reverence.

The Athenians, . . . quite sunk in their affairs, . . . were becoming great *reverencers* of crowned heads.
Swift, Nobles and Commons, ii.

reverend (rev'e-rend), *a.* [= OF. *reverent*, F. *révérend* = Pr. *reverent* = Sp. Pg. It. *reverendo*, < L. *reverendus*, gerundive of *revereri*, revere: see *revere*[1].] 1. Worthy to be revered; worthy of reverence; entitled to veneration, esteem, or respect, by reason of one's character or sacred office, as a minister of religion; especially, deserving of respect or consideration on account of age; venerable.

If ancient sorrow be most *reverend*,
Give mine the benefit of seniory.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 35.

He is within, with two right *reverend* fathers,
Divinely bent to meditation.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 61.

His [Prosdocimus's] statue is made in free stone, . . . having a long *reverend* beard. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 135.

At length a *reverend* sire among them came.
Milton, P. L., xi. 719.

The Duchess marked his weary pace,
His timid mien, and *reverend* face.
Scott, L. of L. M., Int.

I past beside the *reverend* walls
In which of old I wore the gown.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

2. Specifically, a title of respect given to clergymen or ecclesiastics: as, *Reverend* (or the *Reverend*) John Smith. In the Anglican Church deans are styled *very reverend*, bishops *right reverend*, and archbishops (also the Bishop of Meath) *most reverend*. In the Roman Catholic Church the members of the religious orders are also styled *reverend*, the superiors being styled *reverend fathers* or *reverend mothers*, as the case may be. In Scotland the principals of the universities, if clergymen, and the moderator of the General Assembly for the time being, are styled *very reverend*. Abbreviated *Rev.* (also, *the Rev.*) when used with the name of an individual.

The *reverend* gentleman was equipped in a buzzwig, upon the top of which was an equilateral cocked hat.
Scott, Antiquary, xvii.

3. Of or pertaining to ecclesiastics, or to the clerical office or profession.

Carlisle, this is your doom:
Choose out some secret place, some *reverend* room,
More than thou hast, and with it joy thy life.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 6. 25.

With all his humour and high spirits he [Sydney Smith] had always, as he said himself, fashioned his manners and conversation so as not to bring discredit on his *reverend* profession. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 178.

4†. Reverent. [A misuse formerly common.]

With a joy
As *reverend* as religion can make man's,
I will embrace this blessing.
Middleton, The Witch, iv. 2.

Where-e'er you walk'd Trees were as *reverend* made
As when of old Gods dwelt in ev'ry shade.
Cowley, The Mistress, Spring.

There are, I find, to be in it [the drama] all the *reverend* offices of life (such as regard to parents, husbands, and honourable lovers), preserved with the utmost care.
Steele, Tatler, No. 182.

reverendly† (rev'e-rend-li), *adv.* [< *reverend* + *-ly*².] Reverently.

Others ther be
Which doe indeed esteem more *reverendlie*
Of the Lords Supper.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

I am not the first ass, sir,
Has borne good office, and perform'd it *reverendly*.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, i. 3.

reverent (rev'e-rent), *a.* [< ME. *reverent*, < OF. *reverent* = Sp. Pg. *reverente* = It. *riverente*, *reverente*, < L. *reverent(i-)s*, ppr. of *revereri*, revere: see *revere*¹.] 1. Feeling or displaying reverence; impressed with veneration or deep respect; standing in awe with admiration, as before superior age, worth, capacity, power, or achievement.

Lowly *reverent*
Towards either throne they bow.
Milton, P. L., iii. 349.

The most awful, living, *reverent* frame I ever felt or beheld, I must say, was his [George Fox's] in prayer.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

O sacred weapon! left for Truth's defence, . . .
Reverent I touch thee, but with honest zeal.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 216.

I have known
Wise and grave men, who . . .
Were *reverent* learners in the solemn school
Of Nature. *Bryant*, Old Man's Counsel.

2. Proceeding from or characteristic of reverence; expressive of veneration or profound respect and awe: as, *reverent* conduct; a *reverent* attitude toward religious questions.

The *reverent* care I bear unto my lord
Made me collect these dangers in the duke.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 34.

3†. Reverend. [A misuse formerly common: compare *reverend*, 4.]

And I beseche your [mastership] that this sympil skrowe may recomaund me to my *reverant* and worshipful maistres your moder. *Paston Letters*, I. 55.

A very *reverent* body; ay, such a one as a man may not speak of without he say, "sir-reverence."
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 91.

Yet, with good honest cut-throat usury,
I fear he'll mount to *reverent* dignity.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, v. 67.

4. Strong; undiluted: noting liquors. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 46. [Local, U. S.]

reverential (rev-e-ren'shal), *a.* [< OF. *reverential*, F. *révérenciel* = Sp. Pg. *reverencial* = It. *reverenziale*, *riverenziale*, < ML. *reverentialis*, reverential, < L. *reverentia*, reverence: see *reverence*.] Characterized by or expressive of reverence; humbly respectful; reverent.

Their *reverential* heads did all incline,
And render meek obeysance unto mine.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 91.

All, all look up, with *reverential* awe,
At crimes that 'scape or triumph o'er the law.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 167.

Rapt in *reverential* awe,
I sate obedient, in the fiery prime
Of youth, self-govern'd, at the feet of Law.
M. Arnold, Mycerinus.

reverentially (rev-e-ren'shal-i), *adv.* In a reverential manner; with reverence.

reverently (rev'e-rent-li), *adv.* [< ME. **reverently*, *reverentliche*; < *reverent* + *-ly*².] In a reverent manner; with reverence; with awe and deep respect.

Thauh he bo here thyn vnderling, in heuene, parauntre,
He worth rather receyued and *reuerentloker* sette.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 44.

Read the same diligently and *reverently* with prayer.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 9.

Chide him for faults, and do it *reverently*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 37.

reverer (rē-vēr'ėr), *n.* [< *revere*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who reveres or venerates.

The Jews were such scrupulous *reverers* of them [the divine revelations] that it was the business of the Masorites to number not only the sections and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Testament.
Government of the Tongue.

revergence (rē-vėr'jens), *n.* [< LL. *revergen(t-)s*, ppr. of *revergere*, incline toward, < L. *re-*, back, + *vergere*, bend, incline: see *verge*.] A tending toward a certain character. [Rare.]

The everniold *revergence* of this subdivision is observable also in Parmelia perforata.
E. Tuckerman, Genera Lichenum, p. 22.

reverie, revery (rev'e-ri or -rē), *n.*; pl. *reveries* (-riz). [Formerly also *resvery*; < OF. *resverie*, F. *rêverie*, delirium, raving, dream, day-dream, < *resver*, *rever*, also *raver*, F. dial. *raver*, > E. *rave*: see *rave*¹. Cf. *ravery*.] 1. A state of mental abstraction in which more or less aimless fancy predominates over the reasoning faculty; dreamy meditation; fanciful musing. The mind may be occupied, according to the age, tastes, or pursuits of the individual, by calculations, by profound metaphysical speculations, by fanciful visions, or by such trifling and transitory objects as to make no impression on consciousness, so that the period of reverie is left an entire blank in the memory. The most obvious external feature marking this state is the apparent unconsciousness or imperfect perception of external objects.

When ideas float in our mind without any reflection or regard of the understanding, it is that which the French call *reverie*; our language has scarce a name for it.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xix. 1.

Dream-forger, I refill thy cup
With *reverie's* wasteful pittance up.
Lowell, To C. F. Bradford.

In *reverie*, and even in understanding the communications of others, we are comparatively passive spectators of ideational movements, non-voluntarily determined.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 75.

2. A waking dream; a brown study; an imaginative, fanciful, or fantastic train of thought; a day-dream.

Defend me, therefore, common sense, say I,
From *reveries* so airy, from the toil
Of dropping buckets into empty wells,
And growing old in drawing nothing up!
Cowper, Task, iii. 188.

3. The object or product of reverie or idle fancy; a visionary scheme, plan, aim, ideal, or the like; a dream.

The principle of asceticism seems originally to have been the *reverie* of certain hasty speculators, who . . . took occasion to quarrel with every thing that offered itself under the name of pleasure.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, ii. 9.

4. In *music*, an instrumental composition of a vague and dreamy character.

reverist (rev'e-rist), *n.* [< *reverie* + *-ist*.] One who is sunk in a reverie; one who indulges in or gives way to reverie. *Chambers's Encyc.*

Their religion consisted in a kind of sleepy, vaporous ascension of the thoughts into the ideal. They were *reveristæ*, idealists.
H. W. Beecher, Plymouth Pulpit, March 19, 1884, p. 483.

revers¹†, *a.* An obsolete form of *reverse*.

revers² (rē-vār', commonly rē-vēr'), *n.* [F.: see *reverse*.] In *dressmaking*, *tailoring*, etc.: (*a*) That part of a garment which is turned back so as to show what would otherwise be the inner surface, as the lapel of a waistcoat or the cuff of a sleeve. (*b*) The stuff used to cover or face such a turned-over surface, as a part of the lining exposed to view.

reversability (rē-vėr-sa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *reversable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Same as *reversibility*.

reversable (rē-vėr'sa-bl), *a.* [< *reverse* + *-able*.] Same as *reversible*.

reversal (rē-vėr'sal), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *réversal*; as *reverse* + *-al*.] I. *n.* 1. The act of reversing, or of altering a position, direction, action, condition, or state to its opposite or contrary; also, the state of being reversed.

Time gives his hour-glass
Its due *reversal*;
Their hour is gone.
M. Arnold, Consolation.

It is assumed as possible that the astronomical conditions might be reversed without a *reversal* of the physical conditions. *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 105.

2. In *physics*, specifically, the changing of a bright line in a spectrum, produced by an incandescent vapor, into a dark line (by absorption), and the reverse. The reversal of lines in the solar spectrum has been observed at the time of a total eclipse, when certain of the dark absorption-lines have suddenly become bright lines as the light from the body of the sun has been cut off. See *spectrum*.

3. The act of repealing, revoking, or annulling; a change or overthrowing: as, the *reversal* of a judgment, which amounts to an official declaration that it is erroneous and rendered void or terminated; the *reversal* of an attainder or of an outlawry.

She [Elizabeth] began her reign, of course, by a *reversal* of her sister's legislation; but she did not restore the Edwardian system. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 323.

4. In *biol.*, reversion.—**Method of reversal.** See *method*.

II.† *a.* Causing, intending, or implying reverse action; reversing.

After his death there were *reversal* letters found among his papers. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, Charles II.

reversatile (rē-vėr'sa-til), *a.* [< LL. *reversatus*, pp. of *reversare*, reverse, + *-ile*.] Reversible; capable of being reversed.

reverse (rē-vėrs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reversed*, ppr. *reversing*. [< ME. *reversen*, < OF. *reverser*, F. *renverser*, reverse, = Pr. *reversar* = Sp. *reversar*, *revesar*, *revezar*, vomit, = Pg. *revessar*, alternate, = It. *riversare*, upset, pour out, < LL. *reversare*, turn about, turn back, freq. of L. *revertere*, turn back, revert: see *revert*.] I. *trans.* 1. To turn about, around, or upside down; put in an opposite or contrary position; turn in an opposite direction, or through 180°; invert.

In her the stream of mild
Maternal nature had *revers'd* its course.
Cowper, Task, iii. 436.

Revers'd that spear, redoubtable in war.
Burns, Death of Sir J. H. Blair.

2. In *mach.*, to cause to revolve or act in a contrary direction; give an exactly opposite motion or action to, as the crank of an engine, or that part to which the piston-rod is attached.—3. In general, to alter to the opposite; change diametrically the state, relations, or bearings of.

With what tyranny custom governs men! It makes that reputable in one age which was a vice in another, and *reverses* even the distinctions of good and evil.
Dr. J. Rogers.

He that seem'd our counterpart at first
Soon shows the strong similitude *revers'd*.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 443.

4. To overturn; upset; throw into confusion.

Puzzling contraries confound the whole;
Or affectations quite *reverse* the soul.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 66.

5. To overthrow; set aside; make void; annul; repeal; revoke: as, to *reverse* a judgment, sentence, or decree.

Yf the proces be erroneous, lete his concell *reverse* it.
Paston Letters, I. 125.

Is Clarence dead? The order was *reversed*.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 86.

When judgment pronounced upon conviction is falsified or *reversed*, all former proceedings are absolutely set aside, and the party stands as if he had never been at all accused.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xxx.

6†. To turn back; drive away; banish.

That old Dame said many an idle verse,
Out of her daughters hart fond fancies to *reverse*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 48.

7†. To cause to return; bring back; recall.

Well knowing trew all that he did reherse,
And to his fresh remembraunce did *reverse*
The ugly vew of his deformed crimes.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 48.

Reversing counter-shaft. See *counter-shaft*.—**Reversing engine**, an engine provided with reversing valve-gear, by which it may be made to turn in either direction. Such engines are used on railways, for marine propulsion, in rolling-mills, and for other purposes. Compare *reversing-gear*.—**Reversing key.** See *telegraph*.—**To reverse a battery** or **current**, to turn the current in direction, as by means of a commutator or pole-changer.—**Syn.** 1. To invert.—5. To rescind, countermand.

II. *intrans.* 1. To change position, direction, motion, or action to the opposite; specifically, in round dances, to turn or revolve in a direction contrary to that previously taken: as, to *reverse* in waltzing.—2†. To be overturned; fall over.

The kyng presid fast away certayn,
Generides helde still the reane alway;
And so, betwix the striving of them twayn,
The horse *reversid* bak, and ther he lay.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2476.

And happed that Boydas and Braundalis mette hym bothe attonys, and smote hym so on the sheilde that he *reuersed* on his horse croupe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 551.

3†. To turn back; return; come back.

Beene they all dead, and laide in dolefull herse,
Or doen they onely sleepe, and shall againe *reverse*?
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 1.

reverse (rē-vėrs'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *reverse*, *revers*, < OF. *revers*, reverse, cross (as a noun *revers*, a back blow), = Pr. *revers* = Sp. Pg. *reverso* = It. *riverso*, < L. *reversus*, turned back, reversed, pp. of *revertere*, turn back, reverse: see *revert*.] I. *a.* 1. Turned backward; opposite or contrary in position or direction; reversed: as, the *reverse* end of a lance; *reverse* curves; *reverse* motion.

The sword
Of Michael, . . . with swift wheel *reverse*, deep entering, shared
All his right side. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 326.

Two points are said to be *reverse* of each other, with reference to two fixed origins and two fixed axes, when the line through the first origin and the first point meets the first axis at the point where the line through the second origin and the second point meets the same axis, while the line through the first origin and the second point meets the second axis at the same point where the line through the second origin and the first point meets the same axis.

2. Contrary or opposite in nature, effects, or relations: as, a *reverse* order or method.

A vice *revers* unto this. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii.

He was troubled with a disease *reverse* to that called the stinging of the tarantula, and would run dog-mad at the noise of music. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, xi.

3†. Overturned; overthrown.

Whan the kynge that was called le roy de Cent Chiualers saugh the kynge Tradelyuaunt *reuerse* to the erthe, he was right wroth, for he hym loved with grete love.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 157.

4†. Upset; tossed about; thrown into confusion.

He found the sea diuerse,
With many a windy storme *reuerse*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

5. In *conch.*, same as *reversed*, 5.—**Reverse artillery fire.** See *fire*, 13.—**Reverse aspect** or **view**, in *entom.*, the appearance of an insect or any part of it when the posterior extremity is toward the observer.—**Reverse battery, current, fault.** See the nouns.—**Reverse bearing**, in *surv.*, the bearing of a course taken from the course in advance, looking backward.—**Reverse curve**, in *rail.*, a double curve formed of two curves lying in opposite directions, like the letter S.—**Reverse imitation**, in *contrapuntal music*, imitation by inversion. See *inversion* (*c*), and *imitation*, 3.—**Reverse-jaw chuck.** See *chuck*[4].—**Reverse motion**, in *music*, same as *contrary motion* (which see, under *motion*, 14 (*b*)).—**Reverse proof**, in *engraving*, a counter-proof.—**Reverse shell**, in *conch.*, a univalve shell which has the aperture opening on the left side when placed point upward in front of the spectator, or which has its volutions the reverse way of the common screw; a sinistral shell. The cut shows the reverse shell of *Chrysodomus antiquus*, variety *contrarius*.—**Reverse valve.** See *valve*.

Reverse Shell.

II. *n.* 1. Reversal; a change to an opposite form, state, or condition; a complete alteration.

This pleasant and speedy *reuers* of the former wordes holpe all the matter againe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 231.

Base passion! said I, turning myself about, as a man naturally does upon a sudden *reverse* of sentiment.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 17.

2. A complete change or turn of affairs; a vicissitude; a change of fortune, particularly for the worse; hence, adverse fortune; a misfortune; a calamity or blow; a defeat.

Violence, unless it escapes the *reverses* and changes of things by untimely death, is commonly unprosperous in the issue. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vii., Expl.

My belief of this induces me to hope . . . that the same goodness will still be exercised toward me, in continuing . . . happiness, or enabling me to bear a fatal *reverse*. *B. Franklin*, Autobiography, p. 4.

3. In *fencing*, a back-handed stroke; a blow from a direction contrary to that usually taken; a thrust from left to right. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

To see thee pass thy punto, thy stock, thy *reverse*, thy distance, thy montant. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 3. 27.

4. That which is presented when anything, as a lance, gun, etc., is reversed, or turned in the direction opposite to what is considered its natural position.

Any knight proposing to combat might . . . select a special antagonist from among the challengers, by touching his shield. If he did so with the *reverse* of his lance, the trial of skill was made with . . . the arms of courtesy. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, viii.

5. That which is directly opposite or contrary; the contrary; the opposite: generally with *the*.

"Out of wo in to wele goure wyrdes shul chaunge."
Ac who so redeth of the riche *the reuers* he may fynde.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 210.

He . . . then mistook *reverse* of wrong for right.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 198.

They are called the Constituent Assembly. Never was a name less appropriate. They were not constituent, but *the* very *reverse* of constituent. *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

6. In *numis.*, the back or inferior side of a coin or medal, as opposed to the *obverse*, the face or principal side. The reverse generally displays a design or an inscription; the obverse, a head. Usually abbreviated *Rev.* or ℞. See cuts under *numismatics*, *pieb*, and *pistole*.

A *reverse* often clears up the passage of an old poet, as the poet often serves to unriddle a *reverse*.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

7. In *her.*, the exact contrary of what has been described just before as an escutcheon or a quartering. An early form of heraldic difference is the giving to a younger branch the reverse of the arms of the elder branch: thus, if the original escutcheon is argent a chevron gules, a younger son takes the *reverse*, namely gules a chevron argent.

reversed (rē-vėrst'), *p. a.* 1. Turned in a contrary or opposite position, direction, order, or state to that which is normal or usual; reverse; upside down; inside out; hind part before.

In all superstition wise men follow fools; and arguments are fitted to practice in a *reversed* order.
Bacon, Superstition.

And on the gibbet tree *reversed*
His foeman's scutcheon tied.
Scott, Marmion, i. 12.

2. Made void; overthrown or annulled: as, a *reversed* judgment or decree.—3. In *geol.*, noting strata which have been so completely overturned by crust-movements that older beds overlie those more recent, or occupy a reversed position.—4. In *bot.*, of flowers, resupinate (*Bigelow*); of leaves, having the lower surface turned upward (*Imp. Dict.*).—5. In *conch.*, sinistral, sinistrorse, or sinistrorsal; turning to the left; reverse; heterostrophic. See cut under *reverse*.—6. In *her.*, facing in a position the contrary of its usual position: said of any bearing which has a well-defined position on the escutcheon: thus, a chevron *reversed* is one which issues from the top of the escutcheon, and has its point downward. Also *reverse*, *reversic*.—**Gutté reversed.** See *gutté*.—**Regardant reversed.** See *regardant*.—**Reversed arch.** See *arch*[1].—**Reversed motion**, in *music*, contrary motion. See *motion*, 14 (*b*).—**Reversed ogee.** See *ogee*.—**Reversed retrograde imitation**, in *contrapuntal music*, retrograde imitation by inversion, the subject or theme being repeated both backward and in contrary motion.—**Reversed wings**, in *entom.*, wings which are deflexed in repose, the upper wings lying closer to the body than the lower ones, which project beyond their anterior margins, as in certain *Lepidoptera*.

reversedly† (rē-vėr'sed-li), *adv.* Same as *reversely*. *Bp. Lowth*, Life of Wykeham, ix.

reverseless (rē-vėrs'les), *a.* [< *reverse* + *-less*.] Not to be reversed; unalterable.

E'en now thy lot shakes in the urn, whence Fate
Throws her pale edicts in *reverseless* doom!
A. Seward, To the Hon. T. Erskine.

reverse-lever (rē-vėrs'lev″ėr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a lever or handle which operates the valve-gear so as to reverse the action of the steam.

reversely (rē-vėrs'li), *adv.* 1. In a reverse position, direction, or order.

Lourens . . . began to shape beechen bark first into figures of letters, by which, *reversely* impressed one by one on paper, he composed one or two lines to serve as an example. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 689.

2. On the other hand; on the contrary.

That is properly credible which is not . . . certainly to be collected, either antecedently by its cause, or *reversely* by its effect; and yet . . . hath the attestation of a truth. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, i.

reverser (rē-vėr'sėr), *n.* 1. One who reverses; that which causes reversal; specifically, a device for reversing or changing the direction of an electric current or the sign of an electrostatic charge.—2. In *law*, a reversioner.—3. In *Scots law*, a mortgager of land.

reversi (rē-vėr'si), *n.* [OF. and F.: see *reversis*.] 1. Same as *reversis*.—2. A modern game played by two persons with sixty-four counters, differently colored on opposite sides, on a board of sixty-four squares. A player, on placing a counter on a vacant square, "reverses" (that is, turns over, and thus appropriates) all his opponent's pieces lying in unbroken line in any direction between the piece thus placed and any other of his own pieces already on the board. A counter cannot be removed from its square, but may be reversed again and again.

reversibility (rē-vėr-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *réversibilité* = It. *riversibilità*; as *reversible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being reversible; the capability of being reversed. Also *reversability*.

Reversibility is the sole test of perfection; so that all heat-engines, whatever be the working substance, provided only they be reversible, convert into work (under given circumstances) the same fraction of the heat supplied to them. *P. G. Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 284.

reversible (rē-vėr'si-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *réversible* = Sp. *reversible* = Pg. *reversivel* = It. *riversibile*; as *reverse* + *-ible*.] I. *a.* Capable of being reversed. Specifically—(*a*) Admitting, as a process, of change so that all the successive positions shall be reached in the contrary order and in the same intervals of time; thus, if the first process converts heat into work the second converts work into heat, and the like will be true of any other transformation of energy, form, state of aggregation, etc. See *reversible process*, below.

Although work can be transformed into heat with the greatest ease, there is no process known by which all the heat can be changed back again into work; . . . in fact, the process is not a *reversible* one.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 56.

(*b*) Admitting of legal reversal or annulment.

If the judgement be given by him that hath authority, and it be erroneous, it was at common law *reversible* by writ of error. *Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Pleas of the Crown, xxvi.

(*c*) Capable of being reversed, or of being used or shown with either side exposed: as, *reversible* cloth. Also *reversable*.—**Doubly reversible polyhedron.** See *polyhedron*.—**Reversible compressor, filter, lock.** See the nouns.—**Reversible engine.** See *Carnot's cycle*, under *cycle*[1].—**Reversible factors**, commutable or interchangeable factors, as those of ordinary multiplication.—**Reversible pedal, plow**, etc. See the nouns.—**Reversible pendulum.** See *pendulum*, 2.—**Reversible process**, in *dynam.*, a motion which might, under the influence of the same forces, take place in either of two opposite directions, the different bodies running over precisely the same paths, with the same velocities, the directions only being reversed.

II. *n.* A textile fabric having two faces, either of which may be exposed; a reversible fabric. Reversibles usually have the two faces unlike, one of them being often striped or plaided while the other is plain.

reversibly (rē-vėr'si-bli), *adv.* In a reversible manner.

reversie (rē-vėr'si), *a.* [< OF. *reverse*, pp. of *reverser*, reverse: see *reverse*.] In *her.*, same as *reversed*, 6.

reversing-cylinder (rē-vėr'sing-sil″in-dėr), *n.* The cylinder of a small auxiliary steam-engine used to move the link or other reversing-gear of a large steam-engine, when the latter is too large to be quickly and easily operated by the hand: now much used in marine engines.

reversing-gear (rē-vėr'sing-gēr), *n.* Those parts of a steam-engine, particularly of a locomotive or marine engine, by which the direction of the motion is changed: a general term covering all such parts of the machine, including the reversing-lever, eccentrics, link-motion, and valves of the cylinders. The most widely used reversing-gear is that employing the link-motion. There are, however, many other forms in use. See *valve-gear*, *steam-engine*, and *locomotive*.

reversing-layer (rē-vėr'sing-lā″ėr), *n.* A hypothetical thin stratum of the solar atmosphere, containing in gaseous form the substances whose presence is shown by the dark lines of the solar spectrum, and supposed to be the seat of the absorption which produces the dark lines. The spectrum of this stratum, if it exists, must be one of bright lines—the negative of the ordinary solar spectrum—and should be seen at the moment when a solar eclipse becomes total. The observation of such a bright-line spectrum, first made by Professor C. A. Young in 1870, and since repeated more or less completely by several eclipse observers, led to the hypothesis. It still remains doubtful, however, whether all the Fraunhofer lines originate in such a thin stratum, or whether different regions of the solar atmosphere cooperate in their formation.

reversing-lever (rē-vėr'sing-lev″ėr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a lever which operates the slide-valve so as to reverse the action of the steam and thus change the direction of motion.

reversing-machine (rē-vėr'sing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *founding*, a molding-machine in which the flask is carried on trunnions, so that it can be reversed and the sand rammed from either side.

reversing-motion (rē-vėr'sing-mō″shon), *n.* Any mechanism for changing the direction of motion of an engine or a machine. A common device of this nature for a steam-engine is a rock-shaft to operate the valves, having, on opposite sides, two levers to either of which may be connected the rod from an eccentric on the main shaft. The most usual form of reversing-motion for a locomotive is the link-motion.

reversing-shaft (rē-vėr'sing-shāft), *n.* A shaft connected with the valves of a steam-engine in such a manner as to permit a reversal of the order of steam-passage through the ports.

reversing-valve (rē-vėr'sing-valv), *n.* The valve of a reversing-cylinder. It is often a plain slide-valve, but in some forms of steam reversing-gear piston-valves have been used. See *reversing-cylinder*.

reversion (rē-vėr'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *revertion*; < OF. *reversion*, F. *réversion* = Pr. *reversio* = Sp. *reversion* = Pg. *reversão* = It. *riversione*, < L. *reversio*(*n*-), < *revertere*, turn back: see *revert*, *reverse*.] 1. The act of reverting or returning to a former position, state, frame of mind, subject, etc.; return; recurrence.

After his *reversion* home [he] was spoiled also of all that he brought with him. *Foxe*, Acts, etc., p. 152.

2. In *biol.*: (*a*) Return to some ancestral type or plan; exhibition of ancestral characters;

atavism; specifically, in botany, the conversion of organs proper to the summit or center of the floral axis into those which belong lower down, as stamens into petals, etc. Also *reversal*.

The simple brain of a microcephalous idiot, in as far as it resembles that of an ape, may in this sense be said to offer a case of *reversion*. *Darwin*, Descent of Man, I. 117.

(*b*) Return to the wild or feral state after domestication; exhibition of feral or natural characters after these have been artificially modified or lost.—**3.** In *law*: (*a*) The returning of property to the grantor or his heirs, after the granted estate or term therein is ended.

The rights of Guy devolved upon his brother; or rather Cyprus, for the *reversion* of which no arrangements had been made, fell to the lot of the possessor. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 170.

Hence—(*b*) The estate which remains in the grantor where he grants away an estate smaller than that which he has himself. (*Digby.*) (See *estate*, 5, and *remainder*.) The term is also frequently, though improperly, used to include future estates in remainder. (*c*) In Scots law, a right of redeeming landed property which has been either mortgaged or adjudicated to secure the payment of a debt. In the former case the reversion is called *conventional*, in the latter case it is called *legal*. See *legal*.—**4.** A right or hope of future possession or enjoyment; succession.

As were our England in *reversion* his,
And he our subjects' next degree in hope.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 4. 35.

P. sen. My maid shall eat the relics.
Lick. When you and your dogs have dined! a sweet *reversion*. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 1.

To London, concerning the office of Latine Secretary to his Ma^ty, a place of more honour and dignitie than profit, the *reversion* of which he had promised me.
Evelyn, Diary, May 5, 1670.

He knows . . . who got his pension rug,
Or quickened a *reversion* by a drug.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 135.

5†. That which reverts or returns; the remainder.

The small *reversion* of this great army which came home might be looked on by religious eyes as relics. *Fuller.*

6. In *annuities*, a reversionary or deferred annuity. See *annuity*.—**7.** In *music*, same as *retrograde imitation* (which see, under *retrograde*).—**8.** In *chem.*, a change by which phosphates (notably such as are associated with oxid of iron and alumina) which have been made soluble in water by means of oil of vitriol, become again insoluble.—**Method of reversion**, a method of studying the properties of curves, especially conics, by means of points the reverse of one another.—**Principle of reversion**, the principle that, when any material system in which the forces acting depend only on the positions of the particles is in motion, if at any instant the velocities of the particles are reversed, the previous motion will be repeated in a reverse order.—**Reversion of series**, the process of passing from an infinite series expressing the value of one variable quantity in ascending powers of another to a second infinite series expressing the value of the second quantity in ascending powers of the first.

reversionary (rē-vėr'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *reversion* + *-ary*.] **1.** Pertaining to or involving a reversion; enjoyable in succession, or after the determination of a particular estate.

These money transactions—these speculations in life and death—these silent battles for *reversionary* spoil—make brothers very loving towards each other in Vanity Fair. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xl.

2. In *biol.*, pertaining to or exhibiting reversion; tending to revert: reversive; atavic: as, *reversionary* characters; a *reversionary* process.—**Reversionary annuity.** See *annuity*.

reversioner (rē-vėr'shon-ėr), *n.* [< *reversion* + *-er*[2].] One who has a reversion, or who is entitled to lands or tenements after a particular estate granted is determined: loosely applied in a general sense to any person entitled to any future estate in real or personal property.

Another statute of the same antiquity . . . protected estates for years from being destroyed by the *reversioner*. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xxxiii.

reversis (rē-vėr'sis), *n.* [< OF. *reversis*, "*reversi*, a kind of trump (played backward, and full of sport) which the duke of Savoy brought some ten years ago into France" (Cotgrave), < *reverser*, reverse: see *reverse*.] An old French card game in which the player wins who takes the fewest tricks.

reversive (rē-vėr'siv), *a.* [< *reverse* + *-ive*.] **1.** Causing or tending to cause reversal. [Rare.]

It was rather hard on humanity, and rather *reversive* of Providence, that all this care and pains should be lavished on cats and dogs, while little morsels of flesh and blood, ragged, hungry, and immortal, wandered up and down the streets. *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 47.

2. Reverting; tending toward reversion; specifically, in *biol.*, returning or tending to return to an ancestral or original type; reversionary; atavic.

There is considerable evidence tending to show that people who possess *reversive* characters are more common among those classes of society properly designated low. *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 70.

reverso (rē-vėr'sō), *n.* [< It. **reverso*, *riverso*: see *reverse*, *n.*] **1†.** In *fencing*, same as *reverse*, 3.

I would teach these nineteen the special rules, as your punto, your *reverso*, your stoccato, your imbroccato, your passada, your montanto, till they could all play very near or altogether as well as myself. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

2. In *printing*, any one of the left-hand pages in a book: the opposite of *recto*.

reversor (rē-vėr'sor), *n.* [< *reverse* + *-or*[1].] A linkwork for reversing a figure.

revert (rē-vėrt'), *v.* [< ME. *reverten*, < OF. *revertir* = Pg. *reverter* = It. *rivertere*, < L. *revertere*, *revortere*, also deponent *reverti*, *revorti*, pp. *reversus*, *revorsus*, turn back, turn about, come back, return, < *re-*, back, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *avert*, *advert*, *convert*, *invert*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn about or back; reverse the position or direction of.

Thane syr Priamous the prynce, in presens of lordes,
Presez to his penowne, and pertly it hentes;
Revertede it redilly, and a-waye rydys
To the ryalle rowte of the rownde table.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2919.

The trembling stream . . . boils
Around the stone, or from the hollow'd bank
Reverted plays. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 405.

With wild despair's *reverted* eye,
Close, close behind, he marks the throne.
Scott, The Wild Huntsman.

Yet ever runs she with *reverted* face,
And looks and listens for the boy behind.
Coleridge, Time, Real and Imaginary.

2†. To alter to the contrary; reverse.

Wretched her Subjects, gloomy sits the Queen
Till happy Chance *reverts* the cruel Scene.
Prior, Imit. of Passage in Morise Encomium of Erasmus.

3. To cast back; turn to the past. [Rare.]

Then, when you . . . chance to *revert* a look
Upon the price you gave for this sad thraldom,
You'le feel your heart stab'd through with many a woe.
Brome, Northern Lass, i. 7.

To revert a series, in *math.*, to transform a series by reversion. See *reversum of series*, under *reversum*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To turn back; face or look backward.

What half Januses are we, that cannot look forward with the same idolatry with which we for ever *revert*! *Lamb*, Oxford in Vacation.

2. To come back to a former place or position; return.

So that my arrows,
Too slightly timber'd for so loud a wind,
Would have *reverted* to my bow again.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 23.

Bid him [the goblin] labour, soon or late,
To lay these ringlets lank and straight; . . .
Th' elastic fibre, . . . dipt, new force exerts,
And in more vig'rous curls *reverts*.
Congreve, An Impossible Thing.

3. To return, as to a former habit, custom, or mode of thought or conduct.

Finding himself out of straits, he will *revert* to his customs. *Bacon*, Expense.

The Christians at that time had *reverted* to the habit of wearing the white turban.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 341.

4. In *biol.*, to go back to an earlier, former, or primitive type; reproduce the characteristics of antecedent stages of development; undergo reversion; exhibit atavism.

I may here refer to a statement often made by naturalists—namely, that our domestic varieties, when run wild, gradually but invariably *revert* in character to their aboriginal stocks. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 28.

5. To go back in thought or discourse, as to a former subject of consideration; recur.

Permit me, in conclusion, gentlemen, to *revert* to the idea with which I commenced—the magnificous progress of the west. *Everett*, Orations, I. 213.

Each punishment of the extra-legal step
To which the high-born preferably *revert*
Is ever for some oversight, some slip
I' the taking vengeance, not for vengeance' self.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 88.

My fancy, ranging thro' and thro',
To search a meaning for the song,
Perforce will still *revert* to you.
Tennyson, The Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

6. In *law*, to return to the donor, or to the former proprietor or his heirs.

If his tenant and patentee shall dispose of his gift without his kingly assent, the lands shall *revert* to the king. *Bacon.*

The earliest principle is that at a man's death his goods *revert* to the commonwealth, or pass as the custom of the commonwealth ordains. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 142.

7. In *chem.*, to return from a soluble to an insoluble condition: applied to a change which takes place in certain superphosphates. See *reversion*, 8.—**Reverting draft.** See *draft*[1].

revert† (rē-vėrt' or rē'vėrt), *n.* [< *revert*, *v.*] **1.** One who or that which reverts; colloquially, one who is reconverted.

An active promoter in making the East Saxons converts, or rather *reverts*, to the faith. *Fuller.*

2. In *music*, return; recurrence; antistrophe.

Hath not musick her figures the same with rhetorick? What is a *revert* but her antistrophe? *Peacham*, Music.

3. That which is reverted. Compare *introvert*, *n.* [Rare.]

revertant (rē-vėr'tant), *a.* [< OF. *revertant*, < L. *reverten(t-)s*, ppr. of *revertere*, return: see *revert*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Flexed or reflexed—that is, bent in an S-curve. (*b*) Bent twice at a sharp angle, like a chevron and a half.—**Issuant and revertant.** See *issuant*.

reverted (rē-vėr'ted), *p. a.* **1.** Reversed; turned back.—**2.** In *her.*, same as *revertant*.

reverter (rē-vėr'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which reverts.—**2.** In *law*, reversion.—**Formedon in the reverter†.** See *formedon*.

revertible (rē-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [< *revert* + *-ible*.] Capable of reverting; subject to reversion.

A female fief *revertible* to daughters.
W. Coxe, House of Austria, xliv.

revertive (rē-vėr'tiv), *a.* [< *revert* + *-ive*.] Turning back; retreating; retiring.

The tide *revertive*, unattracted, leaves
A yellow waste of idle sands behind.
Thomson, To the Memory of Sir Isaac Newton.

revertively (rē-vėr'tiv-li), *adv.* By way of reversion. *Imp. Dict.*

revery, *n.* See *reverie*.

revest (rē-vest'), *v.* [< ME. *revesten*, < OF. *revestir*, *ravestir*, F. *revêtir* = Pr. *revestir*, *rivestir* = Sp. Pg. *revestir* = It. *rivestire*, < LL. *revestire*, clothe again, < L. *re-*, again, + *vestire*, clothe: see *vest*. Doublet of *revet*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To reclothe; cover again as with a garment.

Right so as thise holtes and thise hay is,
That han in winter dede ben and drye,
Revesten hem in greene, when that May is.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 353.

Awaked all, shall rise, and all *reuest*
The flesh and bones that they at first possest.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

2†. To invest; robe; clothe, especially in the vestments of state or office.

Throly belles thay rynge, and Requiem syngys,
Dosse messes and matyns with mournande notes:
Relygeous *reveste* in theire riche copes,
Pontyficalles and prelates in precyouse wedys.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4335.

For the weale of the common wealth it is as necessarie that the Knight doe arme as the priest *reuest* himselfe: for, as prayers doe remoue sinnes, euen so doth armour defend from enimies. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 42.

3. To reinvest; vest again with ownership or office: as, to *revest* a magistrate with authority.—**4.** To take possession of again; secure again as a possession or right.

If a captured ship escapes from the captor, or is retaken, or if the owner ransoms her, his property is thereby *revested*. *Kent*, Commentaries, v.

Like others for our spoils shall we return;
But not that any one may them *revest*,
For 'tis not just to have what one casts off.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xiii. 104.

II. *intrans.* To take effect again, as a title; return to a former owner: as, the title or right *revests* in A after alienation.

revestiary† (rē-ves'ti-ā-ri), *n.* [= F. *revestiaire*, < ML. *revestiarium*, an apartment in or adjoining a church where the priests robed themselves for divine worship, the sacristy, vestry, < LL. *revestire*, revest: see *revest* and *vestiary*. Cf. *revestry*.] The apartment in a church or temple in which the ecclesiastical vestments are kept. Compare *vestry*.

The impious Jews ascribed all miracles to a name which was ingraved in the *revestiary* of the temple. *Camden*, Remains.

"Nay," said the Abbot, "we will do more, and will instantly despatch a servant express to the keeper of our *revestiary* to send us such things as he may want, even this night." *Scott*, Monastery, xvi.

revestry† (rē-ves'tri), *n.* [< ME. *revestry*, *revestrie*, *revestre*, < OF. **revesterie*, *revestiere*, *revestiaire*, < ML. *revestiarium*, vestry: see *revestiary*. Cf. *vestry*.] Same as *revestiary*.

Then ye sayd Knight to bee convayd into the *revestre*, and there to bee vnarmyd.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 35.

Bestrewe thine altars wth. flowers thicke,
Sente them wt. odours Arrabicque:
Perfuminge all the *revestryes*,
Wt. muske, cyvett, and ambergrice?
Puttenham, Partheniades, xvi.

revestu (rē-ves'tū), *a.* [OF., pp. of *revestir*, revest: see *revest*.] In *her.*, covered by a square set diagonally, or a lozenge, the corners of which touch the edges of the space covered by it: said of the field or of any ordinary, as a chief or fesse.

revesture† (rē-ves'tūr), *n.* [< *revest* + *-ure*. Cf. *vesture*.] Vesture.

The aultars of this chapell were hanged with riche *revesture* of clothe of gold of tissue, embroudered with pearles.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 12.

revet[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *rivet*.

revet[2] (rē-vet'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *revetted*, ppr. *revetting*. [< F. *revêtir*, clothe again, face or line, as a fortification, foss, etc., < OF. *revestir*, clothe again: see *revest*.] To face, as an embankment, with masonry or other material.

All the principal apartments of the palace properly so called were *revêted* with sculptural slabs of alabaster, generally about 9 ft. in height, like those at Nimroud.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 168.

revetment (rē-vet'ment), *n.* [Also *revetement*; < F. *revêtement*, < *revêtir*, line, revet: see *revet*[2].] 1. In *fort.*, a facing to a wall or bank, as of a scarp or parapet; a retaining wall (which see, under *retaining*). In permanent works the revetment is usually of masonry; in field-works it may be of sods, gabions, timber, hurdles, etc.

2. In *civil engin.*, a retaining wall or breast-wall; also, any method of protecting banks or the sides of a cut to preserve them from erosion, as the sheathing of a river-bank with mats, screens, or mattresses.

Back of all this rises a stone *revetement* wall, supporting the river street.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 92.

3. In *arch.*, any facing of stone, metal, or wood over a less sightly or durable substance or construction.

The absence of any fragments of columns, friezes, cornices, etc. (except terra-cotta *revetements*), confirms the theory that the Etruscan temple was built of wood.
New Princeton Rev., V. 141.

revict†, *v. t.* [< L. *revictus*, pp. of *revincere*, conquer, subdue, refute: see *revince*. Cf. *convict*.] To reconquer; recobtain. *Bp. Hall*, Autobiog., p. xxvii. (*Davies.*)

reviction† (rē-vik'shon), *n.* [< L. *revivere*, pp. *revictus*, live again, revive: see *revive*.] Return to life; revival.

Do we live to see a *reviction* of the old Sadducëism, so long since dead and forgotten?
Bp. Hall, Mystery of Godliness, § 9.

revictual (rē-vit'l), *v.* [Formerly also *revittle*; < *re-* + *victual*.] I. *trans.* To victual again; furnish again with provisions.

We *revictualled* him, and sent him for England, with a true relation of the causes of our defailments.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 232.

II. *intrans.* To renew one's stock of provisions.

He [Captain Giles de la Roche] had design'd to *revittle* in Portugal.
Milton, Letters of State, Aug., 1656.

revie† (rē-vī'), *v.* [Also *revye*; < *re-* + *vie*.] I. *trans.* 1. To vie with again; rival in return; especially, at cards, to stake a larger sum against.

Thy game at weakest, still thou vy'st;
If seen, and then *revy'd*, deny'st
Thou art not what thou seem'st; false world, thou ly'st.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 5.

To revie was to cover it [a certain sum] with a larger sum, by which the challenged became the challenger, and was to be *revied* in his turn, with a proportionate increase of stake.
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man in his [Humour, iv. 1.

2. To surpass the amount of (a responsive challenge or bet): an old phrase at cards; hence, in general, to outdo; outstrip; surpass.

What shall we play for?—One shilling stake, and three rest. I vye it; will you hould it?—Yes, sir, I hould it, and *revye* it.
Florio, Secret Frutes (1591). (*Latham.*)

Here 's a trick vied and *revied!*
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

True rest consists not in the oft *revying*
Of worldly dross.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 6.

II. *intrans.* To respond to a challenge at cards by staking a larger sum; hence, to retort; recriminate.

We must not permit vying and *revying* upon one another.
Chief Justice Wright, in the Trial of the Seven Bishops.

review (rē-vū'), *n.* [< OF. *revue*, *reveue*, a reviewing or review, F. *revue*, a review, < *revu*, pp. of *revoir*, < L. *revidere*, see again, go to see again, < *re-*, again, + *videre*, see: see *view*, and cf. *revise*. Cf. Sp. Pg. *revista* = It. *rivista*, review, of similar formation: see *rista*.] 1. A second or repeated view.

But the works of nature will bear a thousand views and *reviews*, and yet still be instructive and still wonderful.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ii.

2. A view of the past; a retrospective survey.

Mem'ry's pointing wand,
That calls the past to our exact *review*.
Cowper, Task, iv. 184.

Is the pleasure that is tasted
Patient of a long *review?*
M. Arnold, New Sirens.

3. The process of going over again or repeating what is past: as, the *review* of a study; the class has monthly *reviews* in Latin.—4. A revision; a reëxamination with a view to amendment or improvement: as, an author's *review* of his works. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

Great importunities were used to His Sacred Majesty that the said Book might be revised. . . . In which *review* we have endeavoured to observe the like moderation as we find to have been used in the like case in former times.
Book of Common Prayer (Church of Eng.), Pref.

5. A critical examination; a critique; particularly, a written discussion of the merits and defects of a literary work; a critical essay.

If a *review* of his work was very laudatory, it was a great pleasure to him to send it home to his mother at Fairoaks.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xli.

6. The name given to certain periodical publications, consisting of a collection of critical essays on subjects of public interest, literary, scientific, political, moral, or theological, together with critical examinations of new publications.

Novels (witness ev'ry month's *review*)
Belie their name, and offer nothing new.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 713.

7. The formal inspection of military or naval forces by a higher official or a superior in rank, with a view to learning the condition of the forces thus inspected, and their skill in performing customary evolutions and manœuvers.—8. In *law*, the judicial revision or reconsideration of a judgment or an order already made; the examination by an appellate tribunal of the decision of a lower tribunal, to determine whether it be erroneous.—**A bill of review**, in *law*, a bill filed to reverse or alter a decree in chancery if some error in law appears in the body of the decree, or if new evidence were discovered after the decree was made.—**Commission of review**, in *Eng. law*, a commission formerly granted by the sovereign to revise the sentence of the now extinct Court of Delegates.—**Court of Review**, the court of appeal from the commissioners in bankruptcy, established by 1 and 2 Wm. IV., lvi., but abolished by 10 and 11 Vict., cii., etc.

review (rē-vū'), *v.* [< *re-* + *view*; or < *review*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To see again.

When thou *reviewest* this, thou dost *review*
The very part was consecrate to thee.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxiv.

Backe he was sent to Brasil; and long it was before his longing could be satisfied to *review* his Countrey and friends.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 842.

2. To look back upon; recall by the aid of memory.

Let me *review* the scene,
And summon from the shadowy Past
The forms that once have been.
Longfellow, A Gleam of Sunshine.

3. To repeat; go over again; retrace: as, to *review* a course of study.

Shall I the long, laborious scene *review*,
And open all the wounds of Greece anew?
Pope, Odyssey, iii. 127.

4. To examine again; go over again in order to prune or correct; revise.

Many hundred (Argus hundred) eyes
View, and *review*, each line, each word, as spies.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

I maturely thought it proper,
When a' my works I did *review*,
To dedicate them, Sir, to you.
Burns, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

5. To consider or discuss critically; go over in careful examination in order to bring out excellences and defects, and, with reference to established canons, to pass judgment; especially, to consider or discuss critically in a written essay.

How oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day, . . .
How oft our slowly-growing works impart, . . .
How oft *review*; each finding, like a friend,
Something to blame and something to commend!
Pope, To Mr. Jervas, l. 21.

See honest Hallam lay aside his fork,
Resume his pen, *review* his Lordship's work,
And, grateful for the dainties on his plate,
Declare his landlord can at least translate!
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

By-the-way, when we come by-and-by to *review* the exhibition at Burlington House, there is one painter whom we must try our best to crush.
Bulwer, Kenelm Chillingly, iv. 4.

6. To look carefully over; survey; especially, to make a formal or official inspection of: as, to *review* a regiment.

At the Manchline muir, where they were *review'd*,
Ten thousand men in armour show'd.
Battle of Pentland Hills (Child's Ballads, VII. 241).

The skilful nymph *reviews* her force with care.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 45.

7. In *law*: (*a*) To consider or examine again; revise: as, a court of appeal *reviews* the judgment of an inferior court. (*b*) To reëxamine or retax, as a bill of costs by the taxing-master or by a judge in chambers.

II. *intrans.* 1. To look back.

His *reviewing* eye
Has lost the chasers, and his ear the cry.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

2. To make reviews; be a reviewer: as, he *reviews* for the "Times."

reviewable (rē-vū'a-bl), *a.* [< *review* + *-able*.] Capable of being reviewed; subject to review.

The proceedings in any criminal trial are *reviewable* by the full bench, whenever the judge who presides at the trial certifies that any point raised at it is doubtful.
The Nation, Dec. 20, 1883.

reviewage (rē-vū'āj), *n.* [< *review* + *-age*.] The act or art of reviewing or writing critical notices of books, etc.; the work of reviewing. [Rare.]

Whatever you order down to me in the way of *reviewage*, I shall of course execute.
W. Taylor, To R. Southey, Dec. 30, 1807.

reviewal (rē-vū'al), *n.* [< *review* + *-al*.] The act of reviewing; a review; a critique.

I have written a *reviewal* of "Lord Howe's Life."
Southey, To Mrs. J. W. Warter, June 5, 1838.

reviewer (rē-vū'ėr), *n.* 1. One who revises; a reviser.

This rubric, being the same that we have in king Edward's second Common Prayer Book, may perhaps have slipt into the present book through the inadvertency of the *reviewers*.
Wheatly, Illus. of Book of Common Prayer, ii. § 5.

2. One who reviews or criticizes; especially, one who critically examines and passes judgment upon new publications; a writer of reviews.

Who shall dispute what the *reviewers* say?
Their word is sufficient.
Churchill, The Apology.

Those who have failed as writers turn *reviewers*.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Southey and Porson, i.

Between ourselves, I think *reviewers*
When call'd to truss a crowing bard,
Should not be sparing of the skewers.
F. Locker, Advice to a Poet.

He has never, he says, been a *reviewer*. He confesses to wanting a *reviewer's* gift, the power of being "blind to great merits and lynx-eyed to minute errors."
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 833.

revigorate (rē-vig'or-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *re-*, again, + *vigoratus*, pp. of *vigorare*, animate, strengthen, < *vigor*, vigor: see *vigor*. Cf. *invigorate*.] To give new vigor to. *Imp. Dict.*

revigorate (rē-vig'or-āt), *a.* [< *revigorate*, *v.*] Reinvigorated.

The fire which seem'd extinct
Hath risen *revigorate*.
Southey.

revile (rē-vīl'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reviled*, ppr. *reviling*. [< ME. *revilen*, *revylen*, < *re-* + OF. *aviler*, F. *avilir*, make vile or cheap, disprize, disesteem, < *a-*, to, + *vil*, vile, cheap: see *vile*.] I. *trans.* To cast reproach upon; vilify; especially, to use contemptuous or opprobrious language to; abuse; asperse.

Blessed are ye when *men shall revile you*, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake.
Mat. v. 11.

His eye *reviled*
Me, as his abject object.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 126.

No ill words: let his own shame first *revile* him.
Fletcher, Bonduca, ii. 4.

=**Syn.** To vilify, abuse, malign, lampoon, defame. (See *asperse*.) The distinction of *revile* from these words is that it always applies to persons, is generally unjust and always improper, generally applies to what is said to or before the person affected, and makes him seem to others vile or worthless.

II. *intrans.* To act or speak abusively.

Christ, . . . when he was reviled, *reviled* not again.
1 Pet. ii. 23.

revile† (rē-vīl'), *n.* [< *revile*, *v.*] Revilement; abusive treatment or language; an insult; a reproach.

I have gain'd a name bestuck, or, as I may say, bedeckt with the reproaches and *reviles* of this modest Confuter.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

revilement (rē-vīl'mẹnt), *n.* [< *revile* + *-ment.*] The act of reviling; abuse; contemptuous or insulting language; a reproach.

Yet n'ould she stent
Her bitter rayling and foule *revilement.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 12.

Scorns, and *revilements,* that bold and profane wretches have cast upon him.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 217. (*Latham.*)

reviler (rē-vī'lẹr), *n.* One who reviles; one who acts or speaks abusively.

Nor *revilers,* nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God. 1 Cor. vi. 10.

revilingly (rē-vī'ling-li), *adv.* With reproachful or contemptuous language; with opprobrium.

The love I bear to the civility of expression will not suffer me to be *revilingly* broad. *Maine.*

revincet (rē-vins'), *v. t.* [= It. *rivincere,* < L. *revincere,* refute, overcome, < *re-,* again, + *vincere,* overcome: see *victor.* Cf. *convince, evince,* and *reviet.*] To overcome; refute; disprove.

Which being done, when he should see his error by manifest and sound testimonies of Scriptures *revinced,* Luther should find no favour at his hands.
Foxe, Acts (ed. Cattley), IV. 280.

revindicate (rē-vin'di-kāt), *v. t.* [Also *revendicate;* < LL. *revindicatus,* pp. of *revindicare* (> Sp. Pg. *revindicar* = F. *revendiquer*), lay claim to, < L. *re-,* back, + *vindicare,* claim: see *vindicate.*] To vindicate again; reclaim; demand the surrender of, as goods taken away or detained illegally. *Mitford.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

revindication (rē-vin-di-kā'shọn), *n.* [Also *revendication;* = F. *revendication* = Pg. *revindicação;* as *revindicate* + *-ion.*] The act of revindicating, or demanding the restoration of anything taken away or retained illegally.

revivet, *v. i.* [< ME. *reviven,* < OF. *revivre,* revive: see *revive.*] To revive.

Eke slitte and sonne-dried thou maist hem kepe,
And when the list in water hoote *revive*
Thai wol, and taste oven as the list desire.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

revirescence (rev-i-res'ens), *n.* [< L. *revirescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *revirescere,* grow green again, inceptive of *revirere,* be green again, < *re-,* again, + *virere,* become green or strong: see *verdant.*] The renewal of youth or youthful strength. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A serpent represented the divine nature, on account of its great vigour and spirit, its long age and *revirescence.*
Warburton, Divine Legation, iv. 4.

A faded archaic style trying as it were to resume a mockery of *revirescence.* *Swinburne,* Shakespeare, p. 126.

revisal (rē-vī'zal), *n.* [< *revise* + *-al.*] The act of revising; examination with a view to correction or amendment; a revision.

The *revisal* of these letters has been a kind of examination of conscience to me. *Pope.*

The theory neither of the British nor the state constitutions authorizes the *revisal* of a judicial sentence by a legislative act. *A. Hamilton,* The Federalist, No. 81.

revise (rē-vīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *revised,* ppr. *revising.* [< OF. (and F.) *reviser* = Sp. *revisar,* < ML. as if **revisare* for L. *revisere,* look back on, revisit (cf. *revidere,* see again), < *re-,* again, back, + *visere,* survey, freq. of *videre,* pp. *visus,* see: see *vision.* Cf. *review.*] 1. To look carefully over with a view to correction; go over in order to suggest or make desirable changes and corrections; review: as, to *revise* a proof-sheet; to *revise* a translation of the Bible; specifically, in *printing,* to compare (a new proof-sheet of corrected composition) with its previously marked proof, to see that all marked errors have been corrected.

He [Debendranath Tagore] *revised* the Brahmaic Covenant, and wrote and published his Brahma-dharma, or the religion of the one true God.
Max Müller, Biog. Essays, p. 41.

2. To amend; bring into conformity with present needs and circumstances; reform, especially by public or official action.

Fear for ages has boded and mowed and gibbered over government and property. That obscene bird is not there for nothing. He indicates great wrongs which must be *revised.* *Emerson,* Compensation.

Revised version of the Bible. See *version.* — **Revising barrister,** one of a number of barristers appointed to revise the list of voters for county and borough members of Parliament, and holding courts for this purpose throughout the country in the autumn. [Eng.]

revise (rē-vīz'). *n.* [< *revise,* *v.*] 1. A revision; a review and correction.

Patiently proceed
With oft *re-vises* Making sober speed
In dearest business, and observe by proof
That What is well done is done soon enough.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

2. In *printing,* a proof-sheet to be examined by the reviser.

I at length reached a vaulted room, . . . and beheld, seated by a lamp, and employed in reading a blotted *revise,* . . . the Author of Waverley!
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, Int. Ep., p. 5.

I require to see a proof, a *revise,* a re-revise, and a double re-revise, or fourth proof rectified impression of all my productions, especially verse. *O. W. Holmes,* Autocrat, ii.

reviser (rē-vī'zẹr), *n.* [< *revise* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *revisor.*] One who revises, reviews, or makes corrections or desirable changes, especially in a literary work; hence, specifically, in *printing,* one who revises proofs. Also *revisor.*

The generality of my scheme does not admit the frequent notice of verbal inaccuracies . . . which he [Bentley] imputed to the obtrusions of a *reviser,* whom the author's blindness obliged him to employ. *Johnson,* Milton.

revision (rē-vizh'ọn), *n.* [< OF. *revision,* F. *révision* = Sp. *revision* = Pg. *revisão* = It. *revisione,* < LL. *revisio(n-),* a seeing again, < L. *revidere,* pp. *revisus,* see again: see *revise, review.*] 1. The act of revising; reëxamination and correction: as, the *revision* of statistics; the *revision* of a book, of a creed, etc.

I am persuaded that the stops have been misplaced in the Hebrew manuscripts, by the Jewish critics, upon the last *revision* of the text. *Bp. Horsley,* Sermons, I. viii.

All male peasants in every part of the empire are inscribed in census lists, which form the basis of the direct taxation. These lists are revised at irregular intervals, and all males alive at the time of the *revision,* from the new-born babe to the centenarian, are duly inscribed.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 123.

2. That which is revised; a revised edition or version; specifically [*cap.*], the revised English version of the Bible. — **Council of Revision.** See *council.*

revisional (rē-vizh'ọn-al), *a.* [< *revision* + *-al.*] Revisionary.

revisionary (rē-vizh'ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *revision* + *-ary.*] Of or pertaining to revision; of the nature of a revision; revising: as, a *revisionary* work.

revisionist (rē-vizh'ọn-ist), *n.* [< *revision* + *-ist.*] 1. One who favors or supports revision, as in the case of a creed or a statute. — 2. A reviser; specifically, one of the revisers of the English version of the Bible. See *revised version of the Bible,* under *version.*

"I had rather speak," etc., 1 Corinthians xiv. 19. The Victorian *revisionists* are content with "had" there.
Amer. Jour. Philol., II. 281.

revisit (rē-viz'it), *v. t.* [< OF. *revisiter,* F. *revisiter* = Sp. Pg. *revistar* = It. *revisitare,* < L. *revisitare,* visit again, < *re-,* again, + *visitare,* visit: see *visit, v.*] 1. To visit again; go back for a visit to; return to.

What may this mean,
That thou, dead corse, again in complete steel
Revisit'st thus the glimpses of the moon?
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 53.

Thou
Revisit'st not these eyes, that roll in vain
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn.
Milton, P. L., iii. 23.

2†. To revise; review.

Also they saye that ye haue not dilygently *reuisyted* nor ouersene the letters patentes gyuen, accorded, sworne, and sealed by Kyng Johan.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. ccxxii.

revisit (rē-viz'it), *n.* [< *re-* + *visit.*] A visit to a former place of sojourn; also, a repeated or second visit.

I have been to pay a Visit to St. James at Compostella, and after that to the famous Virgin on the other Side the Water in England; and this was rather a *revisit,* for I had been to see her three Years before.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 2.

revisitant (rē-viz'i-tạnt), *a.* [< LL. *revisitan(t-)s,* ppr. of *revisitare,* revisit: see *revisit.*] Revisiting; returning, especially after long absence or separation.

Catching sight of a solitary acquaintance, [I] would approach him amid the brown shadows of the trees — a kind of medium fit for spirits departed and *revisitant,* like myself. *Hawthorne,* Blithedale Romance, p. 242.

revisitation (rē-viz-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *visitation.*] The act of revisiting; a revisit.

A regular concerted plan of periodical *revisitation.*
J. A. Alexander, On Mark vi. 6.

revisor (rē-vī'zọr), *n.* [= F. *réviseur* = Sp. Pg. *revisor* = It. *revisore;* as *revise* + *-or*[1].] Same as *reviser.*

revisory (rē-vī'zọ-ri), *a.* [= Pg. *revisorio;* as *revise* + *-ory.* Cf. Sp. *revisoría,* censorship.] Having power to revise; effecting revision; revising.

revitalization (rē-vī'tạl-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *revitalize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of revitalizing; the state of being revitalized, or informed with fresh life and vigor.

revitalize (rē-vī'tạl-iz), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *vitalize.*] To restore vitality or life to; inform again or anew with life; bring back to life.

Professor Owen observes that "there are organisms . . . which we can devitalize and *revitalize* — devive and revive — many times." That such organisms can be revived, all will admit, but probably Professor Owen will be alone in not recognising considerable distinction between the words *revitalizing* and reviving. The animalcule that can be revived has never been dead, but that which is not dead cannot be *revitalized.*
Beale, Protoplasm (3d ed.), p. 65.

revittlet, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *revictual.*

revivability (rē-vī-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *revivable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being revivable; the capacity for being revived.

The *revivability* of past feelings varies inversely as the vividness of present feelings.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 98.

revivable (rē-vī'va-bl), *a.* [< *revive* + *-able.*] Capable of being revived.

Nor will the response of a sensory organ . . . be an experience, unless it be registered in a modification of structure, and thus be *revivable,* because a statical condition is requisite for a dynamical manifestation.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 12.

revivably (rē-vī'va-bli), *adv.* With a capacity for revival; so as to admit of revival.

What kind of agency can it then be . . . that *revivably* stores up the memory of departed phenomena?
Mind, IX. 350.

revival (rē-vī'val), *n.* [< *revive* + *-al.*] 1. The act of reviving, or returning to life after actual or apparent death; the act of bringing back to life; also, the state of being so revived or restored: as, the *revival* of a drowned person; the *revival* of a person from a swoon. — 2. Restoration to former vigor, activity, or efficiency, after a period of languor, depression, or suspension; quickening; renewal: as, the *revival* of hope; the *revival* of one's spirits by good news; a *revival* of trade.

"I've thought of something," said the Rector, with a sudden *revival* of spirits. *George Eliot,* Felix Holt, xxiii.

3. Restoration to general use, practice, acceptance, or belief; the state of being currently known or received: as, the *revival* of learning in Europe; the *revival* of bygone fashions; specifically [*cap.*], the Renaissance.

The man to whom the literature of his country owes its origin and its *revival* was born in times singularly adapted to call forth his extraordinary powers. *Macaulay,* Dante.

4. Specifically, an extraordinary awakening in a church or a community of interest in and care for matters relating to personal religion.

There ought not to be much for a *revival* to do in any church which has had the simple good news preached to it, and in which the heart and life and better motives have been affectionately and persistently addressed.
Scribner's Mo., XIV. 256.

A *revival* of religion merely makes manifest for a time what religion there is in a community, but it does not exalt men above their nature or above their times.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 469.

5. The representation of something past; specifically, in *theatrical art,* the reproduction of a play which has not been presented for a considerable time.

One can hardly pause before it [a gateway of the seventeenth century] without seeming to assist at a ten minutes' *revival* of old Italy.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 145.

Some of Mr. [illegible]'s *revivals* have been beautifully costumed. *The Century,* XXXV. 544, note.

6. In *chem.,* same as *revivification.* — 7. The reinstatement of an action or a suit after it has become abated, as, for instance, by the death of a party, when it may be revived by substituting the personal representative, if the cause of action has not abated. — 8. That which is recalled to life, or to present existence or appearance. [Rare.]

The place [Castle of Blois] is full of . . . memories, of ghosts, of echoes, of possible evocations and *revivals.*
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 29.

Anglo-Catholic revival, Catholic revival, a revival of Catholic or Anglo-Catholic principles and practices in the Church of England (see *Anglo-Catholic,* and *Catholic,* I., 3 (*d*)), also known, because begun in the University of Oxford, as the *Oxford movement.* It began in 1833, in opposition to an agitation for the expulsion of the bishops from the House of Lords and for the disestablishment of the Church of England. Its founder was H. J. Rose, with whom were joined Arthur Percival, Hurrel Froude, and William Palmer, and, a little later, John Henry Newman (originally an Evangelical) and John Keble, the publication of whose "Christian Year" in 1827 has been regarded as an important precursor of the movement. In its earlier stage the promoters of the revival were known as *Tractarians.* (See *Tractarian.*) After Newman had, in 1845, abandoned the Church of England and joined the Church of Rome, Dr. Edward B. Pusey became generally recognised as the leader of the movement, and its adherents were nicknamed *Puseyites* by their opponents. The revival of

doctrine was the main work of the movement, especially in its earlier stages, but this resulted afterward in a revival of ritual also, and this extension of the movement is known as *ritualism*. (See *ritualist*, 2.) The general object of the Catholic revival was to affirm and enforce the character of the Anglican Church as Catholic in the sense of unbroken historical derivation from and agreement in doctrine and organization with the ancient Catholic Church before the division between East and West.

revivalism (rē-vī′val-izm), *n.* [< *revival* + *-ism*.] That form of religious activity which manifests itself in revivals. [Recent.]

The most perfect example of *revivalism*, the one to which it constantly appeals for its warrant, was the rapt assembly at Pentecost, with its many-tongued psalmists and inspired prophets, its transports and fervors and miraculous conversions. *The Century*, XXXI. 80.

revivalist (rē-vī′val-ist), *n.* [< *revival* + *-ist*.] One who is instrumental in producing or promoting in a community a revival of religious interest and activity: specifically applied to an itinerant preacher who makes this his special work. [Recent.]

The conviction of enmity to God, which the *revivalist* assumes as the first step in any true spiritual life. *The American*, VIII. 126.

revivalistic (rē-vī-va-lis′tik), *a.* [< *revivalist* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a revivalist or revivalism.

Revivalistic success is seldom seen apart from a certain easily recognized type of man. *Religious Herald*, March 26, 1885.

2. Characterized by revivalism; of the nature of revivalism. [Recent and rare in both uses.]

Spiritual preaching is reviving; it is not necessarily *revivalistic*. *The Century*, XXXI. 438.

revive (rē-vīv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *revived*, ppr. *reviving*. [< OF. F. *revivre* = Pr. *reviure* = Cat. *reviurer* = Sp. *revivir* = Pg. *reviver* = It. *rivivere*, < L. *revivere*, live again, revivo (cf. ML. *revivare*, tr., revive), < *re-*, again, + *vivere*, live: see *vivid*. Cf. *revive*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To return to life after actual or seeming death; resume vital functions or activities: as, to *revive* after a swoon.

The soul of the child came into him again, and he *revived*. 1 Ki. xvii. 22.

Henry is dead, and never shall *revive*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 18.

She smiled to see the doughty hero slain,
But, at her smile, the beau *revived* again.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 70.

2. To live again; have a second life. [Rare.]

Emotionally we *revive* in our children; economically we sacrifice many of our present gratifications to the development of the race. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 386.

3. To gain fresh life and vigor; be reanimated or quickened; recover strength, as after languor or depression.

When he saw the wagons which Joseph had sent to carry him, the spirit of Jacob their father *revived*. Gen. xlv. 27.

A spirit which had been extinguished on the plains of Philippi *revived* in Athanasius and Ambrose.
Macaulay, History.

4. To be renewed in the mind or memory: as, the memory of his wrongs *revived* within him; past emotions sometimes *revive*.—5. To regain use or currency; come into general use, practice, or acceptance, as after a period of neglect or disuse; become current once more.

Then Sculpture and her sister arts *revive*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 701.

This heresy having *revived* in the world about an hundred years ago, . . . several divines . . . began to find out farther explanations of this doctrine of the Trinity.
Swift, On the Trinity.

His [Clive's] policy was to a great extent abandoned; the abuses which he had suppressed began to *revive*.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

6. In *chem.*, to recover its natural or metallic state, as a metal.

II. *trans.* 1. To bring back to life; revivify; resuscitate after actual or seeming death or destruction; restore to a previous mode of existence.

To heale the sicke, and to *revive* the dod.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 22.

What do these feeble Jews? . . . will they *revive* the stones out of the heaps of the rubbish which are burned?
Neh. iv. 2.

Is not this boy *revived* from death?
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 120.

2. To quicken; refresh; rouse from languor, depression, or discouragement.

Those gracious words *revive* my drooping thoughts,
And give my tongue-tied sorrows leave to speak.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 21.

Your coming, friends, *revives* me. *Milton*, S. A., l. 187.

3. To renew in the mind or memory; recall; reawaken.

The mind has a power in many cases to *revive* perceptions which it has once had.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. x. § 2.

With tempers too much given to pleasure, it is almost necessary to *revive* the old places of grief in our memory.
Steele, Tatler, No. 181.

The beautiful specimens of pearls which he sent home from the coast of Paria *revived* the cupidity of the nation.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9.

When I describe the moon at which I am looking, I am describing merely a plexus of optical sensations with sundry *revived* states of mind linked by various laws of association with the optical sensations.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 327.

4. To restore to use, practice, or general acceptance; make current, popular, or authoritative once more; recover from neglect or disuse: as, to *revive* a law or a custom.

After this a Parliament is holden, in which the Acts made in the eleventh Year of King Richard were *revived*, and the Acts made in his one and twentieth Yeare were wholly repealed. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 157.

The function of the prophet was then *revived*, and poets for the first time aspired to teach the art of life, and founded schools. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 92.

5. To renovate. [Colloq.]

The boy . . . appeared . . . in a *revived* black coat of his master's. *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, i.

6. To reproduce; represent after a lapse of time, especially upon the stage: as, to *revive* an old play.

A past, vamp'd, future, old, *reviv'd* new piece,
'Twixt Plautus, Fletcher, Shakespear, and Corneille,
Can make a Cibber, Tibbald, or Ozell.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 284.

Already in the latter days of the Republic the multitude (including even the knights, according to Horace) could only be reconciled to tragedy by the introduction of that species of accessories by which in our own day a play of Shakspere's is said to be *revived*.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 8.

7. In *law*, to reinstate, as an action or suit which has become abated. See *revival*, 7.—8. In *chem.*, to restore or reduce to its natural state or to its metallic state: as, to *revive* a metal after calcination.—**Syn. 1** and **2**. To reanimate, reinvigorate, renew, reinspirit, cheer, hearten. See the quotation under *revitalize*.

revivet, *n.* Revival; return to life.

Hee is dead, and therefore grieue not thy memorie with the imagination of his new *reuiue*.
Greene, Menaphon, p. 50. (*Davies.*)

revivement (rē-vīv′ment), *n.* [= It. *ravvivamento*; as *revive* + *-ment*.] The act of reviving; revivification.

We have the sacred Scriptures, our blessed Saviour, his apostles, and the purer primitive times, and the late Reformation, or *revivement* rather, all on our side.
Feltham, Letters, xvii. (*Latham.*)

reviver (rē-vī′vėr), *n.* 1. One who revives or restores anything to use or prominence; one who recovers anything from inactivity, neglect, or disuse.

He saith it [learning] is the corrupter of the simple, the schoolmaster of sinne, the storehouse of treacherie, the *reuiuer* of vices, and mother of cowardize.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 39.

Giotto was not a *reviver*—he was an inventor.
The Century, XXXVII. 67.

2. That which invigorates or revives.

"Now, Mr. Tapley," said Mark, giving himself a tremendous blow in the chest by way of *reviver*, "just you attend to what I've got to say."
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxiii.

3. A compound used for renovating clothes.

'Tis a deceitful liquid, that black and blue *reviver*.
Dickens, Sketches, Characters, x.

4. In *law*, See *revivor*.

revivificate (rē-viv′i-fi-kāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *revivificatus*, pp. of (ML.) *revivificare*, restore to life: see *revivify*.] To revivo; recall or restore to life. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

revivification (rē-viv″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *révivification* = Pg. *revivificação*, < ML. *revivificatio(n-)*, < *revivificare*, revivify: see *revivificate*, *revivify*.] 1. Renewal of life; restoration to life; resuscitation.

The resurrection or *revivification* (for the word signifies no more than so) is common to both.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 225. (*Latham.*)

2. In *chem.*, the reduction of a metal from a state of combination to its metallic state.—3. In *surg.*, the dissection off of the skin or mucous membrane in a part or parts, that by the apposition of surfaces thus prepared union of parts may be secured.

revivify (rē-viv′i-fī), *v.* [< OF. *revivifier*, F. *révivifier* = Sp. Pg. *revivificar* = It. *revivificare*, < ML. *revivificare* (LL. in pp. *revivificatus*), restore to life, < L. *re-*, again, + LL. *vivificare*, restore to life: see *vivify*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To restore to life after actual or apparent death.

This warm Libation . . . seemed to animate my frozen Frame, and to *revivify* my Body.
Wraxall, Historical Memoirs, I. 369.

2. To give new vigor or animation to; enliven again.

Local literature is pretty sure, . . . when it comes, to have that distinctive Australian mark . . . which may even one day *revivify* the literature of England.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, ii. 1.

3. In *chem.*, to purify, as a substance that has been used as a reagent in a chemical process, so that it can be used again in the same way.

A description of the kiln in use for *revivifying* char will be found in the article on sugar.
Thorpe, Dict. of Applied Chem., I. 171.

—**Syn.** See list under *revive*.

II. *intrans.* In *chem.*, to become efficient a second time as a reagent, without special chemical treatment, as by oxidation in the air, fermentation, etc.

revivingly (rē-vī′ving-li), *adv.* In a reviving manner. *Imp. Dict.*

reviviscence (rev-i-vis′ens), *n.* [= F. *réviviscence* = It. *reviviscenza*, < L. *reviviscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *reviviscere*, inceptive of *revivere*, revive: see *revive*.] Revival; reanimation; the renewal of life; in *nat. hist.*, an awakening from torpidity, especially in the case of insects after hibernation.

Neither will the life of the soul alone continuing amount to the *reviviscence* of the whole man.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, ii.

reviviscency (rev-i-vis′en-si), *n.* [As *reviviscence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *reviviscence*.

Since vitality has, somehow or other, commenced without a designing cause, why may not the same cause produce a *reviviscency*? *T. Cogan*, Disquisitions, iii.

reviviscent (rev-i-vis′ent), *a.* [= F. *réviviscent*, < L. *reviviscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *reviviscere*, revive, inceptive of *revivere*, revive: see *revive*.] Reviving; regaining life or animation.

All the details of the trial were canvassed anew with *reviviscent* interest. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 890.

revivor (rē-vī′vor), *n.* [< *revive* + *-or*[1].] In *law*, the reviving of a suit which was abated by the death of a party, the marriage of a female plaintiff, or other cause. See *revival*, 7. Also spelled *reviver*.—**Bill of revivor**, a bill filed to revive a bill which had abated.—**Bill of revivor and supplement**, a bill of revivor filed where it was necessary not only to revive the suit, but also to allege by way of supplemental pleading other facts which had occurred since the suit was commenced.

revocability (rev″ō-ka-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *révocabilité*; as *revocable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being revocable; revocableness. *Imp. Dict.*

revocable (rev′ō-ka-bl), *a.* [< OF. *revocable*, F. *révocable* = Sp. *revocable* = Pg. *revogavel* = It. *rivocabile*, < L. *revocabilis*, < *revocare*, revoke: see *revoke*.] Capable of being recalled or revoked: as, a *revocable* edict or grant. Compare *revokable*.

Howsoever you show bitterness, do not act anything that is not *revocable*. *Bacon*, Anger.

Treaties may . . . be *revocable* at the will of either party, or irrevocable. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 102.

revocableness (rev′ō-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being revocable. *Bailey*, 1727.

revocably (rev′ō-ka-bli), *adv.* In a revocable manner; so as to be revocable. *Imp. Dict.*

revocatet (rev′ō-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *revocatus*, pp. of *revocare*, revoke: see *revoke*.] To revoke; recall.

His successor, by order, nullifies
Many his patents, and did *revocate*
And re-assume his liberalities.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iii. 80.

revocatet (rev′ō-kāt), *a.* [< L. *revocatus*, pp. of *revocare*, call back: see *revoke*.] Repressed; checked; also, pruned.

But yf it axe to be *revocate*,
And yf the stok be holgh or concavate,
Purge of the dede [dead wood].
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

revocation (rev-ō-kā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *revocacion*, *revocation*, F. *révocation* = Pr. *revocation* = Sp. *revocacion* = Pg. *revocação*, *revogação* = It. *rivocazione*, < L. *revocatio(n-)*, < *revocare*, revoke: see *revocate*, *revoke*.] 1. The act of revoking or recalling; also, the state of being recalled or summoned back.

One of the town ministers, that saw in what manner the people were bent for the *revocation* of Calvin, gave him notice of their affection in this sort.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

The faculty of which this act of *revocation* is the energy I call the reproductive. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxi.

2. The act of revoking or annulling; the reversal of a thing done by the revoker or his predecessor in the same authority; the calling back of a thing granted, or the making void of some deed previously existing; also, the state

of being revoked or annulled; reversal; repeal; annulment: as, the *revocation* of a will.—**Revocation of the edict of Nantes**, a proclamation by Louis XIV. of France, in 1685, annulling the edict of Nantes, and discontinuing religious toleration to the Huguenots. The Protestant emigration in consequence of this revocation and of previous persecutions greatly injured the industries of France.=**Syn. 2.** See *renounce, abolish*.

revocatory (rev'ọ-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< OF. *revocatoire*, F. *révocatoire* = Sp. *revocatorio* = Pg. *revocatorio, revogatorio* = It. *rivocatorio*, < LL. *revocatorius*, for calling or drawing back, < L. *revocare*, call back: see *revoke*.] Tending to revoke; pertaining to a revocation; revoking; recalling.

He granted writs to both parties, with *revocatory* letters one upon another, sometimes to the number of six or seven. *World of Wonders* (1608), p. 137.

Revocatory action, in *civil law*, an action to set aside the real contracts of a debtor made in fraud of creditors and operating to their prejudice. *K. A. Cross*, Pleading, p. 251.

revoice (rē-vois'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *voice*.] 1. In *organ-building*, to voice again; adjust (a pipe) so that it may recover the voice it has lost or speak in a new way.—2. To call in return; repeat. [Rare.]

And to the winds the waters hoarsely call,
And echo back again *revoiced* all.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph on Earth, st. 64.

revokable (rē-vō'ka-bl), *a.* [< *revoke* + *-able*.] That can or may be revoked; revocable.

revoke (rē-vōk'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *revoked*, ppr. *revoking*. [< ME. *revoken*, < OF. *revoquer, revoccquer*, F. *révoquer* = Pr. Sp. *revocar* = Pg. *revocar, revogar* = It. *rivocare*, < L. *revocare*, call back, revoke, < *re-*, back, again, + *vocare*, call: see *re-* and *vocation*. Cf. *avoke, convoke, evoke, provoke*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To call back; summon back; cause to return.

Christ is the glorious instrument of God for the *revoking* of Man. *G. Herbert*, A Priest to the Temple, i.

What strength thou hast
Throughout the whole proportion of thy limbs,
Revoke it all into thy manly arms,
And spare me not.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 55).

Mistress Anne Boleyn was . . . sent home again to her father for a season, whereat she smoked; . . . [but afterward she] was *revoked* unto the court.
G. Cavendish, Wolsey, p. 67.

How readily we wish time spent *revok'd*.
Cowper, Task, vi. 25.

2†. To bring back to consciousness; revive; resuscitate.

Hym to *revoken* she did al hire peyne,
And at the laste he gan his breth to drawe,
And of his swough sone oftir that adawe.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1118.

3†. To call back to memory; recall to mind.

By *revoking* and recollecting . . . certain passages.
South.

4. To annul by recalling or taking back; make void; cancel; repeal; reverse: as, to *revoke* a will; to *revoke* a privilege.

Let them assemble,
And on a safer judgement all *revoke*
Your ignorant election. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 226.

That forgiveness was only conditional, and is *revoked* by his recovery. *Fielding*, Amelia, iii. 10.

A devise by writing . . . may be also *revoked* by burning, cancelling, tearing, or obliterating thereof by the devisor, or in his presence and with his consent.
Blackstone, Com., II. xxiii.

5†. To restrain; repress; check.

She with pitthy words, and counsell sad,
Still strove their stubborne rages to *revoke*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 28.

6†. To give up; renounce.

Nay, traitor, stay, and take with thee that mortal blow or stroke
The which shall cause thy wretched corpse this life for to *revoke*. *Peele*, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

=**Syn. 4.** *Recant, Abjure*, etc. (see *renounce*); *Repeal, Rescind*, etc. (see *abolish*).

II. *intrans.* 1. To recall a right or privilege conceded in a previous act or promise.

Thinke ye then our Bishops will forgoe the power of excommunication on whomsoever? No, certainly, unless to compasse sinister ends, and then *revoke* when they see their time. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

I make a promise, and will not *revoke*.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 129.

2. In *card-playing*, to neglect to follow suit when the player can and should do so.

revoke (rē-vōk'), *n.* [< *revoke*, v.] 1. Revocation; recall. [Rare.]

How callous seems beyond *revoke*
The clock with its last listless stroke!
D. G. Rossetti, Soothsay.

2. In *card-playing*, the act of revoking; a failure to follow suit when the player can and should do so. In whist the revoke is made when the wrong card is thrown; but it is not "established" (incurring a severe penalty) till the trick on which it was made is turned or quitted, or till the revoking player or his partner has again played.

She never made a *revoke*; nor ever passed it over in her adversary without exacting the utmost forfeiture.
Lamb, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

revokement (rē-vōk'ment), *n.* [= It. *rivocamento*; as *revoke* + *-ment*.] The act of revoking; revocation; reversal.

Let it be noised
That through our intercession this *revokement*
And pardon comes. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2. 106.

revoker (rē-vō'kėr), *n.* One who revokes.

revolt (rē-vōlt' or rē-volt'), *n.* [< OF. *revolte*, F. *révolte* = Sp. *revuelta* = Pg. *revolta*, < It. *rivolta, revolta*, a revolt, turning, overthrow, fem. of *rivolto, revolto* (< L. *revolutus*), pp. of *revolvere*, turn, overturn, overwhelm, revolve: see *revolve*.] 1. An uprising against government or authority; rebellion; insurrection; hence, any act of insubordination or disobedience.

Their mutinies and *revolts*, wherein they show'd
Most valour, spoke not for them.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 126.

I doubt not but you have heard long since of the *Revolt* of Catelonia from the K. of Spain.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 42.

On one side arose
The women up in wild *revolt*, and storm'd
At the Oppian law. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

2†. The act of turning away or going over to the opposite side; a change of sides; desertion.

He was greatly strengthened, and the enemy as much enfeebled by daily *revolts*. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

The blood of youth burns not with such excess
As gravity's *revolt* to wantonness.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 74.

3†. Inconstancy; faithlessness; fickleness, especially in love.

Thou canst not vex me with inconstant mind,
Since that my life on thy *revolt* doth lie.
Shak., Sonnets, xcii.

4†. A revolter.

You ingrate *revolts*,
You bloody Neroes, ripping up the womb
Of your dear mother England.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 151.

=**Syn. 1.** *Sedition, Rebellion*, etc. See *insurrection*.

revolt (rē-vōlt' or rē-volt'), *v.* [< OF. *revolter*, F. *révolter* = Pg. *revoltar* = It. *rivoltare, revoltare*; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To turn away; turn aside from a former cause or undertaking; fall off; change sides; go over to the opposite party; desert.

The stout Parisians do *revolt*,
And turn again unto the warlike French.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 2. 2.

Monsieur Arnaud . . . was then of the religion, but had promised to *revolt* to the King's side.
Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury (ed. Howells), p. 146.

2. To break away from established authority; renounce allegiance and subjection; rise against a government in open rebellion; rebel; mutiny.

The Edomites *revolted* from under the hand of Judah.
2 Chron. xxi. 10.

Let the church, our mother, breathe her curse,
A mother's curse, on her *revolting* son.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 257.

3†. To prove faithless or inconstant, especially in love.

You are already Love's firm votary,
And cannot soon *revolt* and change your mind.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 59.

Live happier
In other choice, fair Amidea, 'tis
Some shame to say my heart 's *revolted*.
Shirley, Traitor, ii. 1.

4. To turn away in horror or disgust; be repelled or shocked.

Her mind *revolted* at the idea of using violence to any one. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxiv.

II. *trans.* 1†. To roll back; turn back.

As a thonder bolt
Perceth the yielding ayre, and doth displace
The soring clouds into sad showres ymolt;
So to her yold the flames, and did their force *revolt*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 25.

2†. To turn away from allegiance; cause to rebel.

Whether of us is moste culpable, I in following and obeying the King, or you in altering and *revolting* ye kingdome.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 236.

3. To repel; shock; cause to turn away in abhorrence or disgust.

This abominable medley is made rather to *revolt* young and ingenuous minds. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iv.

Hideous as the deeds
Which you scarce hide from men's *revolted* eyes.
Shelley, The Cenci, i. 1.

Revolt, in the sense of 'provoke aversion in,' 'shock,' is, I believe, scarce a century old; it being a neoterism with Bishop Warburton, Horace Walpole, William Godwin, and Southey. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 220.

=**Syn. 3.** To disgust, sicken, nauseate.

revolter (rē-vōl'tėr or rē-vol'tėr), *n.* One who revolts, or rises against authority; a rebel.

All their princes are *revolters*. Hos. ix. 15.

A murderer, a *revolter*, and a robber!
Milton, S. A., l. 1180.

revolting (rē-vōl'ting or rē-vol'ting), *p. a.* 1. Given to revolt or sedition; rebellious.

Also they promise that his Maiestie shall not permit to be giuen from henceforth fortresse, Castell, bridge, gate, or towne . . . unto Gentlemen or knightes of power, which in *revolting* times may rise with the same.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 271.

2. Causing abhorrence or extreme disgust; shocking; repulsive.

What can be more unnatural, not to say more *revolting*, than to set up any system of rights or privileges in moral action apart from duties?
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 95.

=**Syn. 2.** Disgusting, nauseating, offensive, abominable.

revoltingly (rē-vōl'- or rē-vol'ting-li), *adv.* In a revolting manner; offensively; abhorrently.

revoluble (rev'ọ-lū-bl), *a.* [< L. *revolubilis*, that may be revolved or rolled, < *revolvere*, revolve: see *revolve*.] Capable or admitting of revolution. [Rare.]

Us then, to whom the thrice three yeer
Hath fill'd his *revoluble* orb, since our arrival here,
I blame not to wish home much more.
Chapman, Iliad, ii. 256.

revolubly (rev'ọ-lū-bli), *adv.* In a revoluble manner; so as to be capable of revolution. [Rare.]

The sight tube being clamped to the carriage [for transit-instruments], so as to be *revolubly* adjusted thereon.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXIII. 35.

revolute (rev'ọ-lūt), *a.* [= F. *révolu*, < L. *revolutus*, pp. of *revolvere*, revolve: see *revolve*.] Rolled or curled backward or downward; rolled back, as the tips or margins of some leaves, fronds, etc.; in vernation and estivation, rolled backward from both the sides. See also cuts under *Nothochlæna, Pteris*, and *Rafflesia*.—**Revolute antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ which in repose are rolled or coiled spirally outward and backward, as in certain *Hymenoptera*.

1. Revolute-margined Leaf of *Andromeda polifolia*. 2. The leaf as shown in transverse section.

revolute (rev'ọ-lūt), *v. i.* To revolve. [Colloq.]

Then he frames a second motion
From thy *revoluting* eyes.
The Academy, March 1, 1890, p. 153.

revolution (rev-ọ-lū'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *revolucion*, < OF. *revolution*, F. *révolution* = Pr. *revolucio* = Sp. *revolucion* = Pg. *revolução* = It. *rivoluzione, revoluzione* = D. *revolutie* = G. Sw. Dan. *revolution*, < LL. *revolutio(n-)*, a revolving, < L. *revolvere*, pp. *revolutus*, revolve, turn over: see *revolve*.] 1. The act of revolving or turning completely round, so as to bring every point of the turning body back to its first position; a complete rotation through 360°. Where the distinction is of importance, this is called a *rotation*.

She was probably the very last person in town who still kept the time-honored spinning-wheel in constant *revolution*. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, v.

2. The act of moving completely around a circular or oval course, independently of any rotation. In a revolution without rotation, every part of the body moves by an equal amount, while in rotation the motions of the different parts are proportional to their distances from the axis. But revolutions and rotations may be combined. Thus, the planets perform *revolutions* round the sun, and at the same time *rotations* about their own axes. The moon performs a *rotation* on its axis in precisely the same time in which it performs a *revolution* round the earth, to which it consequently always turns the same side.

So many nobler bodies to create,
Greater so manifold, . . . and on their orbs impose
Such restless *revolution* day by day.
Milton, P. L., viii. 31.

3. A round of periodic or recurrent changes or events; a cycle, especially of time: as, the *revolutions* of the seasons, or of the hours of the day and night.

O God! that one might read the book of fate,
And see the *revolution* of the times
Make mountains level. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 46.

The Duke of Buckingham himself flew not so high in so short a *Revolution* of Time. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 32.

There must be a strange dissolution of natural affection, a strange unthankfulness for all that homes have given, . . . when each man would fain build to himself, and build for the little *revolution* of his own life only.
Ruskin, Seven Lamps of Architecture, Memory, § 8.

Hence—**4.** A recurrent period or moment in time. [Rare.]

Thither by harpy-footed furies haled,
At certain *revolutions* all the damn'd
Are brought. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 597.

5. A total change of circumstances; a complete alteration in character, system, or conditions.

Chapless, and knocked about the mazzard with a sexton's spade: here's a fine *revolution*, and we had the trick to see't. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. i. 98.

Religions, and languages, and forms of government, and usages of private life, and modes of thinking, all have undergone a succession of *revolutions*.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

Specifically—**6.** A radical change in social or governmental conditions; the overthrow of an established political system, generally accompanied by far-reaching social changes. The term *Revolution*, in English history, is applied distinctively to the convulsion by which James II. was driven from the throne in 1688. In American history it is applied to the war of independence. See below. [In this sense the word is sometimes used adjectively.]

The elections . . . generally fell upon men of *revolution* principles. *Smollett*, Hist. Eng., i. 6.

The *revolution*, as it is called, produced no other changes than those which were necessarily caused by the declaration of independence. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 189.

A state of society in which *revolution* is always imminent is disastrous alike to moral, political, and material interests. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii.

7. The act of rolling or moving back; a return to a point previously occupied.

Fear
Comes thundering back with dreadful *revolution*
On my defenceless head. *Milton*, P. L., x. 815.

8†. The act of revolving or turning to and fro in the mind; consideration; hence, open deliberation; discussion.

But, Sir, I pray you, howe some ever my maister rekeneth with any of his servaunts, bring not the matier in *revolution* in the open Courte. *Paston Letters*, I. 388.

9. The winding or turning of a spiral about its axis, as a spiral of a shell about the columella; one of the coils or whorls thus produced; a volution; a turn.—**American Revolution**, the series of movements by which the thirteen American colonies of Great Britain revolted against the mother country, and asserted and maintained their independence. Hostilities began in 1775, independence was declared in 1776, and the help of France was formally secured in 1778. The war was practically ended by the surrender of the chief British army at Yorktown in 1781, and the independence of the United States was recognized by treaty of peace in 1783.—**Anomalistic revolution**. See *anomalistic*.—**English Revolution**, the movements by which James II. was forced to leave England, and a purer constitutional government was secured through the aid of William of Orange, who landed with an Anglo-Dutch army in November, 1688. In 1689 William and Mary were proclaimed constitutional sovereigns, and Parliament passed the Bill of Rights.—**French Revolution**, the series of movements which brought about the downfall of the old absolute monarchy in France, the establishment of the republic, and the abolition of many abuses. The States General assembled in May, 1789, and the Third Estate at once took the lead. The Bastille was stormed by the people, and in the same year the Constituent Assembly overthrew feudal privileges and transferred ecclesiastical property to the state. Abolition of titles and of right of primogeniture, and other reforms, were effected in 1790. The next year a constitution was adopted and the Constituent was succeeded by the Legislative Assembly. In 1792 a coalition of nations was formed against France, the royal family was imprisoned, and in September the Convention replaced the Legislative Assembly and proclaimed the republic. Louis XVI. was executed in 1793, and the Reign of Terror followed in 1793–4; royalist risings were suppressed, and the foreign wars successfully prosecuted. The revolutionary period may be regarded as ending with the establishment of the Directory in 1795, or as extending to the founding of the Consulate in 1799, or even later. Other French revolutions in 1830, 1848, and 1870 resulted respectively in the overthrow of the Bourbon monarchy of the Restoration, of the monarchy of Louis Philippe, and of the Second Empire.—**Pole of revolution**. See *pole*2.—**Revolution-indicator**. Same as *operameter*.—**Solid of revolution**, a solid containing all the points traversed by a plane figure in making a revolution round an axis in its plane, and containing no others. The *ellipsoid*, *paraboloid*, *hyperboloid*, etc., *of revolution* are examples.=**Syn. 6.** See *insurrection*.

revolutionary (rev-ō-lū′shọn-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *révolutionnaire* = Sp. Pg. *revolucionario* = It. *rivoluzionario*; as *revolution* + *-ary*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a revolution in government, or [*cap.*] to any movement or crisis known as *the Revolution*: as, a *revolutionary* war; *Revolutionary* heroes; the *Revolutionary* epoch in American history.

In considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless *revolutionary* struggle.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 176.

2. Tending to produce revolution; subversive of established codes or systems: as, *revolutionary* measures; *revolutionary* doctrines.

It is much less a reasoning conviction than unreasoning sentiments of attachment that enable Governments to bear the strain of occasional maladministration, *revolutionary* panics, and seasons of calamity.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii.

Revolutionary calendar. See *republican calendar*, under *calendar*.—**Revolutionary tribunal.** See *tribunal*.

II. *n.*; pl. *revolutionaries* (-riz). A revolutionist.

Dumfries was a Tory town, and could not tolerate a *revolutionary*. *J. Wilson.*

It is necessary for every student of history to know what manner of men they are who become *revolutionaries*, and what causes drive them to revolution.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, Pref. (1862). (*Davies.*)

revolutioner (rev-ō-lū′shọn-ėr), *n.* [< *revolution* + *-er*2. Cf. *revolutionary*.] Same as *revolutionary*.

The people were divided into three parties, namely, the Williamites, the Jacobites, and the discontented *Revolutioners*. *Smollett*, Hist. Eng., i. 4.

revolutionise, *v.* See *revolutionize*.

revolutionism (rev-ō-lū′shọn-izm), *n.* [< *revolution* + *-ism*.] Revolutionary principles. *North Brit. Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

revolutionist (rev-ō-lū′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *revolution* + *-ist*.] One who desires or endeavors to effect a social or political revolution; one who takes part in a revolution.

If all *revolutionists* were not proof against all caution, I should recommend it to their consideration that no persons were ever known in history, either sacred or profane, to vex the sepulchre. *Burke.*

Many foreign *revolutionists* out of work added to the general misunderstanding their contribution of broken English in every most ingenious form of fracture.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 194.

revolutionize (rev-ō-lū′shọn-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *revolutionized*, ppr. *revolutionizing*. [< *revolution* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring about a revolution in; effect a change in the political constitution of: as, to *revolutionize* a government.

Who, in his turn, was sure my father plann'd
To *revolutionise* his native land.
Crabbe, Tales of the Hall, x.

2. To alter completely; effect a radical change in.

We need this [absolute religion] to heal the vices of modern society, to *revolutionize* this modern feudalism of gold. *Theodore Parker*, Ten Sermons, v

I even think that their [the rams'] employment will go as far to *revolutionize* the conditions of naval warfare as has the introduction of breech-loading guns and rifles those of fighting ashore. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 434.

II. *intrans.* To undergo a revolution; become completely altered in social or political respects.

Germany is by nature too thorough to be able to *revolutionize* without *revolutionizing* from a fundamental principle, and following that principle to its utmost limits.
Marx, quoted in Rae's Contemporary Socialism, p. 124.

Also spelled *revolutionise*.

revolutive (rev′ō-lū-tiv), *a.* [< F. *révolutif* (in sense 2); as *revolute* + *-ive*.] **1.** Turning over; revolving; cogitating.

Being so concerned with the inquisitive and *revolutive* soul of man. *Feltham*, Letters, xvii. (*Latham.*)

2. In *bot.*, same as *revolute*, or sometimes restricted to the case of vernation and estivation.

revolvable (rē-vol′va-bl), *a.* [< *revolve* + *-able*.] Capable of being revolved.

The upper cap of the mill is *revolvable*. *Nature*, XL. 543.

revolve (rē-volv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *revolved*, ppr. *revolving*. [< ME. *revolven*, < OF. *revolver* = Sp. Pg. *revolver*, stir, = It. *rivolvere*, < L. *revolvere*, roll back, revolve, < *re-*, back, + *volvere*, roll: see *voluble*, *volve*. Cf. *convolve*, *devolve*, *evolve*, *involve*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To turn or roll about on an axis; rotate.

Beware
Lest, where you seek the common love of these,
The common hate with the *revolving* wheel
Should drag you down. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

2. To move about a center; circle; move in a curved path; follow such a course as to come round again to a former place: as, the planets *revolve* about the sun.

In the same circle we *revolve*. *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

Minds roll in paths like planets; they *revolve*,
This in a larger, that a narrower ring,
But round they come at last to that same phase.
O. W. Holmes, Master and Scholar.

3. To pass through periodic changes; return or recur at regular intervals; hence, to come around in process of time.

In the course of one *revolving* moon
Was chymist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon.
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, i. 549

To mute and to material things
New life *revolving* summer brings.
Scott, Marmion, i., Int.

4. To pass to and fro in the mind; be revolved or pondered.

Much of this nature *revolved* in my mind, thrown in by the enemy to discourage and cast me down.
T. Ellwood, Life (ed. Howells), p. 205.

5. To revolve ideas in the mind; dwell, as upon a fixed idea; meditate; ponder.

If this [letter] fall into thy hand, *revolve*.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5. 155.

Still
My mother went *revolving* on the word.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

6†. To return; devolve again.

On the desertion of an appeal, the judgment does, ipso jure, *revolve* to the judge a quo. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

II. *trans.* **1.** To turn or cause to roll round, as upon an axis.

Then in the east her turn she [the moon] shines,
Revolved on heaven's great axle. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 381.

2. To cause to move in a circular course or orbit: as, to *revolve* the planets in an orrery.

If the diurnal motion of the air
Revolves the planets in their destined sphere,
How are the secondary orbs impelled?
How are the moons from falling headlong held?
Chatterton, To Rev. Mr. Catcott.

3. To turn over and over in the mind; ponder; meditate on; consider.

The ancient authors, both in divinity and in humanity, which had long time slept in libraries, began generally to be read and *revolved*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 39.

Long stood Sir Bedivere,
Revolving many memories.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

4†. To turn over the pages of; look through; search.

I remember, on a day I *revolued* the registers in the capitol, I red a right merualious thyng. *Golden Book*, xii.

Straight I again *revolved*
The law and prophets, searching what was writ
Concerning the Messiah. *Milton*, P. R., i. 259.

revolve† (rē-volv′), *n.* [< *revolve*, *v.*] **1.** A revolution; a radical change in political or social affairs.

In all *revolves* and turns of state
Decreed by (what dee call him) fate.
D'Urfey, Colin's Walk, i. (*Davies.*)

2. A thought; a purpose or intention.

When Midelton saw Grinuill's hie *revolve*,
Past hope, past thought, past reach of all aspire,
Once more to moue him flie, he doth resolue.
G. Markham, Sir R. Grinuille, p. 59. (*Davies.*)

revolved (rē-volvd′), *a.* [< *revolve* + *-ed*2.] In *zoöl.*, same as *revolute*.

revolvement (rē-volv′mẹnt), *n.* [= Sp. *revolvimiento* = Pg. *revolvimento*; as *revolve* + *-ment*.] The act of revolving or turning over, as in the mind; reflection. *Worcester.*

revolvency (rē-vol′vẹn-si), *n.* [< L. *revolven(t-)s*, ppr. of *revolvere*, revolve: see *revolve*.] The state, act, or principle of revolving; revolution.

Its own *revolvency* upholds the world.
Cowper, Task, i. 372.

revolver (rē-vol′vėr), *n.* [< *revolve* + *-er*1.] **1.** One who or that which revolves.—**2.** Specifical-

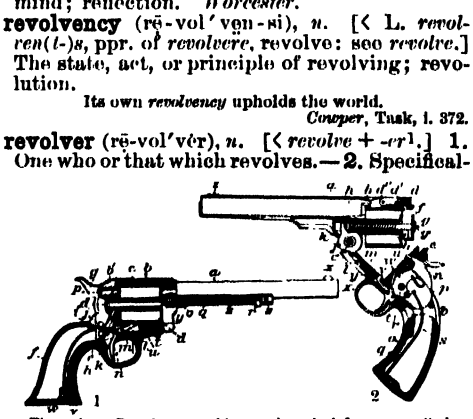


Fig. 1. Army Revolver, 45-caliber. *a*, barrel; *b*, frame; *c*, cylinder; *d*, center-pin; *e*, guard; *f*, back-strap; *g*, hammer; *h*, mainspring; *i*, hammer-roll and hammer rivet; *j*, hammer-screw; *k*, hammer-cam; *l*, hand and hand-spring; *m*, stop-bolt and stop-bolt screw; *n*, trigger; *o*, center-pin bushing; *p*, firing-pin and firing-pin rivet; *q*, ejector-rod and spring; *r*, ejector head; *s*, ejector-tube screw; *t*, guard-screw; *u*, sear and stop-bolt spring combined; *v*, back-strap screw; *w*, mainspring-screw; *x*, front sight; *y*, center-pin-catch screw; *z*, ejector-tube. By removing the center-pin *d*, the cylinder *c* may be taken out of the frame *b* for cleaning and reloading. In cocking the hand and hand-roll *l* revolve the cylinder through an arc limited by the stop, stop-bolt, and stop-bolt spring, bringing another cartridge into position for firing. The cylinder has six chambers. The stock (not shown) is fastened to the sides of the frame by screws. The recoil-plate is shown at *b*′.

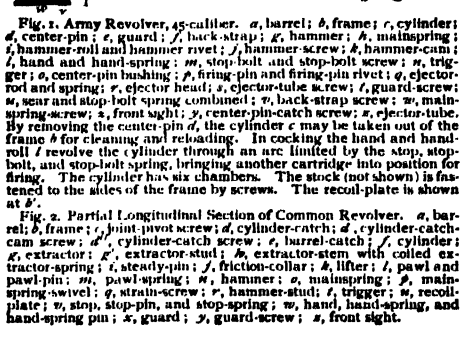


Fig. 2. Partial Longitudinal Section of Common Revolver. *a*, barrel; *b*, frame; *c*, joint-pivot screw; *d*, cylinder-catch; *d*′, cylinder-catch-cam screw; *d*″, cylinder-catch screw; *e*, barrel-catch; *f*, cylinder; *g*, extractor; *g*′, extractor-stud; *h*, extractor-stem with coiled extractor-spring; *i*, steady-pin; *j*, friction-collar; *k*, lifter; *l*, pawl and pawl-pin; *m*, pawl-spring; *n*, hammer; *o*, mainspring; *p*, mainspring-swivel; *q*, strain-screw; *r*, hammer-stud; *s*, trigger; *u*, recoil-plate; *v*, stop, stop-pin, and stop-spring; *w*, hand, hand-spring, and hand-spring pin; *x*, guard; *y*, guard-screw; *z*, front sight.

ly—(*a*) A revolving firearm, especially a pistol, having a revolving barrel provided with a number of bores (as in earlier styles of the weapon), or (as in modern forms) a single barrel with a revolving cylinder at its base, provided with a number of chambers. When the barrel or cylinder revolves on its longitudinal axis, the several bores or chambers are brought in succession into relation with firing-mechanism for successive and rapid firing. In the modern forms of the arm the chambers of the cylinder are, by such revolution, brought successively into line with the bore in the barrel, which is also the firing position. In this position each chamber respectively forms a continuation of the bore in the barrel. Six is the common number of chambers. The most vital distinction between early and modern revolving firearms is that the barrels of the former were directly revolved by the hand; while in the latter the revolving-mechanism is connected with the firing-mechanism, the cocking of which automatically revolves the cylinder. Metal cartridges with conical bullets are used in all modern revolvers, the loading being done at the breech. Some are self-cocking—that is, are cocked by pulling the trigger which also discharges them. Some, by peculiar mechanism (though, for general use, they may be cocked in the ordinary way for taking deliberate aim), are by a quick adjustment changed into self-cocking pistols for more rapid firing in emergencies where accurate aim is of subordinate importance. Colonel Colt of the United States was the first to produce a really serviceable and valuable revolving arm, though the principle was known in the earlier part of the sixteenth century. (*b*) A revolving cannon.—**3.** A revolving horse-rake.

revolving (rē-vol'ving), *p. a.* Turning; rolling; moving round. - **Revolving brush, car, diaphragm, grate, harrow, light, mill, oven.** See the nouns.—**Revolving cannon.** See *machine-gun.* - **Revolving furnace,** a furnace used extensively in making ball-soda or black ash, consisting of a large cylinder of iron hooped with solid steel tires shrunk on the shell, which is supported by and turns on friction-wheels or -rollers. Unlike the revolving furnace for chloridizing ores, this furnace has no interior partition. The heat is supplied by a Siemens regenerative gas-furnace, or by a coal-furnace, and the hot flame circulates longitudinally through the cylinder into a smoke-stack or chimney. The charging is done through a hole in the side of the cylinder, and the crude soda, rolled into balls by the motion of the cylinder, is discharged through the same opening.—**Revolving pistol.** Same as *revolver.* - **Revolving press.** See *press*[1].—**Revolving storm,** a cyclone.

revomit (rē-vom'it), *v. t.* [= It. *revomitare;* as *re-* + *vomit.* Cf. F. *revomir,* < L. *revomere,* vomit forth again, disgorge, < *re-,* again, + *vomere,* vomit: see *vomit.*] To vomit or pour forth again; reject from the stomach.

They poure the wine downe the throate . . . that they might cast it vp againe and so take more in the place, vomiting and *revomiting* . . . that which they haue drunke.
Hakewill, Apology, iv. 3.

revulse† (rē-vuls'), *v. t.* [< F. *révulser,* < L. *revulsus,* pp. of *revellere,* pluck back: see *revel*[2].] **1.** To affect by revulsion; pull or draw back; withdraw.

Nothing is so effectual as frequent vomits to withdraw and *revulse* the peccant humours from the relaxed bowels.
G. Cheyne, Natural Method. (*Latham.*)

2. To draw away: applied to counter-irritation.

revulsent (rē-vul'sent), *a.* and *n.* [< *revulse* + *-ent.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *revellent.*

II. *n.* A counter-irritant.

revulsion (rē-vul'shon), *n.* [< OF. *revulsion,* F. *révulsion* = Sp. *revulsion* = Pg. *revulsão* = It. *rivulsione,* < L. *revulsio(n-),* a tearing off or away, < *revellere,* pp. *revulsus,* pluck back: see *revel*[2].] **1.** The act of pulling or drawing away; abstraction; forced separation.

The *revulsion* of capital from other trades of which the returns are more frequent
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 7.

2. In *med.,* the diminution of morbid action in one locality by developing it artificially in another, as by counter-irritation.—**3.** A sudden or violent change, particularly a change of feeling.

A sudden and violent *revulsion* of feeling. *Macaulay.*

He was quite old enough . . . to have seen with his own eyes the conversion of the court, [and] its *revulsion* to the ancient worship under Julian the Apostate.
The Atlantic, LXV. 149.

revulsive (rē-vul'siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *révulsif* = Sp. Pg. It. *revulsivo,* < L. *revulsus,* pp. of *revellere,* pull away: see *revel*[2].] **I.** *a.* Having the power of revulsion; tending to revulsion; capable of producing revulsion.

The way to cure the megrim is diverse, according to the cause: either by cutting a vein, purging, *revulsive* or local remedies. *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, I. 473.

II. *n.* That which has the power of withdrawing; specifically, an agent which produces revulsion.

Salt is a *revulsive.* Pass the salt.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 138.

revulsor (rē-vul'sor), *n.* [< *revulse* + *-or.*] An apparatus by means of which heat and cold can be alternately applied as curative agents.

Rev. Ver. An abbreviation of *Revised Version* (of the English Bible).

revyet, *v.* See *revie.*

rew[1], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *row*[2].

rew[2]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rue*[1].

rew[3]† (rō). An obsolete preterit of *row*[1].

rewake, *v.* An erroneous form, found in the sixteenth-century editions of Chaucer, for *revoke.*

rewaken (rē-wā'kn), *v.* [< *re-* + *waken.*] To waken again.

Love will . . . at the spiritual prime
Rewaken with the dawning soul.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xliii.

rewall†, *v.* A (perverted) Middle English form of *rule*[1]. *Lydgate.*

rewalt†, *v. t.* and *i.* [ME.; origin obscure.] To give up or surrender. *Halliwell.*

reward (rē-wârd'), *v.* [< ME. *rewarden,* < OF. *rewarder, reswarder,* an older form of *reguarder, regarder,* regard, < *re-,* back, + *warder, garder,* mark, heed: see *guard.* Doublet of *regard.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To mark; regard; observe; notice carefully.

Hit you behouith *rewarde* and behold
Ho shall doo gouerne and rule this contre.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2367.

2†. To look after; watch over; have regard or consideration for.

Ac if ye riche haue reuthe and *rewarde* wel the pore, . . .
Criste of his curteysie shal conforte zow atte laste.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 145.

3. To recompense; requite; repay, as for good or evil conduct (commonly in a good sense); remunerate, as for usefulness or merit; compensate.

Kyng Auferius ther with he was contente,
And hym *rewardid* well for his presente.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2407.

I'll follow, as they say, for reward. He that *rewards* me, God *reward* him! *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 167.

4. To make return for; give a recompense for.

Reward not hospitality
With such black payment.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 575.

5†. To give in recompense or return, as for either good or evil.

Thou hast *rewarded* me good, whereas I have *rewarded* thee evil. 1 Sam. xxiv. 17.

A blessing may be *rewarded* into the bosom of the faithful and tender brother or sister that . . . admonisheth.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

6. To serve as a return or recompense to; be a reward to.

No petty post *rewards* a nobleman
For spending youth in splendid lackey-work.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 60.

7. To serve as return or recompense for.

Still happier, if he till a thankful soil,
And fruit *reward* his honourable toil.
Cowper, Hope, l. 761.

The central court of the Hareem is one of the richest discoveries that *rewarded* M. Place's industry.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 173.

II. *intrans.* To make requital; bestow a return or recompense, especially for meritorious conduct.

But you great wise persons have a fetch of state, to employ with countenance and encouragement, but *reward* with austerity and disgrace.
Chapman, Mask of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

reward (rē-wârd'), *n.* [< ME. *rewarde, reward,* < OF. *reward,* an earlier form of *regard, regard,* regard, < *rewarder, regarder,* regard: see *reward, regard, v.,* and cf. *regard, n.*] **1**†. Notice; heed; consideration; respect; regard.

Thanne Reson rod forth and tok *reward* of no man,
And dude as Conscience kenned til he the kyng mette.
Piers Ploweman (C), v. 40.

Men take more *rewarde* to the nombre than to the sapience of persons. *Chaucer,* Tale of Melibeus.

2. The act of rewarding, or the state of being rewarded; requital, especially for usefulness or merit; remuneration.

The end for which all profitable laws
Were made looks two ways only, the *reward*
Of innocent good men, and the punishment
Of bad delinquents.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, v. 4.

The hope of *reward* and fear of punishment, especially in a future life, are indispensable as auxiliary motives to the great majority of mankind.
Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 159.

3. That which is given in requital of good or evil, especially good; a return; a recompense; commonly, a gift bestowed in recognition of past service or merit; a guerdon.

Now-a-days they call them gentle *rewards:* let them leave their coloring, and call them by their Christian name, bribes. *Latimer,* 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Now *rewards* and punishments do always presuppose something willingly done well or ill.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 9.

A man that fortune's buffets and *rewards*
Hast ta'en with equal thanks.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 72.

Hanging was the *reward* of treason and desertion.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 16.

4. The fruit of one's labor or works; profit; return.

The dead know not any thing, neither have they any more a *reward.* Eccl. ix. 5.

5. A sum of money offered for taking or detecting a criminal, or for the recovery of anything lost.—**In reward of**†, in comparison with.

Yit of Daunger cometh no blame,
In reward of my doughter Shame.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3254.

= **Syn. 3.** Pay, compensation, remuneration, requital, retribution.

rewardable (rē-wâr'da-bl), *a.* [< *reward* + *-able.*] Capable of being rewarded; worthy of recompense.

No good woorke of man is *rewardable* in heauen of his owne nature, but through the mere goodnes of God.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 25.

Rewards do always presuppose such duties performed as are *rewardable.* *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, i. 11.

rewardableness (rē-wâr'da-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being rewardable, or worthy of reward.

What can be the praise or *rewardableness* of doing that which a man cannot chuse but do?
J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences, p. 2.

rewardably (rē-wâr'da-bli), *adv.* In a rewardable manner; so as to be rewardable. *Imp. Dict.*

rewarder (rē-wâr'dėr), *n.* One who rewards; one who requites or recompenses.

A liberal *rewarder* of his friends.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 123.

rewardful (rē-wârd'fûl), *a.* [< *reward* + *-ful.*] Yielding reward; rewarding. [Rare.]

Whose grace was great, and bounty most *rewardfull.*
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 187.

rewardfulness (rē-wârd'fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being rewardful; capability of yielding a reward.

Of the beauty, the *rewardfulness,* of the place I cannot trust myself to speak. *The Century,* VI. 30.

rewardless (rē-wârd'les), *a.* [< *reward* + *-less.*] Having no reward.

rewa-rewa (rā'wē-rā'wē), *n.* [New Zealand.] See *Knightia.*

rewbarb†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rhubarb.*

rewe†. An obsolete form of *rue*[1], *rue*[2], *row*[2].

reweigh (rē-wā'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *weigh.*] To weigh a second time; verify the weight of by a second test or trial.

It only remained now to remove the condensers, and *reweigh* them with all necessary precautions.
Amer. Chem. Jour., X. 97.

rewel†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *rule*[1].

rewel-bone†, *n.* [< ME. *rewel-boon, rowel-boon, rewel-bone, ruelle-bone, rewylle-bone,* < *rewel, rowel* (of uncertain meaning, in form like *rowel,* lit. a little wheel, < OF. *rouelle,* a little wheel: see *rowel*), + *boon, bone,* appar. same as *bone*[1].] A word of unknown meaning, occurring in the line:

His sadel was of *rewel-boon.* *Chaucer,* Sir Thopas, l. 167.

Ruel-bone is mentioned by Chaucer . . . as the material of a saddle. It is not, of course, to be thence supposed that *ruel-bone* was commonly or even actually used for that purpose. . . . In the Turnament of Tottenham Tibbe's garland is described as "fulle of *ruelle bones,*" which another copy alters to *rounde bonys.* In the romance of Rembrun, p. 458, the coping of a wall is mentioned as made "of fin *ruwal,* that schon swithe brighte."
Halliwell.

rewet (rō'et), *n.* [< F. *rouet,* little wheel, gun-lock, dim. of *roue,* a wheel, < L. *rota,* a wheel: see *rotary, rowel.*] **1.** Originally, the revolving part of a wheel-lock. Hence—**2.** The wheel-lock itself.—**3.** A gun fitted with a wheel-lock. See *harquebus.*

rewful†, *a.* A Middle English form of *rueful.*

rewfullichet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *rufully. Chaucer.*

rewin (rē-win'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *win.*] To win a second time; win back.

The Palatinate was not worth the *rewinning.* *Fuller.*

rewlichet, *a.* See *rufly*[1].

rewmet, *n.* A Middle English form of *realm.*

rewood (rē-wûd'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *wood*[1].] To plant again with trees; reforest.

Rewooding the high lands where the streams take rise.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Dec. 24, 1886.

reword (rē-wėrd'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *word*.] 1. To put into words again; repeat.

It is not madness
That I have utter'd; bring me to the test,
And I the matter will *re-word*; which madness
Would gambol from. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 143.

2. To reëcho.

A hill whose concave womb *re-worded*
A plaintful story from a sistering vale.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 1.

3. To word anew; put into different words: as, to *reword* a statement.

rewrite (rē-rīt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *write*.] To write a second time.

Write and *rewrite*, blot out, and write again,
And for its swiftness ne'er applaud your pen.
Young, To Pope.

rewthe†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ruth*.

rewthless†, *a.* An obsolete form of *ruthless*.

rex (reks), *n.* [< L. *rex* (*reg-*), a king (= Olr. *rīg*, Ir. *rīgh* = Gael. *righ* = W. *rhi* = Skt. *rājan*, a king: see *Raja*[2]), < *regere* (Skt. √ *raj*), rule: see *regent*, and *rich*, *riche*. Hence ult. *roy*, *royal*, *regal*, *real*[2], *regale*[2], etc.] A king.—**To play rex**†, to play the king; act despotically or with violence; handle a person roughly; "play the mischief." This phrase probably alludes to the *Rex*, or king, in the early English plays, a character marked by more or less violence. The noun in time lost its literal meaning, and was often spelled *reaks*, *reeks* ("keep a *reaks*," etc.), and used as if meaning 'tricks.'

I . . . thinke it to be the greatest indignitie to the Queene that may be to suffer such a caytiff to *play* such *Rex*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

The sound of the hautboys and bagpipes *playing reeks* with the high and stately timber.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 2.

Love with Rage *kept* such *a reakes* that I thought they would have gone mad together.
Breton, Dream of Strange Effects, p. 17.

Then came the English ordnance, which had been brought to land, to *play* such *reaks* among the horse that they were forced to fly.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 256.

rexen, *n.* A plural of *resh*[2], a variant of *rush*[1]. *Halliwell.*

rex-player†, *n.* [Found only in the form *reaks-player*; < *rex*, in *to play rex* (*reaks*), + *player*.] One who plays rex.

Ribleur, a disordered roaver, jetter, swaggerer, outragious *reaks-player*, a robber, ransaker, boothaler, preyer upon passengers, etc. *Colgrave.*

rey†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ray*[4].

reyal†, *n.* An obsolete form of *royal*.

reyn†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rain*[1].

reynald†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *reynard*.

reynard (rā'närd or ren'ärd), *n.* [Formerly also *reynold*, *reynäld*; < late ME. *reynard*, < OF. *reynard*, *regnard*, *regnar*, *regnart*, *renart*, *renard*, F. *renard* = Pr. *raynart* = OCat. *ranart*, a fox, < OFlem. (OLG.) *Reinaerd*, *Reinaert* (G. *Reinhart*, *Reinecke*), a name given to the fox in a famous epic of Low German origin ("Reynard the Fox"), in which animals take the place of men, each one having a personal name, the lion being called *Noble*, the cat *Tibert*, the bear *Bruin*, the wolf *Isegrim*, the fox *Reynard*, etc., and which became so popular that *renard* in the common speech began to take the place of the vernacular OF. *goupil*, *goupil*, fox, and finally supplanted it entirely; < MHG. *Reinhart*, OHG. *Reginhart*, *Raginhart*, a personal name, lit. 'strong in counsel,' < *ragin-*, *regin-*, counsel (cf. Icel. *regin*, pl., the gods: see *Ragnarök*, and cf. AS. *regn-* (= Icel. *regin-*), intensive prefix in *regn-heard*, very hard, etc., *regn-meld*, a solemn announcement, *regn-theóf*, an arch-thief, etc., and in personal names such as *Regen-here*, etc., = Goth. *ragin*, an opinion, judgment, decree, advice), + *hart*, strong, hard, = E. *hard*: see *hard* and *-ard*.] A name of the fox in fable and poetry, in which the fox figures as cunning personified.

Hyer [here] begynneth thꝑe hystorye of *reynard* the foxe. *Caxton*, tr. of *Reynard* the Fox (ed. 1481), p. 16.

Now read, Sir *Reynold*, as ye be right wise,
What course ye weene is best for us to take.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale.

Reynosia (rā-nō'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Grisebach, 1866); after Alvaro *Reynoso* of Havana.] A genus of imperfectly known polypetalous plants, assigned to the order *Rhamnaceæ*, consisting of a single Cuban species, *R. latifolia*, extending into Florida, where it is known as *red ironwood*.

reyoung (rē-yung'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *young*.] To make young again. [Rare.]

With rapid rush,
Out of the stone a plentious stream doth gush,
Which murmurs through the Plain; proud, that his glass,
Gliding so swift, so soon *re-yonges* the grass.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

reyse[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *raise*[1].

reyse[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *race*[1].

rezbanyite (rez-ban'yīt), *n.* [< *Rez-Bánya* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of bismuth and lead, occurring in massive forms having a metallic luster and light lead-gray color. It is found at Rez-Bánya, Hungary.

rezed†, *a.* Same as *reasted*.

rf., rfz. Abbreviations of *rinforzando* or *rinforzato*.

rh. [L., etc., *rh-*, used for *hr-*, a more exact rendering of the Gr. *ῥ*, the aspirated *ρ* (*r*).] An initial sequence, originally an aspirated *r*, occurring in English, etc., in words of Greek origin. In early modern and Middle English, as well as in Spanish, Italian, Old French, etc., it is also or only written *r*. When medial, as it becomes in composition, the *r* is doubled, and is commonly written *rrh*, after the Greek form *ῥῥ*, which, however, is now commonly written *ρρ*. In modern formations medial *rrh* is often reduced to *rh*. (For examples of *rh*, see the words following, and *catarrh*, *diarrhea*, *hemorrhage*, *myrrh*, *pyrrhic*, etc.) The combination *rh* properly occurs only in Greek words; other instances are due to error or confusion, or are exceptional, as in *rhyme* for *rime*[1], *rhine* for *rine*, *rhone* for *rone*, etc.

Rh. The chemical symbol of *rhodium*.

rhat (rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *rha* (*barbarum*), < Gr. *ῥᾶ*, rhubarb, so called, it is said, from the river *Rha*, 'Ρᾶ, now called *Volga*. See *rhubarb* and *Rheum*[2].] Rhubarb.

Neere unto this is the river Rha, on the sides whereof groweth a comfortable and holsom root so named [*rha*], good for many uses in physick.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus, xxii. 8. 28.

rhabarbarate† (ra-bär'bą-rāt), *a.* [< NL. *rhabarbaratus*, < *rhabarbarum*, rhubarb: see *rhabarbarum*.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb.

The salt humours must be evacuated by the sennate, *rhabarbarate*, and sweet manna purgers, with acids added, or the purging waters.
Floyer, Preternatural State of Animal Humours. (*Latham.*)

rhabarbarin, rhabarbarine (ra-bär'bą-rin), *n.* [< *rhabarbarum* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Same as *chrysophanic acid*. See *chrysophanic*.

rhabarbarum (ra-bär'bą-rum), *n.* [NL., < L. *rha barbarum*, rhubarb: see *rhubarb* and *rha*.] Rhubarb.

rhabd (rabd), *n.* [Also *rabd*; < NL. *rhabdus*, < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod: see *rhabdus*.] A rhabdus.

Rhabdammina (rab-da-mī'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *ἄμμος*, sand, + *-ina*[1].] The typical genus of *Rhabdamminina*. *O. Sars*, 1872.

Rhabdamminina (rab-dam-i-nī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhabdammina* + *-ina*[2].] A group of marine imperforate foraminiferous protozoans, typified by the genus *Rhabdammina*. The test, composed of cemented sand-grains often mixed with sponge-spicules, is of some tubular form, free or fixed, with one or a few apertures, and sometimes segmented. The genus *Haliphysema*, supposed to be a sponge, and made by Haeckel the type of a class *Physemaria*, has been assigned to this group. Also *Rhabdamminidæ*, as a subfamily of *Astrorhizidæ*.

rhabdi, *n.* Plural of *rhabdus*.

rhabdia, *n.* Plural of *rhabdium*, 1.

rhabdichnite (rab-dik'nīt), *n.* [< NL. *Rhabdichnites*, < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *ἴχνος*, a track, + *-ite*[2]. Cf. *ichnite*.] A fossil trace or track of uncertain character, such as may have been made by various animals in crawling or otherwise.

Rhabdichnites (rab-dik-nī'tez), *n.* [NL., also *Rabdichnites* (J. W. Dawson, 1875): see *rhabdichnite*.] A hypothetical genus of no definition, covering organisms which are supposed to have left the traces called *rhabdichnites*.

Rhabdichnites and Eophyton belong to impressions explicable by the trails of drifting sea-weeds, the tail-markings of Crustacea, and the ruts ploughed by bivalve molluska, and occurring in the Silurian, Erian, and Carboniferous rocks. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 30.

rhabdite (rab'dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *-ite*[2].] 1. One of the three pairs of appendages of the abdominal sternites which unite to form the ovipositor of some insects.—2. A refractive rod-like body of homogeneous structure and firm consistency, found in numbers in the cells of the integument of most turbellarian worms. They may be entirely within these cells, or protrude from them, are readily pressed out, and often found in abundance in the mucus secreted and deposited by the worms. The function of the rhabdites seems related to the tactile sense. They vary in size and form, and also in their local or general dispersion on the body of the worm. They are produced in the ordinary epidermic cells, or in special formative cells beneath the integument, whence they work their way to the surface. Some similar bodies, of granular instead of homogeneous structure, are distinguished as *pseudo-rhabdites*. See *sagittocyst*.

3. A member of the genus *Rhabditis*.—4. A phosphide of iron, occurring in minute tetragonal prisms in some meteoric irons.

rhabditic (rab-dit'ik), *a.* [< *rhabdite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a rhabdite, in any sense.

Rhabditis (rab-dī'tis), *n.* [NL. (Dujardin), < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod.] A generic name of minute nematoid worms of the family *Anguillulidæ*, under which various species of different genera of this family have been described in certain stages of their transformations. Worms of this form develop from the embryo in damp earth, where they lead an independent life till they migrate into their host, where, after further transformations, they acquire the sexually mature condition, though this is sometimes attained while they are still free. Members of the genera *Leptodera*, *Peludera*, *Rhabdonema*, and others have been referred to *Rhabditis* under various specific names.—**Rhabditis genitalis**, a small round worm which has been found in the urine.

rhabdium (rab'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod.] 1. Pl. *rhabdia* (-ä). A striped muscular fiber. [Rare.]

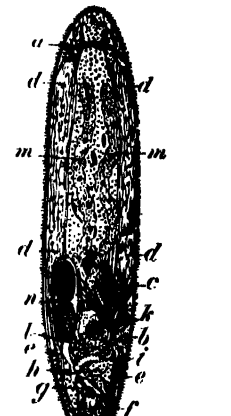
The voluntary muscles of all vertebrates and of many invertebrates consist of fibers, the contents of which are perfectly regularly disposed in layers and transversely striped. For shortness, this striped mass may be called *rhabdia*. *Nature*, XXXIX. 45.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of coleopterous insects. *Schaum*, 1861.

Rhabdocarpus (rab-dō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A generic name given by Göppert and Berger, in 1848, to a fossil fruit of very uncertain affinities. Specimens referred to this genus have been described by various authors as occurring in the coal-measures of France, Germany, England, and various parts of the United States.

rhabdocœl (rab'dō-sēl), *a.* Same as *rhabdocœlous*.

Rhabdocœla (rab-dō-sē'lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] A prime division of turbellarian worms, forming a suborder of *Turbellaria*, contrasted with *Dendrocœla* (which see), containing small forms whose intestine, when present, is straight and simple. The body is cylindric (as compared with other flatworms), but more or less flattened; the sexual organs are usually hermaphrodite; there is no anus (see *Aprocta*), but a mouth, the position of which varies extremely in different genera, and usually a protrusile pharynx or buccal proboscis. In most forms the alimentary canal is distinct; in others (see *Acœla*) it is not fairly differentiated from the general digestive parenchyma. There are numerous forms of this group, mostly inhabiting fresh water, though some are marine. They live on the juices of small worms, crustaceans, and insects, which they suck after enveloping their prey in a sort of mucus secreted by the skin and containing rhabdites. (See *rhabdite*, 2.) The group is divided, mainly upon the character of the intestine, into three sections: (1) *Acœla*, without differentiated intestine, represented by the family *Convolutidæ*; (2) *Rhabdocœla* proper, with definite intestinal tract, a nervous system and excretory organs present, compact male and female generative glands, complicated pharynx, and generally no otoliths—embracing numerous forms of several different families, both of fresh and salt water; (3) *Allœocœla*, resembling (2), but with otoliths, represented by one family, *Monotidæ*. Another division, based mainly upon the position or other character of the mouth, is directly into a number of families, as *Convolutidæ*, *Opisthomidæ*, *Derostomidæ*, *Mesostomidæ*, *Prostomidæ*, and *Microstomidæ*. Also called *Rhabdocœlida*.



A Species of *Opisthomum*, illustrating the structure of *Rhabdocœla*.

a, central nervous system, close to which are seen ramifications of the water vascular vessels; *b*, mouth; *c*, proboscis; *d*, testes; *e*, vasa deferentia; *f*, vesicula seminalis; *g*, penis; *h*, sexual aperture; *i*, vagina; *k*, spermatheca; *l*, germarium; *m*, vitellarium; *n*, uterus with two ova inclosed in hard shells.

rhabdocœlan (rab-dō-sē'lan), *n.* and *a.* [< *Rhabdocœla* + *-an*.] I. *n.* A member of the *Rhabdocœla*.

II. *a.* Same as *rhabdocœlous*.

Rhabdocœlida (rab-dō-sē'li-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhabdocœla* + *-ida*.] Same as *Rhabdocœla*.

rhabdocœlidan (rab-dō-sē'li-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rhabdocœlida* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhabdocœlida*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhabdocœlida*.

rhabdocœlous (rab-dō-sē'lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] Having, as a turbellarian, a simple straight digestive cavity; of or pertaining to the *Rhabdocœla*.

Rhabdocrepida (rab-dō-krep'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *κρηπίς* (*κρηπιδ-*), a foundation.] A suborder or other group of lithistidan tetractinellidan sponges, with diversiform desmas produced by the various growth of silica over uniaxial spicules. The families *Megamorinidæ* and *Micromorinidæ* represent this group.

rhabdoid (rab'doid), *n.* [Also *rabdoid;* < Gr. *ῥαβδοειδής*, like a rod, < *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, a spindle-shaped or acicular body, chemically related to the plastids, which occurs in certain cells of plants exhibiting irritability, such as *Drosera*, *Dionæa*, etc., and which probably plays an important part in this function. The position in the cell is such that it stretches diagonally across the cell from end to end.

rhabdoidal (rab-doi'dal), *a.* [Also *rabdoidal;* < *rhabdoid* + *-al.*] Rod-like; specifically, in *anat.*, sagittal: as, the *rhabdoidal* suture.

rhabdolith (rab'dō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A minute rhabdoidal concretion of calcareous matter occurring in globigerina-ooze — one of the elements which cover a rhabdosphere.

The clubs of the *rhabdoliths* get worn out of shape, and are last seen, under a high power, as minute cylinders scattered over the field.
Sir C. W. Thomson, Voyage of Challenger, I. iii.

rhabdolithic (rab-dō-lith'ik), *a.* [< *rhabdolith* + *-ic.*] Concreted in rhabdoidal form, as calcareous matter; of or pertaining to rhabdoliths.

rhabdology (rab-dol'ō-ji), *n.* [Also *rabdology;* < F. *rhabdologie*, < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The act or art of computing by Napier's rods or Napier's bones. See *rod.*

rhabdom (rab'dom), *n.* [< LGr. *ῥάβδωμα*, a bundle of rods: see *rhabdome.*] In *entom.*, a special structure in the eye, consisting of a concrescence of the rods developed on the cells of the retina, when these cells are themselves united in a retinula.

The rods also become united, and form a special structure, the *rhabdom*, in the long axis of a group of combined retinal cells. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 264.

rhabdomal (rab'dō-mal), *a.* [< *rhabdome* + *-al.*] Having the character of a rhabdome; pertaining to a rhabdome.

rhabdomancer (rab'dō-man-sėr), *n.* [Also *rabdomancer;* < *rhabdomancy* + *-er*[1].] One who professes or practises rhabdomancy; a romancer of the divining-rod; a bletonist; a douser.

rhabdomancy (rab'dō-man-si), *n.* [Also *rabdomancy;* < F. *rhabdomancie, rhabdomance* = Pg. *rhabdomancia* = It. *rabdomanzia*, < Gr. *ῥαβδομαντεία*, divination by means of a rod, < *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by a rod or wand; specifically, the attempt to discover things concealed in the earth, as ores, metals, or springs of water, by a divining-rod; bletonism; dousing.

Agreeably to the doctrines of *rhabdomancy*, formerly in vogue, and at the present moment not entirely discarded, a twig, usually of witchhazel, borne over the surface of the ground, indicates the presence of water, to which it is instinctively alive, by stirring in the hand.
S. Judd, Margaret, I. 9.

rhabdomantic (rab-dō-man'tik), *a.* [Also *rabdomantic;* < *rhabdomancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to rhabdomancy, or the use of the divining-rod.

rhabdome (rab'dōm), *n.* [< LGr. *ῥάβδωμα*, a bundle of rods, < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod. Cf. *rhabdom.*] In sponges, the shaft of a cladose rhabdus, bearing the cladome.

The rhabdus then [*i. e.*, when cladose] becomes known as the shaft or *rhabdome*, and the secondary rays are the arms or cladi, collectively the head or cladome of the spicule. *W. J. Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

rhabdomere (rab'dō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *μέρος*, a part.] One of the chitinous rods which, when united, form a rhabdom. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXIV. 373.

Rhabdomesodon (rab-dō-mes'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *μέσος*, middle, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of polyzoans, typical of the family *Rhabdomesodontidæ*. *R. gracile* is a characteristic species.

Rhabdomesodontidæ (rab-dō-mes-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhabdomesodon* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of polyzoans, typified by the genus *Rhabdomesodon*. They had a ramose polyzoary composed of slender cylindrical solid or tubular branches with the cell-apertures on all sides. The cell-mouth was below the surface, and opened into a vestibule or outer chamber which constituted the apparent cell-aperture on the surface. The species lived in the Carboniferous seas.

rhabdomyoma (rab'dō-mi-ō'mä), *n.*; pl. *rhabdomyomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + NL. *myoma*, q. v.] A myoma consisting of striated muscular fibers.

Rhabdonema (rab-dō-nē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] A genus of small nematoid worms referred to the family *Anguillulidæ*, containing parasitic species, some of which are known to pass through the *Rhabditis* form. Such is *R. nigrovenosum*, a viviparous parasite of the lungs of batrachians, half to three quarters of an inch long, whose embryos make their way into the intestine and thence to the exterior, being passed with the feces into water or mud, where they acquire the *Rhabditis* form. These have separate sexes, and the females produce living young, which finally migrate into the batrachian host. Another species, which occurs in the intestine of various animals, including man, is *R. strongyloides*, formerly known as *Anguillula intestinalis*.

rhabdophane (rab'dō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *-φανής*, appearing, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] A rare phosphate of the yttrium and cerium earths from Cornwall in England, and also from Salisbury in Connecticut, where the variety called *scovillite* is found.

Rhabdophora (rab-dof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **rhabdophorus:* see *rhabdophorous.*] A group of fossil organisms: same as *Graptolithina:* so called by Allman from the chitinous rod which supports the perisarc.

rhabdophoran (rab-dof'ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rhabdophora* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhabdophora;* graptolithic.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhabdophora;* a graptolite.

rhabdophorous (rab-dof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. **rhabdophorus*, < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *φέρειν* = L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Same as *rhabdophoran.*

Rhabdopleura (rab-do-plö'rä), *n.* [NL. (Allman, 1869), < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *πλευρόν*, a rib.] The typical genus of *Rhabdopleuridæ*, having the tentacles confined to a pair of outgrowths of the lophophore containing each a cartilaginoid skeleton. *R. normani* is a marine form found in deep water of the North Atlantic, off the coasts of Shetland and Normandy. It is a small branching organism, apparently a molluscoid of polyzoan affinities, living in a system of delicate membranous tubes, each of which contains its polypide, free to crawl up and down the tube by means of a contractile stalk or cord called the *gymnocaulus.*

Rhabdopleuræ (rab-dō-plö'rē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Rhabdopleura.*] An order of marine polyzoans, represented by the family *Rhabdopleuridæ*. Also *Rhabdopleurea.*

Rhabdopleuridæ (rab-dō-plö'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhabdopleura* + *-idæ.*] The family represented by the genus *Rhabdopleura*. Together with *Cephalodiscidæ* the family forms a particular group of molluscoids, related to polyzoans, and named by Lankester *Pterobranchia*. It forms the type of the suborder *Aspidophora* of Allman.

rhabdopleurous (rab-dō-plö'rus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Rhabdopleuridæ*, or having their characters.

rhabdosphere (rab'dō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *σφαῖρα*, a sphere: see *sphere.*] A minute spherical body bristling with rhabdolithic rods, found in the depths of the Atlantic, whose nature is not yet determined. *Sir C. W. Thomson*, Voyage of Challenger, I. 220.

Rhabdosteidæ (rab-dos-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhabdosteus* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil toothed cetaceans, typified by the genus *Rhabdosteus*, having the rostrum prolonged like a sword, and maxillary bones bearing teeth on their proximal portion. By some paleontologists it is referred to the family *Platanistidæ*. The only known species lived in the Eocene of eastern North America.

Rhabdosteoidea (rab-dos-tē-oi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhabdosteus* + *-oidea.*] The *Rhabdosteidæ* rated as a superfamily of *Denticete*. *Gill.*

Rhabdosteus (rab-dos'tē-us), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1867), < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *ὀστέον*, a bone.] The typical genus of *Rhabdosteidæ*.

Rhabdostyla (rab-dō-stī'lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *στῦλος*, a pillar.] A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, related to *Vorticella*, but having a rigid instead of a contractile pedicel. Six species are described, all of fresh water.

rhabdous (rab'dus), *a.* [Also *rabdous;* < *rhabd*, *rhabdus*, + *-ous.*] Having the character of a rhabdus; exhibiting the uniaxial biradiate type of structure, as a sponge-spicule.

rhabdus (rab'dus), *n.*; pl. *rhabdi* (-dī). [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, stick, staff, wand, twig, switch.] 1. A sponge-spicule of the monaxon biradiate type; a simple straight spicule. There are several kinds of rhabdi, named according to their endings. A rhabdus sharp at both ends is an *oxea;* blunt at both ends, a *strongyle;* knobbed at both ends, a *tylote;* knobbed at one end and pointed at the other, a *tylotoxea;* blunt at one end and sharp at the other, a *strongyloxea.* The last two forms are scarcely distinguishable from the stylus.

2. In *bot.*, the stipe of certain fungi.

rhachial, rhachialgia, etc. See *rachial,* etc.

rhachilla, *n.* See *rachilla.*

Rhachiodon, rhachiodont, etc. See *Rachiodon,* etc.

rhachiomyelitis (rā'ki-ō-mī-e-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *μυελός*, marrow, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the spinal cord, usually called *myelitis.*

rhachiotome (rā'ki-ō-tōm), *n.* Same as *rachitome.*

rhachiotomy (rā-ki-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν*, cut.] Incision into an opening of the spinal canal.

rhachipagus, rhachis, *n.* See *rachipagus,* etc.

rhachischisis (rā-kis'ki-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *σχίσις*, a cleaving, < *σχίζειν*, cleave: see *schism.*] In *pathol.*, incomplete closure of the spinal canal, commonly called *spina bifida.*

rhachitic, rhachitis. See *rachitic,* etc.

rhachitome, rhachitomous. See *rachitome,* etc.

Rhacochilus (rak-ō-kī'lus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1854), < Gr. *ῥάκος*, a rag, rags, + *χείλος*, lip.] In *ichth.*, a genus of embiotocoid fishes. *R. toxotes* is the alfiona. See cut under *alfiona.*

Rhacophorus (rā-kof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < LGr. *ῥακοφόρος*, wearing rags, < Gr. *ῥάκος*, a rag, rags, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of batrachians of the family *Ranidæ*, containing arboreal frogs with such long and so broadly webbed toes that the feet serve somewhat as parachutes by means of which the creature takes long flying leaps. *R. reinhardti* is one of the largest tree-frogs, with the body three inches in length, the hind legs six inches. See cut under *flying-frog.*

Rhacophyllum (rak-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάκος*, a rag, rags, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A generic name given by Schimper (1869) to certain fossil plants found in the coal-measures of England and Germany, and supposed to be related to the ferns, but of very uncertain and obscure affinities. Lesquereux has described under this generic name a large number of species from the Carboniferous of various parts of the United States.

Rhadamanthine, Rhadamantine (rad-a-man'thin, -tin), *a.* [< L. *Rhadamanthus*, < Gr. *Ῥαδάμανθυς*, Rhadamanthus (see def.).] Pertaining to or resembling Rhadamanthus, in Greek mythology one of the three judges of the lower world, son of Zeus and Europa, and brother of Minos: applied to a solemn and final judgment.

Your doom is *Rhadamantine.* *Carlyle*, Dr. Francia.

To conquer in the great struggle with the devil, with incarnate evil, and to have the sentence pronounced by the *Rhadamanthine* voice of the past Well done!
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 73.

Rhadinosomus (rad'i-nō-sō'mus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1840), < Gr. *ῥαδινός*, Æolic *βραδινός*, slender, taper, + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of weevils or *Curculionidæ*. Formerly called *Leptosomus*, a name preoccupied in ornithology.

Rhætian (rē'shian), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Rhetian;* < F. *Rhétien*, < L. *Rhætius*, prop. *Rætius*, < *Rhæti, Ræti*, the Rhætians, *Rhætia, Rætia*, their country.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Rhæti or their country Rhætia, corresponding nearly to the modern Grisons, Vorarlberg, and western Tyrol: as, the *Rhætian* Alps.

II. *n.* A native of Rhætia.

Rhætic (rē'tik), *a.* [Also *Rhetic;* < L. *Rhæticus*, prop. *Rætticus*, < *Rhæti, Ræti*, the Rhætians: see *Rhætian.*] Of or belonging to the Rhætian Alps. — **Rhætic beds,** in *geol.*, certain strata, particularly well developed in the Swiss and Tyrolese Alps, which are regarded as being beds of passage between the Trias and the Jura. One of the most important divisions of the Rhætic series in England is the so-called *bone-bed*, which abounds in bones and teeth of fish, coprolites, and other organic remains.

rhætizite (rē'ti-zīt), *n.* [Prop. **Rhæticite*, irreg. < *Rhætic* + *-ite*[2].] A white variety of cyanite, found at Greiner in Tyrol. Also *rhetizite.*

Rhæto-Romanic (rē'tō-rō-man'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rhætic* + *Romanic.*] Belonging to, or a member of, the group of Romance dialects spoken in southeastern Switzerland, part of Tyrol, and in the districts to the north of the Adriatic. Also *Rheto-Romanic.*

rhagades (rag'ā-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *rhagades*, < Gr. *ῥαγάς*, pl. *ῥαγάδες*, a chink, crack, rent, a crack of the skin, < *ῥηγνύναι, ῥαγῆναι*, break: see *break.*] Fissures of the skin; linear excoriations.

rhagite (rag'īt), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥαγή*, a crack (< *ῥηγνύναι, ῥαγῆναι*, break), + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous arseniate of bismuth occurring in yellow or yellowish-green crystalline aggregates at Schneeberg in Saxony.

Rhagodia (rā-gō'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), named from the resemblance of the clustered fruit to grapes; < Gr. *ῥαγώδης*, like grapes,

< *ῥάξ* (*ῥαγ-*), a grape.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Chenopodiaceæ* and tribe *Chenopodieæ*, characterized by glomerate flowers, a horizontal seed, and fleshy fruit crowning the persistent five-lobed calyx. The 13 species are all Australian. They are shrubs or rarely herbs, either slender or robust, mealy or minutely woolly, bearing chiefly alternate leaves and small greenish flowers which are spiked or panicled, and are followed by globose or flattened berries, often red. General names for the species are *redberry* and *seaberry*. *R. Billardieri* is a sea-side shrub with somewhat fleshy shoots and leaves, straggling or 5 or 6 feet high, of some use in binding sands. *R. hastata* is the saloop-bush, an undershrub with small soft leaves, introduced at Hong-Kong and elsewhere as food for cattle.

rhagon (rag'on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάξ* (*ῥαγ-*), a grape.] A type of sponge-structure resulting from the modification of a primitive form, as an olynthus, by the outgrowth of the endoderm into a number of approximately spherical chambers communicating with the exterior by a prosopyle and with the paragastric cavity by an apopyle (see *prosopyle*), with conversion of the flagellated into pavement epithelium except in the chambers. The rhagon occurs as a stage in the early development of some sponges, and others exhibit it in the adult state. The structure is named from the grape-like form of the spherical chambers. The term is correlated with *ascon*, *leucon*, and *sycon*. Also called *dyssycus*.

This may be termed the aphodal or racemose type of the *Rhagon* system, since the chambers at the ends of the aphodi radiating from the excurrent canal look like grapes on a bunch. *W. J. Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 415.

rhagonate (rag'ō-nāt), *a.* [< *rhagon* + *-ate*[1].] Having the character of a rhagon; of or pertaining to a rhagon; rhagose.

rhagose (rag'ōs), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥάξ* (*ῥαγ-*), a grape, + *-ose*.] Racemose, as the rhagon type of sponge-structure; rhagonate. *W. J. Sollas.*

Rhamnaceæ (ram-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Rhamnus* + *-aceæ*.] An order of polypetalous plants of the series *Discifloræ*. It is unlike the rest of its cohort *Celastrales* in its valvate calyx-lobes, and resembles the related *Ampelidaceæ*, or grape family, in its superior ovary and the position of its stamens opposite the petals; it is distinguished by its habit, strongly perigynous stamens, concave petals which are not caducous, larger and valvate sepals, and fruit not a berry. It includes about 475 species, classed in 5 tribes and 42 genera, widely diffused through warm countries. They are commonly erect trees or shrubs, often thorny, bearing undivided alternate or opposite stipulate leaves, which are often coriaceous and three- to five-nerved. The small flowers are greenish or yellow, commonly in axillary cymes, which are followed by three-celled capsules or drupes, sometimes edible, sometimes hard and indehiscent. It is often called the *buckthorn family*, from the common name of *Rhamnus*, the type genus. See cut under *Rhamnus*.

rhamnaceous (ram-nā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *Rhamnus* + *-aceous*.] Of or pertaining to the order *Rhamnaceæ*.

Rhamneæ (ram'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), < *Rhamnus* + *-eæ*.] The principal tribe of the order *Rhamnaceæ*, characterized by a dry or drupaceous fruit containing three stones which are indehiscent or two-valved. Although this name was originally employed for the order, it is better to restrict it to the tribe, and adopt the later form *Rhamnaceæ* of Lindley for the ordinal term, as is very generally done. See *Rhamnus*, *Ceanothus*, *Sageretia*, and *Pomaderris* for the chief among its 21 genera.

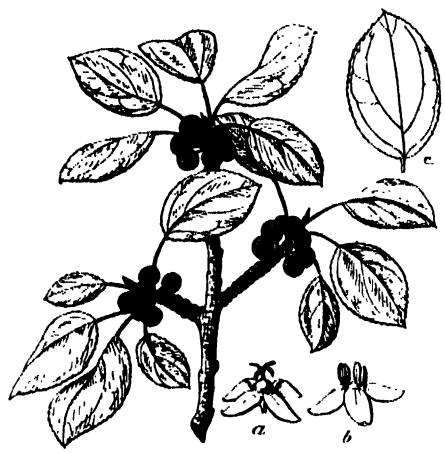
rhamnegin (ram'ne-jin), *n.* [< *Rhamnus* + *-eg-*, an arbitrary syllable, + *-in*[2].] A glucoside ($C_{24}H_{32}O_{14}$) found in buckthorn-berries.

rhamnetin (ram'ne-tin), *n.* [< *Rhamnus* + *-et-*, an arbitrary syllable, + *-in*[2].] A decomposition-product ($C_{12}H_{10}O_5$) formed from rhamnin.

rhamnin (ram'nin), *n.* [< *Rhamnus* + *-in*[2].] A crystallizable glucoside found in buckthorn-berries.

rhamnoxanthin (ram-nok-san'thin), *n.* [< NL. *Rhamnus* + Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-in*[2].] Same as *frangulin*.

Rhamnus (ram'nus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *rhamnos*, < Gr. *ῥάμνος*, the buckthorn, Christ's-thorn.] A genus of polypetalous shrubs and trees, including the buckthorn, type of the order *Rhamnaceæ* and of the tribe *Rhamneæ*. It is characterized by a thin disk sheathing the bell-shaped calyx-tube and bearing the four or five stamens on its margin; by a free ovary often immersed within the disk; and by its fruit, an oblong or spherical drupe, surrounded at its base by the small calyx-tube, and containing two, three, or four hard one-seeded stones. There are about 66 species, natives of warm and temperate regions, frequent in Europe, Asia, and America, rare in the tropics. They bear alternate petioled and feather-veined leaves, which are either entire or toothed, deciduous or evergreen, and are furnished with small deciduous stipules. The flowers are in axillary racemes or cymes, and are commonly dioecious in the typical section, but not so in the principal American species (the genus *Frangula* of Brongniart), which also differ in their unfurrowed seeds and flat fleshy seed-leaves. A general name for the species is *buckthorn*, the common buckthorn being *R. cathartica* of the northern Old World, planted and sparingly naturalized in the United States. It is used as a hedge-plant. Its bark is medicinal, like that of *R. Frangula*; its black berries afford a now nearly disused cathartic, and with



Branch of Common Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*) with Fruit. *a*, female flower; *b*, male flower; *c*, leaf, showing the nervation.

those of some other species yield by treatment the pigment known as *sap-green*. *R. Frangula*, of the same nativity, called *black* or *berry-bearing alder*, *alder-buckthorn*, and (*black*) *dogwood*, affords one of the very best gunpowder-charcoals, while its bark is an official cathartic. (See *frangula*, *frangulin*.) The fruit of *R. infectorius* and other species forms the French, Turkey, or Persian berries of the dyers. (See under *Persian*.) In China the bark of *R. tinctorius* (*R. chlorophorus*) and *R. Davuricus* (*R. utilis*) affords the famous green indigo, or lokao, there used to dye silks, also introduced at Lyons. (For other Old World species, see *alaternus* and *lotus-tree*, 3.) *R. Carolinianus* of the southern United States is a shrub or small tree, bearing a sweet and agreeable fruit. The berries of *R. croceus* of California are much eaten by the Indians. *R. Californicus*, the California coffee-tree, yields an unimportant coffee-substitute. *R. Purshianus* of the western coast yields the cascara sagrada bark (see under *bark*[2]), sometimes called *chittam-bark*, whence probably, in view of the hard fine wood, the name *shittim-wood*. See *bearberry*, 2, and *redwood*, 2.

Rhamphalcyon (ram-fal'si-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak, + *ἀλκυών*, the kingfisher: see *alcyon*, *halcyon*.] A genus of *Alcedininæ*: same as *Pelargopsis*. *Reichenbach*, 1851.

Rhamphastidæ (ram-fas'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphastos* + *-idæ*.] A family of picarian birds, typified by the genus *Rhamphastos*; the toucans. They have a bill of enormous size, though very light, the interior bony structure being highly cancellous and pneumatic; the tongue is long, slender, and feathery; the toes are four, yoked in pairs; there are ten tail-feathers; the vomer is truncate; the manubrium sterni is pointed; the clavicles are separate; the carotid is single; the oil-gland is tufted; and there are no cæca. The legs are homalogónatous, and the feet are antiopelmous. The tail can be thrown up on the back in a peculiar manner. The cutting edges of the bill are more or less serrate, and there is a naked space about the eye. The coloration is bold and varied. There are upward of 50 species, confined to the warmer parts of continental America. The leading genus besides *Rhamphastos* is *Pteroglossus*. See *toucan*, *toucanet*, and cuts under *Rhamphastos*, *Selenidera*, and *aracari*.

Rhamphastinæ (ram-fas-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphastos* + *-inæ*.] 1†. The *Rhamphastidæ* as a subfamily of some other family.—2. A subfamily of *Rhamphastidæ*, contrasted with *Pteroglossinæ*.

Rhamphastos (ram-fas'tos), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766, after Aldrovandus, 1599), more prop. *Rhamphestes* (Gesner, 1560) (cf. Gr. *ῥαμφηστής*, a fish, prob. the pike), < Gr. *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak.] The typical genus of *Rhamphastidæ*, formerly coextensive with the family, now restricted to large species having the bill at a maximum of size, as *R. picatus*, the toco toucan, or *R. ariel*. Usually written *Ramphastos*.

Ariel Toucan (*Rhamphastos ariel*).

Rhamphobatis (ram-fob'a-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak, + *βατις*, a flat fish.] Same as *Rhina*, 1 (*b*).

Rhamphocelus (ram-fō-sē'lus), *n.* [NL. (Demarest, 1805, as *Ramphocelus*), < Gr. *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak, + *κήλη*, tumor; altered to *Rhamphocælus* (Sclater, 1886), on the presumption that the second element is < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow.] A remarkable genus of tanagers, having the rami of the under mandible peculiarly tumid and colored, and the plumage brilliant scarlet or yellow and black in the male. There are about 12 species, all of South America, especially Brazil, as *R. brasilius* and *R. jacapa*.

Rhamphocottidæ (ram-fō-kot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphocottus* + *-idæ*.] A family of mail-cheeked acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Rhamphocottus*. The body is compressed, and the head also compressed and with a projecting snout; there are a short spinous and oblong soft dorsal fins, and the ventrals are subabdominal and imperfect.

Rhamphocottinæ (ram'fō-ko-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphocottus* + *-inæ*.] The *Rhamphocottidæ* considered as a subfamily of *Cottidæ*.

Rhamphocottoidea (ram'fō-ko-toi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphocottus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of mail-cheeked acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the family *Rhamphocottidæ*, and distinguished by the development of the post-temporal bones.

Rhamphocottus (ram-fō-kot'us), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1874), < Gr. *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak, + *κόττος*, a river-fish, perhaps the bullhead or miller's-thumb: see *Cottus*.] A genus of mail-cheeked fishes having a projecting snout, typical of the family *Rhamphocottidæ*. The only known species, *R. richardsoni*, is an inhabitant of the colder waters of the Pacific coast of North America.

Rhamphodon (ram'fō-don), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831, as *Ramphodon*), < Gr. *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of *Trochilidæ*, so called from the serration of the bill of the male; the saw-billed humming-birds, as the Brazilian *R. naevius*: synonymous with *Grypus*, 1.

rhamphoid (ram'foid), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥαμφώδης*, beak-shaped, < *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak, + *εἶδος*, form.] Beak-shaped.—**Rhamphoid cusp**, a cusp on a plane curve, where the two branches lie on the same side of the tangent at the cusp; the union of an ordinary cusp; an inflexion, a binode, and a bitangent.

Rhampholeon (ram-fō'lē-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak, + *λέων*, a lion: see *lion*, and cf. *chameleon*.] A genus of chameleons, having the tail non-prehensile. *R. spectrum* is a Madagascan species. *Günther*, 1874.

Rhamphomicron (ram-fō-mik'ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak, + *μικρός*, little.] A notable genus of *Trochilidæ*, including large humming-birds with short weak bill, no crest, and a beard of pendent metallic feathers, ranging from the United States of Colombia to Bolivia. *R. stanleyi* and *R. herrani* are examples. They are known as *thornbills*.

Rhamphorhynchinæ (ram'fō-ring-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphorhynchus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of pterodactyls, typified by the genus *Rhamphorhynchus*.

rhamphorhynchine (ram-fō-ring'kin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhamphorhynchinæ*.

Rhamphorhynchus (ram-fō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak, + *ῥύγχος*, a beak, snout.] A genus of pterodactyls, differing from *Pterodactylus* in having the tail very long with immobile vertebræ, the metacarpus less than half as long as the forearm, and the ends of the jaw produced into a toothless beak which was probably sheathed in horn. One of the species is *R. gemmingi*.

Rhamphosidæ (ram-fos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphosus* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct hemibranchiate fishes, represented by the genus *Rhamphosus*. They had normal anterior vertebræ, plates on the nape and shoulders only, a tubiform mouth, subthoracic ventrals, and a dorsal spine behind the nuchal plates. They lived in the Eocene seas.

Rhamphosus (ram'fō-sus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz), with term. *-osus* (see *-ose*), < Gr. *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak.] An extinct genus of hemibranchiate fishes, representing the family *Rhamphosidæ*.

rhamphotheca (ram-fō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *rhamphothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak, + *θήκη*, a sheath.] In *ornith.*, the integument of the whole beak, of which the rhinotheca, dertrotheca, and gnathotheca are parts.

rhamphothecal (ram-fō-thē'kal), *a.* [< *rhamphotheca* + *-al.*] Sheathing or covering the beak, as integument; of or pertaining to the rhamphotheca.

Rhamphus (ram'fus), *n.* [NL. (Clairville, 1798, as *Ramphus*), < Gr. *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak.] A genus of coleopterous insects, giving name to the *Rhamphidæ*, but usually placed in the family *Curculionidæ*, having a few European species.

rhaphe, *n.* See *raphe.*

Rhaphidia, Rhaphidiidæ. See *Raphidia*, etc.

Rhaphidopsis (raf-i-dop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Gerstaecker, 1855), < Gr. *ῥαφίς* (*ῥαφιδ-*), needle, + *ὄψις*, face, aspect.] A genus of exclusively African longicorn beetles, of eleven known species, generally of handsome coloration.

Rhaphiosaurus (raf'i-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάφιον*, a little needle or pin (dim. of *ῥαφίς*, needle, pin), + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of fossil lizards of the Cretaceous period, so called from the acicular teeth. Usually *Raphiosaurus.*

rhaphis, *n.* See *raphis.*

Rhapidophyllum (rap'i-do-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Wendland and Drude, 1876), < Gr. *ῥαπίς* (*ῥαπιδ-*), a rod, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Coryphæ.* It is characterized by globose, partly dioecious flowers, with three broad and imbricated petals, six stamens with large linear and versatile anthers, and an ovary of three free ovoid carpels, tapering into a short recurved stigma, only one carpel usually ripening, forming a one-seeded nut tipped by a persistent subterminal stigma and composed of a hard crust covered with a fibrous pericarp which is clad in a loose wool. It is distinguished from the allied and well-known genus *Chamærops* by the fruit and by its spines. The only species, *R. Hystrix* (*Chamærops Hystrix*), is the blue palmetto of Florida, etc., a low palm with the leaves deeply plaited and cut, and the minute saffron flowers sessile on the branches of the two to five spadices, which are surrounded by woolly spathes. See *blue palmetto*, under *palmetto.*

Rhapis (rā'pis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1789), so called in allusion to the wand-like stem; < Gr. *ῥαπίς*, a rod.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Coryphæ.* It is characterized by a fruit of one to three small obovoid one-seeded carpels, each tipped by a terminal style, with a fleshy pericarp which is fibrous within, and with a soft endocarp, and by flowers mostly dioecious, sessile and solitary on the slender branches of a leafy spadix, with a three-cleft valvate corolla, anthers opening outward, and three distinct ovary-carpels borne on an elongated pedicel or carpophore. There are 4 or 5 species, natives of China and Japan. They are low palms with reed-like stems springing up in dense tufts from the same root, each stem wrapped in a network of fibers which are the remnants of leaf-sheaths. They bear alternate and terminal roundish leaves, irregularly and radiately parted into linear, wedge-shaped, or elliptical segments with conspicuous transverse veins. The yellowish flowers are borne on a spadix which is shorter than the leaves and is sheathed along its axis with deciduous bracts, the whole at first inclosed within two or three membranous spathes. The slender stems of *R. flabelliformis*, the ground-ratan, are available for numerous uses (see *ratan*), and the plant is one of the best for table decoration. *R. humilis* is a beautiful species, rare in collections.

rhapontic (ra-pon'tik), *n.* [= OF. *rheupontique* = Sp. *rapóntico* = Pg. *ruiponto* = It. *rapontico*, < L. *rhaponticum*, orig. *rha Ponticum*, rhubarb, lit. 'Pontic rha': see *rha* and *Pontic*, and cf. *rhubarb.*] Rhubarb: chiefly in *phar.* in composition, *rhapontic*-root.

rhapsode (rap'sōd), *n.* [= F. *rapsode, rhapsode* = Sp. *rapsoda* = It. *rapsodo*, < Gr. *ῥαψῳδός*, a writer of epic poetry, a bard who recites poetry, lit. 'one who strings or joins songs together,' < *ῥάπτειν* (*ῥαφ-*), stitch together, fasten together, + *ᾠδή*, song, ode: see *ode*[1].] A rhapsodist.

I venture to think that the *rhapsodes* incurred the displeasure of Kleisthenēs by reciting, not the Homeric Iliad, but the Homeric Thebais and Epigoni.
Grote, Hist. Greece, I. 21, note.

rhapsoder† (rap'sō-dėr), *n.* [< *rhapsode* + *-er*[2].] A rhapsodist.

By this occasion [printing my own poems] I am made a *rhapsoder* of mine own rags, and that cost me more diligence to seek them than it did to make them.
Donne, Letters, li.

rhapsodic (rap-sod'ik), *a.* [= F. *rapsodique, rhapsodique*, < Gr. *ῥαψῳδικός*, < *ῥαψῳδία*, rhapsody: see *rhapsody.*] Same as *rhapsodical.*

rhapsodical (rap-sod'i-kal), *a.* [< *rhapsodic* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of rhapsody; of the nature of rhapsody; hence, enthusiastic to extravagance; exaggerated in sentiment and expression; gushing.

They [Prynne's works] . . . by the generality of Scholars are looked upon to be rather *rapsodical* and confused than any way polite or concise. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. 439.

The odes of Jean Baptiste Rousseau . . . are animated, without being *rhapsodical*. *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, xxxix.

rhapsodically (rap-sod'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of rhapsody.

rhapsodise, *v.* See *rhapsodize.*

rhapsodist (rap'sō-dist), *n.* [= F. *rapsodiste, rhapsodiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *rapsodista*; as *rhapsode* + *-ist.*] 1. Among the ancient Greeks, one who composed, recited, or sang rhapsodies; especially, one who made it his profession to recite or sing the compositions of Homer and other epic poets.

While the latter [the poet] sang, solely or chiefly, his own compositions to the accompaniment of his lyre, the *rhapsodist* . . . rehearsed . . . the poems of others.
W. Mure, Lang. and Lit. of Anc. Greece, II. ii. § 4.

The *rhapsodist* did not, like the early minstrel, use the accompaniment of the harp; he gave the verses in a flowing recitative, bearing in his hand a branch of laurel, the symbol of Apollo's inspiration. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 137.

2. One who recites or sings verses for a livelihood; one who makes and recites verses extempore.

As to the origin of this [harvest] song — whether it came in its actual state from the brain of a single *rhapsodist*, or was gradually perfected by a school or succession of *rhapsodists* — I am ignorant. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, liii.

3. One who speaks or writes with exaggerated sentiment or expression; one who expresses himself with more enthusiasm than accuracy or logical connection of ideas.

Let me ask our *rhapsodist*, "if you have nothing . . . but the beauty and excellency and loveliness of virtue to preach, . . . and . . . no future rewards or punishments . . . — how many . . . vicious wretches will you ever reclaim?" *Watts*, Improvement of Mind, I. x. § 11.

rhapsodistic (rap-sō-dis'tik), *a.* [< *rhapsodist* + *-ic.*] Same as *rhapsodical.*

rhapsodize (rap'sō-diz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rhapsodized*, ppr. *rhapsodizing.* [< *rhapsode* + *-ize.*]

I. *intrans.* To recite rhapsodies; act as a rhapsodist; hence, to express one's self with poetic enthusiasm; speak with an intenseness or exaggeration due to strong feeling.

You will think me *rhapsodizing*; but . . . one cannot fix one's eyes on the commonest natural production without finding food for a rambling fancy.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxii.

Walter, the young Franconian knight, with his *rhapsodising* and love-making, needs a representative with a good voice and a good appearance.
The Academy, No. 898, p. 46.

II. *trans.* To sing or narrate or recite as a rhapsody; rehearse in the manner of a rhapsody.

Upon the banks of the Garonne, . . . where I now sit *rhapsodizing* all these affairs.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 28.

Also spelled *rhapsodise.*

rhapsodomancy (rap'sō-dō-man-si), *n.* [< F. *rhapsodomancie* = Sp. Pg. *rapsodomancia*, < Gr. *ῥαψῳδός*, a rhapsodist (see *rhapsode*), + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of verses.

There were various methods of practising this *rhapsodomancy*. Sometimes they wrote several verses or sentences of a poet on so many pieces of wood, paper, or the like, shook them together in an urn, and drew out one. . . . Sometimes they cast dice on a table on which verses were written, and that on which the die lodged contained the prediction. A third manner was by opening a book, and pitching on some verse at first sight. This method they particularly called the Sortes Praenestinæ, and afterwards, according to the poet thus made use of, Sortes Homericæ, Sortes Virgilianæ, &c. *Rees*, Cyclopædia.

rhapsody (rap'sō-di), *n.*; pl. *rhapsodies* (-diz). [Formerly also *rhapsodie, rapsodie*; < OF. *rapsodie*, F. *rapsodie, rhapsodie* = Sp. Pg. It. *rapsodia*, < L. *rhapsodia*, < Gr. *ῥαψῳδία*, the reciting of epic poetry, a part of an epic recited at a time, a rhapsody, a tirade, < *ῥαψῳδός*, a rhapsodist: see *rhapsode.*] 1. The recitation of epic poetry; hence, a short epic poem, or such a part of a longer epic as could be recited at one time: as, the Homeric *rhapsodies.*

A *rhapsody*
Of Homer's.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry, l. 184.

Rhapsody, originally applied to the portions of the poem habitually allotted to different performers in the order of recital, afterwards transferred to the twenty-four books into which each work [the Iliad and the Odyssey] was permanently divided by the Alexandrian grammarians.
W. Mure, Lang. and Lit. of Anc. Greece, II. ii. § 5.

2. The exaggerated expression of real or affected feeling or enthusiasm; an outburst of extravagant admiration or regard; especially, a poetic composition marked rather by exaggerated sentiment or fancy than by sober, connected thought.

Then my breast
Should warble airs whose *rhapsodies* should feast
The ears of seraphims. *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 15.

Spend all the pow'rs
Of rant and *rhapsody* in virtue's praise.
Cowper, Task, v. 677.

3. In *music*, an instrumental composition in irregular form, somewhat like a caprice, impromptu, or improvisation, though properly more important: as, Liszt's Hungarian *rhapsodies.* — 4†. Any rambling composition; a cento; hence, a medley; a jumble.

O, such a deed
As from the body of contraction plucks
The very soul, and sweet religion makes
A *rhapsody* of words. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 48.

He was very light-headed, and had uttered nothing but a *rhapsody* of nonsense all the time he stayed in the room.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews, i. 13.

rhatany, *n.* See *ratany.*

rhaw, *n.* [W. *rhaw*, a shovel, spade.] A measure of peat in Wales, 140 or 120 cubic yards.

Rhe (rē), *n.* A variant of *Ra.*

Rhea[1] (rē'ạ), *n.* [= F. *Rhée*, < L. *Rhea*, < Gr. *Ῥέα*, Rhea (see def. 1).] 1. In *anc. myth.*, a daughter of Uranus and Ge, or Heaven and Earth, wife and sister of Kronos, and mother of various divinities.

However intimate the connection, however inextricable the confusion between the Great Mother and *Rhea*, even down to late days the memory remained that they were not in origin one and the same.
Harrison and Verrall, Ancient Athens, p. 51.

2. [NL.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) The only genus of *Rheidæ;* the only American genus of living ratite birds; the only three-toed ostriches. *R. americana* is the common American ostrich, avestruz, or

South American Ostrich (*Rhea americana*).

nandu. *R. darwini* is a second very distinct species, sometimes placed in another genus, *Pterocnemia*, owing to the extensive feathering of the legs. *R. macrorhyncha* is a third species, which is closely related to the first. (*b*) [*l. c.*] An American ostrich. — 3. The fifth satellite of Saturn.

rhea[2] (rē'ạ), *n.* [Also *rhœa;* E. Ind.] The ramie-plant or -fiber.

Rheæ (rē'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Rhea*[1], 2.] A superfamily group, by Newton made an order, of extant ratite birds, including only the *Rheidæ*, or family of the American ostriches.

rhea-fiber (rē'ạ-fī'bėr), *n.* Same as *ramie.*

rhea-grass (rē'ạ-gras), *n.* The ramie-plant. See *ramie.*

rheebok, *n.* A corrupt spelling of *reebok.*

rheic (rē'ik), *a.* [< F. *rhéique;* as *Rheum*[2] + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from rhubarb. — **Rheic acid,** $C_{15}H_{10}O_4$, the yellow crystalline granular matter of rhubarb, procured from the plant by extraction with potash solution, precipitation with hydrochloric acid, and purification by crystallizing from a solution in chloroform. Also called *rheinic acid* and *chrysophanic acid.*

Rheidæ (rē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhea*[1] + *-idæ.*] A family of living ratite birds confined to America and having three toes, typified by the genus *Rhea;* the nandus or American ostriches. There is an ischiac symphysis beneath the sacral vertebræ, but no pubic symphysis; the maxillopalatines are free from the vomer; the carotid is single, sinistral; the lower larynx is specialized and has a pair of intrinsic syringeal muscles; the ambiens is present; the gall-bladder is absent; the wing-bones are unusually well developed for ratite birds; and the manus has three digits.

rhein (rē'in), *n.* [< *Rheum*[2] + *-in*[2].] Same as *rheic acid* (which see, under *rheic*).

Rhein-berry (rīn'ber'i), *n.* [Also *Rhine-berry;* early mod. E. *rheyn-berrie;* appar. accom. < MD. *reyn-besie*, also *rijn-besie*, D. *rijn-bezie*, blackberry, = G. *rheinbeere* (Webster), as if 'Rhineberry' (berry growing along the Rhine ?); < MD. *reyn-, rijn-*, occurring also, appar., in other plant-names, namely *reyn-bloeme, rijn-bloeme* (D. *rijnbloeme*), cudweed; *reynweyde*, also *reynwilghe, rijnwilghe*, privet; *reynvaeren, reynvaer* (D. *reinvaar*), tansy; the element *reyn-, rijn-*, being uncertain.] The common buckthorn.

rhematic (rē-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ῥηματικός*, belonging to a verb, < *ῥῆμα*, a word, a verb, lit. 'that which is said or spoken,' < *ἐρεῖν, εἰρεῖν*, say, speak: see *rhetor* and *verb.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or derived from a verb.

Such [adjectives in *-able*] as are derived from verbs deserve the precedence. And these, to avoid the ambiguousness of the term verbal, I shall take leave to denominate *rhematic*. *I. Hall*, Adjectives in *-able*, p. 47.

II. *n.* The doctrine of propositions or sentences. *Coleridge.*

Rhemish (rē′mish), *a.* [< *Rheims* + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to Rheims or Reims, a city of northeastern France.—**Rhemish version**, the version of the New Testament in the Douay Bible. See *Bible*.

rhenet, *n.* An erroneous form of *vine*[3].

Rhenish (ren′ish), *a.* and *n.* [< G. *rheinisch*, MHG. *rinisch*, *rinesch*, *rinsch* (= D. *rijnsch* = Dan. *rhinsk* = Sw. *rhensk*), < *Rhein*, MHG. *Rin*, OHG. *Rin*, *Hrin* (= D. *Rijn* = ME. *Rin*) (L. *Rhenus*, Gr. Ῥῆνος), the Rhine; a name prob. of Celtic origin.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Rhine, a river of Europe which rises in Switzerland, traverses Germany and the Netherlands, and empties into the North Sea.—**Rhenish architecture**, the local form assumed by Romanesque or round-arched architecture in the eleventh and twelfth centuries in the regions bordering upon the Rhine. The earliest churches seem to have

Rhenish Architecture.—Apse of the Church of the Apostles, Cologne.

been circular; the circular original in the later rectangular type may perhaps be represented by the semicircular western apse in addition to that at the east end, characteristic of those regions. In buildings of this style small circular or octagonal towers are frequent. Arcaded galleries beneath the eaves, and richly carved capitals, often resembling Byzantine work, are among the most beautiful features. The Rhenish buildings are, however, despite much dignity and manifest suitability to their purpose, inferior in both design and ornament to those of the French Romanesque.—**Rhenish wine**. See *wine*.

II. *n.* Rhine or Rhenish wine. See *wine*.

A' poured a flagon of *Rhenish* on my head once. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 197.

rheochord (rē′ō-kôrd), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥεῖν*, flow, + *χορδή*, a chord: see *chord*.] A metallic wire used in measuring the resistance or varying the strength of an electric current, in proportion to the greater or less length of it inserted in the circuit.

Rheoidæ (rē-oi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhea*[1] + *-oidæ*.] The *Rheidæ* rated as a superfamily: same as *Rheæ*.

rheometer (rē-om′e-tėr), *n.* [Also *reometer*; = F. *rhéomètre*; irreg. < Gr. *ῥεῖν*, flow, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] 1. An instrument for measuring an electric current; an electrometer or galvanometer.—2. An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood-flow.

rheometric (rē-ō-met′rik), *a.* [< *rheometer* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a rheometer or its use; galvanometric.

rheometry (rē-om′e-tri), *n.* [As *rheometer* + *-y*[3].] 1. In *math.*, the differential and integral calculus; fluxions.—2. The measurement of electric currents: galvanometry.

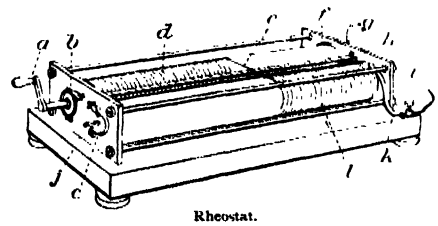
rheomotor (rē′ō-mō-tor), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥεῖν*, flow, + L. *motor*, a mover.] Any apparatus, as an electric battery, by which an electric current is originated.

rheophore (rē′ō-fōr), *n.* [Also *reophore*; < Gr. *ῥεῖν*, flow, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A general name given by Ampère to the conductor joining the poles of a voltaic cell.

rheoscope (rē′ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥεῖν*, flow, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument by which the existence of an electric current may be ascertained; an electroscope.

rheoscopic (rē-ō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *rheoscope* + *-ic*.] Same as *electroscopic*.—**Rheoscopic limb**, the gastrocnemius of the frog with sciatic nerve attached, used to show the variations of electric currents, as in another similar preparation when its nerve is stimulated.

rheostat (rē′ō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥεῖν*, flow, + *στατός*, verbal adj. of *ἱστάναι*, stand: see *static*.] In *electromagnetism*, an instrument for regu-



Rheostat.

a, crank; *b*, spring and ratchet for preventing motion in the wrong direction; *c*, spring for other barrel or cylinder; *d*, non-conducting cylinder; *e*, wire; *f* and *h*, contact-springs for carrying current to and from binding-posts *g* and *i*; *k*, scale for showing number of revolutions; *l*, conducting cylinder; *f*, pin for crank when reversing motion.

lating or adjusting a circuit so that any required degree of resistance may be maintained; a resistance-coil. See *resistance*, 3.

rheostatic (rē-ō-stat′ik), *a.* [< *rheostat* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to a rheostat: incorrectly used to note a device of Planté's, which is essentially a commutator, by means of which the grouping of a number of secondary cells can be rapidly changed.

In the second class naturally figure induction coils, Planté's *rheostatic* machine, and the secondary batteries. *E. Hospitalier*, Electricity (trans.), p. 104.

rheostatics (rē-ō-stat′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *rheostatic* (see *-ics*).] The statics of fluids; hydrostatics.

rheotannic (rē-ō-tan′ik), *a.* [< *Rheum*[2] + *tannic*.] Used only in the phrase below.—**Rheotannic acid**, $C_{26}H_{26}O_{14}$, a variety of tannic acid found in rhubarb.

rheotome (rē′ō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥεῖν*, flow, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A device by means of which an electric circuit can be periodically interrupted; an interrupter.

rheotrope (rē′ō-trōp), *n.* [Also *reotrope*; < Gr. *ῥεῖν*, flow, + *-τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] An instrument for periodically changing the direction of an electric current. *Faraday.*

rheotropic (rē-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥεῖν*, flow, + *τροπικός*, < *τρέπειν*, turn: see *tropic*.] In *bot.*, determined in its direction of growth by a current of water. See *rheotropism*.

rheotropism (rē-ot′rō-pizm), *n.* [< *rheotrop*(*ic*) + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, a term introduced by Jönsson to denote the effect of a current of water upon the direction of plant-growth. In some cases the plant grows with the current, then exhibiting positive rheotropism; in some cases against the current, exhibiting negative rheotropism.

rhesian (rē′shi-an), *a.* [< *rhesus* + *-ian*.] Characteristic of the rhesus; monkey-like: as, *rhesian* antics. *Literary World*, Oct. 31, 1885.

rhesus (rē′sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *Rhesus*, < Gr. Ῥῆσος, a king of Thracia, a river in Bithynia, etc.] 1. A macaque, *Macacus rhesus*, one of the sacred monkeys of India. It is 18 inches long, the tail 6 or 8 inches, and mostly of a yellowish-brown color. It is a near relative of the common Javan macaque, *M. cynomolgus*, of the Malay bruh, *M. nemestrinus*, and of the bonnet-macaque or munga, *M. sinicus*, and in some respects, as length of tail and formation of the "bonnet," holds an intermediate position between the extremes in this large and varied genus. The rhesus is widely distributed in India, both in the hill-country and on the plains, where it is known by the native name *bunder*. It runs into several varieties, which have received technical specific names, and is among the monkeys commonly seen in zoological gardens and menageries. 2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *mammal.*, same as *Macacus*.—3. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Lacordaire*, 1869.

Rhesus Monkey (*Macacus rhesus*).

Rhetian, *a.* and *n.* See *Rhætian*.

Rhetic, *a.* Same as *Rhætic*.

rhetizite, *n.* See *rhætizite*.

rhetor (rē′tor), *n.* [< ME. *rethor*, < OF. *retor*, F. *rhéteur* = It. *retore*, < L. *rhetor*, a teacher of oratory, a rhetorician, also an orator, < Gr. *ῥήτωρ*, a speaker, orator, < *ἐρεῖν*, *εἰρεῖν* (pret. *εἴρηκα*; √*Fερ*), say, speak: see *verb*.] 1. A rhetorician; a master or teacher of rhetoric.

Myn English eek is insufficient;
It moste ben a *rethor* excellent,
That conde his colours longing for that art,
If he sholde hir discriven every part.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 30.

Your hearing, what is it but as of a *rhetor* at a desk, to commend or dislike?
Hammond, Works, IV. 514. (*Latham.*)

2. Among the ancient Greeks, an orator. Specifically—(*a*) One who made it his occupation to speak in the ecclesia or public assembly, and often to devote himself unofficially to some particular branch of the administration; a political orator or statesman. (*b*) One who made it his occupation to prepare speeches for other citizens to deliver in their own cases in court, and to teach them how to deliver them, act as an advocate, give instruction in the art of rhetoric, and deliver panegyrics or epideictic orations; hence, a professor of rhetoric; a rhetorician.

They are (and that cannot be otherwise) of the same profession with the *rhetorics* [read *rhetores*?] at Rome, as much used to defend the wrong as to protect and maintain the most upright cause. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 72.

When a private citizen had to appear before court, the *rhetor* who wrote the speech for him often tried to make him appear at his best. *Amer. Jour. of Philol.*, VI. 341.

rhetoriant†, *a.* [ME. *rethoryen*; < *rhetor* + *-ian*.] Rhetorical.

The suasion of swetenesse *rethoryen*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 1.

rhetoric (ret′or-ik), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rhetorick*, *rethoryck*; < ME. *retorike*, *rethoryke*, *retoryke*, *retoryk* (also *rethorice*, after L. *rhetorice*), < OF. *rhetorique*, *rectorique*, F. *rhétorique* = Pr. *rethorica* = Sp. *retórica* = Pg. *rhetorica* = It. *retorica*, *rettorica*, < L. *rhetorica* (sc. *ars*), also *rhetorice*, < Gr. *ῥητορική* (sc. *τέχνη*), the rhetorical art, fem. of *ῥητορικός* (> L. *rhetoricus*), of or pertaining to a speaker or orator, rhetorical, < *ῥήτωρ*, a speaker, orator: see *rhetor*.] 1. The art of discourse; the art of using language so as to influence others. Rhetoric is that art which consists in a systematic use of the technical means of influencing the minds, imaginations, emotions, and actions of others by the use of language. Primarily, it is the art of oratory, with inclusion of both composition and delivery; secondarily, it also includes written composition and recitation. It is also used in narrower senses, so as to present the idea of composition alone, or the idea of oratorical delivery (elocution) alone. Etymologically, rhetoric is the art, or rather the technics (*τέχνη*, somewhat different in scope from our *art*), of the rhetor—that is, either the popular (political) orator or the judicial and professional rhetor. Accordingly, ancient writers regarded it mainly as the art of persuasion, and something of this view almost always attaches to the word even in modern use, so that it appears to be more or less inappropriate to use *rhetoric* of mere scientific, didactic, or expository composition. The element of persuasion, or at least of influence of thought, belongs, however, to such composition also in so far as accurate and well-arranged statement of views leads to their adoption or rejection, the very object of instruction involving this. On the other hand, poetry and epideictic oratory chiefly address the imagination and emotions, while the most important branches of oratory (deliberative and judicial oratory) appeal especially to the mind and emotions with a view to influencing immediate action. The theory or science underlying the art of rhetoric, and sometimes called by the same name, is essentially a creation of the ancient Greeks. Rhetoric was cultivated on its more practical side first of all by the earlier rhetors (so-called "sophists") and orators (Empedocles—considered the inventor of rhetoric—Gorgias, Isocrates, etc.), many of whom wrote practical treatises (*τέχναι*) on the art. The philosophers, on the other hand, among them Aristotle, treated the subject from the theoretical side. The system of rhetoric which finally became established, and has never been superseded, though largely mutilated and misunderstood in medieval and modern times, is that founded upon the system of the Stoic philosophers by the practical rhetorician Hermagoras (about 60 B. C.). Its most important extant representatives are Hermogenes (about A. D. 165) among the Greeks, and Quintilian (about A. D. 95) among the Latins. This theory recognizes three great divisions of oratory. (See *oratory*.) The art of rhetoric was divided into five parts: invention, disposition, elocution (not in the modern sense, but comprising diction and style), memory (mnemonics), and action (delivery, including the modern elocution).

With *rethorice* com forth Musice, a damsel of oure hows.
Chaucer, Boethius, ii. prose 1.

Generall report, that surpasseth my praise, condemneth my *rethoricke* of dulnesse for so colde a commendation.
Nashe, quoted in Int. to Pierce Penilesse, p. xxv.

For *rhetoric*, he could not ope
His *mouth*, but out there flew a trope.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 81.

2. Skill in discourse; artistic use of language.—3. Artificial oratory, as opposed to that which is natural and unaffected; display in language; ostentatious or meretricious declamation.

Enjoy your dear wit, and gay *rhetorick*,
That hath so well been taught her dazzling fence.
Milton, Comus, l. 790.

Like quicksilver, the *rhetoric* they display
Shines as it runs, but, grasp'd at, slips away.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 21.

4. The power of persuasion; persuasive influence.

Every part of the Tragedy of his [the Son of God's] life, every wound at his death, every groan and sigh which he uttered upon the Cross, were designed by him as the most prevailing *Rhetorick*, to perswade men to forsake their sins, and be happy. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

She was long deaf to all the sufferings of her lovers, till . . . the *rhetoric* of John the hostler, with a new straw hat and a pint of wine, made a second conquest over her. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews, i. 18.

Chambers of rhetoric. See *chamber*. — **Syn.** *Elocution, Eloquence*, etc. See *oratory*.

rhetorical (rē-tor'i-kal), *a.* [Early mod. E. *rethoricall*; < *rhetoric* + *-al*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing rhetoric; oratorical: as, the *rhetorical* art; a *rhetorical* treatise; a *rhetorical* flourish.

A telling quotation, when the whole point lies perhaps in some accidental likeness of words and names, is perfectly fair as a *rhetorical* point, as long as it does not pretend to be an argument. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 224.

Rhetorical accent, in *music*. See *accent*, 8 (*a*). — **Rhetorical algebra**, algebra without a special notation; an analysis of problems in the manner of algebra, but using only ordinary language. **Rhetorical figure.** See *figure*, 16. — **Rhetorical question.** See *question*. — **Rhetorical syllogism**, a probable argumentation: so called by Aristotle, from the ancient notion that science should rest on demonstrative and not on probable reasoning — an opinion which constituted the great fault of ancient science.

rhetorically (rē-tor'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a rhetorical manner; according to the rules of rhetoric: as, to treat a subject *rhetorically*; a discourse *rhetorically* delivered.

rhetoricate† (rē-tor'i-kāt), *v. i.* [< LL. *rhetoricatus*, pp. of *rhetoricari*, speak rhetorically, < L. *rhetorica*, rhetoric: see *rhetoric*.] To play the orator.

A person ready to sink under his wants has neither time nor heart to *rhetoricate*, or make flourishes. *South*.

rhetorication† (rē-tor-i-kā'shon), *n.* [< *rhetoricate* + *-ion*.] Rhetorical amplification.

"When I consider your wealth I doe admire your wisdome, and when I consider your wisdome I doe admire your wealth." It was a two-handed *rhetorication*, but the citizens [of London] tooke it in the best sense. *Aubrey*, Lives, Sir M. Fleetwood.

Their *rhetorications* and equivocal expressions. *Waterland*, Charge (1732), p. 9.

rhetorician (ret-o-rish'an), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *rhetoricien, rethoricien*, F. *rhétoricien*; as *rhetoric* + *-ian*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A teacher of rhetoric or oratory; one who teaches the art of correct and effective speech or composition.

The ancient sophists and *rhetoricians*, who had young auditors, lived till they were a hundred years old. *Bacon*.

All a *rhetorician's* rules
Teach nothing but to name his tools.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 89.

2. One who is versed in the art and principles of rhetoric; especially, one who employs rhetorical aid in speech or written composition; in general, a public speaker, especially one who speaks for show; a declaimer.

He speaks handsomely;
What a rare *rhetorician* his grief plays!
Fletcher, Mad Lover, iii. 4.

Or played at Lyons a declaiming prize,
For which the vanquish'd *rhetorician* dies.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, i. 66.

A man is held to play the *rhetorician* when he treats a subject with more than usual gaiety of ornament; and perhaps we may add, as an essential element in the idea, with conscious ornament. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

The "understanding" is that by which a man becomes a mere logician, and a mere *rhetorician*. *F. W. Robertson*.

II. *a.* Belonging to or befitting a master of rhetoric.

Boldly presum'd, with *rhetorician* pride,
To hold of any question either side.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, iii.

rhetoriously†, *adv.* [ME. *rethoriously*; < **rhetorious* (< *rhetor* + *-ious*) + *-ly*².] Rhetorically.

Now ye all that shall thys behold or rede,
Remembreth myn unconnyng simplesse;
Thought *rethoriously* peinted be not in dede,
As other han don by ther discretesse.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6611.

rhetorize† (ret'or-īz), *v.* [< OF. *rhetoriser*, < LL. *rhetorissare*, < Gr. *ῥητορίζειν*, speak rhetorically, < *ῥήτωρ*, an orator: see *rhetor*.] **I.** *intrans.* To play the orator. *Cotgrave*.

II. *trans.* To represent by a figure of oratory; introduce by a rhetorical device.

No lesse was that before his book against the Brownists to write a Letter to a prosopopœa, a certain *rhetoriz'd* woman whom he calls mother. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Rheto-Romanic, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Rhæto-Romanic*.

rheum[1] (rōm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reume, rewme*; < ME. *rewme, reem*, < OF. *roume, rheume*, F. *rhume* = Pr. Sp. *reuma* = Pg. *rheuma* = It. *reuma, rema*, a cold, catarrh, rheum, < L. *rheuma*, < Gr. *ῥεῦμα*, a flow, flood, flux, rheum, < *ῥεῖν* (√ *ῥευ*, orig. *σρευ*), flow, = Skt. √ *sru*, flow: see *stream*. Hence *rheumatism*, etc.; from the same Gr. verb are ult. E. *catarrh, diarrhœa, rhythm*, etc.] 1. A mucous discharge, as from the nostrils or lungs during a cold; hence, catarrhal discharge from the air-passages, nose, or eyes.

Your Lordship doth write that by sleeping upon the ground you haue taken a pestilent *Rheum*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 134.

I have a *rheum* in mine eyes too.
Shak., T. and C., v. 3. 105.

A mist falling as I returned gave me such a *rheume* as kept me within doores neere a whole moneth after.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 18, 1656.

2. A thin serous fluid, secreted by the mucous glands, etc., as in catarrh; humid matter which collects in the eyes, nose, or mouth, as tears, saliva, and the like.

Rewme of the hed or of the breste. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 432.

You that did void your *rheum* upon my beard.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 118.

Flows a cold sweat, with a continual *rheum*,
Forth the resolved corners of his eyes.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

3†. Spleen; choler.

Nay, I have my *rheum*, and I can be angry as well as another, sir. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

Rheum[2] (rē'um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 17:37), < ML. *rheum*, < Gr. *ῥῆον*, the rhubarb; according to some, so named from its purgative properties, < *ῥεῖν*, flow (see *rheum*[1]), but prob. an accom. form of *ῥᾶ*, rhubarb: see *rha, rhubarb*.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Polygonaceæ* and tribe *Rumiceæ*. It is characterized by its (usually) nine stamens, and its six-parted perianth which remains unchanged in fruit, around the three-winged and exserted fruit. There are about 20 species, natives of Siberia, the Himalayas, and western Asia. They are stout herbs from thick and somewhat woody rootstocks, with large toothed or lobed and wavy leaves, and loose dry stipular sheaths. The small white or greenish pedicelled bractless flowers are in racemed fascicles, the racemes panicled. The floral leaves are in some species small, in others large and colored, as in *R. nobile*, a remarkable species of the Sikhim Himalayas. For this and other species, see *rhubarb*, the common name of the genus. See also cuts under *plumule* and *rhubarb*.

rheuma (rō'mä), *n.* [NL., < L. *rheuma*, < Gr. *ῥεῦμα*, a flow, flood, flux: see *rheum*[1].] Same as *rheum*[1]. — **Rheuma epidemicum.** Same as *influenza*.

rheumarthritis (rō-mär-thrī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥεῦμα*, flux (see *rheum*[1]), + *ἄρθρον*, joint, + *-itis*. Cf. *arthritis*.] Acute articular rheumatism (see *rheumatism*), and such chronic forms as have the same ætiology.

rheumarthrosis (rō-mär-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥεῦμα*, flux (see *rheum*[1]), + *ἄρθρον*, joint, + *-osis*. Cf. *arthrosis*.] Same as *rheumarthritis*.

rheumatalgia (rō-ma-tal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥεῦμα*, flux (see *rheum*[1]), + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Rheumatic pain.

rheumatic (rō-mat'ik, formerly rō'ma-tik), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *rheumatick, reumatick, reomatick, rumatike*; < OF. *rumatique, rhumatique*, F. *rhumatique* = Pr. *reumatic* = Sp. *reumático* = Pg. *rheumatico* = It. *reumatico, remático*, < L. *rheumaticus*, < Gr. *ῥευματικός*, of or pertaining to a flux or discharge, < *ῥεῦμα*, a flux, rheum: see *rheum*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1†. Pertaining to a rheum or catarrhal affection; of the nature of rheum.

The moon, the governess of floods,
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,
That *rheumatic* diseases do abound.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 105.

2†. Having a rheum or cold; affected by rheum.

By sleeping in an ayrie place you haue bene very *rumatike*, . . . [but] it is lesse euil in Summer to sweate then to cough. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 122.

3†. Causing rheum; unhealthy; damp.

The sun with his flame-coloured wings hath fanned away the misty smoke of the morning, and refined that thick tobacco-breath which the *rheumatick* night throws abroad. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 62.

Now time is near to pen our sheep in fold,
And evening air is *rheumatick* and cold.
Peele, An Eclogue.

4. Pertaining to or caused by rheumatism; of the nature of rheumatism: as, *rheumatic* symptoms.

The patched figure of good Uncle Venner was now visible, coming slowly from the head of the street downward, with a *rheumatic* limp, because the east wind had got into his joints. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.

5. Affected by rheumatism; subject to rheumatism: as, a *rheumatic* patient.

O'erworn, despised, *rheumatic*, and cold.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 135.

The electrical sensibility of the skin connected with an acutely *rheumatic* joint has been described by Drosdoff as being remarkably diminished. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1357.

6†. Splenetic; choleric.

You two never meet but you fall to some discord; you are both, i' good troth, as *rheumatic* as two dry toasts. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 62.

Acute rheumatic polyarthritis. Same as *acute articular rheumatism*. See *rheumatism*. — **Chronic rheumatic arthritis.** Same as *rheumatoid arthritis* (which see, under *rheumatoid*), or as *chronic articular rheumatism* (which see, under *rheumatism*). — **Eruptive rheumatic fever,** dengue. — **Rheumatic amygdalitis,** amygdalitis of rheumatic origin. — **Rheumatic anæsthesia,** anæsthesia associated with rheumatism. — **Rheumatic apoplexy,** the stupor or coma sometimes developing in the course of acute rheumatism. — **Rheumatic atrophy,** loss of size and strength of muscles after rheumatism. — **Rheumatic bronchitis,** an attack of bronchitis which is supposed to depend on a rheumatic diathesis or an attack of acute rheumatism. — **Rheumatic contraction.** Same as *tetany*. — **Rheumatic diathesis,** the condition of body tending to the development of rheumatism. — **Rheumatic dysentery,** dysentery accompanied by rheumatic inflammation of one or several joints, with synovial effusion, pleurodynia, and catarrh of the bronchial mucous membranes. — **Rheumatic fever.** Same as *acute articular rheumatism*. See *rheumatism*. — **Rheumatic gout.** Same as *rheumatoid arthritis* (which see, under *rheumatoid*). — **Rheumatic inflammation,** inflammation due to rheumatism. — **Rheumatic iritis,** inflammation of the iris resulting from cold, especially in weak subjects.

II. *n.* 1. One who suffers from or is liable to rheumatism: as, a confirmed *rheumatic*. — 2. *pl.* Rheumatic pains; rheumatism. [Colloq.]

When fevers burn, or ague freezes,
Rheumatics gnaw, or cholic squeezes,
Our neighbour's sympathy may ease us.
Burns, To the Toothache.

rheumatical (rō-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *rheumatic* + *-al*.] Same as *rheumatic*.

rheumaticky (rō-mat'i-ki), *a.* [< *rheumatic* + *-y*[1].] Rheumatic. [Colloq.]

rheumatism (rō'ma-tizm), *n.* [= F. *rhumatisme* = Sp. It. *reumatismo* = Pg. *rheumatismo*, < L. *rheumatismus*, < Gr. *ῥευματισμός*, liability to rheum, a humor or flux, < *ῥευματίζεσθαι*, have a flux, < *ῥεῦμα*, a flux: see *rheum*[1].] The disease specifically known as *acute articular rheumatism* (see below)—the name including also subacute and chronic forms apparently of the same causation. The word is used with a certain and unfortunate freedom in application to joint pains of various origins and anatomical forms. — **Acute articular rheumatism,** an acute febrile disease, with pain and inflammation of the joints as the prominent symptom. It is to be separated as of distinct, possibly bacterial, origin from joint affections caused by gout, plumbism, scarlatina, gonorrhœa, septicemia, tuberculosis, or syphilis. It often begins suddenly; a number of joints are usually attacked one after the other; the fever is irregular; there is apt to be profuse sweating; endocarditis, pericarditis, pleuritis, sudamina, erythema nodosum, hyperpyrexia, and delirium are more or less frequent features of the cases. Its duration is from one to six weeks or more. It is most frequent between 15 and 35, but may occur in the first year of life or after 50. One attack does not protect, but, as in pneumonia and erysipelas, is often succeeded by others. It almost always issues in recovery, but frequently leaves permanent cardiac lesions. Also called *acute rheumatism, rheumarthritis, rheumatic fever, acute rheumatic polyarthritis*. — **Chronic articular rheumatism,** the result, commonly, of one or more attacks of acute rheumatism, characterized by a chronic inflammation of one or more joints without profound structural alteration. — **Gonorrheal rheumatism,** an inflammation of the joints occurring in persons having gonorrhœa. — **Muscular rheumatism,** a painful disorder of the muscles, characterized by local pain, especially on use of the muscles affected: same as *myalgia*. — **Progressive chronic articular rheumatism.** Same as *rheumatoid arthritis* (which see, under *rheumatoid*).

rheumatismal (rō-ma-tiz'mal), *a.* [< *rheumatism* + *-al*.] Rheumatic.

rheumatism-root (rō'ma-tizm-röt), *n.* 1. The twinleaf. See *Jeffersonia*. — 2. The wild yam, *Dioscorea villosa*. See *yam*.

rheumatiz, rheumatize (rō'ma-tiz), *n.* Rheumatism. [Vulgar.]

I did feel a *rheumatize* in my back-spauld yestreen. *Scott*, Pirate, vii.

rheumatizy (rō'ma-tiz-i), *n.* Same as *rheumatiz*. [Vulgar.]

Eh, my *rheumatizy* be that bad howiver be I to win to the burnin'. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iv. 3.

rheumatoceles (rō-mat-ō-sē'lēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥεῦμα*, flux (see *rheum*[1]), + *κήλη*, tumor.] Same as *purpura rheumatica* (which see, under *purpura*).

rheumatoid (rō'ma-toid), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥευματώδης*, like a flux, < *ῥεῦμα*, flux, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling rheumatism or some of its characters: as, *rheumatoid* pains. — **Rheumatoid arthritis,** a disease of the joints characterized by chronic inflammatory and degenerative changes, which involve the structure of the various articulations, resulting in rigidity and deformity. Also called *chronic rheumatic arthritis, rheumatic gout, progressive chronic articular rheumatism, chronic osteo-arthritis*.

Chronic rheumatism of the most severe degree thus merges into, if it be not actually identical with, the class of diseases known as *rheumatoid* or "rheumatic" *arthritis*. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1367.

rheumatoidal (rō-ma-toi'dal), *a.* Same as *rheumatoid*.

rheumic (rō′mik), *a.* [Irreg. < *Rheum*[2] + *-ic.*] Related to rhubarb.—**Rheumic acid** ($C_{20}H_{16}O_9$), a product of the treatment of rheotannic acid with dilute acids.

rheumophthalmia (rō-mof-thal′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥεῦμα*, flux (see *rheum*[1]), + *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia.] Rheumatic ophthalmia.

rheumy (rō′mi), *a.* [< *rheum*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Affected by rheum; full of rheum or watery matter.

> So, too-much Cold couers with hoary Fleece
> The head of Age, . . . hollowes his *rheumy* eyes,
> And makes himselfe euen his owne selfe despise.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

2. Causing rheum.

> And tempt the *rheumy* and unpurged air
> To add unto his sickness? *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 266.

Rhexia (rek′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., in def. 1 (Linnæus, 1753), < L. *rhexia*, a plant, prob. *Echium rubrum*; in def. 2 (Stål, 1867), directly from the Gr.; < Gr. *ῥῆξις*, a breaking, rent, rupture, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break, burst forth: see *break.*] 1. A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Melastomaceæ*, type of the tribe *Rhexieæ*. It is characterized by the four obovate petals, the smooth ovary, and the eight equal anthers with a thickened or spurred connective, each anther long and slender, incurved, and opening by a single terminal pore. The 7 species are natives of North America, and are the only members of their large family which pass beyond the tropics, except the 2 species of *Bredia* in eastern Asia. Three or four species extend to the Middle Atlantic States, and one is found in New England. They are herbs or erect undershrubs, branched and usually set with conspicuous, dark, gland-bearing bristles. Their leaves are oblong, short-petioled, three-nerved, entire or bristle-toothed, the flowers solitary or cymose, commonly of a purplish-red color with yellow stamens, and very pretty.

The Inflorescence of Meadow-beauty (*Rhexia Virginica*).
a, the fruit; *b*, a stamen; *c*, a leaf.

They bear the names *deer-grass* and *meadow-beauty*, the latter applying especially to *R. Virginica*, the best-known and most northern species, sometimes cultivated.

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of hemipterous insects.

Rhexieæ (rek-si′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1838), < *Rhexia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the order *Melastomaceæ*. It is characterized by a four-celled ovary with numerous ovules fixed upon a placenta projecting from the inner angle of the cell, a capsular fruit, spirally coiled seeds, and anthers with their connective commonly produced behind into a spur or tail. It includes about 37 species, belonging to 3 genera, of which *Rhexia* is the type and *Monochætum* the largest genus, containing 28 species of unimportant plants of western tropical America.

rhigolene (rig′ō-lēn), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥιγος*, cold (prob. = L. *frigus*, cold, < *frigere*, be cold: see *frigid*), + *oleum*, oil, < Gr. *ἔλαιον*: see *oil.*] A product obtained in the distillation of petroleum. It is probably the most volatile fluid known, and one of the very best for use in producing intense cold; when atomized it gives a temperature of −9° C. Its specific gravity is .603 to .629 (105° to 95° B.); it boils at 18° C. It is used as a local anesthetic. Also *rhigoline.*

rhimet, rhimert, etc. See *rimel*, etc.

Rhina[1] (rī′nạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *rhina*, < Gr. *ῥίνη*, a file or rasp, a shark with a rough skin.] In *ichth.*: (*a*†) An old generic name (Klein, 1745) of the angel-fish or monk-fish: now called *Squatina.* See *Rhinæ.* (*b*) A genus of rays of the family *Rhinobatidæ*, having a broad and obtuse snout, as *R. ancylostomus.* Also called *Rhamphobatus.* *Bloch and Schneider*, 1801.

Rhina[2] (rī′nạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

Rhinacanthus (rī-na-kan′thus), *n.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1832), so called in allusion to the shape of the flower; < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ἄκανθος*, acanthus.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Acanthaceæ*, tribe *Justicieæ*, and subtribe *Eujusticieæ.* It is characterized by its two anthers, each having two blunt cells without spurs, one cell placed higher than the other; and by the slenderly cylindrical elongated corolla-tube, with a linear and recurved upper lip, the lower broad, flat, and spreading. The 4 species are natives of tropical and southern Africa, India, and the Moluccas. They are next allied to *Dianthera*, the water-willow of the United States, but are readily distinguished by their inflorescence and shrubby habit. They bear entire leaves, and small axillary clusters of flowers which often form a large loose-branched panicle or dense terminal thyrsus of crowded cymes. *R. communis* is a slender shrub, whose root and leaves are used in India and China as an application for ringworm and other cutaneous diseases, whence called *ringworm-root.*

Rhinæ (rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gill, 1861), pl. of *Rhina*, q. v.] In *ichth.*, one of the main divisions of sharks, represented only by the angel-sharks or *Squatinidæ.* Also called *Squatinoidea*, as a superfamily.

rhinæsthesia (rī-nes-thē′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *αἴσθησις*, perception: see *æsthesia.*] Sense of smell; olfaction.

rhinæsthesis (rī-nes-thē′sis), *n.* [NL.: see *rhinæsthesia.*] Same as *rhinæsthesia.*

rhinæsthetics (rī-nes-thet′iks), *n.* [As *rhinæsthesia* (*-æsthet-*) + *-ics.* Cf. *esthetics.*] The science of sensations of smell.

rhinal (rī′nal), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), later also *ῥίν*, the nose, + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the nose; nasal; narial: as, the *rhinal* cavities (that is, the nasal passages).

> To make the laryngeal and *rhinal* mirrors available, the artificial illumination of these parts [hidden behind and above the palate] is necessary. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 170.

rhinalgia (rī-nal′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain, especially neuralgic pain, in the nose.

Rhinanthaceæ (rī-nan-thā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1805), < *Rhinanthus* + *-aceæ.*] An order of dicotyledons established by Jussieu, but now incorporated with the *Scrophulariaceæ.*

Rhinanthus (rī-nan′thus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named from the compressed and beaked upper lip of a former species; < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Scrophulariaceæ* and tribe *Euphrasieæ.* It is characterized by a long two-lipped corolla, the upper lip entire, straight, compressed, and helmet-like; by a swollen and compressed four-toothed calyx, inflated in fruit; by four unequal stamens with equal anther-cells; and by a roundish capsule containing few winged seeds. The 2 or 3 very variable species are natives of temperate and northern regions in Europe, Asia, and America. They are annual erect herbs, more or less parasitic on the roots of grasses. They bear opposite crenate leaves, and yellow, violet, or bluish flowers sessile in the axils of deep-cut floral leaves, the upper flowers condensed into a spike. *R. Crista-galli* of the northern Old World is the common rattle, yellow rattle, or rattlebox of Great Britain: also called *penny-grass* and *cockscomb.* It is often injurious to herbage on account of its parasitic habit.

rhinarium (rī-nā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *rhinaria* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *-arium.*] In *entom.*, the nostril-piece; the front part of the nasus, or clypeus, or its equivalent when reduced in size: used in the classification of the *Neuroptera.* In certain lamellicorn beetles it forms a large sclerite between the clypeus and the labrum. *Kirby and Spence.*

rhinaster (rī-nas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] 1. The common two-horned African rhinoceros, *R. bicornis.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] (*a*) The genus of two-horned rhinoceroses. See *Rhinocerotidæ.* (*b*) The genus of star-nosed moles: synonymous with *Condylura.* *Wagner*, 1843.

rhind-mart†, *n.* See *rindmart.*

rhine, *n.* A spelling of *rine*[1].

Rhine-berry (rīn′ber′i), *n.* Same as *Rheinberry.*

rhinencephal (rī-nen′se-fạl), *n.* Same as *rhinencephalon.*

rhinencephala, *n.* Plural of *rhinencephalon.*

rhinencephali, *n.* Plural of *rhinencephalus.*

rhinencephalic (rī-nen-se-ful′ik or -sef′ạ-lik), *a.* [< *rhinencephal* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the rhinencephalon; olfactory, as a lobe or segment of the brain.—**Rhinencephalic segment** of the brain, the rhinencephalon.—**Rhinencephalic vertebra**, the foremost one of four cranial vertebræ or segments of which the skull has been theoretically supposed by some anatomists, as Owen, to consist.

rhinencephalon (rī-nen-sef′ạ-lon), *n.*; pl. *rhinencephala* (-lạ). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon.*] The olfactory lobe of the brain; the foremost one of the several morphological segments of the encephalon, preceding the prosencephalon. In the lower vertebrates the rhinencephalon is relatively large, and evidently a distinct part of the brain. In the higher it gradually diminishes in size, becoming relatively very small, and apparently a mere outgrowth of the cerebrum. Thus, in man the rhinencephalon is reduced to the so-called pair of olfactory nerves, from their roots in the cerebrum to the olfactory bulbs whence are given off the numerous filaments, the proper olfactory nerves, which pierce the cribriform plate of the ethmoid, and ramify in the nose. The rhinencephalon, like other encephalic segments, is paired or double—that is, consists of right and left halves. It is primitively hollow, or has its proper ventricle, which, however, is entirely obliterated in the adults of the higher vertebrates. This hollow is a prolongation of the system of cavities common to the other encephalic segments, and known as the *rhinocœle.* Also *rhinencephal.* See cuts under *Petromyzontidæ*, *Rana*, *brain* (cut 2), and *encephalon.*

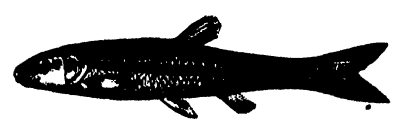
rhinencephalous (rī-nen-sef′ạ-lus), *a.* [< *rhinencephal* + *-ous.*] Same as *rhinencephalic.*

rhinencephalus (rī-nen-sef′ạ-lus), *n.*; pl. *rhinencephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), the nose, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain: see *encephalon.*] In *teratol.*, a cyclops. Also *rhinocephalus.*

rhinestone (rīn′stōn), *n.* [Tr. F. *cailloux du Rhin*, rhinestones, so called from the river Rhine, in allusion to the origin of strass, invented at Strasburg in 1680.] An imitation stone made of paste or strass (a lead glass), generally cut in the form of a brilliant and made and cut to imitate the diamond, set usually in silver or other inexpensive mounting. Rhinestones were extensively worn in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and are now much used in shoe-buckles, clasps, and ornaments for the hair.

rhineurynter (rī-nū-rin′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + **εὐρυντήρ* (an assumed form), < *εὐρύνειν*, widen, < *εὐρύς*, wide.] A simple inflatable elastic bag used for plugging the nose.

Rhinichthys (rī-nik′this), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1838), < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] In *ichth.*, a genus of cyprinoid fishes from the fresh waters of North America. They are known



Black-nosed Dace (*Rhinichthys atronasus*).

as *long-nosed* or *black-nosed dace.* They are abundant in clear fresh streams and brooks of the United States, and include some of the prettiest minnows, as *R. cataractæ* and *R. atronasus.*

Rhinidæ (rin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhina*[1] + *-idæ.*] A family of plagiostomous fishes, named from the genus *Rhina*: same as *Squatinidæ.*

rhinitis (rī-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the nose, especially of the nasal mucous membrane.

rhino (rī′nō), *n.* [Also *rino*; of obscure cant origin, perhaps a made word.] Money; cash. [Slang.]

> "The Seaman's Adieu," an old ballad dated 1670, has the following:
>
> Some as I know
> Have parted with their ready *rino.*
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 417.

> To sum up the whole, in the shortest phrase I know,
> Beware of the Rhine, and take care of the *rhino.*
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 45.

> No doubt you might have found a quarry,
> Perhaps a gold-mine, for aught I know,
> Containing heaps of native *rhino.*
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

Rhinobatidæ (rī-nō-bat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinobatus*[1] + *-idæ.*] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Rhinobatus*; the shark-rays or beaked rays. They are shark-like rays, whose trunk gradually passes into the long strong tail, which is provided with two well-developed dorsal fins, a caudal fin, and a conspicuous dermal fold on each side. The rayed part of the pectoral fins is not extended to the snout. Three to five genera are recognized, with about 15 species, of warm seas.

rhinobatoid (rī-nob′a-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rhinobatus*[1] + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Rhinobatidæ.*

II. *n.* A selachian of the family *Rhinobatidæ.*

Rhinobatus[1] (rī-nob′a-tus), *n.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801), < Gr. *ῥινόβατος*, also *ῥινοβάτης*, < *ῥίνη*, a shark, + *βάτος*, a ray.] The typical genus of *Rhinobatidæ*, having the first dorsal fin much behind the ventrals, and the anterior nasal valves not confluent. *R. productus* is the long-nosed ray of California. Also *Rhinobatis.*

Rhinobatus[2] (rī-nob′a-tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Germar*, 1817.

rhinoblennorrhea, rhinoblennorrhœa (rī-nō-blen-ō-rē′ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *βλέννος*, mucus, + *ῥοία*, a flow. Cf. *blennorrhea.*] Mucous or mucopurulent discharges from the nose.

rhinocaul (rī′nō-kâl), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *καυλός*, a stalk: see *caulis.*] In *anat.*, the crus, peduncle, or support of the olfactory bulb. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 525.

rhinocephalus (rī-nō-sef′ą-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Same as *rhinencephalus*.

rhinocerial (rī-nō-sē′ri-ąl), *a.* [< *rhinoceros* + *-ial*.] 1. Same as *rhinocerotic*.—2. Pug or retroussé, as the nose. [Rare.]

rhinocerical (rī-nō-ser′i-kąl), *a.* [< *rhinoceros* + *-ic-al*.] Same as *rhinocerial*, 2. [Rare.]

> These gentlemen were formerly marked out and distinguished by the little *rhinocerical* nose, . . . which they were used to cock, toss, or draw up in a contemptuous manner, upon reading the works of their ingenious contemporaries. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 260.

Rhinoceridæ (rī-nō-ser′i-dē), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Rhinocerotidæ*.

rhinocerine (rī-nos′ę-rin), *a.* [< *rhinoceros* + *-ine*1.] Same as *rhinocerotic*.

rhinoceroid (rī-nos′ę-roid), *a.* [< *rhinoceros* + *-oid*.] Same as *rhinocerotoid*.

Rhinocerontidæ (rī-nos-ę-ron′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Rhinoceros* (*-ot-*) + *-idæ*.] An erroneous form of *Rhinocerotidæ*. *W. H. Flower*.

Rhinocerontina (rī-nos″ę-ron-tī′nä), *n. pl.* [< *Rhinoceros* (*-ot-*) + *-ina*2.] Same as *Rhinocerotidæ*.

rhinocerontine (rī-nos-ę-ron′tin), *a.* [Irreg. < *rhinoceros* (*-ot-*) + *-ine*1.] Of or pertaining to a rhinoceros or the *Rhinocerotidæ*; rhinocerotic.

> In the manner practiced by others of the *rhinocerontine* family. *Livingstone*, Missionary Travels and Researches, i., note.

rhinoceros (rī-nos′ę-ros), *n.* [Formerly also *rhinocerot*, *rhinocerote*; = OF. *rhinoceros*, F. *rhinocéros* = Sp. It. *rinoceronte* = Pg. *rhinoceros*, *rhinoceronte*, < L. *rhinoceros*, < Gr. *ῥινόκερως* (*-κερωτ-*), a rhinoceros, lit. 'nose-horned,' < *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), the nose, + *κέρας*, a horn.] 1. A large pachydermatous perissodactyl mammal with a horn on the nose; any member of the genus *Rhinoceros* or family *Rhinocerotidæ*. There are several living as well as many fossil species. They are huge ungainly quadrupeds, having an extremely thick and tough or hard skin, thrown into various buckler-like plates and folds. The legs are short, stout, and clumsy, with odd-toed feet, whose three digits are incased in separate hoofs. The tail is short; the ears are high and rather large; the head is very large and unshapely, supported upon a thick stocky neck; the muzzle is blunt, and the upper lip freely movable. The head is especially long in the nasal region, and there are usually one or two massive upright horns, without any bony core, the substance of the horn being epidermal only. When two horns are present they are one behind the other in the median line, and the hinder one rests over the frontal bone, the front one being in any case borne upon the nasal bones. Rhinoceroses live mainly in marshy places, in thick or rank vegetation, and subsist entirely upon vegetable food. The living species are now confined to the warmer parts of Africa and Asia, and are hairless or nearly so; but these animals formerly had a much more extensive range, not only in the Old World, but also in America. The best-known of the extinct species is *R. tichorhinus*, the woolly rhinoceros, which formerly ranged over Europe, including the British Isles. Of the existing one-horned

One-horned Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*).

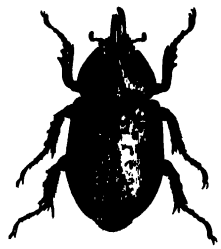
species are the Indian rhinoceros, *R. indicus* or *R. unicornis*, which inhabits the warmer parts of Asia, attains a height of 5 feet, and has the horn short and stout; the Javan rhinoceros, *R. soudaicus*, or *R. javanus*, distinct from the Indian species, inhabiting Java, the Malay peninsula, etc.; the hairy-eared rhinoceros, *R. lasiotis*; and the African kobaoba, *R. simus*. The two-horned species include the Sumatran or Malaccan rhinoceros, *R. sumatrensis*; and the African keitloa, *R. keitloa* or *bicornis*. See also cut under *Perissodactyla*.

> Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
> The arm'd *rhinoceros*, or the Hyrcan tiger.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 101.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1758).] The typical genus of *Rhinocerotidæ*, containing all the living and some of the extinct forms. See above.—**Rhinoceros leg**, pachydermia or elephantiasis.

rhinoceros-auk (rī-nos′ę-ros-âk), *n.* The bird *Ceratorhina monocerata*, belonging to the family *Alcidæ*, having an upright deciduous horn on the base of the beak. See *Ceratorhina*, and cut in next column.

rhinoceros-beetle (rī-nos′ę-ros-bē″tl), *n.* A beetle of the genus *Dynastes*, having in the male sex a large up-curved horn on the head, resembling somewhat the horn of the rhinoceros, as well as a more or less developed prothoracic horn. The common rhinoceros-beetle of the United States, *Dynastes tityus*, the largest of the North American beetles, has two large horns directed forward, one arising from the thorax and one from the head, in the male beetle only. The general color is greenish-gray with black markings, and between this form and a uniform brown there are many gradations. The larva feeds in decaying stumps and logs. Both beetle and larva have a peculiarly disagreeable odor, which, when they are present in any number, becomes insupportable. *D. hercules* of South America is another rhinoceros-beetle, specifically called the *Hercules-beetle*, whose prothoracic horn is immensely long. See also cut under *Hercules-beetle*.



Rhinoceros-beetle (*Dynastes tityus*), half natural size.

rhinoceros-bird (rī-nos′ę-ros-bėrd), *n.* 1. The rhinoceros-hornbill.—2. A beef-eater or oxpecker. See *Buphaga*.

rhinoceros-bush (rī-nos′ę-ros-bůsh), *n.* A composite shrub, *Elytropappus Rhinocerotis*, a rough much-branching bush with minute scale-like leaves, and heads disposed singly. It abounds in the South African karoo lands—a plant of dry ground, but said to be a principal food of the rhinoceros.

rhinoceros-chameleon (rī-nos′ę-ros-ka-mē″lē-on), *n.* The Madagascar *Chamæleon rhinoceratus*, having a horn on the snout.

rhinoceros-hornbill (rī-nos′ę-ros-hôrn″bil), *n.* The bird *Buceros rhinoceros*, a large hornbill of the family *Bucerotidæ*, having the horn on the bill enormously developed. See cut under *hornbill*.

rhinoceros-tick (rī-nos′ę-ros-tik), *n.* The tick *Ixodes rhinocerinus*, which infests rhinoceroses.

rhinocerot†**, rhinocerote**† (rī-nos′e-rot, -rōt), *n.* [< *rhinoceros* (*-ot-*): see *rhinoceros*.] A rhinoceros.

> For a Plough he got
> The horn or tooth of som *Rhinocerot*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.
>
> He speaks to men with a *rhinocerote's* nose,
> Which he thinks great, and so reads verses too.
> *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, xxviii.

rhinocerotic (rī-nos-ę-rot′ik), *a.* [< *rhinoceros* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the rhinoceros; resembling or characteristic of a rhinoceros; rhinocerotiform.

> In these respects the Tapir is Horse-like, but in the following it is more *Rhinocerotic*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 310.

Rhinocerotic section, an incongruous series of extinct and extant perissodactyl quadrupeds, having teeth substantially like those of the rhinoceros. The families *Rhinocerotidæ*, *Hyracodontidæ*, *Macraucheniidæ*, *Chalicotheriidæ*, *Menodontidæ*, and *Palæotheriidæ* are by Flower ranged in this section.

Rhinocerotidæ (rī-nos-ę-rot′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinoceros* (*-ot-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of perissodactyl ungulate mammals, for the most part extinct, typified by the genus *Rhinoceros*. The nasal region is expanded or thrown backward, the supramaxillary bones forming a considerable part of the border of the anterior nares, and the nasal bones being contracted forward or atrophied. The neck is comparatively abbreviated. The molar crowns are traversed by continuous ridges, more or less well defined, the upper ones having a continuous outer wall without complete transverse crests; the incisors are reduced in number or entirely suppressed. The basioccipital is comparatively broad behind and narrow forward; the tympanic and periotic bones are ankylosed and wedged in between the squamosal, exoccipital, and other contiguous bones. The only living genus is *Rhinoceros*, from which *Rhinaster* and *Atelodus* are sometimes separated. There are several extinct genera, as *Cœlodonta*, *Acerotherium*, *Badaetherium*, and *Hyracodon*. The family is one of only three which now represent the once numerous and diversified suborder *Perissodactyla*, the other two being the *Tapiridæ* or tapirs and the *Equidæ* or horses. See cuts under *Perissodactyla* and *rhinoceros*.

rhinocerotiform (rī-nos-ę-rot′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *rhinocerotiformis*, < L. *rhinoceros* (*-ot-*) + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a rhinoceros; having the structure of the *Rhinocerotidæ*; belonging to the *Rhinocerotiformia*.

Rhinocerotiformia (rī-nos-ę-rot-i-fôr′mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhinocerotiformis*: see *rhinocerotiform*.] One of two series of *Rhinocerotoidea*, containing only the family *Rhinocerotidæ*. *Gill*.

rhinocerotoid (rī-nō-ser′ō-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ῥινόκερως* (*-ωτ-*), rhinoceros, + *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* Resembling a rhinoceros; rhinocerotiform in a broad sense; belonging to the *Rhinocerotoidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhinocerotoidea*.

Rhinocerotoidea (rī-nos″ę-rō-toi′dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinoceros* (*-ot-*) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of *Perissodactyla*, containing two series, *Rhinocerotiformia* and *Macraucheniiformia*, the former corresponding to the single family *Rhinocerotidæ*, the latter containing the two families *Macraucheniidæ* and *Palæotheriidæ*. The superfamily is characterized by the continuous crests of the upper molars. *Gill*.

rhinocerotoidean (rī-nos″ę-rō-toi′dē-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *rhinocerotoid* + *-e-an*.] Same as *rhinocerotoid*.

Rhinochetidæ (rī-nō-ket′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinochetus* + *-idæ*.] A Polynesian family of precocial wading birds, related to the South American *Eurypygidæ* and the Madagascar *Mesitidæ*, typified by the genus *Rhinochetus*. The family is an isolated one, and represents in some respects a generalized type of structure now shared to any great extent by only the other two families named. It is confined, as far as known, to New Caledonia.

Rhinochetus (rī-nok′e-tus), *n.* [NL. (Verreaux and Des Murs, 1860, in the erroneous form *Rhynochetos*); also, erroneously, *Rhinochætus*, *Rhinocætus*, etc., prop. *Rhinochetus* (Hartlaub, 1862) or *Rhinochetos*, < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ὀχετός*, a conduit, channel, duct, pore, < *ὀχεύειν*, hold, carry, < *ἔχειν*, hold: see *scheme*.] The only genus of *Rhinochetidæ*: so called from the lid-like character of the nasal opercle or scale, which automatically closes the nostrils. *R. jubatus* is the only species known. See cut under *kagu*.

Rhinochilus (rī-nō-kī′lus), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird and C. Girard, 1853), in form *Rhinocheilus*, < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *χείλος*, a lip.] A genus of harmless serpents of the family *Colubridæ* and subfamily *Calamariinæ*, having the body cylindric and rigid, with smooth scales, postabdominal and subcaudal scutella entire, vertical plate broad, rostral produced, a loreal, a preocular, and two nasals. *R. lecontei* is a Californian snake, blotched with pale red and black.

rhinocleisis (rī-nō-klī′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *κλείσις*, *κλῆσις*, a shutting up, closing, < *κλείειν*, close: see *close*1.] Nasal obstruction.

rhinocœle (rī′nō-sēl), *n.* The rhinocœlia.

rhinocœlia (rī-nō-sē′li-ą), *n.*; pl. *rhinocœliæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *κοιλία*, the cœlia: see *cœlia*.] The cœlia of the rhinencephalon; the ventricle or proper cavity of the olfactory lobe of the brain, primitively communicating with the lateral ventricle of the cerebrum. It persists distinctly in many animals, but in man it grows so small as to escape notice, or becomes entirely obliterated.

Rhinocrypta (rī-nō-krip′tą), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1841), < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, nostril, + *κρυπτός*, hidden.] A remarkable genus of rock-wrens, belonging to the family *Pteroptochidæ*, and characteristic of the Patagonian subregion, where they represent the genus *Pteroptochus* of the Chilian. Like others of this family, they have the nostrils covered by a membrane; in general appearance and habits they resemble wrens. Two species are described, *R. lanceolata* and *R. fusca*. The former is 8 inches long, the wing and tail each 3½, olivaceous-brown above, with the head crested and its feathers marked with long white shaft-stripes, the tail blackish, the under parts cinereous, whitening on the breast and belly, and a chestnut patch on each side; the feet are large and strong, in adaptation to terrestrial habits.

Rhinoderma (rī-nō-dėr′mą), *n.* [NL. (Duméril and Bibron), < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A genus of batrachians, of the family *Engystomatidæ*, or made type of the family *Rhinodermatidæ*. *R. darwini* of Chili has an enormous brood-pouch, formed by the extension of a gular sac along the ventral surface beneath the integument, in which the young are retained for a time, giving rise to a former belief that the animal is viviparous. As many as 10 or 15 young with the legs well developed have been found in the pouch.

Rhinodermatidæ (rī″nō-dėr-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinoderma*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of

salient batrachians, typified by the genus *Rhinoderma*.

Rhinodon (rī′nō-don), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1841), < Gr. *ῥίνη*, shark, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Rhinodontidæ*, having very numerous small teeth. *R. typicus* is an immense shark, occasionally reaching a length of 40 feet or more, found in the Indian ocean, called *whale-shark* from its size.

Rhinodontidæ (rī-nō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Rhinodon;* the whale-sharks. There are two dorsals, neither with spines, and a pit at the root of the caudal fin, whose lower lobe is well developed; the sides of the tail are keeled; there are no nictitating membranes; the spiracles are very small, the teeth small and many, the gill-slits wide, and the mouth and nostrils subterminal. Besides *R. typicus* the family contains *Micristodus punctatus* of California.

rhinodynia (rī-nō-din′i-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in the nose or nasal region.

Rhinogale (rī-nō-gā′lē), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1864), < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *γαλῆ*, weasel.] The typical genus of *Rhinogalinæ*. The species is *R. melleri* of eastern Africa.

Rhinogalidæ (rī-nō-gal′i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of viverrine quadrupeds, named by Gray from the genus *Rhinogale*, corresponding to the two subfamilies *Rhinogalinæ* and *Crossarchinæ*.

Rhinogalinæ (rī″nō-gā-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinogale* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Rhinogalidæ*.

rhinolith (rī′nō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *λίθος*, stone.] A stony concretion formed in the nose.

Mr. M——— showed a *Rhinolith* weighing 105 grains. It had been extracted without much difficulty from the nasal fossa of a woman aged about forty-five.
Lancet, No. 3421, p. 582.

rhinolithiasis (rī″nō-li-thī′a-sis), *n.* [NL., < *rhinolith* + *-iasis*.] The condition characterized by the formation of rhinoliths.

rhinological (rī-nō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *rhinology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of rhinology.

rhinologist (rī-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *rhinolog-y* + *-ist*.] One versed in rhinology; a specialist in diseases of the nose.

rhinology (rī-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the nose.

Rhinolophidæ (rī-nō-lof′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinolophus* + *-idæ*.] A family of the vespertilionine alliance of the suborder *Microchiroptera* and order *Chiroptera*, typified by the genus *Rhinolophus;* the horseshoe, leaf-nosed, or rhinolophine bats. They have a highly developed nose-leaf, large ears with no tragus, rudimentary inarticulate premaxillary bones, minute upper incisors, the tail long and inclosed in the interfemoral membrane, and a pair of prepubic test-like appendages in the female. These bats inhabit temperate and tropical regions of both hemispheres. The family is divided into *Rhinolophinæ* and *Phyllorhininæ*. See cut under *Phyllorhina*.

Rhinolophinæ (rī″nō-lō-fī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinolophus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Rhinolophidæ*, containing the horseshoe-bats proper, having the pedal digits with the normal number of phalanges, and the iliopectineal spine distinct from the antero-inferior surface of the ilium.

rhinolophine (rī-nol′ō-fin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the *Rhinolophinæ*.

II. *n.* A horseshoe-bat.

Rhinolophus (rī-nol′ō-fus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy), < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *λόφος*, crest.] The typical and only genus of horseshoe-bats. It contains upward of 20 species, having the dental formula 1 incisor, 1 canine, 2 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper half-jaw, and 2 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each lower half-jaw, and the nose-leaf lanceolate behind. *R. hipposideros* of Europe is the best-known species. *R. ferro-equinum* is widely distributed in Europe, Africa, and Asia. *R. luctus* is a large Indian and Malayan species.

Rhinomacer (rī-nom′a-sėr), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1787), < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *μακρός*, long.] A small genus of rhynchophorous beetles, typical of the family *Rhinomaceridæ*, comprising only 5 species, 4 of which are North American and 1 European.

Rhinomaceridæ (rī″nō-ma-ser′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinomacer* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchophorous coleopterous insects named by Leach in 1817 from the genus *Rhinomacer*, having the fold on the inner surface of the elytra near the edge obsolete or null, the pygidium alike in both sexes, and the labrum distinct. It is a small family, inhabiting the north temperate zone, and feeding upon the male flowers of conifers, in which also the eggs are laid.

rhinopharyngitis (rī-nō-far-in-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*) + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and pharynx.

Rhinophidæ (rī-nof′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinophis* + *-idæ*.] A family of tortricine serpents, named from the genus *Rhinophis:* synonymous with *Uropeltidæ*. *E. D. Cope*, 1886.

Rhinophis (rī′nō-fis), *n.* [NL. (Hemprich), < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] A genus of shield-tailed serpents, of the family *Uropeltidæ*, and giving name to the *Rhinophidæ*, having the rostral plate produced between and separating the nasals, and the tail ending in a large shield, as in *Uropeltis*. They are small serpents, under 2 feet long, and live under ground or in ant-hills, feeding upon worms and insect-larvæ. The tail is short, the mouth not distensible, and the eyes are small. Several Ceylonese species are described, as *R. oxyrhynchus* and *R. punctatus*, sharing with those of *Uropeltis* the name *shieldtail*.

rhinophore (rī′nō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *Mollusca*, one of the hinder pair of tentacles of opisthobranchiate gastropods, supposed to function as olfactory organs; in general, an organ bearing an olfactory sense. Also spelled *rhinophor*.

The *rhinophores* are a pair of tentacles placed near the anterior end of the body, on the dorsal surface of the head.
Micros. Sci., N. S., XXXI. I. 41.

Rhinophryne (rī-nō-frī′nē), *n.* [NL., also *Rhinophrynus* (Duméril and Bibron), < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *φρύνη*, a toad.] A genus of spade-footed toads, typical of the family *Rhinophrynidæ*, having the skull remarkably ossified. *R. dorsalis* of Mexico, the only species, lives under ground, being capable of making extensive excavations with the "spades" with which the hind feet are furnished.

Rhinophrynidæ (rī-nō-frin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinophryne* + *-idæ*.] A family of arciferous salient batrachians, represented by the genus *Rhinophryne*, without maxillary teeth, with dilated sacral diapophyses, and the tongue free in front (proteroglossate). These toads are among a number known as *spade-footed*.

Rhinophylla (rī-nō-fil′ạ), *n.* [NL. (W. Peters, 1865), < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A genus of very small South American phyllostomine bats, having no tail. *R. pumilio* is the least in size of the family, having a forearm only 1¼ inches long.

rhinophyma (rī-nō-fī′mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *φῦμα*, a tumor: see *Phymata*.] Hyperemia of the skin of the nose, with hypertrophy of its connective tissue and more or less inflammation of its glands, forming a well-developed grade of acne rosacea: restricted by some to cases presenting extraordinary enlargement, sometimes regarded as distinct from acne rosacea.

rhinoplast (rī′nō-plâst), *n.* [Irreg. < *rhinoplast-ic*.] One who undergoes a rhinoplastic operation; one who has an artificial nose.

rhinoplastic (rī-nō-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *πλάσσειν*, form, mold: see *plastic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of rhinoplasty.—**Rhinoplastic operation**, a surgical operation for forming an artificial nose, or restoring a nose partly lost. It generally consists in bringing down a triangular piece of skin from the forehead, twisting it round, and causing it to adhere by its under surface and edges to the part of the nose remaining. The skin may also be taken from another part of the body. The extreme joint of one of the fingers has been used in supporting such an artificial nose. Sometimes called *Taliacotian operation*, from Taliacotius, an Italian surgeon, who first performed it. See *Carpue's rhinoplastic operation*, under *operation*.

rhinoplasty (rī′nō-plas-ti), *n.* [= F. *rhinoplastie;* as *rhinoplast-ic* + *-y*[3].] Plastic surgery of the nose.

Rhinopoma (rī-nō-pō′mạ), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy), < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *πῶμα*, a lid, cover.] A remarkable genus of Old World emballonurine bats, with one species, *R. microphyllum*, having a long slender tail produced far beyond the narrow interfemoral membrane, two joints of the index-finger, united premaxillary bones, and very weak incisors. The genus exhibits cross-relationships between *Emballonuridæ* and *Nycteridæ* (of another section of *Microchiroptera*), and is sometimes made type of a supergeneric group (*Rhinopomata*). This bat is found in Egyptian tombs and similar dusky retreats of Africa and India.

Rhinopomastes (rī″nō-pō-mas′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Sir Andrew Smith, 1828, in the form *Rhinopomastus*), irreg. < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *πωματήριον*, dim. of *πῶμα*, a lid, cover.] A genus of African wood-hoopoes of the family *Irrisoridæ*. There are several species, as *R. cyanomelas*. See *Irrisoridæ*.

Rhinoptera (rī-nop′te-rạ), *n.* [NL. (Kuhl, 1836), < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of rays of the family *Myliobatidæ*, having the snout emarginate, teeth in several series, and cephalic fins below the level of the disk. *R. quadriloba* is a cow-nosed ray, of great size, common on the Atlantic coast of the United States from Cape Cod southward.

rhinorrhagia (rī-nō-rā′ji-ịa), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ῥαγία*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break, burst.] Hemorrhage from the nose; epistaxis.

rhinorrhea, rhinorrhœa (rī-nō-rē′ạ), *n.* [NL. *rhinorrhœa*, < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] Mucous or mucopurulent discharge from the nose. Also called *rhinoblennorrhea*.

rhinorrheal, rhinorrhœal (rī-nō-rē′al), *a.* [< *rhinorrhea* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or affected with rhinorrhea.

Rhinortha (rī-nôr′thạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ὀρθός*, straight.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidæ* and subfamily *Phænicophæinæ*, founded by Vigors in 1830, characteristic of the Malaccas. *R. chlorophæa* is the only species.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of hemipterous insects.

rhinoscleroma (rī″nō-sklē-rō′mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *σκληρός*, hard, + *-oma*.] A disease affecting principally the nose, but also the nasal passages, lips, and the pharynx, characterized by smooth nodular swellings of a red color and of a stony induration. It is of slow growth, without inflammation of surrounding parts, and without pain except on pressure; a short bacillus seems to be invariably present in the growth. Rhinoscleroma is a rare disease, the accounts of which have come mainly from Austrian observers.

rhinoscope (rī′nō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for examining the nose. The common rhinoscope is a small plane mirror like a laryngoscopic mirror, but smaller, for introduction into the pharynx, with a concave head-mirror or other device for throwing the light upon it; with this the posterior nares are examined. An instrument for holding the nostrils open and the hairs out of the way, so that the nasal passages may be inspected from in front, is usually called a *nose-speculum*.

rhinoscopic (rī-nō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *rhinoscope* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the rhinoscope or rhinoscopy; made with or effected by the use of the rhinoscope.

rhinoscopy (rī′nō-sko-pi), *n.* [< *rhinoscope* + *-y*[3].] The inspection of the nares with a rhinoscope from behind (posterior rhinoscopy), or with a nasal speculum from in front (anterior rhinoscopy).

rhinotheca (rī-nō-thē′kạ), *n.*; pl. *rhinothecæ* (*-sē*). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *θήκη*, a sheath.] In *ornith.*, the integument of the upper mandible of a bird, exclusive of the dertrotheca.

rhinothecal (rī-nō-thē′kal), *a.* [< *rhinotheca* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the rhinotheca.

Rhiphiptera† (rī-fip′te-rạ), *n. pl.* Same as *Rhipiptera*.

Rhipicera (rī-pis′e-rạ), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1817), < Gr. *ῥιπίς*, a fan, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of serricorn beetles, typical of the family *Rhipiceridæ*. The species are all South American and Australian. Also called *Rhipidocera*.

Rhipiceridæ (rip-i-ser′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1834), < *Rhipicera* + *-idæ*.] A small family of serricorn beetles, having the front coxæ transverse and the onychium large and hairy, comprising 9 genera of few species, widely distributed except in Europe. Also called *Rhipidoceridæ*.

rhipidate (rip′i-dāt), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥιπίς* (*ῥιπιδ-*), a fan, + *-ate*[1].] Fan-shaped; flabelliform.

rhipidion (rī-pid′i-on), *n.*; pl. *rhipidia* (*-ịa*). [Gr. *ῥιπίδιον*: see *rhipidium*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the eucharistic fan, or flabellum. Also *rhipis*.

Rhipidistia (rip-i-dis′ti-ịa), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιπίς* (*ῥιπιδ-*), a fan, + *ἱστίον*, a sail.] An order of rhipidopterygian fishes, having special basal bones to the dorsal and anal fins, comprising the extinct family *Tristichopteridæ*.

rhipidistious (rip-i-dis′ti-us), *a.* [< *Rhipidistia* + *-ous*.] Of or relating to the *Rhipidistia*. See quotation under *rhipidopterygian*.

rhipidium (rī-pid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *rhipidia* (*-ịa*). [NL., < Gr. *ῥιπίδιον*, dim. of *ῥιπίς*, a fan.] In *bot.*, a fan-shaped cymose inflorescence, in which the successive branches or relative axes are in the same plane, and each from the back of the preceding: a form, according to Eichler (the author of the name), occurring only in monocotyledons.

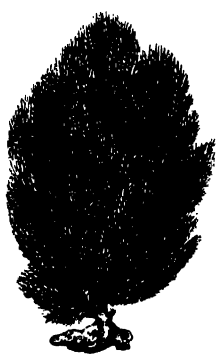
Rhipidoglossa (rip″i-dō-glos′ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιπίς* (*ῥιπιδ-*), a fan, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] Rhipidoglossate mollusks; a large group, vari-

ously called order, suborder, or division, of prosobranchiate gastropods, characterized by a heart with two auricles and a ventricle, and teeth of the odontophore in many marginal rows; the other teeth are generally a median, several admedian, and numerous marginal on each side. It includes numerous marine forms of the families *Turbinidæ*, *Trochidæ*, *Neritidæ*, etc., and terrestrial species of the families *Helicinidæ*, *Hydrocenidæ*, and *Proserpinidæ*.

Rhipidoglossata (rip″i-dō-glo-sā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *rhipidoglossate*.] Same as *Rhipidoglossa*.

rhipidoglossate (rip″i-dō-glos′āt), *a.* [< NL. **rhipidoglossatus*, < Gr. *ῥιπίς* (*ῥιπιδ-*), a fan, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue: see *glossate*.] In *Mollusca*, having upon the radula, in any one of the many cross-rows of teeth, generally one median tooth, three or more admedian teeth, and numerous marginal teeth. See cut under *radula*.

Rhipidogorgia (rip″i-dō-gôr′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιπίς* (*ῥιπιδ-*), a fan, + *Γοργώ*, grim, fierce, terrible.] A genus of alcyonarian polyps of the family *Gorgonidæ*, expanded in a regularly reticulate flabelliform shape. They are known as *fan-corals* and *sea-fans*, and have often been referred to the more comprehensive genus *Gorgonia*. *R. flabellum* is one of the commonest corals of tropical and subtropical waters, found in most collections of such objects for ornamental purposes. It varies much in size and contour (compare cut under *coral*), but preserves its flatness and finely netted structure; it is generally of a purplish color.



Fan-coral (*Rhipidogorgia flabellum*).

Rhipidophoridæ, Rhipidophorus. Same as *Rhipiphoridæ*, etc.

Rhipidoptera (rip-i-dop′tę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhipidopterus*: see *rhipidopterous*.] Fan-winged insects, a group of abnormal *Coleoptera*, regarded as an order: synonymous with *Strepsiptera*. The usual form is *Rhipiptera*, after Latreille, 1817.

rhipidopterous (rip-i-dop′tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *rhipidopterus*, < Gr. *ῥιπίς* (*ῥιπιδ-*), a fan, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather*.] Fan-winged, as an insect; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Rhipidoptera*; strepsipterous. Also *rhipipterous*.

Rhipidopterygia (rip-i-dop-tę-rij′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιπίς* (*ῥιπιδ-*), a fan, + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), a wing.] A superorder of teleostomous fishes, having special fin-supports to the pectorals and ventrals as well as to the dorsal and anal. It is subdivided into the orders *Rhipidistia* and *Actinistia*.

rhipidopterygian (rip-i-dop-tę-rij′i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Rhipidopterygia*.

As I have already pointed out, there are two types of the *Rhipidopterygian* fin, the Rhipidistious, where basoosts are present (teste Traquair), and the Actinistious.
Amer. Nat., May, 1890.

II. *n.* One of the *Rhipidopterygia*.

rhipidura (rip-i-du′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιπίς* (*ῥιπιδ-*), a fan, + *οὐρά*, tail.] 1. Pl. *rhipiduræ* (-rē). The posterior pair of pleopods of a crustacean, together with the telson, when these are developed, as in macrurous crustaceans. For example, the flat shelly plates or swimmerets of the end of a lobster's tail form a rhipidura. See *e* in cut under *pereiopod*. *C. Spence Bate.*

Fan-tailed Flycatcher (*Rhipidura flabellifera*).

The scaphocerite and *rhipidura* are both present as well-developed appendages, the latter of which they never entirely lose.
Nature, XXXVIII. 330.

2. [*cap.*] An extensive genus of *Muscicapidæ*, ranging through the Oriental and Australian regions; the fan-tailed flycatchers. *R. flabellifera* is an example. *Vigors and Horsfield*, 1825.

Rhipiphoridæ (rip-i-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gerstaecker, 1855), < *Rhipiphorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteromerous beetles, having the anterior coxal cavities open behind, the head strongly constricted at the base and suddenly narrowed behind, and the prothorax at the base as wide as the elytra. The family is represented in all parts of the globe, but comprises only 14 genera, none of them very rich in species. North America has 4 genera and 23 species. The beetles are found upon flowers, and the larvæ, so far as known, are parasitic upon other insects. *Rhipidius pectinicornis* is parasitic in Europe upon the croton-bug, or German roach, *Ectobia germanica*. Also called *Rhipidophoridæ*.

Rhipiphorus (rī-pif′ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1792), < Gr. *ῥιπίς*, a fan, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of heteromerous beetles, typical of the family *Rhipiphoridæ*, having the elytra shorter than the body, the mouth-organs perfect, the middle coxæ contiguous, and the vertex depressed, not projecting above the anterior border of the pronotum. It is represented in all parts of the world, although only about 50 species have been described; 11 are known in North America. Also *Rhipidophorus*.

rhipipter (rī-pip′tėr), *n.* [< NL. *Rhipiptera*.] A member of the *Rhipiptera*; a strepsipter, as a stylops.

Rhipiptera (rī-pip′tę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1817), neut. pl. of **rhipipterus*: see *rhipipterous*, and cf. *Rhipidoptera*.] In Latreille's classification, the eleventh order of insects, composed of degraded parasitic forms, corresponding to Kirby's order *Strepsiptera*, and now considered to form a family of heteromerous *Coleoptera* under the name *Stylopidæ*. Also *Rhipidoptera*. See cut under *stylops*.

rhipipteran (rī-pip′tę-ran), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A rhipipter.

II. *a.* Same as *rhipipterous* or *rhipidopterous*.

rhipipterous (rī-pip′tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. **rhipipterus* for *rhipidopterus*: see *rhipidopterous*.] Same as *rhipidopterous*.

Rhipsalis (rip′sa-lis), *n.* [NL. (Gaertner, 1788), irreg. < Gr. *ῥίψ* (*ῥιπ-*), plaited work of osiers or rushes, a mat, crate.] A genus of cacti of the tribe *Opuntieæ*. It is characterized by small flat flowers, six to ten spreading oblong petals, a cylindrical, angled, and dilated stem, and a smooth ovary bearing in fruit a smooth pea-like berry containing somewhat pear-shaped seeds. There are about 30 species, natives of tropical America, with one in South Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar, and Ceylon, the only cactus native to those regions. They are unlike any other cactus genus in their great variety of form and habit of stems, some resembling mistletoe, some the marsh-samphire, some the ice-plant, others the *Epiphyllum*, etc. They are fleshy shrubs with a woody axis, jointed branches, and lateral flowers, which project from notches on the edges of the flat branched species. Their leaves are reduced to minute scales, which appear at the notches, mixed with wool and stiff needles. Most of the species are epiphytes, pendent from the branches of trees, often for many feet; whence sometimes called *mistletoe-cactus*, some species also having white berries. Also called *willow-cactus*, in conformity with the genus name. In cultivation they are reared in pots and baskets.

Rhiptoglossa (rip-tō-glos′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιπτός*, thrown out (< *ῥιπτειν*, throw), + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] A suborder of *Lacertilia*, or lizards, represented by the family *Chamæleontidæ* alone, characterized by the vermiform protrusile tongue, well-developed limbs, but no clavicle, pterygoid not reaching the quadrate bone, and nasal bones not bounding the nasal apertures: contrasted with *Eriglossa*. Also *Rhiptoglossæ*. *Gill*, 1885.

rhiptoglossate (rip-tō-glos′āt), *a.* Pertaining to the *Rhiptoglossa*, or having their characters.

rhizanth (rī′zanth), *n.* [< *rhizanth-ous*.] A plant of the class *Rhizantheæ*; a plant that flowers or seems to flower from the root, as *Rafflesia*.

Rhizantheæ (rī-zan′thē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blume, 1828), < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *ἄνθος*, flower, + *-eæ*.] A class of plants proposed by Lindley. See *rhizogen*.

rhizanthous (rī-zan′thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] Flowering from the root or seeming root. *A. Gray.*

rhizantoicous (rī-zan-toi′kus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *ἀντί*, opposite, + *οἶκος*, dwelling. Cf. *antœci*, *anteciansa*.] In *bryol.*, having both male and female inflorescence on the same plant, the former on a very short branch cohering with the latter by the rhizome.

rhizic (rī′zik), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥιζικός*, of or pertaining to the root, < *ῥίζα*, root: see *root*[1].] Pertaining to the root of an equation.—**Rhizic curve**, a curve expressed by $P = 0$ or $Q = 0$, where $P + Q\sqrt{-1} = z^n + \rho_1 z^{n-1} +$ etc., and $z = x + y\sqrt{-1}$.

rhizina (rī-zī′nä), *n.*; pl. *rhizinæ* (-nē). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, a root, + *-ina*[1].] In *bot.*, same as *rhizoid*.

rhizine (rī′zin), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, same as *rhizoid*.

rhizinous (rī-zī′nus), *a.* [< *rhizine* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having rhizoids.

rhizocarp (rī′zō-kärp), *n.* A plant of the order *Rhizocarpeæ*.

Rhizocarpeæ (rī-zō-kär′pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Batsch, 1802), < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A class or group of cryptogamous plants, the heterosporous *Filicineæ*, embracing the families *Salviniaceæ* and *Marsileaceæ*. This name is not much used at the present time, the two families being embraced in the *Hydropteridæ*, or heterosporous ferns. See *Hydropteridæ*, *Marsileaceæ*, and *Salviniaceæ* for special characterization.

rhizocarpean (rī-zō-kär′pē-an), *a.* [< *Rhizocarpeæ* + *-an*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Rhizocarpeæ*.

rhizocarpian (rī-zō-kär′pi-an), *a.* Same as *rhizocarpean*.

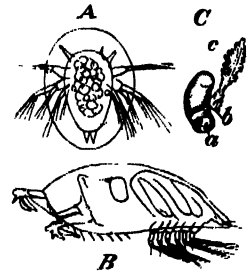
rhizocarpic (rī-zō-kär′pik), *a.* [< *rhizocarp-ous* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, characterized as a perennial herb; having the stem annual but the root perennial. *De Candolle.*

rhizocarpous (rī-zō-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *καρπός*, fruit.] Same as *rhizocarpic*.

rhizocaul (rī′zō-kâl), *n.* [< NL. *rhizocaulus*, < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *καυλός*, stalk.] The rootstock of a polyp; that part of a polypidom by which it is affixed as if rooted to some support.

rhizocaulus (rī-zō-kâ′lus), *n.*; pl. *rhizocauli* (-lī). [NL.: see *rhizocaul*.] A rhizocaul.

Rhizocephala (rī-zō-sef′a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhizocephalus*: see *rhizocephalous*.] A group of small parasitic crustaceans, having a cylindroid, sac-like, or disciform unsegmented body, without organs of sense, intestine, limbs, or cement-organs, but with an oral and an anal opening, and the sexual organs well developed. The species are hermaphroditic, and the young go through a nauplius stage and a cypris stage. The *Rhizocephala* are by some made an order of a subclass *Cirripedia*; others class them with *Cirripedia* as a division, *Pectostraca*, of *Entomostraca*; by others again they are referred to the *Epizoa* (*Ichthyophthiria* or fish-lice). These parasites attach themselves by their modified antennæ, resembling a number of root-like processes, which bury themselves in the substance of the host, whence the name. They are represented by two principal genera, *Sacculina* and *Peltogaster*, each made by some the type of a family. They are parasites of crabs. Also called *Centrogonida*.



Forms of *Rhizocephala*.
A, nauplius stage of *Sacculina purpurea*. *B*, cypris stage of *Lernæodiscus porcellanæ*. *C*, adult of *Peltogaster paguri*: *a*, anterior end; *b*, aperture through which pass the root-like processes, *c*.

rhizocephalon (rī-zō-sef′a-lon), *n.* [NL., sing. of *Rhizocephala*.] Any member of the order *Rhizocephala*. [Rare.]

rhizocephalous (rī-zō-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *rhizocephalus*, < Gr. *ῥιζοκέφαλος*, having the flower growing straight from the root, < *ῥίζα*, root, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Rooted by the head; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Rhizocephala*.

rhizoconin (rī-zō-kō′nin), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + NL. *conium* + *-in*[2].] A crystallizable proximate principle found in the root of *Conium maculatum*.

rhizoconolein (rī″zō-kō-nō′lē-in), *n.* [< *rhizocon(in)* + L. *oleum*, oil, + *-in*[2].] A crystallizable body found in *Conium maculatum*.

rhizocrinoid (rī-zok′ri-noid), *n.* [< *Rhizocrinus* + *-oid* (cf. *crinoid*).] A crinoid of the genus *Rhizocrinus*; an apiocrinite.

Rhizocrinus (rī-zok′ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, a root, + *κρίνον*, lily: see *crinoid*.] A genus of crinoids of the family *Encrinidæ*, one of the few living forms of *Crinoidea*. *R. lofotensis*, the typical species, is a kind of lily-star or sea-lily, about 3 inches in length, living at a depth of from one hundred to three hundred fathoms in the sea, rooted to the bottom. Its structure is fully illustrated in the figure given under *Crinoidea*.

rhizodont (rī′zō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* Having teeth rooted by fangs which ankylose with the jaw, as crocodiles.

II. *n.* A rhizodont reptile.

Rhizodonta (rī-zō-don′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *rhizodont*.] The rhizodont reptiles.

Rhizodus (rī′zō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of fossil ganoid fishes of the coal-measures, referred to the family *Cyclodipteridæ*. They were of large size, with huge teeth. *R. hibberti* is one of the species.

Rhizoflagellata (rī-zō-flaj-e-lā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + NL. *flagellum*: see *flagellum*, 3.] An order of flagellate *Infusoria*, having pseudopodial as well as flagelliform appen-

dages. These animalcules move by means of pseudopodia, like ordinary rhizopods, but also have a flagellum or flagella; the ingestive area is diffuse. In W. S. Kent's system of classification the order consists of the genera *Mastigamœba*, *Reptomonas*, *Rhizomonas*, and *Podostoma*.

rhizoflagellate (rī-zō-flaj'e-lāt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhizoflagellata*.

rhizogen (rī'zō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *-γενής*, producing (see *-gen*).] A parasitic plant growing on the roots of other plants; specifically, a member of a division of plants (the class *Rhizanthæ*) proposed by Lindley, composed of flowering plants of a fungoid habit, parasitic upon rootstocks and stems. It embraced the present orders *Balanophoreæ* and *Cytinaceæ*, now regarded as belonging to the apetalous dicotyledons. The genus *Rafflesia* is an illustration.

rhizogenic (rī-zō-jen'ik), *a.* [As *rhizogen* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, root-producing: said of cells in the pericambium of a root, just in front of a xylem-ray of a fibrovascular bundle, which give origin to root-branches.

rhizogenous (rī-zoj'e-nus), *a.* [As *rhizogen* + *-ous*.] Same as *rhizogenic*.

rhizoid (rī'zoid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ῥιζοειδής*, contr. *ῥιζώδης*, like a root, < *ῥίζα*, root, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, root-like; resembling a root.

II. *n.* In *bot.*, a filamentous organ resembling a root, but of simple structure, found on compound thalli of all kinds, and on the stems of the *Muscineæ*. Rhizoids are numerously produced, and their function is the attachment of the plant to the substratum. The older term was *rhizina*. See cut under *prothallium*.

rhizoidal (rī'zoi-dal), *a.* [< *rhizoid* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, rhizoid-like; resembling or characteristic of a rhizoid.

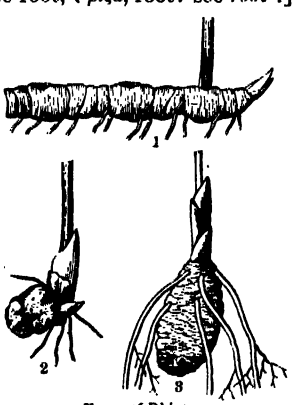
The *rhizoidal* tubes are segmented by only a few septa which lie far below the growing apex.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 282.

rhizoideous (rī-zoi'dē-us), *a.* [< *rhizoid* + *-eous*.] 1. In *bot.*, like or resembling a rhizoid. —2. Same as *rhizoid*.

rhizoma (rī-zō'mä), *n.*; pl. *rhizomata* (-ma-tä). [NL.: see *rhizome*.] A rhizome: used chiefly with reference to the rhizomes of medicinal plants.

rhizomania (rī-zō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, a root, + *μανία*, madness.] In *bot.*, an abnormal development of adventitious roots peculiar to many plants, as ivy, screw-pines, and figs, which send out roots from various parts, just as trees produce adventitious buds. In some plants rhizomania is an indication that there is some defect in the true root, in consequence of which it cannot supply sufficient nourishment to the plant. In such cases rhizomania is an effort of nature to supply the deficiency. This is the case in common laurel, in which plant rhizomania generally forebodes death. The phenomenon is also frequently seen in apple-trees, from the stems of which bundles of roots are sent out; these, absorbing moisture and finally decaying, are a cause of canker on the tree.

rhizome (rī'zōm), *n.* [= F. *rhizome*, < NL. *rhizoma*, < Gr. *ῥίζωμα*, root, < *ῥιζοῦν*, cause to take root, in pass. take root, < *ῥίζα*, root: see *root*[1].] In *bot.*, a stem of root-like appearance, horizontal or oblique in position, lying on the ground or subterranean, bearing scales instead of leaves, and usually producing from its apex a leafy shoot or scape. Rhizomes may be slender, with well-marked nodes, as in mints, couch-grass, etc., or thickened with stores of nutriment, as in species of iris, Solomon's-seal, etc.—in the latter case producing at the apex an annual bud which furnishes the aerial shoot of the next season, and gradually dying at the old end. Rhizomes shade off gradually into corms and bulbs on the one hand, and into tubers on the other. See these terms. Also *rhizoma*. See also cuts under *arrow-root* and *moniliform*.



Forms of Rhizome.
1, *Polygonatum giganteum* (Solomon's-seal); 2, *Arisæma triphyllum* (Indian turnip); 3, *Trillium sessile*.

Rhizomonadidæ (rī'zō-mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhizomonas* (*-monad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of rhizoflagellate infusorians, typified by the genus *Rhizomonas*. These animalcules are repent or sedentary, with a single anterior flagellum. The family includes *Reptomonas* and *Mastigamœba*.

Rhizomonas (rī-zom'ō-nas), *n.* [NL. (Kent, 1880–1), < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *μονάς*, a unit: see *monad*.] The typical genus of *Rhizomonadidæ*. The species are monadiform, uniflagellate, sedentary, with radiating digitiform pseudopodial prolongations. *R. verrucosa* is found in hay-infusions.

rhizomorph (rī'zō-môrf), *n.* [< NL. *rhizomorpha*.] In *bot.*, a comprehensive term for certain subterranean mycelial growths associated with or preying upon the roots of the higher plants, especially trees, the cultivated vine, etc. They are produced by a considerable variety of fungi, as *Agaricus melleus*, *Dematophora necatrix*, etc.

Rhizomorpha (rī-zō-môr'fä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *μορφή*, form.] A supposed genus of fungi, characterized by fibrous bundles of mycelial filaments, now known to belong to *Agaricus melleus*, *Dematophora necatrix*, and other forms.

rhizomorphoid (rī-zō-môr'foid), *a.* [< *rhizomorph* + *-oid*.] Rhizomorphous.

rhizomorphous (rī-zō-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *μορφή*, form.] 1. Root-like in form.—2. In *zoöl.*, same as *rhizoid*.

Rhizomys (rī'zō-mis), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1830), < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *μῦς*, a mouse.] A notable genus of mole-rats of the family *Spalacidæ*, having the eyes open, though very small, ears naked and very short, thumb rudimentary, tail

Bamboo-rat (*Rhizomys badius*).

short and partially haired, and general form robust. The upper incisors arch forward, and there is no premolar; the upper molars have one deep internal and two or more external enamel-folds; the lower molars reverse this pattern. There are several Asiatic and African species, as the bay bamboo-rat of Asia, *R. badius*, which is of large size and very destructive to the bamboo, on the roots of which it feeds.

rhizonychial (rī-zō-nik'i-al), *a.* [< *rhizonychium* + *-al*.] Rooting or giving root to a nail or claw; of or pertaining to a rhizonychium.

rhizonychium (rī-zō-nik'i-um), *n.*; pl. *rhizonychia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), a claw.] A claw-joint; the ungual or last phalanx of a digit; that phalanx which bears a claw.

Rhizophaga (rī-zof'a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhizophagus*: see *rhizophagous*.] One of five sections in Owen's classification of marsupials, including those which feed on roots. The wombat is a characteristic example.

rhizophagan (rī-zof'a-gan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *rhizophagous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhizophaga*.

rhizophagous (rī-zof'a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *rhizophagus*, < Gr. *ῥιζοφάγος*, eating roots (*ῥιζοφαγεῖν*, eat roots), < *ῥίζα*, root, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Root-eating; habitually feeding on roots; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Rhizophaga*.

All Poor-Slaves are *Rhizophagous* (or Root-eaters).
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, iii. 10.

Rhizophora (rī-zof'ō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named with ref. to the aërial roots; neut. pl. of *rhizophorus*: see *rhizophorous*.] A genus of polypetalous trees, the mangroves, type of the order *Rhizophoraceæ*, and of the tribe *Rhizophoreæ*. It is characterized by a four-parted calyx, surrounded with a cupule or involucre of partly united bractlets, by its four petals and eight to twelve elongated and nearly sessile anthers, which are at first many-celled, and by a partly inferior ovary which is prolonged above into a fleshy cone and bears two pendulous ovules in each of its two cells. There are 2 (or, as some regard them, 5) species, frequent on muddy or coral shores in the tropics, there forming dense and almost impassable jungles known as mangrove-swamps. They are trees with thick cylindrical and scarred branchlets, bearing opposite thick and smooth coriaceous leaves, which are ovate or elliptical and entire. Their large rigid flowers are borne in axillary clusters, followed by a nut-like one-seeded fruit. The seed is remarkable for germinating while yet in the long-persistent fruit. It contains a large embryo with a very long club-shaped radicle, which soon pierces the point of the hard pericarp and lengthens till it reaches the mud, or becomes a foot long before falling. The mangrove is also remarkable for spreading by aërial roots. The ordinary species is *R. mucronata*, which reaches to semitropical Florida, the delta of the Mississippi, and Texas. See *mangrove*, 1.

Rhizophoraceæ (rī'zō-fō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), < *Rhizophora* + *-aceæ*.] An order of dicotyledonous trees and shrubs of the cohort *Myrtales* and series *Calycifloræ*; the mangrove family. It is characterized by a two- to six-celled ovary with its ovules pendulous from the apex of the cell, and by a valvate calyx, and two, three, or four times as many stamens as petals. It includes about 50 species in 17 genera and 3 tribes, all tropical, and most of them forming dense and malarious jungles about river-mouths and along shores. They are usually extremely smooth, with round and nodose branchlets, and opposite thick and rigid leaves, which are commonly entire and have elongated and very caducous intrapetiolar stipules. They bear axillary cymes, panicles, spikes, or racemes of rather inconspicuous flowers.

rhizophore (rī'zō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *rhizophorum*, neut. of *rhizophorus*, root-bearing: see *rhizophorous*.] In *bot.*, a structure, developed in certain species of the genus *Selaginella*, which bears the true roots. It has the external appearance of a root, but has no root cap, and the true roots are produced from its interior when it deliquesces into a homogeneous mucilage.

Rhizophoreæ (rī-zō-fō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1814), < *Rhizophora* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Rhizophoraceæ*. It is characterized by extremely smooth opposite entire and stipulate leaves, and by an inferior ovary with a single style and an embryo without albumen. It includes about 17 species, all tropical maritime trees, belonging to 4 genera, of which *Rhizophora*, the mangrove, is the type.

rhizophorous (rī-zof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *rhizophorus*, < MGr. *ῥιζοφόρος*, root-bearing, < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, root-bearing; specifically, of or pertaining to the natural order *Rhizophoraceæ*.

rhizophydial (rī-zō-fid'i-al), *a.* [< *Rhizophydium* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, belonging to or characteristic of the genus *Rhizophydium*.

Rhizophydium (rī-zō-fid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Schenk), supposed to stand for **Rhizophidium*, alluding to the deficiency of roots; irreg. < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *φειδος*, sparing.] A small genus of unicellular zygomycetous fungi of the suborder *Cladochytricæ*, parasitic on certain of the larger algæ. The parasitic cells enter the cells of the host-plant at a very early stage of their existence, and gradually develop at the expense of the protoplasmic contents of the latter. *R. Dicksonii* is parasitic on species of *Ectocarpus*.

rhizopod (rī'zō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **rhizopus* (*-pod-*) (as a noun, in def. 2, *rhizopodium*), < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Provided with pseudopods, as an animalcule; having processes of sarcode, as if roots, by means of which the animalcule is attached or moves; root-footed; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Rhizopoda*, in any sense. Also *rhizopodous*.

II. *n.* 1. A member of the *Rhizopoda*, in any sense.—2. In *bot.*, same as *rhizopodium*.

Rhizopoda (rī-zop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *rhizopod*.] 1†. In Dujardin's system of classification (1841), the third family of "diversiform infusorians without visible locomotory appendages"—that is, without permanent appendages, as cilia or flagella. This is the original meaning of the word, since much extended. Dujardin included in his *Rhizopoda* the 8 genera *Arcella*, *Difflugia*, *Trinema*, *Euglypha*, *Gromia*, *Miliola*, *Cristellaria*, and *Vorticella*.

2. The lowest class of *Protozoa*, composed of simple or multiple animalcules without definite or permanent distinction of external parts, and provided with diversiform temporary or permanent pseudopodial prolongations of the body-substance, by means of which locomotion, fixation, and ingestion are effected. There is no mouth or special ingestive area; the sarcode may be distinguishable into an outer ectoplasm and an inner endoplasm; a nucleus and nucleolus (endoplast and endoplastule) may be present; and most of these animalcules secrete a shell or test, often of great beauty and complexity. The rhizopods are minute, usually microscopic organisms, some or other forms of which abound in both salt and fresh waters. The characteristic pseudopodia are highly diverse in form, and constantly change, but occur in two principal forms, coarse lobate or digitate processes and fine slender rays, both of which may run together or interlace. The valuation and limitation of the *Rhizopoda* have varied with different authors. A normal amœboid protozoan is a characteristic example of this class. Other forms included under *Rhizopoda* are the so called moners of the order *Monera*; the *Foraminifera*, with a calcareous shell; and the *Radiolaria*, with a silicious shell. By common consent the sponges, which have been classed with *Rhizopoda*, are now excluded, even by those who still consider these organisms as protozoans. See cuts under *Amœba*, *Foraminifera*, and *Radiolaria*.

rhizopodal (rī-zop'ō-dal), *a.* [< *rhizopod* + *-al*.] Same as *rhizopod*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., xii. § 474.

rhizopodan (rī-zop'ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *rhizopod* + *-an*.] Same as *rhizopod*.

rhizopodium (rī-zō-pō'di-um), *n.* [NL.: see *rhizopod*.] In *bot.*, the mycelium of fungi. Also *rhizopod*.

rhizopodous (rī-zop'ō-dus), *a.* [< *rhizopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *rhizopod*.

rhizoristic (rī-zō-ris'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *ὁριστός*, verbal adj. of *ὁρίζειν*, limit, define (see *horizon*, *aorist*), + *-ic*.] In *math.*, pertaining to the separation of roots of an equation.—**Rhizoristic series**, a series of disconnected functions which serve to fix the number of real roots of a given function lying between any assigned limits. *Sylvester.*

Rhizostoma (rī-zos'tō-mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The typical genus of *Rhizostomidæ*. *R. pulmo* is an example.

Rhizostomata (rī-zō-stō'mạ-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *στόμα(τ-)*, mouth.] An order of discomedusans, or suborder of *Discomedusæ*, having the parts arranged in fours or multiples of four, and the single primitive mouth closed up and replaced by several secondary oral apertures, whence several long root-like processes or so-called polypites depend (whence the name), and provided with four subgenital pouches, distinct (*Tetragamelidæ*) or fused in one (*Monogamelidæ*). *Rhizostoma*, *Cassiopeia*, *Cephea*, and *Crambessa* are leading genera. See cuts under *acaleph* and *Discophora*.

Rhizostomatidæ (rī″zō-stō-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhizostoma* (*-stomat-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of acalephs; the root-mouthed jellyfishes: the emended form of *Rhizostomidæ*.

rhizostomatous (rī-zō-stom'ạ-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *στομα(τ)*, mouth.] Having root-like processes depending from the mouth; specifically, pertaining to the *Rhizostomata*, or having their characters.

rhizostome (rī'zō-stōm), *n.* A member of the *Rhizostomata*.

rhizostomean (rī-zō-stō'mē-ạn), *a.* [< *rhizostome* + *-an*.] Same as *rhizostomatous*.

Rhizostomidæ (rī-zō-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhizostoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of monogamelian rhizostomatous discomedusans, represented by the genus *Rhizostoma*. They are huge jellyfishes, which may attain a diameter of 3 feet, possess powerful stinging-organs proportionate to their size, and are found chiefly in tropical seas. See cut under *acaleph*.

rhizostomous (rī-zos'tō-mus), *a.* Same as *rhizostomatous*.

Rhizota (rī-zō'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhizotus*: see *rhizote*.] An order of *Rotifera*, containing the rooted or fixed wheel-animalcules, as the families *Floscularidæ* and *Melicertidæ*. *C. T. Hudson*, 1884. It is one of 4 orders, contrasting with *Ploima*, *Bdelloidea*, and *Scirtopoda*. See cut under *Floscularia*.

rhizotaxis (rī-zo-tak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *τάξις*, order.] In *bot.*, the arrangement or disposition of roots. Compare *phyllotaxis*.

rhizotaxy (rī'zo-tak-si), *n.* Same as *rhizotaxis*.

rhizote (rī'zōt), *a.* [< NL. *rhizotus*, < Gr. **ῥιζωτός*, rooted, < *ῥιζοῦν*, root, < *ῥίζα*, root.] Rooted, as a rotifer; of or pertaining to the *Rhizota*.

Rhizotrogus (rī-zo-trō'gus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *τρώγειν*, gnaw, nibble, munch.] A genus of melolonthine beetles. *R. solstitialis* is a European species known as the *midsummer chafer*.

rhizula (riz'ū-lạ), *n.* [NL., dim. of Gr. *ῥίζα*, root: see *root*[1].] The root-like prothallium of mosses (protonema) and of some other cryptogams. [Disused.]

rho (rō), *n.* The Greek letter *ρ*, corresponding to the English *r*.

rhodalose (rō'dạ-lōs), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose (see *rose*[1]), + *ἅλς* (*ἁλ-*), salt, + *-ose*.] Red or cobalt vitriol; cobalt sulphate.

rhodanic (rō-dan'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *-an* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid which produces a red color with persalts of iron. Rhodanic acid is also called *sulphocyanic acid*.

Rhodanthe (rō-dan'thē), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1834), < Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A former genus of *Compositæ* found in western Australia. The only species is *R. Manglesii*, of which there are several varieties, differing from each other mainly in the size and color of the flower-heads, which have the dry character of the flowers commonly called "everlastings." It is an annual, rising from 1 to 1½ feet high, with an erect branching stem, oblong blunt entire stem-clasping leaves of a glaucous green, and flower-heads, varying from deep rose to deep purple, supported on stalks arranged in a corymbose manner. It is now made a section of *Helipterum*.

Rhodeina (rō-dē-ī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhodeus* + *-ina*[2].] A group of cyprinoid fishes, typified by the genus *Rhodeus*. They have a moderate anal (commencing under the dorsal), and the lateral line running midway between the upper and lower edges of the caudal peduncle. They are confined to Europe and Asia.

rhodeoretin (rō-dē-or-e-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόδεος*, of roses (< *ῥόδον*, rose), + *ῥητίνη*, resin.] One of the elements of resin of jalap, identical with jalapin and convolvulin. It is hard, and insoluble in ether.

rhodeoretinic (rō-dē-or-e-tin'ik), *a.* [< *rhodeoretin* + *-ic*.] Obtained from rhodeoretin.—**Rhodeoretinic acid**, an acid produced by treating rhodeoretin with alkalis.

rhodes-wood (rōdz'wụd), *n.* The wood of the West Indian tree *Amyris balsamifera*: so called from its resemblance to rhodium-wood, and used for a similar purpose. See *rhodium-wood*. Also called *candlewood*.

Rhodeus (rō'dē-us), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1836), < Gr. *ῥόδεος*, of roses, < *ῥόδον*, rose: see *rose*[1].] The typical genus of *Rhodeina*. *R. amarus* (the *bitterling* in German) is the typical species.

Rhodian (rō'di-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Rhodien*, < L. *Rhodius*, Rhodian, < *Rhodus*, *Rhodos*, < Gr. *Ῥόδος*, the isle of Rhodes.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Rhodes, an island of the Mediterranean, southwest of Asia Minor.—**Rhodian laws**, the earliest system of marine law known to history, said to have been compiled by the Rhodians after they had by their commerce and naval victories obtained the sovereignty of the sea.—**Rhodian pottery**. See *pottery*, and cut under *amphora*.—**Rhodian school of sculpture**, an important school of Hellenistic sculpture, of which the celebrated group known as the Laocoon is the capital work. The artists of this school sought their inspiration in the works of Lysippus. The intensity of expression attained in the Laocoon has never been surpassed, and its exaggerations are redeemed by its real power. The group, however, falls far short of the supreme excellence attributed to it by Pliny and by the art amateurs of the end of the eighteenth century. The Rhodian school is intimately connected with that of Pergamum.

Rhodian School of Sculpture.—The Laocoön, in the Vatican. (The existing incorrect restorations of arms, etc., are omitted.)

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Rhodes.

rhoding (rō'ding), *n.* *Naut.*, either of the brass boxes for the brake of a ship's pump.

rhodiochlorid, rhodiochloride (rō″di-ō-klō'rid, -rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *rhodium* + *chlorid*, *chloride*.] In *chem.*, a double chlorid of rhodium and the alkali metals.

Rhodiola (rō-dī'ọ-lạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + dim. *-i-ola*.] A former genus of alpine plants belonging to the natural order *Crassulaceæ*, now made a section of *Sedum* (which see).

Rhodites (rō-dī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Hartig, 1840), < Gr. *ῥοδίτης*, pertaining to a rose (applied to wine flavored with roses), < *ῥοδον*, rose: see *rose*[1].] A notable genus of gall-flies of the hymenopterous family *Cynipidæ*, having the hypopygium shaped like a plowshare, the marginal cell of the fore wings completely closed, and the claws of the hind tarsi entire. All of the species make galls on the rose. *R. rosæ* produces the mossy rose-gall, or bedegar. (See *bedegar*.) *R. radicum* produces root-galls. Seven species are known in North America, and five in Europe.

rhodium (rō'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥόδιος*, made of roses, rose-like, < *ῥόδον*, a rose: see *rose*.] Chemical symbol, Rh; atomic weight, 103 (Jörgensen). A metal discovered in the beginning of the nineteenth century by Wollaston, associated with palladium in the ore of platinum. Rhodium fuses in the flame of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe, but with greater difficulty than platinum. When fused it is grayish-white, resembling aluminium in luster and color, and has a specific gravity of 12.1. When pure it is almost insoluble in acids, but if in the state of an alloy it is dissolved by aqua regia. Of all the metals of the platinum group rhodium is the one most easily attacked by chlorin.—**Oil of rhodium**. See *oil*.

rhodium-gold (rō'di-um-gōld), *n.* A doubtful variety of native gold, said to contain a considerable amount of rhodium.

rhodium-wood (rō'di-um-wụd), *n.* [NL. *lignum rhodium*, rosewood: see *rhodium* and *rosewood*.] A sweet-scented wood from the root and stem of two shrubs, *Convolvulus scoparius* and *C. floridus*, found in the Canaries. It has been an article of commerce, and from it was distilled an essential oil used in perfumery, liniments, etc., but now replaced by artificial compounds. The name is applied also, at least in the form *rhodes-wood*, to the similar wood of *Amyris balsamifera* of the West Indies, etc., also called *candlewood*.

rhodizite (rō'di-zīt), *n.* [So called because it colors the blowpipe-flame red; < Gr. *ῥοδίζειν*, be like a rose (< *ῥόδον*, rose), + *-ite*[2].] A rare borate of aluminium and potassium, occurring in minute isometric crystals resembling boracite in form. It is known only from the vicinity of Ekaterinburg in the Urals.

rhodochrome (rō'dō-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A mineral of a compact or granular structure and reddish color. Like the related crystallized mineral kämmererite, it is classed as a chromiferous variety of the chlorite penninite.

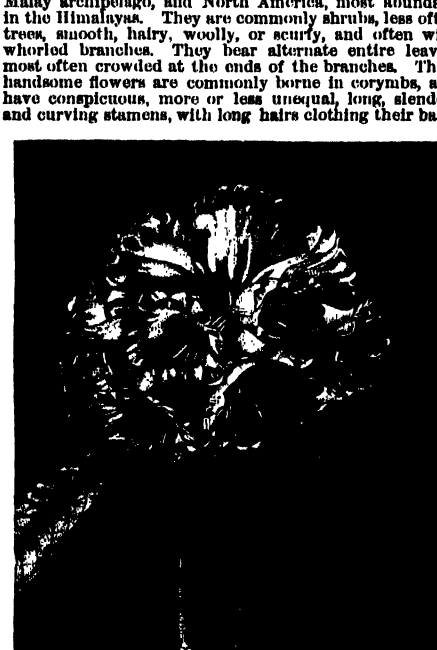
rhodochrosite (rō-dō-krō'sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *χρῶσις*, a coloring, + *-ite*[2].] Native manganese protocarbonate, a mineral occurring in rhombohedral crystals, or massive with rhombohedral cleavage, usually of a delicate rose-red color. It is isomorphous with the other rhombohedral carbonates, calcite or calcium carbonate, siderite or iron carbonate, etc. Also called *dialogite*.

Rhodocrinidæ (rō-dō-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhodocrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Crinoidea*, typified by the genus *Rhodocrinus*, having five basals, five parabasals or subradials, and ten or twenty branched rays; the rose-encrinites, chiefly of the Carboniferous formation.

rhodocrinite (rō-dok'ri-nīt), *n.* [< NL. *Rhodocrinus* + *-ite*[2].] An encrinite of the genus *Rhodocrinus*; a rose-encrinite.

Rhodocrinus (rō-dok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *κρίνον*, lily.] A genus of Paleozoic encrinites, or fossil crinoids, with a cylindric or slightly pentagonal column of many joints, perforated by a pentagonal alimentary canal; the rose-encrinites.

Rhododendron (rō-dō-den'dron), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. *ῥοδόδενδρον*, the oleander, < *ῥόδον*, rose, + *δένδρον*, tree.] 1. A large genus of shrubs of the order *Ericaceæ* and tribe *Rhodoreæ*. It is characterized by a broad, spreading, and oblique corolla, usually with five imbricating lobes; eight to ten stamens, the anthers opening by pores; and a five- to twenty-celled ovary with numerous ovules in many crowded rows, the seeds appendaged. There are about 170 species, natives of the mountains of Europe, Asia, the Malay archipelago, and North America, most abundant in the Himalayas. They are commonly shrubs, less often trees, smooth, hairy, woolly, or scurfy, and often with whorled branches. They bear alternate entire leaves, most often crowded at the ends of the branches. Their handsome flowers are commonly borne in corymbs, and have conspicuous, more or less unequal, long, slender, and curving stamens, with long hairs clothing their base.



Rhododendron grande (Himalayas).

The fruit is a woody pod, splitting septicidally from the apex into valves, and filled with seeds like fine sawdust, each containing a cylindrical embryo and fleshy albumen. Most of the species, and all of those best known, produce their new growths below the flowers, which form a terminal inflorescence destitute of leaves, and developed from a large scaly bud. The leaves in the typical species, forming the section *Rhododendron* proper, are evergreen and coriaceous; but they are deciduous in the sections *Azalea* and *Tsusia*, which include the American species commonly known as *azaleas*, and produce leaves closely encircling the flowers, or, in *Tsusia*, mixed with them. The flowers, nearly or quite 2 inches across, often reach in *R. Aucklandiæ* a breadth of 6 inches. See *pinkster-flower*.

2. [*l. c.*] Any one of the many species of the above genus, belonging to the section *Rhododendron;* the rose-bay. The rhododendrons are handsome shrubs, much cultivated for their evergreen leathery leaves and profusion of beautifully formed and colored flowers. The ordinary species of American outdoor plantations is *R. Catawbiense*, the Catawba or Carolina rhododendron, hybridized with the more tender exotics *R. Ponticum* and *R. arboreum*. The Catawba species grows from 3 to 6, rarely 20, feet high, has oval or oblong leaves and broadly bell-shaped lilac-purple or (in culture) variously colored flowers. It is native in the Alleghanies from Virginia southward. It has also been largely cultivated in Europe, and there are hundreds of varieties. The great rhododendron (or laurel), *R. maximum*, abounds in the Al-

Flowering Branch of the Great Laurel (*Rhododendron maximum*).

leghanies, and is found as far north as Maine and Canada. It is commonly taller than *R. Catawbiense*, with narrower leaves, and flowers pink or nearly white with a greenish throat. It is a fine species, but much less cultivated than the last; it affords some hybrids. The Californian rhododendron, *R. Californicum*, resembles the Catawba rhododendron, but has more showy flowers. It deserves cultivation, and has proved hardy in England. The Pontic rhododendron, *R. Ponticum*, is the most common species of European gardens, hardy only as a low shrub in the northern United States. *R. arboreum*, the tree rhododendron, is a fine Himalayan species, 25 feet high, with the leaves silvery-white beneath, and the flowers scarlet varying to white. The Lapland rhododendron, *R. Lapponicum*, is a dwarf arctic and alpine species of both hemispheres, growing prostrate in broad tufts. The Siberian or Dahurian rhododendron, *R. Dauricum*, a dwarf species, somewhat cultivated, bears its bright rose-purple flowers on naked shoots in early spring.—**Indian rhododendron.** See *Melastoma*.

Rhodomela (rō-dom'e-lä), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1824), < Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *μέλας*, black.] A genus of marine algæ of the class *Florideæ* and type of the suborder *Rhodomeleæ*. The fronds are dark-red, filiform or subcompressed and pinnately decompound, with filiform branches, the tetraspores tripartite, the cystocarps sessile or pedicellate, and the spores pyriform. The genus is small, and mostly confined to high latitudes in both hemispheres. There are two species or forms on the New England coast.

Rhodomelaceæ (rō'dō-mē-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Harvey, 1849), < *Rhodomela* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Rhodomeleæ*.

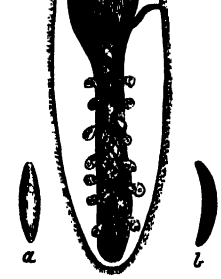
Rhodomeleæ (rō-dō-mē'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Agardh, 1841), < *Rhodomela* + *-eæ*.] A suborder of florideous algæ, named from the genus *Rhodomela*. This is the largest suborder of the *Florideæ*, and contains many of the most beautiful seaweeds. It is characterized mainly by the cystocarpic fruit, which is external and has the spores borne separately on short stalks. The fronds are usually filiform and branching.

rhodomontade, *a.* and *n.* See *rodomontade*.

rhodonite (rō'dō-nīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *-ite*².] Native manganese silicate, sometimes containing zinc or calcium: a mineral occurring massive, rarely in distinct crystals, of a fine rose-red or pink color. It is sometimes used as an ornamental stone.

Rhodope (rō'dō-pē), *n.* [NL. (Kölliker, 1847), prob. < Gr. Ῥοδόπη, Rhodope, a Thracian nymph.] A remarkable genus, type of the family *Rhodopidæ*, based on *R. veranyi*. This little creature exhibits such equivocal characters that it has been considered by some as a planarian worm, by others as an abranchiate mollusk, though it has no odontophore.

rhodophane (rō'dō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *-φανής*, appearing, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] A red pigment found in the retinal cones of the eyes of certain fishes, reptiles, and birds. The pigment is held in solution by a fatty body.



Rhodope veranyi.

a, top view; *b*, side view; *c*, longitudinal section (enlarged).

rhodophyl, rhodophyll (rō'dō-fil), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόδεος*, red, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] The compound pigment of the red algæ.

rhodophyllite (rō-dō-fil'īt), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-ite*².] In *mineral.*, a variety of penninite from Texas in Pennsylvania, of a reddish color, and peculiar in containing a small percentage of chromium sesquioxid.

rhodophyllous (rō-dō-fil'us), *a.* [< *rhodophyll* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, containing rhodophyl; like rhodophyl.

Cytioplasm mostly *rhodophyllous*.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 213.

Rhodopidæ (rō-dop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhodope* + *-idæ*.] A family of simple marine invertebrates of uncertain relationship, typified by the genus *Rhodope*. They are of an elongate flattened form, somewhat convex dorsally, and destitute of mantle, dorsal appendages, tentacles, branchiæ, and odontophore. The digestive tube is very simple, and there is no pharynx, kidney, or heart. The family has been referred to the nudibranchiate gastropods and to the turbellarians. See cut under *Rhodope*.

rhodopsin (rō-dop'sin), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *ὄψις*, view, + *-in*².] Visual purple; a pigment found in the outer segments of the retinal rods. It is quickly bleached by light, but the purple color is regained by placing the pigment in the dark. In the normal retina it is restored by the action of the pigmentary layer of cells.

Rhodora (rō-dō'rạ), *n.* [NL. (Duhamel du Monceau, 1767), so called from the rose-colored flowers; < Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose (see *rose*¹), the NL. word being based, as to form, on the L. *rhodora*, a plant, *Spiræa Ulmaria* or *Aruncus*, and said to be a Gallic word.] 1. A former genus of *Ericaceæ*, now included in *Rhododendron*, section *Azalea*, but still giving name to the tribe *Rhodoreæ*. It was set apart chiefly on account of its prominently two-lipped flower, of which the lower lip consists of two petals, completely separate, or much more nearly so than the three divisions of the upper lip. There was but one species. See def. 2.

2. [*l. c.*] A low deciduous shrub, *Rhododendron Rhodora* (*Rhodora Canadensis*), a native of cold and wet wooded places from Pennsylvania northward, often covering acres with its delicate rosy flowers, which appear before the leaves.

In May, when sea-winds pierced our solitudes,
I found the fresh *Rhodora* in the woods,
Spreading its leafless blooms in a damp nook; . . .
The purple petals, fallen in the pool,
Made the black water with their beauty gay.
Emerson, The *Rhodora*.

Rhodoreæ (rō-dō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Don, 1834), < *Rhodora* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Ericaceæ*, characterized by a septicidal capsular fruit, deciduous, imbricated, and commonly gamopetalous corolla, and shrubby habit. It includes 16 genera, chiefly of northern regions and mountains, often very showy in blossom, as in the genera *Rhododendron*, *Kalmia*, *Ledum*, and *Rhodothamnus*. See *Rhodora* and *Azalea*.

rhodosperm (rō'dō-spėrm), *n.* [< *Rhodospermeæ*.] An individual alga of the class *Rhodospermeæ*.

Rhodospermeæ (rō-dō-spėr'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Harvey), < Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A name employed by Harvey for the red or purple algæ, which are now placed under Agardh's older name *Florideæ*.

rhodospermin (rō-dō-spėr'min), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-in*².] Crystalloids of proteid bodies found in the *Florideæ*, forming the red coloring matter.

Rhodosporeæ (rō-dō-spō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *σπόρος*, seed, + *-eæ*.] Same as *Rhodospermeæ*.

Rhodostaurotic† (rō'dō-stâ-rot'ik), *a.* [Intended as a translation into Gr. form of *Rosicrucian;* < Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *σταυρός*, cross, + *-otic*. Cf. Gr. *σταυρωτικός*, crossed, cruciform.] Rosicrucian.

Outis, . . .
The good old hermit, that was said to dwell
Here in the forest without trees, that built
The castle in the air, where all the brotheren
Rhodostaurotic live.
B. Jonson, Masque of Fortunate Isles.

Rhodostethia (rō-dō-stē'thi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Macgillivray, 1842), < Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *στῆθος*, the breast.] A genus of *Laridæ*, so called from the rose-tint of the breast, unique in the family in having the tail cuneate; the wedge-tailed gulls. Ross's rosy gull, *R. rosea*, is the only species, inhabiting the arctic regions. It was long regarded as one of the rarest of birds, but has lately been found abundantly on the arctic coast of Alaska. It is white, rose-tinted, with black collar, wing-tips, and bill, red feet, and pearl-blue mantle; the length is 14 inches. Also called *Rossia*. See cut in next column.

Rhodothamnus (rō-dō-tham'nus), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1830), < Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *θάμνος*,

Rosy or Wedge-tailed Gull (*Rhodostethia rosea*).

bush.] A genus of small shrubs of the order *Ericaceæ* and tribe *Rhodoreæ*. It is characterized by having a wheel-shaped corolla and ten long stamens, and terminal, solitary, and long pedunculed flowers. The only species, *R. Chamæcistus*, is a native of the Austrian and Italian Alps. It is a low branching shrub with scattered short-petioled leaves, which are elliptical-lanceolate, entire, evergreen, and shining. It bears rose-colored flowers, large for the size of the plant, with spreading and curving stamens, the long slender peduncles and the calyx glandular-hairy. The whole plant in habit and flower resembles an azalea. The fruit is an erect five-furrowed globose capsule. Sometimes called *ground-cistus*, translating the specific name.

rhodotilite (rō-dot'i-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *τίλος*, down, + *-ite*².] A mineral found at Pajsberg in Sweden, having the same composition as inesite.

Rhodymenia (rō-di-mē'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Greville, 1830), < Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *ὑμήν*, membrane: see *hymen*².] A genus of marine algæ of the class *Florideæ*, giving its name to the order *Rhodymeniaceæ* (which see for characters). See *dulse, dillisk*.

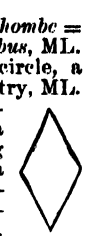
Rhodymeniaceæ (rō-di-mē-ni-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhodymenia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of florideous seaweeds of purplish or blood-red color. The root is disk-like or branched, much matted; the frond, which is composed of polygonal cells, is either leafy or filiform, and much branched, never articulate. The species are widely dispersed. *Rhodymenia palmata*, or dulse, is a well-known example. Many of the species of the genus *Gracilaria* are largely used in the East as ingredients in soups, jellies, etc., and as substitutes for glue. One of them is the *agar-agar* of the Chinese.

rhœadic (rē-ad'ik), *a.* [< NL. *Rhœas* (*Rhœad-*) (see def.) (< Gr. *ῥοιάς* (*ῥοιαδ-*), a kind of poppy) + *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from the poppy *Papaver Rhœas*. **Rhœadic acid,** one of the coloring principles in the petals of *Papaver Rhœas*.

rhœadine (rē'ạ-din), *n.* [< *rhœad(ic)* + *-ine*².] A crystallizable alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{21}NO_6$) found in *Papaver Rhœas*. It is non-poisonous.

rhœagenine (rē-aj'e-nin), *n.* [< NL. *Rhœas* (see *rhœadic*) + *-gen* + *-ine*².] A base, isomeric with rhœadine, found in acidified solutions of rhœadine.

rhomb (romb), *n.* [< OF. *rhombe*, F. *rhombe* = Sp. It. *rombo* = Pg. *rhombo*, < L. *rhombus*, ML. also *rhumbus, rumbus*, a magician's circle, a kind of fish, in LL. a rhomb in geometry, ML. also a point of the compass, < Gr. *ῥόμβος, ῥύμβος*, a spinning-top or -wheel, a magic wheel, a spinning or whirling motion, also a rhomb in geometry, a lozenge, < *ῥέμβειν*, revolve, totter, nasalized form of *ῥέπειν*, sink, fall, be unsteady. Doublet of *rhumb, rumb*.] 1. In *geom.*, an oblique-angled equilateral parallelogram; a quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal, and the opposite sides parallel, but the angles unequal, two being obtuse and two acute.



Rhomb.

See how in warlike muster they appear,
In *rhombs*, and wedges, and half-moons, and wings.
Milton, P. R., iii. 309.

2. In *crystal.*, a solid bounded by six equal and similar rhombic planes; a rhombohedron.—3. In *zoöl.*, a pair of semirhombs forming a rhombic figure, as certain plates of cystic crinoids.—4. A material circle. [Rare.]

That swift
Nocturnal and diurnal *rhomb* suppos'd,
Invisible else above all stars, the wheel
Of day and night; which needs not thy belief
If earth, industrious of herself, fetch day
Travelling east, and with her part averse
From the sun's beam meet night, her other part
Still luminous by his ray. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 134.

Fresnel's rhomb, a rhomb of crown-glass, so cut that a ray of light entering one of its faces at right angles shall emerge at right angles at the opposite face, after under-

going within the rhomb, at its outer faces, two total reflections. It is used to produce a ray circularly polarized, which becomes plane-polarized again on being transmitted through a second Fresnel's rhomb.—**Pectinated rhomb**, in crinoids, a hydrospire.

rhombarsenite (rom-bär'se-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + E. *arsenite*.] Same as *claudetite*.

rhombi, *n.* Plural of *rhombus*.

rhombic (rom'bik), *a.* [= F. *rhombique*; as *rhomb* + *-ic*.] 1. Having the figure of a rhomb. —2. In *zoöl.*, approaching the form of a rhomb or diamond, usually with the angles a little rounded.—3. In *crystal.*, often used as an equivalent of *orthorhombic*: as, the *rhombic* pyroxenes (that is, those crystallizing in the orthorhombic system).—4. In *bot.*, oval, but somewhat angular at the sides.—**Longitudinally rhombic**, having, as a rhomb, the longer diameter in a postero-anterior direction. **Rhombic dodecahedron, octahedron**, etc. See the nouns.—**Rhombic pyroxenes**. See *pyroxene*. **Transversely rhombic**, having the longer diameter of the rhomb across the length of the body or organ.

rhombical (rom'bi-kal), *a.* [< *rhombic* + *-al*.] Same as *rhombic*.

rhombicosidodecahedron (rom-bī"kō-si-dō"-dek-a-hē'drọn), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, rhombus, + *εἰκοσί*, twenty, + *δωδεκάεδρον*, a dodecahedron. Cf. *icosidodecahedron*.] A solid having sixty-two faces—twelve belonging to the regular dodecahedron, twenty to the icosahedron, and thirty to the semi-regular triacontahedron. Among the thirteen Archimedean solids there are two such solids: one, usually so called, has its dodecahedral faces pentagonal, its icosahedral faces triangular, and its triacontahedral faces square; while the other has the dodecahedral faces decagons, the icosahedral faces hexagons, and the triacontahedral faces squares. The latter is commonly called a *truncated icosidodecahedron*, a misleading designation.

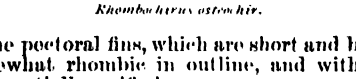
rhombicuboctahedron (rom"bi-ku-bok-ta-hē'-drọn), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *κύβος*, cube, + *ὀκτάεδρον*, neut. of *ὀκτάεδρος*, eight-sided (see *octahedron*).] A solid having twenty-six faces, formed by the surfaces of the coaxial cube, octahedron, and rhombic dodecahedron. Among the thirteen Archimedean solids there are two such solids: one, usually so called, has the cubic and dodecahedral faces squares, and the octahedral faces triangles; while the other has the cubic faces octagons, the octahedral faces hexagons, and the dodecahedral faces squares. The latter is commonly called a *truncated cuboctahedron*, a misleading designation.

rhombiform (rom'bi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *rhombus*, rhomb, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a rhomb; rhombic; rhomboid. In *entom.*, noting parts which are of the same thickness throughout, the horizontal section being a rhomb: as, *rhombiform* joints of the antennæ.

Rhombigena (rom-bij'e-nä), *n. pl.* [NL.] A variant of *Rhombogena*.

rhombo-atloideus (rom"bō-at-loi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *rhombo-atloidei* (-ī). [< Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + NL. *atl(as)* (see *atlas*[1], 3) + *-oideus*.] A muscular slip, occasionally arising from one or two lower cervical or upper dorsal spines, and inserted into the transverse process of the atlas.

Rhombochirus (rom-bō-kī'rus), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1863), < Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *χείρ*, hand (with ref. to the pectoral fin).] A genus of *Echeneididæ* or remoras, differing from *Remora* in the structure



Rhombochirus osteochir.

of the pectoral fins, which are short and broad, somewhat rhombic in outline, and with flat, stiff, partially ossified rays. There is but one species, *R. osteochir* (so named from the bony pectoral rays), occurring from the West Indies to Cape Cod.

rhombocœle (rom'bō-sēl), *n.* [< NL. *rhombocœlia*.] Same as *rhombocœlia*. *Wilder*, N. Y. Med. Jour., March 21, 1885, p. 326.

rhombocœlia (rom-bō-sē'li-ä), *n.*; pl. *rhombocœliæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *κοιλία*, cavity: see *cœlia*.] The sinus rhomboidalis of the myelon: a dilatation of the cavity of the spinal cord in the sacral region. This is a sort of ventricle, or enlargement of the hollow of the primitively tubular spinal cord, observable in many vertebrate embryos, representing to some extent the complicated and persistent system of ventricles in the opposite end of the same neural axis; but it is not often well marked in adults. It is most notable and persistent in birds, in which class it presents the figure which has suggested the term *sinus rhomboidalis* and its later synonym *rhombocœlia* or *rhombocœle*, applied conformably with a recent system of naming the several cœliæ of the cerebro-spinal axis. See cut under *protovertebra*.

rhombocœlian (rom-bō-sē'li-an), *a.* [< *rhombocœlia* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the rhombocœlia, or having its characters.

Rhomboganoidei (rom"bō-ga-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + NL. *Ganoidei*.] An order of fishes: same as *Ginglymodi*.

rhombogen (rom'bō-jen), *n.* [< NL. *rhombogenus*: see *rhombogenous*.] The infusoriform embryo of a nematoid worm: one of the phases or stages of a nematoid embryo: distinguished from *nematogen*. See cut under *Dicyema*.

Rhombogena (rom-boj'e-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhombogenus*: see *rhombogenous*.] Those *Dicyemida* which give rise to infusoriform embryos. See cut under *Dicyema*.

rhombogenic (rom-bō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *rhombogen-ous* + *-ic*.] Same as *rhombogenous*.

rhombogenous (rom-boj'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *rhombogenus*, < Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] Producing infusoriform embryos, as a nematoid worm; having the character of a rhombogen.

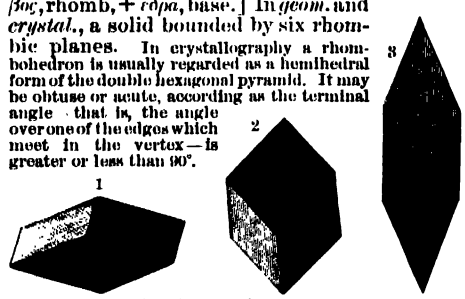
rhombohedral (rom-bō-hē'drạl), *a.* [< *rhombohedron* + *-al*.] 1. In *geom.*, of or pertaining to a rhombohedron; having forms derived from the rhombohedron.—2. In *crystal.*, relating to a system of forms of which the rhombohedron is taken as the type. They are embraced in the rhombohedral division of the hexagonal system. See *hexagonal*.—**Rhombohedral carbonates**, the isomorphous group of the native carbonates of calcium (calcite), of magnesium (magnesite), of iron (siderite), of manganese (rhodochrosite), of zinc (smithsonite), and the intermediate compounds, as the double carbonate of calcium and magnesium (dolomite), etc. These all crystallize in rhombohedrons and related forms with closely similar angles, the angle of the cleavage rhombohedron varying from 105° to 107½°.—**Rhombohedral tetartohedrism**. See *tetartohedrism*.

rhombohedrally (rom-bō-hē'drạl-i), *adv.* In a rhombohedral form; as a rhombohedron.

It [nordenskjoldite] crystallizes *rhombohedrally* with $a : c = 1 : 0.8221$, and is tabular in habit.
American Naturalist, XXIV. 364.

rhombohedric (rom-bō-hē'drik), *a.* [< *rhombohedron* + *-ic*.] Same as *rhombohedral*. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 290.

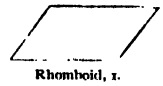
rhombohedron (rom-bō-hē'drọn), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *ἕδρα*, base.] In *geom.* and *crystal.*, a solid bounded by six rhombic planes. In crystallography a rhombohedron is usually regarded as a hemihedral form of the double hexagonal pyramid. It may be obtuse or acute, according as the terminal angle that is, the angle over one of the edges which meet in the vertex—is greater or less than 90°.



Rhombohedrons. 1, obtuse; 2, 3, acute.

rhomboid (rom'boid), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *rhomboide*, F. *rhomboïde* = Sp. It. *romboide* = Pg. *rhomboide*, < L. *rhomboides*, < Gr. *ῥομβοειδής*, rhomboid-shaped, < *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* Having a form like or approaching that of a rhomb; having the shape of a rhomboid (see II., 1); rhomboidal. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, rhombiform, as a muscle or ligament; pertaining to the rhomboidei or rhomboideum. (*b*) In *bot.*, imperfectly rhombic with obtuse angles, as some leaves.—**Rhomboid ligament**. Same as *rhomboideum*.—**Rhomboid muscle**. Same as *rhomboideus*.

II. *n.* 1. In *geom.*, a quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular; a non-equilateral oblique parallelogram.—2. In *crystal.*, a solid having a rhomboidal form with three axes of unequal lengths, two of which are at right angles to each other, while the third is so inclined as to be perpendicular to one of the two axes, and oblique to the other.—3. In *anat.*, a rhomboideus.



Rhomboid, 1.

rhomboidal (rom-boi'dạl), *a.* [= F. *rhomboïdal* = Sp. It. *romboidale*; as *rhomboid* + *-al*.] Having the shape of a rhomboid.

A rhomb of Iceland spar, a solid bounded by six equal and similar *rhomboidal* surfaces whose sides are parallel.
Brewster, Treatise on Optics, ii. 22.

Rhomboidal fossa, the fourth ventricle of the brain.—**Rhomboidal porgy**. See *porgy*.—**Rhomboidal sinus**, the fourth ventricle.

rhomboidea, *n.* Plural of *rhomboideum*.

rhomboidei, *n.* Plural of *rhomboideus*.

rhomboides (rom-boi'dēz), *n.* [< L. *rhomboides*, < Gr. *ῥομβοειδές*, neut. of *ῥομβοειδής*, rhomboid-shaped: see *rhomboid*.] 1. A rhomboid. [Rare.]

See them under sail in all their lawn and sarcenet, with a geometrical *rhomboides* upon their heads.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2†. [*cap.*] [NL.] An old genus of fishes. *Klein*, 1745.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of mollusks. *De Blainville*, 1824.

rhomboideum (rom-boi'dē-um), *n.*; pl. *rhomboidea* (-ä). [NL.: see *rhomboid*.] In *anat.*, the ligament which unites the sternal end of the clavicle with the cartilage of the first rib; the rhomboid ligament: so called from its rhombic form in man.

rhomboideus (rom-boi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *rhomboidei* (-ī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*, muscle): see *rhomboid*.] Either of two muscles, major and minor, which connect the last cervical vertebra and several upper dorsal vertebræ with the vertebral border of the scapula.—**Rhomboideus occipitalis**, an additional muscle sometimes found running parallel with the rhomboideus minor, from the scapula to the occipital bone.

rhomb-solid (romb'sol'id), *n.* A solid generated by the revolution of a rhomb on a diagonal. It consists of two equal right cones joined at their bases.

rhomb-spar (romb'spär), *n.* A variety of dolomite occurring in rhombohedral crystals.

rhombus (rom'bus), *n.*; pl. *rhombi* (-bī). [L.: see *rhomb*.] 1. Same as *rhomb*.—2. [*cap.*] An obsolete constellation, near the south pole.—3. [NL.] In *ichth.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] A genus of *Stromateidæ*, generally united with *Stromateus*. *Lacépède*, 1800. (*b*) The Linnean specific name of the turbot (as *Pleuronectes rhombus*), and later [*cap.*] a generic name of the same (as *Rhombus maximus*), and of various other flatfishes now assigned to different genera. *Cuvier*, 1817.

rhonchal (rong'kal), *a.* [< *rhonchus* + *-al*.] Relating or pertaining to rhonchus.—**Rhonchal fremitus**, a vibration or thrill felt in palpating the chest-wall when there is mucus or other secretion in the bronchial tubes or a cavity.

rhonchial (rong'ki-al), *a.* Same as *rhonchal*.

rhonchisonant (rong'ki-sō-nant), *a.* [< LL. *rhonchisonus*, snorting (said of the rhinoceros), < L. *rhonchus*, a snoring, snorting, + *sonare*, sound: see *sonant*.] Snorting. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

rhonchus (rong'kus), *n.* [= F. *rhoncus* = Sp. Pg. *ronco*, < L. *rhonchus*, < Gr. **ῥόγχος*, *ῥ(ο)χος*, prop. *ῥέγκος*, a snoring, snorting, < *ῥ(ο)κεῖν*, rarely *ῥέγχειν*, snore, snort.] A râle, usually a bronchial or cavernous râle.—**Cavernous rhonchus**, a cavernous râle.—**Cavernulous rhonchus**, a small cavernous râle.—**Rhonchus sibilans**, a sibilant râle.—**Rhonchus sonorus**, a sonorous râle.

rhone (rōn), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *rone*[2].

rhopalic (rō-pal'ik), *a.* [= F. *rhopalique*, < LL. *rhopalicus*, < Gr. *ῥοπαλικός*, lit. like a club (increasing gradually in size from one end to the other), < *ῥόπαλον* (> ML. *rhopalum*), a club, < *ῥίπειν*, incline.] In *anc. pros.*, noting a hexameter in which each succeeding word contains one syllable more than that preceding it. Also spelled *ropalic*.

Rhopalocera (rō-pa-los'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Boisduval, 1840), neut. pl. of *rhopalocerus*: see *rhopalocerous*.] One of two suborders of *Lepidoptera*, characterized by the clubbed or knobbed antennæ (whence the name); the butterflies, or diurnal lepidopterous insects: contrasted with *Heterocera*, the nocturnal lepidopterous insects, or moths. In a few exceptional cases the antennæ are filiform, pectinate, or otherwise modified. The wings are elevated when at rest, and there is no bristle connecting the two wings of the same side. The larvæ are very variable, but are generally not hairy, and never spin cocoons. Five families are usually recognized, the *Nymphalidæ*, *Erycinidæ* (or *Lemoniidæ*), *Lycænidæ*, *Papilionidæ*, and *Hesperiidæ*. The genera (including synonyms) are 1,100 or more in number; the species are estimated at 7,000. About 460 species inhabit Europe, while about 625 are known in America north of Mexico.

rhopaloceral (rō-pa-los'e-ral), *a.* [< *rhopalocer-ous* + *-al*.] Same as *rhopalocerous*.

A wealth of illustration to which *rhopaloceral* literature was hitherto a stranger. *Athenæum*, No. 3141, p. 19.

rhopalocerous (rō-pa-los'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *rhopalocerus*, < Gr. *ῥόπαλον*, a club, + *κέρας*, a horn.] Having clubbed antennæ, as a butterfly; of or pertaining to the *Rhopalocera*, or having their characters.

Rhopalodina (rō"pa-lō-dī'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥόπαλον*, a club, + *-d-* (meaningless) + *-ina*.] The only genus of *Rhopalodinidæ*. *R. lageniformis* is the only species. *J. E. Gray*, 1848.

Rhopalodinidæ (rō"pa-lō-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhopalodina* + *-idæ*.] A family of dicœcious tetrapneumonous holothurians, represented by the genus *Rhopalodina*. They have separate sexes, four water-lungs or respiratory trees, a lageniform body

with the mouth and anus at the same end of it, five oral and five anal ambulacra, ten oral tentacles and calcareous plates, ten anal papillæ and plates, and two-rowed pedicels. They are sometimes called *sea-gourds*.

Rhopalodon (rō-pal′ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥόπαλον*, a club, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil dinosaurs from the Permian of Russia, based on remains exhibiting club-shaped teeth, as *R. wangenheimi*. *Fischer*.

Rhopalonema (rō′pa-lō-nē′mȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥόπαλον*, a club, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] A notable genus of trachymedusans of the family *Trachynematidæ*, represented by such species as *R. velatum* of the Mediterranean. *Gegenbaur*.

rhotacise, *v. i.* See *rhotacize*.

rhotacism (rō′ta-sizm), *n.* [= F. *rhotacisme*, < LL. *rhotacismus*, < LGr. **ῥωτακισμός*, < *ῥωτακίζειν*, rhotacize: see *rhotacize*.] 1. Too frequent use of *r*.—2. Erroneous pronunciation of *r*; utterance of *r* with vibration of the uvula.

Neither the Spaniards nor Portuguese retain in their speech that strong *Rhotacism* which they denoted by the double *rr*, and which Camden and Fuller notice as peculiar to the people of Carlton in Leicestershire.
Southey, The Doctor, ccxxiii.

3. Conversion of another sound, as *s*, into *r*.

That too many exceptions to the law of *rhotacism* in Latin exist has been felt by many scholars, but no one has ventured a theory that would explain them en masse.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 492.

Also spelled *rotacism*.

rhotacize (rō′ta-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rhotacized*, ppr. *rhotacizing*. [< LGr. *ῥωτακίζειν*, make overmuch or wrong use of *r*, < *ῥῶ*, rho, the letter *ρ*, *r*. Cf. *iotacism*.] 1. To use *r* too frequently.—2. To make wrong use of *r*; pronounce *r* with vibration of the uvula instead of the tip of the tongue.—3. To convert other sounds, as *s*, into *r*; substitute *r* in pronunciation.

Latin, Umbrian, and other *rhotacizing* dialects.
The Academy, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 82.

Also spelled *rhotacise*, *rotacize*, *rotacise*.

rhubarb (rö′bärb), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod E. also *rheubarb*, *reubarbe*, *rubarbe*, *rewbarbe*; < OF. *rubarbe*, *reobarbe*, *rheubarbe*, *reubarbare*, F. *rhubarbe* = Pr. *reubarba* = Cat. *riubarbarro* = Sp. *ruibarbo* = Pg. *reubarbo*, *ruibarbo* = It. *reobarbaro*, *rabarbaro*, formerly *rabbarbaro* = D. *rabarber* = G. *rhabarber* = Dan. Sw. *rabarber* (Turk. *rubās*), < ML. *rhubarbarum*, *rhubarbarum*, also *reubarbarum*, for *rheum barbarum*, < Gr. *ῥῆον βάρβαρον* rhubarb, *ῥῆον*, rhubarb (*ῥῆον*, ML. *rheum*, being appar. a deriv. or orig. an adj. form of 'Pa, the *Rha*, or Volga river, whence rhubarb was also called *rha Ponticum*, 'Pontic rha' (see *rhapontic*), and *rha barbarum*, 'barbarous (i. e. foreign) rha'): see *rha*, *Rheum*[2], and *barbarous*.] I. *n.* 1. The general name for plants of the genus *Rheum*, especially for species affording the drug rhubarb and the culinary herb of that name. The specific source of the officinal rhubarb is still partially in question; but it is practically

Medicinal Rhubarb (*Rheum officinale*).

settled that *R. officinale* is one of the probably several species which yield it. *R. palmatum*, *R. Franzenbachii*, and *R. hybridum* also have some claims. The article is produced on the high table-lands of western China and eastern Tibet, and formerly reached the western market by the way of Russia and Turkey, being named accordingly. It is now obtained from China by sea (Chinese rhubarb), but is more mixed in quality, from lack of the rigorous Russian inspection. Various species, especially *R. Rhaponticum* and *R. palmatum*, have been grown in England and elsewhere in Europe for the root, but the product is inferior, from difference either of species or of conditions. The common garden rhubarb is *R. Rhaponticum* and its varieties. It is native from the Volga to central Asia, and was introduced into England about 1573. Its leaves were early used as a pot-herb, but the now common use of its tender acidulous leafstalks as a spring substitute for fruit in making tarts, pies, etc., is only of recent date. Attempts to use it as a wine-plant have not been specially successful. Some other species have a similar acid quality. From their stature and huge leaves, various rhubarbs produce striking scenic effects, especially *R. Emodi*, the Nepal rhubarb, which grows 5 feet high and has wrinkled leaves veined with red; and still more the better-formed *R. officinale*. A finer and most remarkable species is *R. nobile*, the Sikhim rhubarb, which presents a conical tower of imbricating foliage a yard or more high, the ample shining-green root-leaves passing into large straw-colored bracts which conceal beautiful pink stipules and small green flowers. The root is very long, winding among the rocks. This plant is not easily cultivated.

2. The root of any medicinal rhubarb, or some preparation of it. Rhubarb is a much-prized remedy, remarkable as combining a cathartic with an astringent effect, the latter succeeding the former. It is also tonic and stomachic. It is administered in substance or in various preparations.

The patient that doth determine to receive a little *Rheubarb* suffereth the bitternesse it leaueth in the throte for the profite it doth him against his fouer.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 242.

What *rhubarb*, cyme, or what purgative drug,
Would scour these English hence?
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 55.

3. The leafstalks of the garden rhubarb collectively; pie-plant.—**Bog-rhubarb.** See *Petasites*.—**Compound powder of rhubarb.** See *powder*.—**False rhubarb,** *Thalictrum flavum*.—**Monk's rhubarb,** the patience-dock, *Rumex Patientia*, probably from the use of its root like rhubarb; also, a species of meadow-rue, *Thalictrum flavum*.—**Poor man's rhubarb,** *Thalictrum flavum*.

II.† *a.* Resembling rhubarb; bitter.

But with your *rubarbe* words ye must contend
To grieue me worse.
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, xiv.

rhubarbative†, *a.* [< *rhubarb* + *-ative*.] Like rhubarb; hence, figuratively, sour. [Rare.]

A man were better to lye vnder the hands of a Hangman than one of your *rhubarbatiue* faces.
Dekker, Match Me in London, iii.

rhubarby (rö′bärb-i), *a.* [< *rhubarb* + *-y*[1].] Like rhubarb; containing, or in some way qualified by, rhubarb.

rhumb, rumb (rumb or rum), *n.* [Formerly also *rhume*, *roomb*, *roumb*, *roumbe*; prob. < OF. *rhomb*, *rumb*, *rhombe*, a point of the compass, < Sp. *rumbo*, a course, point of the compass, = Pg. *rumbo*, *rumo*, a ship's course (*quarto do rumo*, a point of the compass), = It. *rombo*, < L. *rhombus*, a magician's circle, a rhombus, < Gr. *ῥόμβος*, a spinning-top, a magic wheel, a whirling motion, a rhomb in geometry: see *rhomb*.] 1. A vertical circle of the celestial sphere. So says Hutton; but if so, it is difficult to understand how Kepler (*Epitom. Astron.*, ii. 10), in order to explain def. 2, is driven to the trapezoidal figure of the points on the compass-card.

2. A point of the compass, a thirty-second part of the circle of the horizon, 11° 15′ in azimuth.—3. The course of a ship constantly moving at the same angle to its meridian; a rhumb-line.

rhumb-line (rumb′līn), *n.* The curve described upon the terrestrial spheroid by a ship sailing on one course—that is, always in the same direction relatively to the north point. For long courses, especially in high latitudes, the rhumb-line is not the shortest or geodetical line, which is substantially a great circle; for the rhumb-line evidently goes round and round the pole, approximating to the equiangular spiral. Also called *loxodromic curve*.

rhumb-sailing (rumb′sā′ling), *n.* In *navig.*, the course of a vessel when she keeps on the rhumb-line which passes through the place of departure and the place of destination. See *sailing*.

rhume†, *n.* See *rhumb*.

Branch of Poison-ivy (*Rhus Toxicodendron*) with Male Flowers.
a, male flower; *b*, fruits.

Rhus (rus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *rhus*, < Gr. *ῥοῦς*, sumac.] A genus of shrubs and trees, belonging to the tribe *Spondieæ* of the order *Anacardiaceæ*, the cashew-nut family. It is characterized by flowers with from four to ten stamens, a solitary ovule pendulous from a basilar stalk, a small four- to six-cleft calyx, and four to six imbricated petals unchanged after flowering. The leaves are pinnate, one- to three-foliolate, or sometimes simple; the flowers are small, in axillary or terminal panicles; the fruit is a small compressed drupe. The plant often abounds in a caustic poisonous juice, sometimes exudes a varnish. There are about 120 species, found throughout subtropical and warm climates, but infrequent in the tropics. They are especially abundant at the Cape of Good Hope, also in eastern Asia; 4 species are found in southern Europe, a few in the East Indies and the Andes, and 13 in the United States. Several species, some useful for tanning, are known as *sumac*. (For poisonous American species, see *poison-ivy*, *poison-oak*, and *poisonwood*.) *R. Cotinus* is the smoke-tree, mist-tree, or purple fringe-tree. (See *smoke-tree*; also *young fustic*, under *fustic*.) A somewhat similar species, *R. cotinoides*, is known as *chittam-wood*. *R. vernicifera* is the Japanese lacquer-tree or varnish-tree. (See *lacquer tree*.) The kindred black-varnish tree is of the genus *Melanorrhœa*. *R. succedanea* is the Japanese wax-tree. *R. semialata* bears the Chinese galls. *R. caustica*, the lithy-tree of Chili, is a small tree with very hard useful wood. *R. integrifolia*, though often but a shrub, is said to be the local "mahogany" in Lower California. See cut in preceding column.

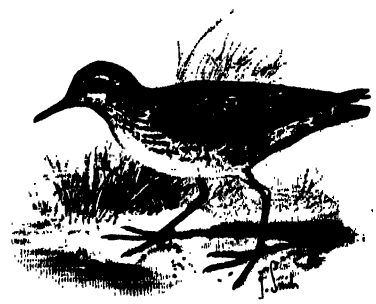
rhusma (rus′mȧ), *n.* [Also *rusma*; origin unknown.] A depilatory composed of lime, orpiment, and water, and called in the United States Dispensatory "Atkinson's depilatory." It is used not only for removing superfluous human hair, but also to some extent in tanning and tawing for removing hair from skins.

rhyacolite (rī-ak′ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥιαξ* (*ῥωακ-*), a stream (< *ῥεῖν*, flow), + *λίθος*, a stone.] A name given to the glassy feldspar (orthoclase) from Monte Somma in Italy. Also spelled *ryacolite*.

Rhyacophila (rī-a-kof′i-lȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιαξ* (*ῥωακ-*), a stream, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] The typical genus of *Rhyacophilidæ*.

Rhyacophilidæ (rī″a-kō-fil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhyacophila* + *-idæ*.] A family of trichopterous neuropterous insects, typified by the genus *Rhyacophila*. The larvæ inhabit fixed stone cases in torrents, and the pupæ are inclosed in a silken cocoon. The forms are numerous, and are mostly European.

Rhyacophilus (rī-a-kof′i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), < Gr. *ῥιαξ* (*ῥωακ-*), a stream, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] A genus of *Scolopacidæ*, belonging to the totanine section, having a slender bill little longer than the head and grooved to beyond the middle, legs comparatively short, a moderate basal web between the outer and middle toes, the plumage dark-colored above with small whitish spots, and the tail rounded, fully barred with black and white; the green sandpipers or solitary tattlers. The green sandpiper of Europe, *R. ochropus*, is the type. The similar American species is *R.*



Solitary Sandpiper (*Rhyacophilus solitarius*).

solitarius, commonly called the *solitary sandpiper*, abundant about pools and in wet woods and fields throughout the greater part of the United States. It is 8½ inches long and 16 in extent of wings.

rhyme, rhymeless, etc. See *rime*[1], etc.

Rhynchæa (ring-kē′ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), also *Rhynchea*, *Rynchæa*, *Rynchea*, *Rynchæa*; prop. *Rhynchæna* (Gloger, 1849), < LGr. *ῥύγχαινα*, with a large snout, < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout,

South American Painted Snipe (*Rhynchæa semicollaris*).

muzzle (of swine, dogs, etc.), also a beak, bill (of birds), < *ῥύζειν*, growl, snarl; cf. L. *rugire*, roar, bray, rumble: see *rut*[2].] 1. A peculiar genus of *Scolopacidæ*, having the plumage highly variegated in both sexes, and the windpipe of the female singularly convoluted; the painted snipes. The female is also larger and handsomer than the male, to whom the duty of incubation is relegated. There are 4 widely distributed species—*R. capensis* of Africa, *R. bengalensis* of Asia, *R. australis* of Australia, and *R. semicollaris* of South America. More properly called by the prior name *Rostratula*.

2. A genus of dipterous insects. *Zetterstedt*, 1842.

rhynchæan (ring-kē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rhynchæa* + *-an*.] I. *a.* In *ornith.*, pertaining to the genus *Rhynchæa*.

II. *n.* A snipe of the genus *Rhynchæa*. Also *rhyncheau*.

Rhynchæna (ring-kē'nä), *n.* An emended form of *Rhynchæa*. *Gloger*, 1849.

Rhynchænus (ring-kē'nus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), < Gr. *ῥύγχαινα*, with a large snout: see *Rhynchæa*.] A genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the family of snout-beetles or *Curculionidæ*, having twelve-jointed antennæ.

Rhynchaspis (ring-kas'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *ἀσπίς*, a shield.] A genus of *Anatidæ*; the shovelers: same as *Spatula*. *Leach*, 1824.

Rhynchea, *n.* See *Rhynchæa*.

rhyncheau, *a.* and *n.* See *rhynchæan*.

Rhyncheta (ring-kē'tä), *n.* [NL., for **Rhynchochæta*, < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *χαίτη*, mane, cilium.] The typical genus of *Rhynchetidæ*, containing free naked forms with only one tentacle, as *R. cyclopum*, an epizoic species.

Rhynchetidæ (ring-ket'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhyncheta* + *-idæ*.] A family of suctorial tentaculiferous infusorians, represented by the genera *Rhyncheta* and *Urnula*, illoricate or loricate, with one or two tentacles and of parasitic habit.

Rhynchites (ring-kī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Herbst, 1796), < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout.] A genus of weevils, typical of the family *Rhynchitidæ*, having the pygidium exposed and the elytra with striæ of punctures. It is a large and wide-spread genus, comprising about 75 species, and represented in all parts of the world except in Polynesia. They are of a coppery-bronze, bluish, or greenish color, and are found upon the flowers and leaves of shrubs. Thirteen species are known in the United States. *R. bacchus* is a handsome European species, which does great damage to the vine.

Rhynchitidæ (ring-kit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1874), < *Rhynchites* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchophorous beetles or weevils, having the labrum wanting and the mandibles flat and toothed on inner and outer sides. It is a small but rather widely distributed group.

Rhynchobdella[1] (ring-kob-del'ä), *n.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801), < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *βδέλλα*, leech.] A genus of opisthomous fishes, typical of the family *Rhynchobdelloidei*.

Rhynchobdella[2] (ring-kob-del'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *βδέλλα*, leech.] One of two orders of *Hirudinea*, contrasting with *Gnathobdella*: so named in some systems when the *Hirudinea* are raised to the rank of a class.

Rhynchobdelloidei (ring"kob-de-loi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhynchobdella*[1] + *-oidei*.] A family of opisthomous fishes, typified by the genus *Rhynchobdella*: same as *Mastacembelidæ*.

Rhynchocephala (ring-kō-sef'a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Goldfuss, 1820), < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *κεφαλή*, head.] 1†. A family of abdominal fishes having a produced snout, including *Centriscus*, *Mormyrus*, and *Fistularia*.—2. In *herpet.*, same as *Rhynchocephalia*.

Rhynchocephalia (ring"kō-se-fā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *κεφαλή*, head.] An order of *Reptilia*, having the skull monimostylic and cionocranial (with fixed quadrate bone and a columella), united mandibular rami, amphicœlian vertebræ, and no organs of copulation: named by Günther in 1867 from the genus *Rhynchocephalus* (or *Hatteria* or *Sphenodon*). See cut under *Hatteria*.

rhynchocephalian (ring"kō-se-fā'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rhynchocephalia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Rhynchocephalia*, or having their characters: as, a *rhynchocephalian* type of structure; a *rhynchocephalian* lizard.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhynchocephalia*.

rhynchocephalous (ring-kō-sef'a-lus), *a.* Same as *rhynchocephalian*.

Rhynchoceti (ring-kō-sē'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Rhynchocetus*, q. v.] The ziphioid whales: so called from the genus *Rhynchocetus*. See *Ziphiidæ*.

Rhynchocetus (ring-kō-sē'tus), *n.* [NL. (Eschricht, 1849), < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *κῆτος*, a whale: see *cetaceous*.] A genus of odontocete cetaceans; the toothed whales. See *Ziphius*.

Rhynchocœla (ring-kō-sē'lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *κοίλος*, hollow.] A group of proctuchous turbellarians, consisting of the nemerteans, and including all the *Proctucha* excepting the lowest forms called *Arhynchia*. The name was contrasted with *Dendrocœla* and *Rhabdocœla* when the nemerteans were included under *Turbellaria*, from which they are now generally excluded. See also figure of *Tetrastemma* under *Proctucha*, and cut under *Pilidium*.

Fore End of Everted Frontal Proboscis of *Tetrastemma*, one of the *Rhynchocœla*, showing the principal chitinous style and the reserve stylets.

rhynchocœlan (ring-kō-sē'lan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rhynchocœla* + *-an*.]

I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhynchocœla*; nemertean.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhynchocœla*; a nemertean.

rhynchocœle (ring'kō-sēl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhynchocœla*; nemertean.

rhynchocœlous (ring-kō-sē'lus), *a.* Same as *rhynchocœlan*.

Rhynchocyon (ring-kos'i-on), *n.* [NL. (W. Peters, 1847), < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *κίων*, dog.] The typical genus of *Rhynchocyonidæ*. There are several species, which share with the macroscelidans the name *elephant-shrew*. *R. cernei* of Mozambique is about 8 inches long without the rat-like tail. *R. petersi* is another example.

Rhynchocyon petersi.

Rhynchocyonidæ (ring"kō-sī-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhynchocyon* + *-idæ*.] A family of small saltatorial insectivorous mammals of eastern Africa, typified by the genus *Rhynchocyon*. They are closely related to *Macroscelididæ*, but differ in having the ulna distinct from the radius, the skull broad between the orbits, distinct postorbital processes, all the feet four-toed, and the teeth thirty-six or thirty-four. The teeth are, in each half-jaw, 1 or no incisors above and 3 below, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars above and below.

rhynchodont (ring'kō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] In *ornith.*, having the beak toothed, as a falcon.

Rhynchoflagellata (ring-kō-flaj-e-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhynchoflagellatus*: see *rhynchoflagellate*.] Lankester's name of the *Noctilucidæ*, regarded as the fourth class of corticate protozoans: so named from the large beak-like flagellum. See cut under *Noctiluca*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 860.

rhynchoflagellate (ring-kō-flaj'e-lāt), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + NL. *flagellum*: see *flagellate*[1].] Having a flagellum like a snout; of or pertaining to the *Rhynchoflagellata*.

rhyncholite (ring'kō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak, + *λίθος*, a stone.] The fossil beak of a tetrabranchiate cephalopod. Several pseudogenera have been based upon these beaks, as *Palæoteuthis* and *Rhyncholeuthis* of D'Orbigny, and *Conchorhynchus* of De Blainville.

Rhyncholophidæ (ring-kō-lof'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhyncholophus* + *-idæ*.] A family of arachnidans. *Koch*.

Rhyncholophus (ring-kol'ō-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *λόφος*, crest.] The typical genus of *Rhyncholophidæ*.

Rhynchonella (ring-kō-nel'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak, + *-on-* + dim. suffix *-ella*.] The typical genus of the family *Rhynchonellidæ*. It is characterized by an acutely beaked trigonal shell, whose dorsal valve is elevated in front and depressed at the sides, the ventral valve being flattened or hollowed toward the middle, the hinge-plates supporting two slender curved lamellæ, and the dental plates diverging. Six living species and a number of fossil ones represent the genus, which was founded by Fischer-Waldheim in 1809. *R. psittacea* is a common North Atlantic species. See also cut under *brachial*.

Rhynchonella psittacea.

a, adductor impressions; *c*, oral lamellæ; *d*, deltidium; *f*, foramen; *o*, ovarian spaces; *p*, pedicle muscles; *r*, cardinal muscles; *s*, septum; *t*, teeth; *t'*, sockets.

rhynchonella-bed (ring-kō-nel'ä-bed), *n.* Any bed of rock containing a large proportion of specimens of the genus *Rhynchonella*: for example, a bed in the Middle Lias in Lincolnshire, England; a bed in the Middle Chalk, etc.

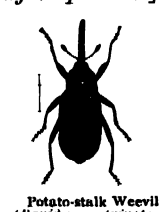
Rhynchonellidæ (ring-kō-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhynchonella* + *-idæ*.] A family of arthropomatous brachiopods. They have the brachial appendages flexible and spirally coiled toward the center of the shell, supported only at the base by a pair of short-curved shelly processes; the valves more or less trigonal; the foramen beneath a usually produced beak, completed by a deltidium; and the shell-substance fibrous and impunctate. They first appear in the Silurian, and continue to the present time.

Rhynchonella psittacea. *m*, adductor muscles; *s*, sockets.

rhynchonelloid (ring-kō-nel'-oid), *a.* [< *Rhynchonella* + *-oid*.] Of or relating to the *Rhynchonellidæ*.

Rhynchonycteris (ring-kō-nik'tē-ris), *n.* [NL. (W. Peters, 1867), < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *νυκτερίς*, a bat: see *Nycteris*.] A genus of emballonurine bats with prolonged snout, containing one South and Central American species, *R. naso*.

Rhynchophora (ring-kof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhynchophorus*: see *rhynchophorous*.] A section of tetramerous coleopterous insects, characterized by the (usual) prolongation of the head into a snout or proboscis (whence the name); the weevils, curculios, or snout-beetles. In Latreille's classification (1807), the *Rhynchophora* were the first family of the *Coleoptera tetramera*. They have the palpi typically rigid, without distinct palparia, the maxillary four-jointed and the labial three-jointed; labrum typically absent; gular sutures confluent on the median line; prosternum cut off behind by the epimera, and prosternal sutures wanting; and the epipleuræ of the elytra generally wanting. The characteristic beak or rostrum varies from a mere vestige in some of these insects to three times the length of the body. The antennæ are generally elbowed or geniculate, with the basal joint or scape received into a groove or scrobe. The larvæ are legless grubs; some spin a cocoon in which to pupate. This suborder is divided into 3 series, and contains 13 families. The species are all vegetable-feeders except *Brachytarsus*, which is said to feed on bark-lice. They are very numerous, being estimated at 30,000, and many are among the most injurious insects to farm, garden, and orchard. See also cuts under *Anthonomus*, *Balaninus*, *Brenthus*, *Calandra*, *Conotrachelus*, *diamond-beetle*, *Epicærus*, *Pissodes*, and *plum-gouger*.



Potato-stalk Weevil (*Baridius trinotatus*). (Line shows natural size.)

rhynchophoran (ring-kof'ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or belonging to the *Rhynchophora*; rhynchophorous.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhynchophora*; a rhynchophore.

rhynchophore (ring'kō-fōr), *n.* Same as *rhynchophoran*.

rhynchophorous (ring-kof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *rhynchophorus*, < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Having a beak or proboscis, as a weevil or curculio; rhynchophoran: as, a *rhynchophorous* coleopter.

Rhynchophorus (ring-kof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *rhynchophorous*.] A genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*, giving name to the order *Rhynchophora*.

Rhynchopinæ (ring-kō-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhynchops* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Laridæ*, typified by the genus *Rhynchops*; the skimmers or scissorbills. Also *Rhynchopsinæ*, and, as a family, *Rhynchopidæ*.

Rhynchopriont (ring-kop'ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *πρίων*, saw.] 1. A genus of ticks, of the family *Ixodidæ*. *Herman*, 1804. —2. A genus of fleas, containing the chigoe: same as *Sarcopsylla*. *Oken*, 1815. Also *Rhyncoprion*.

Rhynchops (ring'kops), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, in the form *Rynchops*); also *Rynchops*, *Rhyncops* (also *Rhynchopsalia*, orig. in the corrupt form *Rygchopsalia*, also *Rhygchopsalia*), < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπός*), eye, face.] The only genus of *Rhynchopinæ*; the skimmers or scissorbills. These birds are closely related to the terns or sea-swallows, *Sterninæ*, except in the extraordinary conformation of the beak, which is hypognathous, with the under mandible longer than the upper one, compressed like a knife-blade in most of its length, with the upper edge as sharp as the under, and the end obtuse. The upper mandible is less compressed, with light spongy tissue within like a toucan's, and freely movable by means of an elastic hinge at the forehead. The tongue is very short, and there

are cranial peculiarities, conformable to the shape of the mandibles: thus, the lower jaw-bone has the shape of a

Black Skimmer (*Rhynchops nigra*).

short-handled pitchfork. There are 3 species, *R. nigra* of America, and *R. flavirostris* and *R. albicollis* of Asia. See *skimmer*. Also called *Anisorhamphus*.

Rhynchopsitta (ring-kop-sit'ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *ψιττα(κός)*, a parrot.] A Mexican genus of *Psittacidæ*; the beaked parrots. The thick-billed parrot is *R. pachyrhyncha*, found on or near the Mexican border of the United States, probably to be added to the fauna of the latter.

rhynchosaurian (ring-kō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Rhynchosaurus*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhynchosauridæ*.

Rhynchosauridæ (ring-kō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhynchosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil rhynchocephalian reptiles, typified by the genus *Rhynchosaurus*.

Rhynchosaurus (ring-kō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL. (Owen), < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of fossil reptiles, discovered in the New Red Sandstone of Warwickshire, England, having edentulous jaws with distinct produced premaxillaries. The species is *R. articeps*.

Rhynchosia (ring-kō'si-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), named from the keel-petals; irreg. < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Phaseoleæ* and subtribe *Cajaneæ*. It is characterized by its two ovules with central funiculus, by its compressed and often falcate pod, and by papilionaceous flowers with beardless style and terminal stigma. There are about 82 species, natives of warm regions, with some extratropical species in North America and South Africa. They are herbs or undershrubs, usually twining or prostrate. They bear compound resinous-dotted leaves of three leaflets, with ovate or lanceolate stipules, and sometimes with additional minute bristle-shaped stipels. The flowers are yellow, rarely purple, often with brown stripes on the keel, and are borne singly or in pairs along axillary racemes. *R. phaseoloides* of tropical America, a high-climbing vine, has the seeds black with a scarlet-yellow ring around the hilum, and from the use made of them is named *Mexican rosary-plant*. This and other species in the West Indies are included under the name *red beadvine*. *R. minima*, a low twining tropical weed of both hemispheres, reaching into the United States, has the West Indian name of *wart-herb*.

Rhynchospora (ring-kos'pō-rȧ), *n.* [NL. (Vahl, 1806), < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak, + *σπόρος*, seed.] A genus of sedge-like plants, known as *beak-rush* or *beak-sedge*, belonging to the order *Cyperaceæ*, type of the tribe *Rhynchosporeæ*. It is characterized by commonly narrow or acuminate spikelets in many and close clusters, which are terminal or apparently axillary; by an undivided or two-cleft style; and by a nut beaked at its top by the dilated and persistent base of the style. There are about 200 species, widely scattered through tropical and subtropical regions, especially in America, where many extend into the United States; in the Old World only two similarly extend into Europe and Asiatic Russia. They are annual or perennial, slender or robust, erect or rarely diffuse or floating, often with leafy stems. The spikelets are disposed in irregular umbels or sessile heads, which are clustered, corymbed, or panicled. Most of the species of tropical America (*Haplostyleæ*) have capitate spikelets, commonly one-seeded, and a long undivided slender style: the typical species (*Dichostyleæ*) have two- to four-seeded polymorphous spikelets, and a style deeply divided into two branches. *R. corniculata*, a species of the interior United States, from 3 to 6 feet high, has the special name of *horned rush*. A slender species, *R. Vahliana*, of the warm parts of America, has in the West Indies the name of *star-grass*. See cut under *rostrate*.

Rhynchosporeæ (ring-kō-spō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1834), < *Rhynchospora* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Cyperaceæ*, characterized by fertile flowers with both stamens and pistils, most often only one or two in a spikelet, the two or more inferior glumes being empty. The perianth is here absent, or represented either by bristles or flat and filiform scales under the ovary. It includes 21 genera, of which *Rhynchospora* (the type), *Schœnus*, *Cladium*, and *Remirea* are widely distributed, and the others are chiefly small genera of the southern hemisphere, especially Australian.

Rhynchostoma† (ring-kos'tō-mȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In Latreille's classification, the fifth tribe of stenelytrous heteromerous beetles, having the head prolonged in a flattened rostrum, with antennæ at its base and in front of the eyes, which are entire. Also *Rhyncostoma*.

Rhynchota (ring-kō'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *rhynchote*.] An order of *Insecta*, or true hexapod insects, named by Fabricius in the form *Rhyngota*, otherwise called *Hemiptera*.

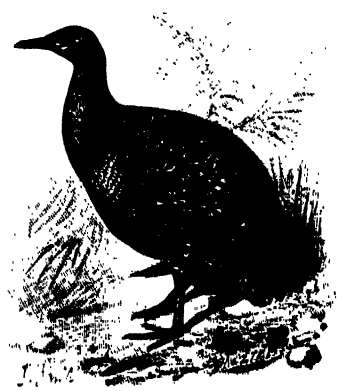
rhynchote (ring'kōt), *a.* [< NL. *rhynchotus*, < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak: see *Rhynchæa*.] Beaked, as a hemipterous insect; specifically, relating or belonging to the *Rhynchota*; hemipterous.

Rhynchoteuthis† (ring-kō-tū'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *τευθίς*, a cuttlefish.] A pseudogenus of fossil cephalopods, based by D'Orbigny on certain rhyncholites.

rhynchotous (ring-kō'tus), *a.* [< *rhynchote*, *Rhynchota*, + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Rhynchota*; hemipterous.

Descriptions will be appended relating to the curious organs possessed by some species, and other subjects connected with the economy of this interesting but difficult group of *Rhynchotous* insects. *Nature*, XLI. 302.

Rhynchotus (ring-kō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Spix, 1825), < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak: see *rhynchote*.] A genus of South American tinamous of the family *Tinamidæ*, containing a number of spe-



Tinamou (*Rhynchotus rufescens*).

cies of large size, with variegated plumage, short soft tail-feathers, well-developed hind toe, and rather long bill. One of the best-known is the ynambu, *R. rufescens*, among those known to South American sportsmen as *partridges*.

rhynco-. For words so beginning, see *rhyncho-*.

rhyne (rīn), *n.* The best quality of Russian hemp.

Rhyngota (ring-gō'tȧ), *n. pl.* The original improper form of the word *Rhynchota*. *Fabricius*, 1766.

rhyolite (rī'ō-līt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ῥύαξ*, a stream, esp. a stream of lava from a volcano (< *ῥεῖν*, flow: see *rheum*[1]), + *λίθος*, a stone.] The name given by Richthofen to certain rocks occurring in Hungary which resemble trachyte, but are distinguished from it by the presence of quartz as an essential ingredient, and also by a great variety of texture, showing more distinctly than rocks usually do that the material had flowed while in a viscous state. The name *liparite* was given later by J. Roth to rocks of similar character occurring on the Lipari Islands. Non-vitreous rocks of this kind had previously been called *trachytic porphyries*, and they have also been designated as *quartz-trachytes*. Later Richthofen proposed the name of *nevadite* (also called *granitic rhyolite* by Zirkel) for the variety in which large macroscopic ingredients, like quartz and sanidine, predominated over the ground-mass, retaining the name *liparite*, and applying it to the varieties having a porphyritic or felsitic structure, and limiting the term *rhyolite* to the lithoidal and hyaline modifications, such as obsidian, pumice-stone, and perlite; and nearly the same nomenclature was adopted by Zirkel. Rosenbusch recognizes as structural types of the rhyolitic rocks nevadite, liparite proper, and glassy liparite, remarking that these names correspond closely to Zirkel's nevadite, rhyolite, and glassy rhyolite respectively. These rocks are abundant in various countries, especially in the Cordilleran region, and are interesting from their connection and association with certain important metalliferous deposits. See cut under *axiolite*.

rhyolitic (rī-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *rhyolite* + *-ic*.] Composed of or related to rhyolite. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 198.

rhyparographic (rip'ȧ-rō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *rhyparograph-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or involved in rhyparography; dealing with commonplace or low subjects.

She takes a sort of naturalist delight in describing the most sordid and shabbiest features of the least attractive kind of English middle-class life, and in doing this never misses a *rhyparographic* touch when she can introduce one. *The Academy*, April 3, 1886, p. 234.

rhyparography (rip-ȧ-rog'rȧ-fi), *n.* [= F. *rhyparographie*; < L. *rhyparographos*, < Gr. *ῥυπαρογράφος*, a painter of low or mean subjects, < *ῥυπαρός*, foul, dirty, mean, + *γράφειν*, write.] Genre or still-life pictures, including all subjects of a trivial, coarse, or common kind: so called in contempt. *Fairholt*.

Rhyphidæ (rif'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhyphus* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematocerous dipterous insects, based on the genus *Rhyphus*, allied to the fungus-gnats of the family *Mycetophilidæ*, but differing from them and from all other nematocerous flies by their peculiar wing-venation, the second longitudinal vein having a sigmoid curve. Only the typical genus is known. They are called *false crane-flies*.

Rhyphus (rī'fus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804).] A genus of gnats, typical of the family *Rhyphidæ*. Five European and the same number of North American species are known, two of them, *R. fenestralis* and *R. punctatus*, being common to both hemispheres.

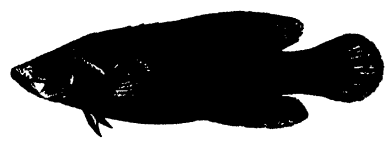
Rhypophaga (rī-pof'ȧ-gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < MGr. *ῥυποφάγος*, dirt-eating, < Gr. *ῥύπος*, dirt, filth, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] In some systems, a legion of predaceous water-beetles. Also *Rypophaga*.

rhypophagous (rī-pof'ȧ-gus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhypophaga*.

Rhypticidæ (rip-tis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhypticus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Rhypticus*; the soapfishes. They have an oblong compressed body with smooth scales, dorsal fin with only two or three spines, and anal unarmed. They are inhabitants of the warm American seas. Also *Rhypticinæ*, as a subfamily of *Serranidæ*.

Rhypticinæ (rip-ti-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhypticus* + *-inæ*.] The *Rhypticidæ* as a subfamily of *Serranidæ*.

Rhypticus (rip'ti-kus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), also *Rypticus*, < Gr. *ῥυπτικός*, fit for cleansing from dirt, < *ῥύπτειν*, cleanse from dirt, < *ῥύπος*, dirt, filth.] In *ichth.*, a genus of serranoid fishes, having only two or three dorsal spines. They are known as the *soap fishes*, from their soapy skins. Some have three dorsal spines, as *R. arenatus*. Those



Soap-fish (*Rhypticus arenatus*).

having only two dorsal spines are sometimes placed in a different genus, *Promicropterus*; they are such as *R. decoratus*, *R. maculatus*, and *R. pituitosus*, found along the Atlantic coast of the United States.

rhysimeter (rī-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥύσις*, a flow, flowing, stream (< *ῥεῖν*, flow: see *rheum*[1]), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the velocity of fluids or the speed of ships. It presents the open end of a tube to the impact of the current, which raises a column of mercury in a graduated tube.

Rhysodes, Rhysodidæ. See *Rhyssodes*, etc..

Rhyssa (ris'ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Gravenhorst, 1829), < Gr. *ῥυσσός*, prop. *ῥυτός*, drawn up, wrinkled, < **ῥύειν*, *ἐρύειν*, draw.] A notable genus of long-tailed ichneumon-flies of the subfamily *Pimplinæ*. They are of large size, and the females are furnished with very long ovipositors, with which they pierce to considerable depth the trunks of trees, in order to lay their eggs in the tunnels of wood-boring larvæ, upon which their larvæ are external parasites. A number of European and North American species are known. The most prominent American long-stings, formerly placed in this genus, are now considered to belong to *Thalessa*.

Rhyssodes (ri-sō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Dalman, 1823), < Gr. *ῥυσσώδης*, prop. *ῥυσώδης*, wrinkled-looking, < *ῥυσσός*, prop. *ῥυτός*, wrinkled (see *Rhyssa*), + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of clavicorn beetles, typical of the family *Rhyssodidæ*, having the eyes lateral, rounded, and distinctly granulated. Although only 9 species are known, they are found in India, South Africa, North and South America, and Europe. Also spelled *Rhysodes*.

Rhyssodidæ (ri-sod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Erichson, 1845), < *Rhyssodes* + *-idæ*.] A small family of clavicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Rhyssodes*. They have the first three ventral abdominal segments connate, the tarsi five-jointed, the last joint moderate in length, and the claws not large. They live under bark, and to some extent resemble the *Carabidæ*. Only 3 genera of very few species are known. Also spelled *Rhysodidæ*.

rhyta, *n.* Plural of *rhyton*.

rhythm (riᵺm or rithm), *n.* [Formerly also *rhithm*, *rithme*; < OF. *rithme*, *rhythme*, F. *rhythme* = Sp. It. *ritmo* = Pg. *rhythmo*, < L. *rhythmus*, ML. also *rhithmus*, *ritmus*, rhythm, < Gr. *ῥυθμός*, Ionic *ῥυσμός*, measured motion, time, measure, proportion, rhythm, a metrical measure or foot (cf. *ῥύσις*, a stream, *ῥύμα*, a stream, *ῥυτός*, flowing), < *ῥεῖν* (√ *ῥεϝ*, *ῥυ*), flow:

see *rheum*[1]. The word *rhythm*, variously spelled, was formerly much confused with *rime*, which thus came to be spelled *rhyme:* see *rime*[1].] **1.** Movement in time, characterized by equality of measures and by alternation of tension (stress) and relaxation. The word *rhythm* (*ῥυθμός*) means 'flow,' and, by development from this sense, 'uniform movement, perceptible as such, and accordingly divisible into measures, the measures marked by the recurrence of stress.' Examples of rhythm, in its stricter sense, in nature are respiration and the beating of the pulse, also the effect produced on the ear by the steady dripping of water. The three arts regulated by rhythm are music, metrics, and, according to the ancients, orchestic, *or the art of rhythmical bodily movement.* Rhythm in language is *meter.* The term was further extended to sculpture, etc. (compare def. 5), as when a writer speaks of "the *rhythm* of Myron's Discobolus."

We have here the three principal applications of *rhythm*, three principal domains in which *rhythm* manifests its nature and power — dancing, music, poetry.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 81.

2. In *music:* (*a*) That characteristic of all composition which depends on the regular succession of relatively heavy and light accents, beats, or pulses; *accentual structure in the abstract.* Strictly speaking, the organic partition of a piece into equal measures, and also the distribution of long and short tones within measures, in addition to the formation of larger divisions, like phrases, sections, etc., are matters of *meter*, because they have to do primarily with time-values; while everything that concerns accent and accentual groups is more fitly arranged under *rhythm.* But this distinction is often ignored or denied, *meter* and *rhythm* being used either indiscriminately, or even in exactly the reverse sense to the above. (See *meter*[2].) In any case, in musical analysis, *rhythm* and *meter* are coördinate with *melody* and *harmony* in the abstract sense. (*b*) A particular accentual pattern typical of all the measures of a given piece or movement. Such patterns or rhythms are made up of accents, beats, or pulses of equal duration, but of different dynamic importance. A rhythm of two beats to the measure is often called a two-part rhythm; one of three beats, a three-part rhythm, etc. Almost all rhythms may be reduced to two principal kinds: *duple* or two-part, consisting of a heavy accent or beat and a light one (often called *march rhythm* or *common time*); and *triple* or three-part, consisting of a heavy accent or beat and two light ones (*waltz rhythm*). The accent or beat with which a rhythm begins is called the *primary accent.* Its place is marked in written music by a bar, and in conducting by a down-beat. Each part of a rhythm may be made compound by subdivision into two or three secondary parts, which form duple or triple groups within themselves. Thus, if each part of a duple rhythm is replaced by duple secondary groups, a four-part or *quadruple* rhythm is produced, or if by triple secondary groups, a six-part or *sextuple* rhythm (first variety). By a similar process of replacement, from a triple rhythm may be derived a six-part or *sextuple* rhythm (second variety) and a nine-part or *nonuple* rhythm; and from a quadruple rhythm, an eight-part or *octuple* rhythm and a twelve-part or *dodecuple* rhythm. The constituent groups of compound rhythms always retain the relative importance of the simple part from which they are derived. The above eight rhythms are all that are ordinarily used, though quintuple, septuple, decuple, and other rhythms occasionally appear, usually in isolated groups of tones. (See *quintuplet*, *septuplet*, *decimole*, etc.) In ancient music a measure did not necessarily begin with a beat, and the rhythms were the same as those indicated in metrics below (3 (*b*)). While all music is constructed on these patterns, the pattern is not always shown in the tones or chords as sounded. The time-value of one or more parts may be supplied by a silence or rest. A single tone or chord may be made to include two or more parts, especially in compound rhythms; and thus every possible combination of long and short tones occurs within each rhythm. When a weak accent is thus made to coalesce with a following heavier one, especially if the latter is a primary accent, the rhythm is syncopated. (See *syncopation.*) The regularity of a rhythm is maintained by counting or beating time — that is, marking each part by a word or motion, with a suitable difference of emphasis between the heavy and the light accents. In written music the rhythm of a piece or movement is indicated at the outset by the *rhythmical signature* (which see, under *rhythmical*). The speed of a rhythm in a given case — that is, the time-value assigned to each measure and part — is called its *tempo* (which see). Rhythm and tempo are wholly independent in the abstract, but the tempo of a given piece is approximately fixed. Although regularity and definiteness of rhythm are characteristic of all music, various influences tend to modify and obliterate its form. The metrical patterns of successive measures often differ widely from the typical rhythmic pattern and from each other. Except in very rudimentary music, purely rhythmic accents are constantly superseded by accents belonging to figures and phrases — that is, to units of higher degree than measures. Indeed, in advancing from rudimentary to highly artistic music, rhythmic patterns become less and less apparent, though furnishing everywhere a firm and continuous accentual groundwork. Rhythm is often loosely called *time.* Also called *proportion.*

3. In *metrics:* (*a*) Succession of times divisible into measures with theses and arses; metrical movement. Theoretically, all spoken language possesses rhythm, but the name is distinctively given to that which is not too complicated to be easily perceived as such. Rhythm, so limited, is indispensable in metrical composition, but is regarded as inappropriate in prose, except in elevated style and in oratory, and even in these only in the way of vague suggestion, unless in certain passages of special character.

Rhythm . . . is of course governed by law, but it is a law which transcends in subtlety the conscious art of the metricist, and is only caught by the poet in his most inspired moods. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 262.

(*b*) A particular kind or variety of metrical movement, expressed by a succession of a particular kind or variety of feet: as, iambic *rhythm;* dactylic *rhythm.* In ancient metrics, rhythm is *isorrhythmic, direct,* or *dochmiac* (see the phrases below), or belongs to a subdivision of these. (*c*) A measure or foot. (*d*) Verse, as opposed to prose. See *rime*[1].—**4.** In *physics* and *physiol.*, succession of alternate and opposite or correlative states.

The longer astronomic *rhythm*, known as the earth's annual revolution, causes corresponding *rhythms* in vegetable and animal life: witness the blossoming and leafing of plants in the spring, the revival of insect activity at the same season, the periodic flights of migratory birds, the hybernating sleep of many vertebrates, and the thickened coats or the altered habits of others that do not hybernate. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 307.

5. In the *graphic* and *plastic arts*, a proper relation and interdependence of parts with reference to each other and to an artistic whole. —**Ascending rhythm.** See *ascending.*—**Descending** or **falling rhythm.** See *descending.*—**Direct rhythm,** in *anc. metrics*, rhythm in which the number of times or moræ in the thesis of the foot differs from that in the arsis by one. Direct rhythm includes diplasic, hemiolic, and epitritic rhythm, these having a pedal ratio (proportion of moræ in arsis and thesis) of 1 to 2, 2 to 3, and 3 to 4 respectively: opposed to *dochmiac rhythm.*—**Dochmiac rhythm,** in *anc. metrics*, rhythm in which the number of times in the arsis differs from that in the thesis by more than one. Dochmiac rhythm in this wider sense includes *dochmiac rhythm* in the narrower sense (that is, the rhythm of the dochmius, which has a pedal ratio of 3 to 5), and *triplasic rhythm*, characterized by a pedal ratio of 1 to 3.—**Double rhythm.** Same as *duple rhythm.* See def. 2.—**Equal rhythm, isorrhythmic rhythm,** in *anc. metrics*, rhythm in which the number of times in the thesis and arsis is equal. Also called *dactylic rhythm.*—**Imperfect rhythm.** Same as *imperfect measure.* See *imperfect.*—**Oblique rhythm.** Same as *dochmiac rhythm.* =**Syn. 2.** *Melody, Harmony,* etc. See *euphony.*

rhythmer† (riᴛʜ'- or rith'mėr), *n.* [< *rhythm* + *-er*[1].] A rimer; a poetaster.

One now scarce counted for a *rhythmer*, formerly admitted for a poet. *Fuller.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

rhythmic (rith'mik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *rhythmique* = Pr. *rithmic, rithimic* = Sp. *rítmico* = Pg. *rhythmico* = It. *ritmico,* < ML. *rhythmicus,* rhythmic, in L. only as a noun, one versed in rhythm, < Gr. *ῥυθμικός,* pertaining to rhythm (as n., *ἡ ῥυθμική,* sc. *τέχνη*), < *ῥυθμός,* rhythm: see *rhythm.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *rhythmical.*

The working of the law whence springs
The *rhythmic* harmony of things.
Whittier, Questions of Life.

Rhythmic chorea, that form of chorea in which the movements take place at definite intervals.

II. *n.* Same as *rhythmics.*

The student of ancient *rhythmic* is not oppressed by the extent of his authorities. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 86.

rhythmical (rith'mi-kal), *a.* [< *rhythmic* + *-al.*] **1.** Pertaining to rhythm in art, or to a succession of measures marked by regularly recurrent accents, beats, or pulses; noting any succession so marked; hence, musical, metrical, or poetic: as, the *rhythmical* movement of marching or of a dance.

Honest agitators have been moved, by passionate zeal for their several causes, to outbursts of *rhythmical* expression. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 20.

2. In *physics* and *physiol.*, pertaining to or constituting a succession of alternate and opposite or correlative states.

This *rhythmical* movement, impelling the filaments in an undeviating onward course, is greatly influenced by temperature and light. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., vi. § 246.

3. In *med.*, periodical.—**4.** In the *graphic* and *plastic arts*, properly proportioned or balanced. —**Rhythmical signature,** in *musical notation*, a sign placed at the beginning of a piece, after the key-signature, to indicate its rhythm or time. (Also called *time-signature.*) It consists of two numerals placed one above the other on each staff, the upper numeral indicating the number of principal beats or pulses to the measure, and the lower the kind of note which in the given piece is assigned to each beat. (See *rhythm* and *note*[1], 13.) Thus, $\frac{4}{4}$ indicates quadruple rhythm, four beats to the measure, each beat marked by a quarter-note, 𝅘𝅥, or its equivalent. Difference of rhythm is unfortunately not always indicated by difference of rhythmic signature; and difference of signature often means only an unessential difference of notes rather than of rhythm. Thus, duple rhythm may be marked either by $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{4}{2}$, or $\frac{4}{8}$; triple rhythm, by $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{3}{16}$; quadruple rhythm, by $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{4}{2}$, $\frac{4}{8}$, $\frac{4}{16}$; sextuple rhythm (first variety), by $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{6}{2}$; sextuple rhythm (second variety), by $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{6}{16}$; octuple rhythm, by $\frac{8}{8}$, $\frac{8}{4}$; nonuple rhythm, by $\frac{9}{8}$, $\frac{9}{16}$; dodecuple rhythm, by $\frac{12}{8}$. Most of the varieties of duple and quadruple signatures are often written simply 𝄴, common; when duple rhythm is to be distinguished from quadruple, this sign is changed to 𝄵, or the words *alla breve* are added. The rhythmical signature is not repeated on successive braces. A decided change of rhythm is marked by a new signature; but the isolated intrusion of a foreign rhythm, especially in a short melodic group, is usually marked by a curve and an inclosed numeral, as 𝄾 𝄾. See *triplet, quartole, quintuplet,* etc.

rhythmicality (rith-mi-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *rhythmical* + *-ity.*] Rhythmic property; the fact or property of being regulated by or exemplifying rhythm. *G. J. Romanes*, Jelly-fish, etc., p. 186.

rhythmically (rith'mi-kal-i), *adv.* In a rhythmical manner; with regularly recurrent accents of varying emphasis.

rhythmics (rith'miks), *n.* [Pl. of *rhythmic* (see *-ics*).] The science of rhythm and of rhythmical forms.

rhythming† (riᴛʜ'- or rith'ming), *a.* [Appar. < *rhythm*, used as a verb, + *-ing*[2], but perhaps a mere variant spelling of *rhyming, riming.*] Riming.

Witness that impudent lie of the *rhythming* monk.
Fuller. (*Imp. Dict.*)

rhythmist (rith'mist), *n.* [< *rhythm* + *-ist.*] **1.** One who composes in rhythm; a rhythmical composer.

I have a right to reaffirm, and to show by many illustrations, that he [Swinburne] is the most sovereign of *rhythmists.* *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 381.

2. One versed in the theory of rhythm; a writer on the science of rhythmics.

rhythmize (rith'miz), *v.* [< *rhythm* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To subject to rhythm; use in rhythmic composition: as, to *rhythmize* tones or words.

II. *intrans.* To observe rhythm; compose in rhythm. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.*, XVI. 100.

rhythmizomenon (rith-mi-zom'e-non), *n.*; pl. *rhythmizomena* (-nä). [< Gr. *ῥυθμιζόμενον,* that which is rhythmically treated, prop. neut. of pass. part. of *ῥυθμίζειν,* arrange, order, scan: see *rhythm.*] In *anc. rhythmics*, the material of rhythm; that which is rhythmically treated. Three rhythmizomena were recognized by ancient writers — tones as the rhythmizomenon of music, words as that of poetry, and bodily movements and attitudes as that of orchestic.

rhythmless (riᴛʜm'les), *a.* [< *rhythm* + *-less.*] Destitute of rhythm. *Coleridge.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

rhythmometer (rith-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥυθμός,* rhythm, + *μέτρον,* measure.] A machine for marking rhythm for music; a metronome. *Mind*, XLI. 57.

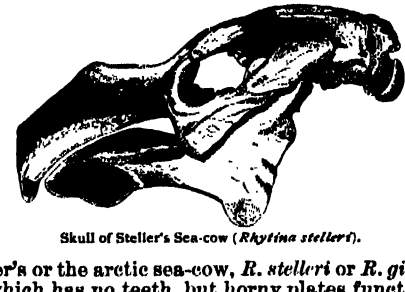
rhythmopœia (rith-mō-pē'yä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥυθμοποιία,* making of time or rhythm, < *ῥυθμο-*, rhythm, + *ποιεῖν,* make.] The act of composing rhythmically; the art of rhythmic composition.

The fixing of 2 to 1 as the precise numerical relation was probably the work of *rhythmopœia*, or of *rhythmopœia* and melopœia together. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 264.

rhythmus (rith'mus), *n.* [L.] Same as *rhythm.*

rhytidoma (rī-tid'ō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥυτίδωμα,* the state of being wrinkled, < *ῥυτιδοῦσθαι,* be wrinkled, < *ῥυτίς,* a wrinkle, < **ῥύειν, ἐρύειν,* draw.] In *bot.*, a formation of plates of cellular tissue within the liber or mesophlœum.

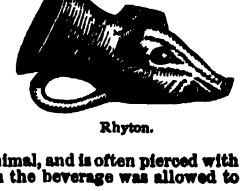
Rhytina (ri-tī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Steller), < Gr. *ῥυτίς,* a wrinkle, + *-ina*[1].] The typical and only genus of the family *Rhytinidæ*, containing Steller's or the arctic sea-cow, *R. stelleri* or *R. gigas*, which has no teeth, but horny plates functioning as such. The head is small; the tail has lateral lobes; the fore limbs are small; the hide is very rugged; the cæcum is simple, and there are no pyloric cæca; the cervical vertebræ are 7, the dorsal 19, the lumbar and caudal 34 to 37, without any sacrum. See *sea-cow.* Also called *Stellerus* and *Nepus.*



Skull of Steller's Sea-cow (*Rhytina stelleri*).

Rhytinidæ (rī-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhytina* + *-idæ.*] A family of sirenians, typified by *Rhytina*, having no teeth, manducation being effected by large horny plates; the sea-cows.

rhyton (rī'ton), *n.*; pl. *rhyta* (-tä). [< Gr. *ῥυτόν,* a drinking-cup, < *ῥεῖν,* flow: see *rheum*[1].] In *Gr. antiq.*, a type of drinking-vase, usually with one handle. In its usually curved form, pointed below, it corresponds to the primitive cup of horn. The lower part of the rhyton is generally molded into the form of a head of a man or, more often, of an animal, and is often pierced with a small hole through which the beverage was allowed to flow into the mouth.



Rhyton.

Rhyzæna (ri-zē'nȧ), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811, in form *Ryzæna*), < Gr. *ῥύζειν*, growl, snarl.] A genus of viverrine quadrupeds; the suricates: synonymous with *Suricata*.

rhyzo-. For words beginning thus, see *rhizo-*.

ri (rē), *n.* [Jap., = Chinese *li*, mile.] A Japanese mile. It is divided into 36 cho, and is equal to about 2.45 English miles. See *cho*.

rial[1]†, *a.* Same as *real*[2].

rial[2]†, *n.* Same as *real*[3].

rial[3], *n.* See *ryal*.

riallyt, riallichet, *adv.* Middle English obsolete variants of *royally*. *Chaucer*.

rialtet, *n.* A Middle English form of *royalty*.

Rialto (ri-al'tō), *n.* [It., < *rio*, also *rivo*, brook, stream (= Sp. Pg. *rio*, < L. *rivus*, a stream, river: see *rivulet*), + *alto*, deep, high, < L. *altus*, deep, high: see *altitude*.] A bridge, noted in literature and art, over the Grand Canal in Venice.

> On the *Rialto* ev'ry night at twelve
> I take my evening's walk of meditation.
> *Otway*, Venice Preserved, i.

riancy (rī'an-si), *n.* [< *rian(t)* + *-cy*.] The state or character of being riant; cheerfulness; gaiety.

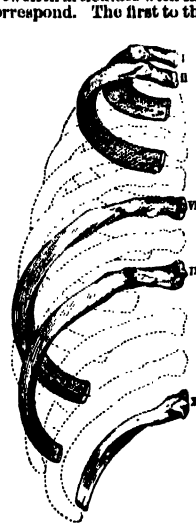
> The tone, in some parts, has more of *riancy*, even of levity, than we could have expected!
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 9.

riant (rī'ant), *a.* [< F. *riant* (< L. *riden(t-)s*), laughing, ppr. of *rire*, laugh, = Pr. *rire*, *rir* = Sp. *reir* = Pg. *rir* = It. *ridere*, < L. *ridere*, laugh: see *rident*.] Laughing; gay; smiling: as, a *riant* landscape.

> Goethe's childhood is throughout of *riant*, joyful character. *Carlyle*, Essays, Goethe's Works.

riata, *n.* See *reata*.

rib[1] (rib), *n.* [< ME. *rib*, *ribbe*, < AS. *ribb* = OFries. *rib*, *reb* = MD. *ribbe*, D. *rib* = MLG. LG. *ribbe* = OHG. *rippi*, *ribbi*, *ribi*, MHG. *rippe*, *ribe*, G. *rippe*, *riebe* (obs.) = Icel. *rif* = Sw. *ref* (in *ref-ben*, rib-bone, rib) = Dan. *rib* (*rib-ben*, rib-bone, rib) = Goth. **ribi* (not recorded); akin to OBulg. Russ. *rebro*, rib, and prob., as 'that which incloses or envelops,' to G. *rebe*, a tendril, vine (cf. OHG. *hirni-reba*, MHG. *hirnrebe*, that which envelops the brain, the skull).] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a costa; a pleurapophysis, with or without a hemapophysis; the pleurapophysial element of a vertebra, of whatever size, shape, or mode of connection with a vertebra. In ordinary language the term *rib* is restricted to one of the series of long slender bones which are movably articulated with or entirely disconnected from the vertebræ, occur in pairs, and extend to or toward the sternum or middle ventral line of the body. In many vertebrates such ribs are characteristic of or confined to the thoracic or dorsal region, and form, together with the corresponding vertebræ and with the sternum, a kind of bony cage for the thoracic viscera — the chest or thorax. Such ribs are called *thoracic* or *dorsal*, and are often the only free ribs an animal may possess, as is usually the case in mammals. In man there are twelve pairs of such ribs. The first of these articulates with the upper part of the side of the body of the first dorsal vertebra; the second to the ninth inclusive articulate at an intervertebral space, and consequently with two vertebræ apiece; the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth articulate with the single vertebra to which they correspond. The first to the tenth ribs articulate by their heads with bodies of vertebræ as above stated, and also by their shoulders with transverse processes, which latter articulations are lacking to the eleventh and twelfth ribs. The first seven ribs reach the sternum by means of costal cartilages, and are called *true ribs;* the last five ribs do not, and are called *false ribs:* of these last the first three join one another by means of their costal cartilages, while the last two are entirely free or "floating" at their ends. Only the bony part of a rib is a pleurapophysis; the gristly part, or costal cartilage, is a hemapophysis. Parts of a bony rib commonly distinguished are the *head* or *capitulum*, the *neck* or *cervix*, the *shoulder* or *tuberculum*, and the *shaft*. Most of the ribs are not only curved as a whole, but also somewhat bent at a point called the *angle*, and, moreover, twisted on their own axis. In man there are occasionally supernumerary cervical or lumbar ribs of ordinary character, that are extended from and freely jointed to their vertebræ; and all the human cervical vertebræ have rudimentary ribs ankylosed with their respective vertebræ, represented by that part of the transverse process which bounds the vertebrarterial foramen in front. Mammals have frequently more or fewer than twelve pairs of thoracic ribs. Ribs occurring in any part of the vertebral column are named from that part: as, *cervical*, *thoracic* or *dorsal*, *dorsolumbar*, *lumbar*, or *sacral* ribs. In birds and reptiles the number of ribs is extremely variable, and their situation may extend from head to tail. Frequently they are jointed in the middle, or at the point where in a mammal the bony part joins the cartilaginous. Some of them may be free or floating at the vertebral as well as at the sternal end. Some ribs in birds bear peculiar splint-bones called *uncinate processes*. (See cut under *epipleura*.) In chelonians the ribs are fixed, and consolidated with broad plate-like dermal bones to form the carapace. The greatest number of ribs is found in some serpents, which have more than two hundred pairs. In some fishes, ribs are apparently doubled in number by forking; this is the principal reason why the bones of a shad, for example, seem so numerous. See also cuts under *carapace* and *skeleton*.



Human Ribs, left side (rear view), the first, second, seventh, ninth, and twelfth shaded in detail, the others in outline — all without their costal cartilages

> Ut of his side he toc a *rib*,
> And made a wimman him ful sib,
> And heled him that side wel.
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 227.
>
> Dainty bits
> Make rich the *ribs*, but bankrupt quite the wits.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1. 27.

2. That which resembles a rib in use, position, etc.; a strip, band, or piece of anything when used as a support, or as a member of a framework or skeleton.

> Thirdly, in settyng on of your fether [a question may be asked], whether it be pared or drawen with a thicke *rybbe*, or a thinne *rybbe* (the *rybbe* is ye hard quill whiche denydeth the fether). *Ascham*, Toxophilus, ii.
>
> We should have been in love with flames, and have thought the gridiron fairer than the sponge, the *ribs* of a marital bed. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iii. 9.
>
> He consulted to remove the whole wall by binding it about with *ribs* of iron and timber, to convey it into France. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 23, 1646.

Specifically — (*a*) Some part or organ of an animal like or likened to a rib; a costate or costiform process; a long narrow thickening of a surface; a ridge; a strip or stripe: as, (1) one of the veins or nerves of an insect's wing; (2) one of a set or series of parallel or radiating ridges on a shell; (3) one of the ciliated rays or ctenophores of a ctenophoran. (*b*) In *ship-building*, one of the bent timber or metallic bars which spring from the keel, and form or strengthen the side of the ship.

> How like the prodigal doth she return,
> With over-weather'd *ribs* and ragged sails!
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 6. 18.

(*c*) In *arch.*: (1) In vaulting, a plain or variously molded and sculptured arch, properly, supporting a vault, or, in combination with other ribs, the filling of a groined vault. In pointed vaults the groins typically rest upon or are covered by ribs; and secondary ribs connecting the main ribs, especially in late and less pure designs, are sometimes applied, usually as a mere decoration, to the plain surfaces of the vaulting-cells. The three main vaulting-ribs are designated as (*α*) groin-ribs or ogives, (*β*) doubleaux, and (*γ*) formerets. (See plan under *arc*[1].) Ribs upon the surfaces of the cells are known as *surface-ribs*. The groin-rib or ogive is also called the *diagonal rib*, because it occupies the diagonal of the plan of a quadripartite vault. See *arch*[1] and *arc*[1].

> All these *ribs* [of Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris] are independent arches, which determine the forms of, and actually sustain, the vault shells.
> *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 52.

(2) An arch-formed piece of timber for supporting the lath-and-plaster work of pseudo-domes, vaults, etc. (*d*) In *coal-mining*, a narrow strip or block of solid coal left to support the workings. (*e*) One of the curved extension rods on which the cover of an umbrella is stretched.

> Let Persian Dames th' Umbrella's *Ribs* display,
> To guard their Beauties from the sunny Ray.
> *Gay*, Trivia, i.

(*f*) In *bot.*: (1) One of the principal vascular bundles, otherwise called *nerves* or *veins*, into which the primary bundle divides on entering the blade to form the framework of a leaf, commonly salient on its lower surface; a primary nerve: contrasted with *vein* and *veinlet*, the branches to which it gives origin. See *midrib* and *nervation*. (2) A prominent line on the surface of some other organ, as the fruit. (*g*) In cloth or knitted work, a ridge or stripe rising from the groundwork of the material, as in corduroy. (*h*) In *bookbinding*, one of the ridges on the back of a book, which serve for covering the tapes and for ornament. (*i*) One of the narrow tracks or ways of iron in which the bed of a printing-press slides to and from impression. (*j*) In *mach.*, an angle-plate cast between two other plates, to brace and strengthen them, as between the sole and wall-plate of a bracket. (*k*) In a violin or similar instrument, one of the curved sides of the body, separating the belly from the back. (*l*) In *gun-making*, either of the longitudinally extending upper or lower projections of the metal which join the barrels of a double-barreled gun, and which in fine guns are often ornamented or of ornamental shape. The upper rib is called the *top rib;* the lower, the *bottom rib*.

3. A piece of meat containing one or more ribs; a rib-piece: as, a *rib* of beef.—4. A wife: in allusion to Eve, who, according to the account in Genesis, was formed out of one of Adam's ribs. [Humorous.]

> Punch and his *rib* Joan. *Scott*, Pirate, xxvii.

5. A strip; a band or ribbon; a long and narrow piece of anything.

> A small *rib* of land, that is scarce to be found without a guide.
> *J. Echard*, Contempt of the Clergy, p. 104. (*Latham*.)

Abdominal ribs, in *herpet.* See *abdominal*.—**Back of a rib,** in *arch.*, the upper surface of a vaulting rib.—**Built rib,** in *arch.*, for bridges or roofs, a rib constructed of several layers of planks set on edge, breaking joints, and united by bolts.—**Diagonal rib,** in *arch.* See def. 2 (*c*) (1).—**False rib.** See def. 1.—**Floating rib,** a rib unattached at one or both ends; a free or false rib, as the eleventh or twelfth of man.—**Laminated rib,** in *arch.*, a rib constructed of layers of plank, laid flat, one over another, and bolted together.—**Longitudinal rib,** in *arch.*, a formeret, or arc formeret. See plan under *arc*[1].—**Rib and pillar.** See *pillar*.—**Ribs of a parrel** (*naut.*), a name formerly given to short pieces of wood having holes through which are reeved the two parts of the parrel-rope. **Rib-top machine,** a special form of knitting-machine for making ribbed hosiery.—**Ridge rib,** in *arch.*, a rib in the axis of a vault and extending along its ridge. It is of rare occurrence except in English medieval vaulting, and is not used in vaults of the most correct and scientific design.—**Sacral rib,** the pleurapophysis of a sacral vertebra, of whatever character. The very complex sacrarium of a bird often bears articulated or ankylosed ribs of ordinary character, called *sacral*, though these may be really lumbosacral, or dorsolumbar. No mammal has such sacral ribs; but the whole "lateral mass," so called, of a mammalian sacrum, as in man, which ossifies from several independent centers, is regarded by some anatomists as pleurapophysial, and therefore as representing a consolidation of sacral ribs.—**Surface-rib,** in *arch.*, a rib without constructive office, applied to the surface of vaulting merely for ornament; a lierne, tierceron, etc. Such ribs, as a rule, were not used until after the best time of medieval vaulting.—**To give a rib of roast**†, to rib-roast; thrash soundly. See *rib-roast*.

> Though the skorneful do mocke me for a time, yet in the ende I hope to *give* them al *a rybbe of roste* for their paynes. *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Ep. Ded.

Transverse rib, in *arch.*, a doubleau or arc doubleau. See plan under *arc*[1]. **Wall-rib,** in *arch.*, same as *arc formeret* (which see, under *arc*[1]).

rib[1] (rib), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ribbed*, ppr. *ribbing*. [< *rib*[1], *n.*] 1. To furnish with ribs; strengthen or support by ribs: as, to *rib* a ship.

> Was I by rocks engender'd, *rib'd* with steel,
> Such tortures to resist, or not to feel?
> *Sandys*, Paraphrase upon Job, vi.

2. To form into ribs or ridges; mark with alternate channels and projecting lines; ridge: as, to *rib* a field by plowing; to *rib* cloth.

> The long dun wolds are *ribb'd* with snow.
> *Tennyson*, Oriana.
>
> The print of its first rush-wrapping,
> Wound ere it dried, still *ribbed* the thing.
> *D. G. Rossetti*, Burden of Nineveh.

3. To inclose as with ribs; shut in; confine.

> It were too gross
> To *rib* her cerecloth in the obscure grave.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 7. 51.
>
> And by the hand of Justice, never arms more
> Shall *rib* this body in, nor sword hang here, sir.
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, i. 1.

rib[2] (rib), *n.* [< ME. *ribbe*, *rybbe*, < AS. *ribbe*, hound's-tongue, *Cynoglossum officinale*.] 1. Hound's-tongue.—2. Costmary. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 306.—3. Water-cress. *Halliwell*.

rib[3] (rib), *v. t.* [< ME. *ribben*, *rybbyn*, dress; cf. D. *repelen*, beat (flax), = Sw. *repa*, ripple flax: see *rip*[1], *ripple*[1].] To dress (flax); ripple.

rib[3]† (rib), *n.* [< ME. *rybbe*, *ryb*: see *rib*[3], *v.*, and *ripple*[1].] An instrument for cleaning flax. *Halliwell*.

ribadoquin (ri-bad'ō-kin), *n.* 1. See *ribaudequin*.

> The clash of arms, the thundering of *ribadoquines* and arquebuses, . . . bespoke the deadly conflict waging.
> *Irving*, Granada, p. 455.

2. Same as *organ-gun*.

ribald (rib'ȧld), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *ribald*, *ribold*, *rebald*, *ribaud*, *rybaud*, *ribaut* = Icel. *ribbaldi* = MHG. *ribalt*, < OF. *ribald*, *ribaud*, *ribauld*, *ribaut*, F. *ribaud* = Pr. *ribaut* = Sp. Pg. *ribaldo* = It. *ribaldo*, *rubaldo* (ML. *ribaldus*) (fem. OF. *ribaude*, ML. *ribalda*), a lewd, base person, a ruffian, ribald, also, without moral implication, a stout fellow, a porter, guard, soldier, etc. (see *ribaud*[2]); of uncertain origin; perhaps (with suffix *-ald*) < OHG. *hripâ*, MHG. *ribe*, a prostitute; cf. OF. *riber*, toy, wanton.] I. *n.* A low, base fellow; a profligate; a ruffian; a person of lewd habits: applied particularly to one who is coarse, abusive, or obscene in language.

> Ephistafus hym presit with his proude wordes,
> As a *ribold* with reuerny in his Rolde speche.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7651.
>
> A wise man seide, as we may seen,
> Is no man wrecched, but he it wene,
> Be he kyng, knyght or *ribaude*:
> And many a *ribaude* is mery and baude,
> That aswynkith and berith, bothe day and nyght,
> Many a burthen of grete myght.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 5673.
>
> As for that proverb, the Bishops foot hath been in it, it were more fit for a Scurra in Trivio, or som *Ribald* upon an Ale-bench. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

In the last year of this reign (1376) we find the Commons petitioning the King "that *Ribalds* . . . and Sturdy Beggars may be banished out of every town."
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 52.

II. *a.* Licentious; profligate; obscene; coarse; abusive or indecent, especially in language; foul-mouthed.

> The busy day,
> Waked by the lark, hath roused the *ribald* crows.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2. 9.

Me they seized and me they tortured, me they lash'd and humiliated,
Me the sport of *ribald* Veterans, mine of ruffian violators!
Tennyson, Boadicea.

Instead of having the solemn countenance of the average English driver, his face was almost *ribald* in its conviviality of expression.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 37.

=Syn. Gross, coarse, filthy, indecent.

ribaldish (rib'ạl-dish), *a.* [< *ribald* + *-ish*[1].] Disposed to ribaldry.

They have a *ribaldish* tongue.
Bp. Hall, Estate of a Christian.

ribaldroust (rib'ạl-drus), *a.* [Also *ribaudrous*; < *ribaldr(y)* + *-ous*.] Ribald; licentious; obscene; indecent.

A *ribaudrous* and filthie tongue, os incestum, obscaenum, impurum, et impudicum. *Baret*, Alvearie. (*Nares*.)

ribaldry (rib'ạl-dri), *n.* [< ME. *ribaldrie, ribaudrie, ribawdrye, rybaudrie, rybaudry*, etc., < OF. *ribauderie*, F. *ribauderie* (= Sp. *ribaldería* = Pg. *ribaldaria* = It. *ribalderia*, ML. *ribaldria*), < *ribald, ribaud*, a ribald: see *ribald*.] The qualities or acts of a ribald; licentious or foul language; ribald conversation; obscenity; indecency.

On fastingdais by fore none ich fedde me with ale,
Out of reson, a-mong rybaudes here *rybaudrye* to huyre.
Her-of, good god, graunte me forzeuenesse.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 435.

Abstayn euer from wordes of *rybaudry*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

Satire has long since done his best; and curst
And loathsome *Ribaldry* has done its worst.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 729.

He softens down the language for which the river was noted, and ignores the torrent of licentious *ribaldry* with which every boat greeted each other, and which was known as "River Wit."
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 144.

ribaldy†, *n.* [ME. *ribaudie*, < OF. *ribaudie*, equiv. to *ribaudrie*, ribaldry: see *ribaldry*.] Same as *ribaldry*.

riban†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ribbon*.

riband, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or archaic form of *ribbon*.

riband-fish, riband-gurnard, etc. See *ribbon-fish*, etc.

ribaning†, *n.* See *ribboning*.

ribattuta (rē-bạt-tö'tạ), *n.* [It., prop. fem. pp. of *ribattere*, beat again, beat back, reverberate, = F. *rebattre*, beat down, rebate: see *rebate*[1].] In *music*, a melodic embellishment consisting in an alternation of two adjacent tones, gradually increasing in rapidity until it becomes a shake or trill.

ribaud[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ribald*.

ribaud[2] (rē-bō'), *n.* [OF., a soldier, porter, etc., a particular use of *ribaud*, a base fellow: see *ribald*.] In *French hist.*, one of a bodyguard created by Philip Augustus (1180–1223) of France.—**King of the ribauds,** the chief of the old French royal guard known as the ribauds. In the field, his station was at the door of the sovereign's quarters, and he permitted to enter only those who had the right. He had jurisdiction of crimes and misdemeanors committed within the king's abode, as well as of gaming and debauchery, executed his own sentences, and enjoyed various privileges and perquisites. The title disappeared after the fifteenth century, and the office became merged in that of the executioner.

ribaudequin (ri-bâ'de-kin), *n.* [Also *ribadoquin* (< Sp. *ribadoquin*); < OF. *ribaudequin, ribaudequien, ribaudesquin* (OFlem. *rabaudeken*) (see def.); origin uncertain.] 1. (*a*) Originally, a cart or barrow plated with iron or other material to protect it from fire, and armed with long iron-shod pikes; a movable cheval-de-frise. *Hewitt.* (*b*) A similar cart armed with a large crossbow, or with a small cannon in the fifteenth century. Hence—(*c*) The cannon itself so used.

ribaudour†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *ribaudour*, < *ribaud*, ribald: see *ribald*.] A ribald.

I schal fynden hem heore fode that feithfuliche lyuen;
Save Jacke the logelour, and Ionete of the stuyues,
And Robert the *ribaudour* for his rousti wordes.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 66.

ribaudroust, *a.* Same as *ribaldrous*.

ribaudry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ribaldry*.

ribaudy†, *n.* See *ribaldy*.

Ribbail's bandage. A spica bandage for the instep.

ribband, *n.* An obsolete or archaic form of *ribbon*.

rib-band (rib'band), *n.* In *ship-building:* (*a*) A piece of timber extending the length of the square body of a vessel, used to secure the frames in position until the outside planking is put on. (*b*) A square timber of the slip fastened lengthwise in the bilgeways to prevent the timbers of the cradle from slipping outward during launching. See cut under *launching-ways*. (*c*) A scantling of wood, about 15 feet long and 4 inches square, used in rack-lashing gun-platforms to keep the platform secure: also used for mortar-platforms. Two rib-bands accompany every platform.—**Rib-band line,** in *ship-building*, one of the diagonal lines on the body-plan, by means of which the points called *sarmarks*, where the respective bevelings are to be applied to the timbers, are marked off upon the mold.—**Rib-band nail,** in *ship-building*, a nail having a large round head with a ring to prevent the head from splitting the timber or being drawn through: used chiefly for fastening rib-bands. Also written *ribbing-nail*.

rib-baste (rib'bāst), *v. t.* To baste the ribs of; beat severely; rib-roast. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ribbed (ribd), *a.* [< *rib*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Furnished with ribs; strengthened or supported by ribs, in any sense of the word.

Ribbed vaulting was the greatest improvement which the Mediæval architects made on the Roman vaults, giving not only additional strength of construction, but an apparent vigour and expression to the vault which is one of the greatest beauties of the style.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 525.

2. Formed into ribs or ridges; having alternate lines of projection and depression; ridged: as, *ribbed* cloth; *ribbed* hose.

And thou art long, and lank, and brown,
As is the *ribbed* sea-sand.
Wordsworth, Lines contributed to Coleridge's Ancient Mariner.

This *ribbed* mountain structure . . . always wears a mantle of beauty, changeable purple and violet.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 205.

3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, having a rib or ribs, in any sense; costal; costate; costiferous.—**Ribbed arch.** See *arch*[1].—**Ribbed armor,** armor consisting of ridges alternating with sunken bands, which are usually set with studs. It is described in the tourney-book of René of Anjou as composed of cuir-bouilli upon which small bars, apparently of metal, are laid, and either sewed to the leather, or covered by an additional thickness of leather, which is glued to the background.—**Ribbed-fabric machine,** a knitting-machine for making the rib-stitch. It has special adjustments in both power- and hand-machines, and can be set to make different forms or combinations of stitches, as the polka-rib, one-and-one rib, etc. *E. H. Knight.*—**Ribbed form, plate, velveteen,** etc. See the nouns.

ribbing (rib'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rib*[1], *v.*] 1. An assemblage or arrangement of ribs, as timberwork sustaining a vaulted ceiling, ridges on cloth, veins in the leaves of plants, etc.—2. In *agri.*, a kind of imperfect plowing, formerly common, by which stubbles were rapidly turned over, every alternate strip only being moved. By this method only half the land is raised, the furrow being laid over quite flat, and covering an equal space of the level surface. A similar operation is still in use in some places, after land has been pulverized by clean plowings and is ready for receiving the seed, and the mode of sowing upon land thus prepared is also called *ribbing*.

ribbing-nail (rib'ing-nal), *n.* Same as *rib-band nail* (which see, under *rib-band*).

ribble-rabble (rib'l-rab'l), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *rabble*[2].] 1. A rabble; a mob.

A *ribble-rabble* of gossips.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares*.)

2. Idle and low talk; lewd or indecent language: sometimes used adjectively.

I cry God mercy (quoth the woman with much disdain in her countenance) if thou gratest my eares any more with thy *ribble-rabble* discourse.
History of Francion (1655). (*Nares*.)

Such wicked stuff, such poys'nous babble,
Such uncouth, wretched *ribble rabble*.
Hudibras Redivivus (1706). (*Nares*.)

ribble-rowt (rib'l-rō), *n.* [A burlesque name, after analogy of *rigmarole*. Cf. *ribble-rabble*.] A list of rabble.

This witch of *ribble-rowe* rehearses,
Of scurvy names in scurvy verses.
Cotton, Works (1734), p. 119. (*Halliwell*.)

ribbon (rib'ọn), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *ribon, riban*, also *riband, ribband* (appar. simulating *band*, and still used archaically); < ME. *riban, riband*, < OF. *riban, ruben, rubant*, F. *ruban*, dial. *rebant, riban* (ML. *rubanus*), a ribbon; perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. *ribin*, a ribbon, *ribean*, a ribbon, fillet, = W. *rhibin*, a streak; Ir. *ribe*, a flake, hair, ribbon, = Gael. *rib, ribe*, a hair, rag, clout, = W. *rhib*, a streak. The Bret. *ruban* is prob. < F.] I. *n.* 1. Originally, a stripe in a material, or the band or border of a garment, whether woven in the stuff or applied.—2. A strip of fine stuff, as silk, satin, or velvet, having two selvages. Ribbons in this sense seem to have been introduced in the sixteenth century. Ordinarily ribbons are made of widths varying from one fourth of an inch, or perhaps even less, to seven or eight inches, but occasionally sash-ribbons or the like are made of much greater widths. According to the fashion of the day, ribbons are made richly figured or brocaded, of corded silk with velvet and satin stripes, satin-faced on each side, the two sides being of different colors, each perfect, and in many other styles.

Get your apparel together, good strings to your beards, new *ribbons* to your pumps. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 2. 37.

Sweet-faced Corinna, deign the *riband* tie
Of thy cork-shoe, or else thy slave will die.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, viii. 7.

She 's torn the *ribbons* frae her head,
They were baith thick and narrow.
The Braes o' Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 71).

It was pretty to see the young, pretty ladies dressed like men, in velvet coats, caps with *ribbands*, and with laced bands, just like men. *Pepys*, Diary, July 27, 1665.

Just for a handful of silver he left us;
Just for a *riband* to stick in his coat.
Browning, Lost Leader.

3. Specifically, the honorary distinction of an order of knighthood, usually in two forms: first, the broad ribbon, denoting the highest class of such an order (for which see *cordon*, 7); second, the small knot of ribbon worn in the buttonhole by members of an order when not wearing the cross or other badge. *Blue ribbon* and *red ribbon* are often used to denote the orders of the Garter and Bath respectively. A blue ribbon was also a badge of the Order of the Holy Ghost in France. Compare *cordon bleu*, under *cordon*.

4. That which resembles a ribbon in shape; a long and narrow strip of anything.

The houses stood well back, leaving a *ribbon* of waste land on either side of the road.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 68.

These [spiral nebulæ] are usually elongated strings or *ribbons* of nebulous matter twisted about a central nucleus and seen by us in the form of a spiral curve.
The Century, XXXIX. 458.

5. *pl.* Reins for driving. [Colloq.]

He [Egalité] drove his own phaeton when it was decidedly low for a man of fashion to handle the *ribands*.
Phillips, Essays from the Times, I. 76.

If he had ever held the coachman's *ribbons* in his hands, as I have in my younger days—a—he would know that stopping is not always easy.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xvii.

6. A strip; a shred: as, the sails were torn to *ribbons*.

They're very naked; their things is all to *ribbins*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 84.

7. In *spinning*, a continuous strand of cotton or other fiber in a loose, untwisted condition; a sliver.—8. In *metal-working*, a long, thin strip of metal, such as (*a*) a watch-spring; (*b*) a thin steel band for a belt, or an endless saw; (*c*) a thin band of magnesium for burning; (*d*) a thin steel strip for measuring, resembling a tape-line.—9. One of the stripes painted on arrow-shafts, generally around the shaftment. Also called *clan-mark, owner-mark, game-tally*, etc. *Amer. Nat.*, July, 1886, p. 675.—10. A narrow web of silk for hand-stamps, saturated with free color, which is readily transferred by pressure to paper.—11. In *stained-glass work* and the like, a strip or thin bar of lead grooved to hold the edges of the glass. See *lead*[2], 7.—12. In *her.*, a bearing considered usually as one of the subordinaries. It is a diminutive of the bend, and one eighth of its width.—13. In *carp.*, a long thin strip of wood, or a series of such strips, uniting several parts. Compare *rib-band*.—14. *Naut.*, a painted molding on the side of a ship.—**Autophyte ribbon,** a Swiss ribbon printed in a lace pattern by means of zinc plates produced by a photo-engraving process from a real lace original. *E. H. Knight.*—**Blue ribbon.** (*a*) A broad, dark-blue ribbon, the border embroidered with gold, worn by members of the Order of the Garter diagonally across the breast.

Ribbon (*a*).

They get invited . . . to assemblies . . . where they see stars and *blue ribbons*. *Disraeli*, Sybil, iv. 8.

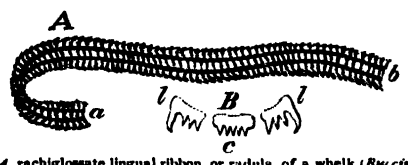
(*b*) Figuratively, anything which marks the attainment of an object of ambition; also, the object itself.

In Germany the art of emending is no longer the chief art of the scholar. A brilliant and certain conjecture is no longer the *blue ribbon* of his career.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 47.

(*c*) A member of the Order of the Garter.

Why should dancing round a May-pole be more obsolete than holding a Chapter of the Garter? asked Lord Henry. The Duke, who was a *blue-ribbon*, felt this a home thrust. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iii. 3.

(*d*) The badge of a society pledged to total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks: it consists of a bit of blue ribbon worn in a buttonhole.—**China ribbon,** a ribbon, about an eighth of an inch wide, formerly used in the toilet, but now for markers inserted in bound books and the like, and also in a kind of embroidery which takes its name from the employment of this material.—**China-ribbon embroidery,** a kind of embroidery much in favor in the early years of the nineteenth century, and recently revived. The needle is threaded with a ribbon, which is drawn through the material as well as applied upon it.—



A, rachiglossate lingual ribbon, or radula, of a whelk (*Buccinum undatum*): *a*, anterior end; *b*, posterior end. *B*, a transverse row of radular teeth: *c*, central; *l*, *l*, lateral.

Lingual ribbon, in *Mollusca*, the surface that bears the teeth; the radula. See *odontophore*, and *radula* (with cut). —**Nidamental ribbon.** See *nidamental*. **Petersham ribbon**, a ribbon of extra thickness, usually watered on both sides, used in women's dress to strengthen the skirt at the waist, etc., and also as a belt-ribbon when belt-ribbons are in fashion. Compare *pad*[3], 7.—**Red ribbon.** (*a*) The ribbon of the Order of the Bath, used to denote the decoration of that order, or the order itself: as, he has got the *red ribbon*. (*b*) The ribbon of a knight of the Legion of Honor.

II. *a.* 1. Made of ribbon: as, a *ribbon* bow; *ribbon* trimming.—2. In *mineral.*, characterized by parallel bands of different colors: as, *ribbon* agate.—3. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Ribbon Society or to Ribbonism: as, a *Ribbon* lodge. —**Ribbon isinglass, letter.** See the nouns.—**Ribbon sections**, a series or chain of microtome-cut sections which remain attached to each other, edge to edge, by means of the embedding material.—**Ribbon Society**, in *Irish hist.*, a secret association formed about 1808 in opposition to the Orange organization of the northern Irish counties, and so named from the green ribbon worn as a badge by the members. The primary object of the society was soon merged in a struggle against the landlord class, with the purpose of securing to tenants fixity of tenure, or of inflicting retaliation for real or supposed agrarian oppression. The members were bound together by an oath, had passwords and signs, and were divided locally into lodges.

ribbon (rib′ọn), *v. t.* [Formerly (and still archaically) also *riband*, *ribband*; early mod. E. also *reband*; < ME. *ribanen*, *rybanen*, < *riban*, a ribbon: see *ribbon*, *n.*] 1. To border with stripes resembling ribbons; stripe; streak.

> It is a slowe may not forhere
> Ragges *ribaned* with gold to were.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4752.

> I could see all the inland valleys *ribboned* with broad waters. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xlviii.

> When imitations of *ribboned* stones are wished, . . . pour each of the colors separately upon the Marble, taking care to spread them in small pools over the whole surface; then, with a wooden spatula, form the *ribboned* shades which are wished by lightly moving the mixture.
> *Marble-Worker*, § 128.

2. To adorn with ribbons.

> Each her *ribbon'd* tambourine
> Flinging on the mountain-sod,
> With a lovely frighten'd mien
> Came about the youthful god.
> *M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna.

> Herrick gaily assimilated to his antique dream these pleasant pastoral survivals, *ribbanding* the may-pole as though it were the cone-tipped rod of Dionysus.
> *E. W. Gosse*, in Ward's Eng. Poets, II. 126.

3. To form into long narrow strips; cause to take the shape of ribbon.

> When it [wax in bleaching] . . . still continues yellow upon the fracture, it is remelted, *ribboned*, and again bleached. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 354.

ribbon-bordering (rib′ọn-bôr′dėr-ing), *n.* In *hort.*, the use of foliage-plants set in ribbons or stripes of contrasting shades as a border; also, a border thus formed.

> Whether it [the garden] went in for *ribbon-bordering* and bedding-out plants, or essayed the classical, with marble statues. *Miss Braddon*, Hostages to Fortune, ii.

ribbon-brake (rib′ọn-brāk), *n.* A brake having a band which nearly surrounds the wheel whose motion is to be checked.

rib-bone (rib′bōn), *n.* [< ME. *ribbebon* (= Sw. *ribbeen* = Dan. *ribben*); < *rib*[1] + *bone*[1].] A rib.

> And [he] made man likkest to hym-self one,
> And Eue of his *ribbe-bon* with-outen eny mene.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 34.

ribbon-fish (rib′ọn-fish), *n.* One of sundry fishes of long, slender, compressed form, like a ribbon, as those of the genera *Cepola*, *Trichiurus*, *Trachypterus*, and *Regalecus*: especially applied to those of the suborder *Tæniosomi*. See the technical names, and cut under *hairtail*.

ribbon-grass (rib′ọn-gràs), *n.* A striped green and white garden variety of the grass *Phalaris arundinacea*. Also called *painted-grass*.

ribbon-gurnard (rib′ọn-gėr′närd), *n.* A fish of the family *Macruridæ* or *Lepidosomatidæ*. *A. Adams*.

ribboning† (rib′ọn-ing), *n.* [Also *ribbaning*, *ribaning*; < ME. *ribanyng*; verbal n. of *ribbon*, *v.*] 1. A striped or ornamented border.

> It [the robe] ful wel
> With orfrays leyd was overydel,
> And portraied in the *ribanynges*
> Of dukes storyes and of kynges.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1077.

2. An ornament made of ribbon.

> What gloves we'l give and *ribanings*.
> *Herrick*, To the Maids, to Walke Abroad.

Ribbonism (rib′ọn-izm), *n.* [< *Ribbon* + *-ism.*] The principles and methods of the Ribbon Society of Ireland. See under *ribbon*, *a.*

> There had always smouldered *Ribbonism*, Whiteboyism, some form of that protean Vehmgericht which strove, too often by unmanly methods, to keep alive a flicker of manly independence. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 243.

ribbon-line (rib′ọn-līn), *n.* In *hort.*, a long, generally marginal, bed of close-set plants in contrasted colors. *Henderson*, Handbook of Plants.

Ribbonman (rib′ọn-măn), *n.*; pl. *Ribbonmen* (-men). [See *Ribbonism.*] A member of an Irish Ribbon lodge; an adherent of Ribbonism.

> Orangemen and *Ribbonmen* once divided Ireland.
> *The American*, VII. 133.

ribbon-map (rib′ọn-map), *n.* A map printed on a long strip which winds on an axis within a case.

ribbon-pattern (rib′ọn-pat′ėrn), *n.* A decorated design imitating interlacing and knotted ribbons.

ribbon-register (rib′ọn-rej′is-tėr), *n.* Same as *register*[1], 11.

ribbon-saw (rib′ọn-sâ), *n.* Same as *band-saw*.

ribbon-seal (rib′ọn-sēl), *n.* A seal of the genus *Histriophoca*, *H. fasciata*, the male of which is

Ribbon-seal (*Histriophoca fasciata*).

curiously banded with whitish on a dark ground, as if adorned with ribbons. It inhabits the North Pacific.

ribbon-snake (rib′ọn-snāk), *n.* A small slender striped snake, *Eutænia saurita*, abundant in the United States: a kind of garden snake, having several long yellow stripes on a dark variegated ground. It is a very pretty and quite harmless serpent. See *Eutænia*.

ribbon-stamp (rib′ọn-stamp), *n.* A small and simple form of printing-press which transfers to paper the free color in a movable ribbon which covers the stamp.

ribbon-tree (rib′ọn-trē), *n.* See *Plagianthus*.

ribbon-wave (rib′ọn-wāv), *n.* A common European geometrid moth, *Acidalia aversata*: an English collectors' name.

ribbonweed (rib′ọn-wēd), *n.* The ordinary form of the seaweed *Laminaria saccharina*, whose frond has a long flat blade, sometimes membranaceous and waved on the margin. [Prov. Eng.] *Treas. of Bot.*

ribbon-wire (rib′ọn-wīr), *n.* A kind of tape in which several fine wires are introduced, running in the direction of the length of the stuff. It is employed by milliners for strengthening or stiffening their work.

ribbonwood (rib′ọn-wụd), *n.* A small handsome malvaceous tree, *Hoheria populnea*, of New Zealand. Its bark affords a demulcent drink, and also serves for cordage. It is doubtless named from the ribbon-like strips of its bark.

ribbon-worm (rib′ọn-wėrm), *n.* 1. Same as *tapeworm*.—2. A nemertean or nemertine worm; one of the *Nemertea*: so called from the extraordinary length and flattened form of some of them, as the long sea-worms of the family *Lineidæ*, which attain a length of many feet, as *Linens marinus*.

ribeba†, **ribeca**†, *n.* Same as *rebec*.

ribes[1]† (rī′bēz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [= Dan. *ribs*, currant; < OF. *ribes*, "red gooseberries, beyond-sea gooseberries, garden currans, bastard currans" (Cotgrave), F. *ribes* = It. *ribes*, "red gooseberies, bastard corans, or common ribes" (Florio), prop. sing., = Sp. *ribes*, currant-tree, < ML. *ribes*, *ribus*, *ribesium*, *ribasium*, < Ar. *rībēs*, *ribās*, Pers. **ribāj*, gooseberry.] A currant; generally as plural, currants.

> Red Gooseberies, or *ribes*, do refresh and coole the hote stomacke and liuer, and are good against all Inflammations. *Langham*, Garden of Health, p. 289.

Ribes[2] (rī′bēz), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < ML. *ribesium*, currant: see *ribes*[1].] A genus of polypetalous shrubs, constituting the tribe *Ribesieæ* in the order *Saxifragaceæ*, and producing small flowers with four or five scale-like petals, four or five stamens, two styles, and an ovoid calyx-tube united to the ovary, continued above into a tubular or bell-shaped four- or five-cleft limb, which is often colored. There are about 75 species, natives of temperate Europe, Asia, and America, and of the Andes. Several species extend northward in Alaska nearly or quite to the arctic circle. The plants of this genus are often covered with resinous glands, and the stems are sometimes sparingly armed with spines below the axils. They bear scattered and often clustered leaves, which are petioled and entire or crenately lobed or cut, plicate or convolute in the bud. The flowers are often unisexual by abortion, are white, yellow, red, or green, rarely purple, in color, and occur either singly or few together, or, in the currants, in racemes. The fruit is an oblong or spherical pulpy berry, containing one cell and few or many seeds, and crowned with the calyx-lobes. Several species, mostly with thorny and often also prickly stems, the flowers single or few together, the fruit often spiny, are known as gooseberries; other species, wholly unarmed, with racemed flowers and smooth fruit, are grouped as currants. *R. Grossularia* is the common garden or English gooseberry. (See *gooseberry*.) *R. speciosum* is the showy flowering gooseberry or fuchsia-flowered gooseberry of California, much prized in cultivation for its bright-red drooping flowers with far-exserted red stamens. *R. gracile* of the central United States, its fruit bearing long red spines, is called *Missouri gooseberry*. *R. rubrum*, the common red currant (see *currant*[2], 2), is native in Europe, Asia, and northern North America. *R. nigrum* is the garden black currant, a native of the northern Old World; *R. floridum* is the wild black currant of America.

1, Branch with Flowers of Missouri Currant (*Ribes aureum*). 2, fruits of red currant (*R. rubrum*); 3, fruit of English gooseberry (*R. Grossularia*); 4, fruit of wild gooseberry (*R. Cynosbati*).

R. aureum, the golden, buffalo, or Missouri currant, wild in the western United States, is in common cultivation for its early bright-yellow spicy-scented flowers. *R. sanguineum*, the red-flowered currant of California and Oregon, is another well-known ornamental species. *R. prostratum*, the fetid currant of northern woods in America, emits a nauseous odor when bruised.

Ribesieæ (ri-bē-si′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. Richard, 1823), < *Ribes*[2] + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Saxifragaceæ*. It is characterized by a one-celled ovary, seeds immersed in pulp, alternate undivided leaves, without free stipules, and commonly racemed or clustered flowers. It consists of the genus *Ribes*.

rib-faced (rib′fāst), *a.* Having the face ribbed or ridged; rib-nosed.

rib-grass (rib′gràs), *n.* The English or ribwort plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*.

> The rich infield ground produced spontaneously *rib grass*, white, yellow, and red clover, with the other plants of which cattle are fondest. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 196.

ribibe†, *n.* [Also *ribible*; < ME. *ribibe*, < OF. *ribibe*, *rubebe*, *rebube*, etc.: see *rebec*.] 1. A musical instrument; a rebec.

> The *ribibe* is said to have had three strings, to have been played with a bow, and to have been introduced into Spain by the Moors. *Skeat*, Piers Plowman, II. 426.

2. A shrill-voiced old woman.

> This sompnour, ever waityng on his pray,
> Rod forth to somne a widew, an old *ribibe*,
> Fynyng a cause, for he wolde bribe.
> *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 79.

> There came an old *rybybe*,
> She halted of a kybe.
> *Skelton*, Elynour Rummyng, l. 42.

> Or some good *ribibe* about Kentish town
> Or Hogsden, you would hang now for a witch.
> *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, i. 1.

ribibe† (ri-bīb′), *v. i.* [ME. *rybyben*; < *ribibe*, *n.*] To play on a ribibe.

> Tho ratton *rybybyd*. *Rel. Antiq.*, i. 81. (*Halliwell.*)

ribible† (ri-bib′l), *n.* [ME. *ribible, rubible:* see *ribibe, rebec.*] Same as *ribibe.*

> In twenty manere koude he trippe and daunce, . . .
> And pleyen songes on a smal *rubible.*
> *Chaucer,* Miller's Tale, l. 145.

> Where, my friend, is your fiddle, your *ribible,* or such-like instrument belonging to a minstrel?
> Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 271.

ribibour†, *n.* [ME. *ribibour,* < OF. **ribibour,* < *ribibe,* a ribibe: see *ribibe.*] One who plays on the ribibe.

> A *ribibour,* a ratonere, a rakyer of Chepe.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 322.

ribless (rib′les), *a.* [< *rib*[1] + *-less.*] 1. Having no ribs.—2. So fat that the ribs cannot be felt.

> Where Toll shall call the charmer Health his bride,
> And Laughter tickle Plenty's *ribless* side!
> *Coleridge,* To a Young Ass.

riblet (rib′let), *n.* [< *rib*[1] + *-let.*] A little rib; a rudimentary rib; a vertebral pleurapophysis not developed into a free and functional rib: as, a cervical *riblet* of man. See *pleurapophysis.*

> The surface has longitudinal ridges, which on the hinder moiety of the valve are connected by transverse *riblets.*
> *Geol. Mag.,* IV. 451.

rib-like (rib′lik), *a.* [< *rib*[1] + *like.*] Resembling a rib; of the nature of a rib.

> *Riblike* cartilaginous rods appear in the first, second, and more or fewer of the succeeding visceral arches in all but the lowest Vertebrata. *Huxley,* Anat. Vert., p. 22.

rib-nosed (rib′nōzd), *a.* Having the side of the snout ribbed; rib-faced, as a baboon. See *mandrill,* and cut under *baboon.*

ribont, *n.* An obsolete form of *ribbon.*

ribosa (ri-bō′sä), *n.* Same as *rebozo.*

rib-piece (rib′pēs), *n.* A rib-roast.

rib-roast (rib′rōst), *n.* 1. A joint of meat for roasting which includes one or more ribs of the animal.—2. A beating or drubbing; a cudgeling.

> Such a peece of filching is as punishable with *ribroast* among the turne-spits at Pie Corner.
> *Marocous Extaticus* (1595). (*Halliwell.*)

rib-roast (rib′rōst), *v. t.* [< *rib*[1] + *roast, v.*] To beat soundly; cudgel; thrash.

> Tom, take thou a cudgell and *rib-roast* him.
> Let me alone, quoth Tom, I will be-ghost him.
> *Rowland,* Night-Raven (1620). (*Nares.*)

> But much I scorne my fingers should be foule
> With beating such a durty dunghill-owle.
> But I'll *rib-roast* thee and bum-bast thee still
> With my enraged muse and angry quill.
> *John Taylor,* Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

> I have been pinched in flesh, and well *rib-roasted* under my former masters; but I'm in now for skin and all.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

rib-roaster (rib′rōs″tėr), *n.* A heavy blow on the ribs; a body-blow. [Colloq.]

> There was some terrible slugging. . . . In the fourth and last round the men seemed afraid of each other. Cleary planted two *rib-roasters,* and a tap on Langdon's face.
> *Philadelphia Times,* May 6, 1886.

rib-roasting (rib′rōs″ting), *n.* A beating or drubbing; a cudgeling.

> That done, he rises, humbly bows,
> And gives thanks for the princely blows;
> Departs not meanly proud, and boasting
> Of his magnificent *rib-roasting.*
> *S. Butler,* Hudibras, II. i. 248.

> Every day or two he was sure to get a sound *rib-roasting* for some of his misdemeanors.
> *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 335.

rib-roost†, *v. t.* See *rib-roast.*

ribskin†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *rybskyn,* < ME. *rybschyn* (also *rybbynge-skin*); < *rib*[3] + *skin.*] A piece of leather worn in flax-dressing. Compare *trip-skin.* *Halliwell.*

> Theyr *rybskyn* and theyr spyndell.
> *Skelton,* Elynour Rummyng, l. 209.

rib-stitch (rib′stich), *n.* In *crochet-work,* a stitch or point by which a fabric is produced having raised ridges alternately on the one side and the other.

Ribston pippin. [From *Ribston,* in Yorkshire, where Sir Henry Goodricke planted three pips obtained from Rouen in Normandy. Two died, but one survived to become the parent of all the Ribston apples in England. (Brewer.)] A fine variety of winter apple.

rib-vaulting (rib′vâl″ting), *n.* In *arch.,* vaulting having ribs projecting below the general surface of the ceiling for support or ornament.

ribwort (rib′wėrt), *n.* See *plantain*[1].

-ric. [< ME. *-riche, -ricke,* used in comp., as in *bischop-, kine-, king-, weoreld-, earth-, heoven-riche,* realm, jurisdiction, power, of a bishop, king, the world, earth, heaven, etc.: same as ME. *riche,* < AS. *rīce,* reign, realm, dominion: see *riche*[1], *n.*] A termination denoting jurisdiction, or a district over which government is exercised. It occurs in *bishopric,* and a few words now obsolete.

Ricania (ri-kā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Germar, 1818).] The typical genus of *Ricaniidæ.*

Ricaniidæ (rik-ą-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ricania* + *-idæ.*] A large family of homopterous insects, typified by the genus *Ricania,* belonging to the group *Fulgorida.* It includes many beautiful and striking tropical and subtropical forms. Also, as a subfamily, *Ricaniida, Ricaninæ.*

Ricardian (ri-kär′di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ricardo* (see def.) + *-ian.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of David Ricardo, an English political economist (1772–1823), or his theories.

> It is interesting to observe that Malthus, though the combination of his doctrine of population with the principles of Ricardo composed the creed for some time professed by all the "orthodox" economists, did not himself accept the *Ricardian* scheme. *Encyc. Brit.,* XIX. 376.

II. *n.* An adherent or follower of Ricardo.

> Though in his great work he [Rau] kept clear of the exaggerated abstraction of the *Ricardians,* and rejected some of their a priori assumptions, he never joined the historical school. *Encyc. Brit.,* XX. 294.

ricasso (ri-kas′ō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] That part of the blade of a rapier which is included between the outermost guard (see *cup-guard, counter-guard*) and the cross-guard, or the point of connection between the blade and the hilt. In the rapier of the sixteenth century this part was narrower and thicker than the blade proper, and usually rectangular in section. Compare *heel*[1], 2 (*c*), and *talon,* and see cut under *hilt.*

Riccati's equation. [Named after Count Jacopo *Riccati* (1676–1754).] Properly, the equation $ax^m dx + by^2 dx = dy$, but usually the equation $dy/dx + by^2 = cx^m$, an equation always solvable by Bessel's functions, and often in finite terms.

Riccia (rik′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Micheli, 1729), named after P. Francisco *Ricci,* an Italian botanist.] A genus of cryptogamous plants of the class *Hepaticæ,* typical of the order *Ricciaceæ.* They are delicate little terrestrial or pseudo-aquatic, chiefly annual, plants with thallose vegetation. The thallus is at first radiately divided from the center, which often soon decays; the divisions are bifid or ditrichotomous; the fruit is immersed in the thallus, sessile; and the spores are alveolate or muriculate, flattish, and angular. There are 20 North American species.

Ricciaceæ (rik-si-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Riccia* + *-aceæ.*] An order of thallose cryptogamous plants of the class *Hepaticæ,* typified by the genus *Riccia.* By Leitgeb they are regarded as forming a connecting-link between the *Jungermanniaceæ* and the *Marchantiaceæ;* but they are in some respects of simpler structure than either of these orders. The thallus is usually flat, branching dichotomously, and floating on water or rooting in soil. The fruit is short-pedicelled or sessile on the thallus or immersed in it; the capsule is free or connate with the calyptra, globose, rupturing irregularly; the spores are usually angular; and elaters are wanting.

rice[1] (rīs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ryce, rize;* < late ME. *ryce* = D. *rijst* = MLG. *rīs* = MHG. *rīs,* G. *reis* = Sw. Dan. *ris,* < OF. *ris,* F. *riz* = Pr. *ris* = It. *riso* (ML. *risus, risum*), < ML. *orysum,* L. *oryza,* rice, = Ar. *uruzz, aruzz, ruzz* (> Sp. Pg. *arroz*), < Gr. ὄρυζα, ὄρυζον, rice (plant and grain); from an OPers. form preserved in the Pushtu (Afghan) *wrijzey, wrijey,* pl., rice, *wrijza'h,* a grain of rice; cf. Skt. *vrīhi,* rice.] 1. The grain of the rice-plant. It forms a larger part of human food than the product of any other one plant, being often an almost exclusive diet in India, China, and the Malayan islands, and abundantly used elsewhere. Over 75 per cent. of its substance consists of starchy matter, but it is deficient in albuminoids, the flesh-forming material, and is thus best adapted for use in warm climates. It is commonly prepared by boiling; in warm countries it is much employed in curries. Rice-flour, rice-glue, rice-starch, rice-sugar, and rice-water are made from it; the *sake* of the Japanese is brewed from rice, and one kind of true arrack is distilled from it.

The Panicle of Rice (*Oryza sativa*).

a, a spikelet; *b*, the empty glumes; *c*, the flowering glume; *d*, the palet; *e*, the lodicules, the stamens, and the pistil.

2. The rice-plant, *Oryza sativa.* It is a member of the grass family (see *Oryza*), native in India, also in northern Australia; extensively cultivated in India, China, Malaysia, Brazil, the southern United States, and somewhat in Italy and Spain. It has numerous natural and cultivated varieties, and ranges in height from 1 to 6 feet. It requires for ripening a temperature of from sixty to eighty degrees, and in general can be grown only on irrigable land (but see *mountain-rice*). Rice is one of the most prolific of all crops. It was introduced into South Carolina about 1700—it is said by chance. The finest quality is produced in the United States, South Carolina and Georgia leading in amount; but the production has considerably declined since the civil war.—**Canada rice.** Same as *Indian rice.*—**False rice,** a grass of the rice-like genus *Leersia.*—**Hungary rice,** a corruption of *hungry rice.*—**Hungry rice.** Same as *fundi.*—**Indian rice.** (*a*) A reed-like grass, *Zizania aquatica,* common in shallow water in eastern North America, and especially abundant northwestward. The seeds, which are slender and half an inch long, are farinaceous, much eaten by birds, and largely gathered by the Indians in canoes; but they fall so easily as to render the plant unfit for cropping, even if otherwise worthy. The straw has been recommended as a paper-stock. Its height and large monœcious panicle render it a striking plant. A more southerly species, *Z. miliacea,* is included under the name. Also called *Canada* or *wild rice,* and *Indian oats* or *water-oats.* (*b*) Rice produced in India.—**Millet-rice,** the East Indian *Panicum colonum.*—**Petty-rice.** See *Quinoa.*—**Rice cut-grass.** See *cut-grass.*—**Rice-grain decoration,** in *ceram.,* a kind of decoration used in porcelain, especially Chinese, and in fine earthenware, as sometimes in Persian work. The paste of a cup or bowl is cut through with a stamp bearing small leaf-shaped or oval openings; the vessel being dipped in the glaze and then fired, the glaze fills these openings completely, leaving translucent spots in the opaque vessel. Occasionally the openings are of different shapes, as small stars, crosses, etc.—**Rough rice,** the common name for the East Indian paddy or unhusked rice.—**Water-rice, wild rice.** Same as *Indian rice.*

rice[2], *n.* Another spelling of *rise*[2]. *Cotgrave.*

rice-bird (rīs′bėrd), *n.* 1. Another name of the reed-bird: applied to the bobolink in the fall, when it is in yellowish plumage and feeds largely on wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*), or, in the southern United States, upon cultivated rice, to which it does much damage. The name is little used north of the States where rice is cultivated. Also called *rice-bunting* and *rice-troopial.* See *reed-bird,* and cut under *bobolink.*

2. The paddy-bird, *Padda oryzivora,* well known in confinement as the *Java sparrow,* and common in China, etc.

rice-bunting (rīs′bun″ting), *n.* Same as *rice-bird,* 1.

rice-corn (rīs′kôrn), *n.* Same as *pampas-rice.*

rice-drill (rīs′dril), *n.* In *agri.,* a force-feed machine, for planting rice in drills: same as *rice-planter.* See *drill*[1], 3. *E. H. Knight.*

rice-dust (rīs′dust), *n.* The refuse of rice which remains when it is cleaned for the market, consisting of the husk, broken grains, and dust. It is a valuable food for cattle. Also *rice-meal.*

rice-embroidery (rīs′em-broi″dėr-i), *n.* Embroidery in which rice-stitch is used either exclusively or to a great extent, so as to produce the appearance of grains of rice scattered over the surface.

rice-field (rīs′fēld), *n.* A field on which rice is grown.—**Rice-field mouse,** an American sigmodont murine rodent, the rice-rat, *Hesperomys (Oryzomys) palustris,* abounding in the rice-fields of the southern United States. It is the largest North American species of its genus, and has the general appearance of a half-grown house-rat. It is 4 inches long, the scaly tail as much more.

Rice-field Mouse (*Oryzomys palustris*).

The pelage is hispid and glossy. The color is that of the common rat. In habits this animal is the most aquatic of its kind, resembling the European water-rat (*Arvicola amphibius*) in this respect. It is a nuisance in the rice-plantations.

rice-flour (rīs′flour), *n.* Ground rice, used for making puddings, gruel for infants, etc., and as a face-powder.

rice-flower (rīs′flou″ėr), *n.* See *Pimelea.*

rice-glue (rīs′glō), *n.* A cement made by boiling rice-flour in soft water. It dries nearly transparent, and is used in making many paper articles; when made sufficiently stiff it can be molded into models, busts, etc.

rice-grain (rīs′grān), *n.* 1. A grain of rice.—2. A mottled appearance upon the sun, resembling grains or granules.

rice-hen (rīs′hen), *n.* The common American gallinule, *Gallinula galeata.* [Illinois.]

rice-huller (rīs′hul″ėr), *n.* Same as *rice-pounder.*

rice-meal (rīs′mēl), *n.* Same as *rice-dust.*

rice-milk (rīs′milk), *n.* Milk boiled and thickened with rice.

> There are fifty street-sellers of *rice-milk* in London. Saturday night is the best time of sale, when it is not uncommon for a *rice-milk* woman to sell six quarts.
> *Mayhew,* London Labour and London Poor, I. 208.

rice-mill (rīs'mil), *n.* A mill for removing the husk from rough rice or paddy; a rice-huller.

rice-paper (rīs'pā'pėr), *n.* 1. Paper made from the straw of rice, used in China and Japan and elsewhere.—2. A name commonly but erroneously applied to a delicate white film prepared in China from the pith of a shrub, *Fatsia papyrifera*. The pith freed from the stem is an inch or an inch and a half in diameter, and is cut into lengths of about three inches. These by the use of a sharp blade are pared into thin rolls which are flattened and dried under pressure, forming sheets a few inches square. The Chinese draw and paint upon these, and they are much used in the manufacture of artificial flowers, some pith being imported in the stem for the same purpose. In the Malay archipelago the pith of *Sœvola Kœnigii* furnishes the rice-paper. See *Fatsia*.—**Rice-paper tree**, a small tree, *Fatsia papyrifera*, native in the swamps of Formosa, and cultivated in China, whose pith forms the material of so-called rice-paper. It grows 20 feet high or less, has leaves a foot across, palmately five- to seven-lobed, and clusters of small greenish flowers on long peduncles. From its ample leaves and stately habit, it is a favorite in subtropical planting. The Malayan rice-paper plant, *Sœvola Kœnigii*, is a sea-shore shrub found from India to Australia and Polynesia. Its young stems are stout and succulent, and yield a pith used like that of *Fatsia*, though smaller. It is the taccada of India and Ceylon.

rice-planter (rīs'plan'tėr), *n.* An implement for sowing or planting rice; a special form of grain-drill. The seed falls through the tubular standard of a plow which opens a furrow for it, is deflected by a board or plate, and covered by a serrated or ribbed follower-plate. Also called *rice-sower* and *rice-drill*. *E. H. Knight*.

rice-pounder (rīs'poun'dėr), *n.* A rice-mill; a machine for freeing rice from its outer skin or hull. This is effected by placing the rice in mortars which have small pointed elevations to prevent the pestles from crushing the rice, while their action causes the grains to rub off the red skin against one another.

rice-pudding (rīs'půd'ing), *n.* A pudding made of rice and milk, with sugar, and often enriched with eggs and fruit, as currants, raisins, etc.

rice-rat (rīs'rat), *n.* The rice-field mouse.

ricercare (rē-cher-kä're), *n.* [It. *ricercare*, a prelude, flourish, < *ricercare*, seek out, request, etc.: see *research*.] In *music*, same as *ricercata*.

ricercata (rē-cher-kä'tä), *n.* [It., a prelude, search, < *ricercare*, search: see *ricercare*.] In *music*: (*a*) Originally, a composition in fugal style, like a toccata. (*b*) Now, a fugue of specially learned character, in which every contrapuntal device is utilized; or a fugue without episodes, subject and answer recurring continually.

rice-shell (rīs'shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Olivella*, of about the size and whiteness of a grain of rice: sometimes extended to similar shells of the family *Olividæ*. See cut under *olive-shell*.

rice-soup (rīs'söp), *n.* A soup made with rice and thickened with flour, enriched with veal, chicken, or mutton stock.

rice-sower (rīs'sō'ėr), *n.* Same as *rice-planter*.

rice-stitch (rīs'stich), *n.* An embroidery-stitch by which a loop an eighth of an inch long and pointed at each end is made on the surface of the foundation. This, when done in white thread, resembles a grain of rice.

rice-stone (rīs'stōn), *n.* Stone mottled as with rice-grains.—**Rice-stone glass.** Same as *alabaster glass* (which see, under *alabaster*).

rice-sugar (rīs'shůg'ėr), *n.* A confection made from rice in Japan, and there called *ame*.

rice-tenrec (rīs'ten'rek), *n.* A species of the genus *Oryzorycteo*. Also *rice-tendrac*.

rice-troopial (rīs'trō'pi-al), *n.* Same as *rice-bird*, 1. [A book-name.]

rice-water (rīs'wâ'tėr), *n.* Water which has been thickened with the substance of rice by boiling. It is administered as a drink to the sick, either plain, or sweetened and flavored.—**Rice-water evacuations**, watery evacuations passed by cholera patients, containing albuminous flakes, epithelial cells, bacteria, salts, and organic substances.

rice-weevil (rīs'wē'vl), *n.* The cosmopolitan beetle, *Calandra oryzæ*, which feeds on rice and other stored grains in all parts of the world. It is an especial pest in the corn-cribs of the southern United States, and in the rice-granaries of India. See cut under *Calandra*.

rice-wine (rīs'wīn), *n.* A name given to the fermented liquor made from rice, used by the Chinese and Japanese. See *samshoo* and *sake*[2].

rich[1] (rich), *a.* [< ME. *rich*, *riche*, *ryche*; (*a*) partly < AS. *rice*, rich, powerful, = OS. *rīki* = OFries. *rike*, *rīk* = D. *rijk* = MLG. LG. *rik*, *rike* = OHG. *rīhhi*, MHG. *riche*, G. *reich* = Icel. *rīkr* = Sw. *rik* = Dan. *rig* = Goth. *reiks*, powerful; and (*b*) partly < OF. *riche*, F. *riche* = Pr. *ric* = Sp. Pg. *rico* = It. *ricco*, rich (all from Teut.); with adj. formative, < Goth. *reiks*, ruler, king, < OCelt. *rig* (Ir. *righ*, Gael. *righ*), a king, = L. *rex* (*reg-*), a king (= Skt. *rājan*, a king), < *regere*, Skt. √ *rāj*, rule: see *regent*, *rex*, *Raja*[2]. Cf. *riche*[1], *n.*] 1†. Ruling; powerful; mighty; noble.

> This kyng lay at Camylot vpon kryst-masse,
> With mony luflych lorde, ledez of the best,
> Rekenly of the rounde table alle *the rich* brether.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 39.
>
> O rightwis *riche* Gode, this rewthe thow be-holde!
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3990.

2. Having wealth or large possessions; possessed of much money, goods, land, or other valuable property; wealthy; opulent: opposed to *poor*.

> This *riche* man hadde grete plente of bestes and of othir richesse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 3.
>
> Why, man, she is mine own,
> And I as *rich* in having such a jewel
> As twenty seas, if all their sand were pearl,
> The water nectar, and the rocks pure gold.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4. 168.

3. Amply supplied or equipped; abundantly provided; abounding: often followed by *in* or *with*.

> God, who is *rich in* mercy, . . . hath quickened us together with Christ. Eph. ii. 4.
>
> The King of Scots . . . she did send to France,
> To fill King Edward's fame with prisoner kings,
> And make her chronicle as *rich with* praise
> As is the ooze and bottom of the sea
> With sunken wreck and sumless treasuries.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 163.
>
> Foremost captain of his time,
> *Rich in* saving common-sense.
> *Tennyson*, Death of Wellington.

4. Abundant in materials; producing or yielding abundantly; productive; fertile; fruitful: as, a *rich* mine; *rich* ore; *rich* soil.

> Let us not hang like roping icicles
> Upon our houses' thatch, whiles a more frosty people
> Sweat drops of gallant youth in our *rich* fields!
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 5. 25.
>
> After crossing a small ascent, we came into a very *rich* Valley called Rooge. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 3.
>
> Where some refulgent sunset of India
> Streams o'er a *rich* ambrosial ocean isle.
> *Tennyson*, Experiments in Quantity, Milton.

5. Of great price or money value; costly; expensive; sumptuous; magnificent: as, *rich* jewels; *rich* gifts.

> Forthi I rede zow *riche* reuelis whan ze maketh
> For to solace zoure soules suche ministrales to haue.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 442.
>
> The next day they came to the Savoy, the Duke of Lancaster's House, which they set on Fire, burning all his *rich* Furniture. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 138.
>
> Yet some of the Portuguese, fearing the worst, would every Night put their *richest* Goods into a Boat, ready to take their flight on the first Alarm. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 145.
>
> He took me from a goodly house,
> With store of *rich* apparel, sumptuous fare,
> And page, and maid, and squire, and seneschal.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

6. Of great moral worth; highly esteemed; invaluable; precious.

> As frendes be a *rich* and iofull possession, so be foes a continuall torment and canker to the minde of man. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 46.
>
> Ah! but those tears are pearl which thy love sheds,
> And they are *rich*, and ransom all ill deeds.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxxiv.
>
> A faith once fair
> Was *richer* than those diamonds.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

7. Ample; copious; abundant; plentiful; luxuriant.

> In shorte tyme shull ouro enmyes be put bakke, and fayn to take flight, for I se ther my banors that brynge vs *riche* socour. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 400.
>
> Our duty is so *rich*, so infinite,
> That we may do it still without accompt.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 199.
>
> Down on her shoulders falls the brown hair, in *rich* liberal clusters. *Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle Papers, Dorothea.
>
> With the figure sculpture of French architecture is associated a *rich* profusion of carved leafage.
> *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 266.

8. Abounding in desirable or effective qualities or elements; of superior quality, composition, or potency.

> The batayle was so stronge,
> At many a betyr wownde
> The *ryche* blod out spronge.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 151.
>
> Bees, the little almsmen of spring-bowers,
> Know there is *richest* juice in poison-flowers.
> *Keats*, Isabella, st. 13.

Hence, specifically—9. Having a pleasing or otherwise marked effect upon the senses by virtue of the abundance of some characteristic quality. (*a*) As applied to articles of food, highly seasoned, or containing an excess of nutritive, saccharine, or oily matter; pleasing to the palate; or to articles of drink, highly flavored, stimulating, or strong: as, *rich* wine; *rich* cream; *rich* cake; *rich* gravy; *rich* sauce.

> That jelly 's *rich*, this malmsey healing.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 202.
>
> Who now will bring me a beaker
> Of the *rich* old wine that here,
> In the choked-up vaults of Windeck,
> Has lain for many a year?
> *Bryant*, Lady of Castle Windeck.

(*b*) Pleasing to the ear; full or mellow in tone; harmonious; sweet.

> Let *rich* music's tongue
> Unfold the imagined happiness that both
> Receive in either by this dear encounter.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 6. 27.
>
> What . . . voice, the *richest*-toned that sings,
> Hath power to give thee as thou wert?
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxv.

(*c*) Pleasing to the eye, through strength and beauty of hue; pure and strong; vivid: applied especially to color.

> Ther myght oon haue seyn many a riche garnement and many a fressh baners of *riche* colour wave in the wynde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 384.
>
> A sudden splendour from behind
> Flush'd all the leaves with *rich* gold-green.
> *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.
>
> A colour is said to be *rich* or "pure" when the proportion of white light entering into its composition is small. *Field's Chromatography*, p. 41.

[*Rich* as applied to colors in zoology has a restricted meaning, which, however, is very difficult to define. A metallic, lustrous, or iridescent color is not rich; the word is generally applied to soft and velvety colors which are pure and distinct, as a *rich* black, a *rich* scarlet spot, etc., just as we speak of *rich* velvets, but generally of bright or glossy silks. *Vivid* is very rich or very distinct.] (*d*) Pleasing to the sense of smell; full of fragrance; sweet-scented; aromatic.

> No *rich* perfumes refresh the fruitful field,
> Nor fragrant herbs their native incense yield.
> *Pope*, Winter, l. 47.

10. Excessive; extravagant; inordinate; outrageous; preposterous: commonly applied to ideas, fancies, fabrications, claims, demands, pretensions, conceits, jests, tricks, etc.: as, a *rich* notion; a *rich* idea; *rich* impudence; a *rich* joke; a *rich* hoax. [Colloq.]

> "A capital party, only you were wanted. We had Beaumanoir and Vere, and Jack Tufton and Spraggs." "Was Spraggs *rich*?"—"Wasn't he! I have not done laughing yet. He told us a story about the little Biron, who was over here last year. . . . Killing! Get him to tell it you. The *richest* thing you ever heard."
> *Disraeli*, Coningsby, viii. 1.

The rich, the rich man; more frequently, in the plural, people of wealth.

> *The rich* hath many friends. Prov. xiv. 20.
>
> Vicissitude wheels round the motley crowd,
> *The rich* grow poor, the poor become purse-proud.
> *Cowper*, Hope, l. 18.
>
> *The rich*, on going out of the mosque, often give alms to the poor outside the door.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 107.

[This word is often used in the formation of compounds which are self-explanatory: as, *rich*-colored, *rich*-fleeced, *rich*-haired, *rich*-laden, etc.]—**Syn. 2** and **3**. Affluent. **4**. *Fertile*, etc. (see *fruitful*), luxuriant, teeming.—**5** and **6**. Splendid, valuable.—**7**. Copious, plenteous.—**9**. Savory, delicious.

rich[1]† (rich), *v.* [Also sometimes *ritch*; < ME. *richen*, *rechen*, *rychen* (= OD. *rijken* = OHG. *richan*, *rihhan*, *richen*, rule, control), < *rich*[1], *a.* Cf. *rich*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To enrich.

> To *ritch* his country, let his words lyke flowing water fall. *Drant*, tr. of Horace. (*Nares.*)
>
> *Rich'd* with the pride of nature's excellence.
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.
>
> Of all these bounds, even from this line to this,
> With shadowy forests and with champains *rich'd*.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 65.

II. *intrans.* To grow rich.

> Thei *rychen* thorw regraterye and rentes hem buggen
> With that the pore people shulde put in here wombe.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 83.

rich[1]†, *adv.* [< ME. *riche*; < *rich*[1], *a.*] Richly.

> Ful *riche* he was astored prively.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 609.

rich[2]†, *v.* [ME. *richen*, *ricchen*, a var. of **reccken*, < AS. *reccan*, stretch, direct, rule: see *retch*[1], *rack*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To stretch; pull.

> Ector *richit* his reyne, the Renke for to mete,
> ffor to wreike of his wound, & the wegh harme.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6693.

2. To direct.

> ze schal not rise of your bedde, I *ryeh* yow better,
> I schal happe yow here that other half als,
> And sythen karp wyth my knyzt that I kazt haue.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1223.

3. To adjust; set right.

> There launchit I to laund, a litle for ese,
> Restid me rifely, *ricchit* my seluyn.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13149.

4. To address; set (one's self to do a thing).

> (He) *riches* him radly to ride and remowis his ost.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 186. (K. Alex., [p. 172.)

5. To dress.

When he watȝ gon, syr G. gereȝ hym sone,
Rises, and *riches* hym in araye noble.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1873.

6. To mend; improve.

Then comford he caght in his cole hert,
Thus hongit in hope, and his hele mendit;
More redy to rest, *richit* his chere.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9257.

7. To avenge.

Than he purpost plainly with a proude ost
Ffor to send of his sonnes and other sibbe fryndes,
The Grekes for to greve, if hom grace felle;
To wreke hym of wrathe and his wrong *riche*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2059.

II. *intrans.* To take one's way.

As he herd the howndes, that hasted hym swythe,
Renaud com *richehande* thurȝ a roge greue,
And alle the rabel in a res, ryȝt at his heleȝ.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1898.

Richardia (ri-chär'di-ą), *n.* [NL. (Kunth, 1815), named from the French botanists L. C. M. *Richard* (1754–1821) and his son Achille *Richard* (1794–1859).] 1. A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Araceæ*, suborder *Philodendroideæ*, and tribe *Richardieæ* (of the last the only genus). It comprises perennial stemless herbs, with monœcious flowers without perianth, the two sexes borne close together on the same spadix. The male flowers bear two or three stamens, the female three staminodia. The ovoid ovary ripens into a berry of from two to five cells, each containing one or two anatropous albuminous seeds. The leaves are sagittate, and the spadix is surrounded with an open white or yellow spathe, the persistent base of which adheres to the fruit. *R. Africana* is the common calla (the *Calla Æthiopica* of Linnæus), often called *calla-lily* on account of its pure-white spathe. Also called *African* or *Ethiopian lily*, and *lily of the Nile*, though it is native only in South Africa. *R. albo-maculata*, having the leaves variegated with translucent white spots, is also cultivated. There are in all 5 species.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830.

Richardieæ (rich-ą̈r-di'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schott, 1856), < *Richardia*, q. v., + *-eæ*.] A plant tribe of the order *Araceæ*, and suborder *Philodendroideæ*, formed by the single genus *Richardia*, and marked by its leading characters.

Richardsonia (rich-ą̈rd-sō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Kunth, 1818), named from Richard *Richardson*, an English botanist, who wrote (1699) on horticulture.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, belonging to the order *Rubiaceæ*, the madder family, and to the tribe *Spermacoceæ*, characterized by three to four ovary-cells, as many style-branches, and a two- to four-celled fruit crowned with from four to eight calyx-lobes, the summit finally falling away from the four lobes or nutlets which constitute its base, and so discharging the four oblong and furrowed seeds. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of warm parts of America. They are erect or prostrate hairy herbs, with a perennial root and round stems, bearing opposite nearly or quite sessile ovate leaves, stipules forming bristly sheaths, and small white or rose-colored flowers in dense heads or whorls. *R. scabra*, with succulent spreading stems and white flowers, has been extensively naturalized from regions further south in the southern United States, where it is known as *Mexican clover*, also as *Spanish* or *Florida clover*, *water-parsley*, etc. Though often a weed, it appears to be of some value as a forage-plant, and perhaps of more value as a green manure. The roots of this species, as also of several others, are supplied to the market from Brazil as a substitute for ipecacuanha.

Richardson's bellows. An apparatus for injecting vapors into the middle ear.

Richardson's grouse. See *dusky grouse*, under *grouse*.

richdom†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *rychedome;* < ME. *richedom*, < AS. *rīcedōm*, power, rule, dominion (= OS. *rikidōm*, *ricduom*, power, = OFries. *rīkedōm* = D. *rijkdom* = MLG. *rikedom* = OHG. *richiduam*, *rihtuom*, power, riches, MHG. *richtuom*, G. *reichthum* = Icel. *rīkdōmr*, power, riches, = Sw. *rikedom* = Dan. *rigdom*, riches, wealth), < *rīce*, rule (in later use taken as if *rīce*, rich), + *dōm*, jurisdiction: see *rich*[1], *a.*, *riche*[1], *n.*, and *-dom*.] Riches; wealth.

They of Indyen hath one prynce, and that is pope Iohn, whose myghtynes and *rychedome* amounteth aboue all prynces of the world.
R. Eden, tr. of Amerigo Vespucci (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. xxx).

riche[1]†, *a.* and *adv.* See *rich*[1].

riche[1]†, *n.* [ME. *riche*, *ryche*, *rike*, < AS. *rīce*, power, authority, dominion, empire, a kingdom, realm, diocese, district, nation, = OS. *rīki* = OFries. *rike*, *rik* = D. *rijk* = MLG. *rike* = OHG. *richi*, *rihhi*, MHG. *rîche*, G. *reich* = Icel. *riki* = Sw. *rike* = Dan. *rige* = Goth. *reiki*, power, authority, rule, kingdom: with orig. formative *-ja*, from the noun represented only by Goth. *reiks*, ruler, king: see *rich*[1]. Cf. *-ric*.] A kingdom.

Comforte thi careful, Cryst, in thi *ryche*,
For how thow confortest all creatures clerkes bereth witnesse. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 179.

Ihesu Crist con calle to hym hys mylde
& sayde hys *ryche* no wyȝ myȝt wynne,
Bot he com thyder ryȝt as a chylde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 721.

riche[2], *v.* See *rich*[2].

richel-bird (rich'el-bėrd), *n.* The least tern, *Sterna minuta*. [Prov. Eng.]

richellest, *n.* A form of *rekels*.

richellite (ri-shel'īt), *n.* [< *Richelle* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated fluophosphate of iron and calcium, occurring in compact masses of a yellow color. It is found at Richelle, near Visé, in Belgium.

richen (rich'n), *r. i.* [< *rich*[1] + *-en*[1].] To become rich; become superior in quality, composition, or effectiveness; specifically, to gain richness of color; become heightened or intensified in brilliancy. [Rare.]

As the afternoon wanes, and the skies *richen* in intensity, the wide calm stretch of sea becomes a lake of crimson fire. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xxiii.

riches (rich'ez), *n. sing.* or *pl.* [Prop. *richess* (with term. as in *largess*), the form *riches* being erroneously used as a plural; early mod. E. *richesse*, < ME. *richesse*, *ritchesse*, *richeise*, *richeis*, *ryches* (pl. *richesses*, *ricchessis*), < OF. *richesse*, also *richeise*, *richoise*, F. *richesse* (= Pr. *riquesa* = Sp. Pg. *riqueza* = It. *ricchezza*), riches, wealth; with suffix *-esse*, < *riche*, rich: see *rich*[1], *a.*] 1. The state of being rich, or of having large possessions in land, goods, money, or other valuable property; wealth; opulence; affluence: originally a singular noun, but from its form now regarded as plural.

In one hour so great *riches* is come to nought.
Rev. xviii. 17.

Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion than . . . our neighbours.
Locke, Consequences of the Lowering of Interest.

2. That which makes wealthy; any valuable article or property; hence, collectively, wealth; abundant possessions; material treasures. [Formerly with a plural *richesses*.]

Coupes of clene gold and coppis of siluer,
Rynges with rubies and *ricchesses* manye.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 28.

Alle the *richesses* in this world ben in aventure and passen as a shadowe on the wal. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

In living Princes court none ever knew
Such endlesse *richesse*, and so sumptuous shew.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 7.

I bequeath . . .
My *riches* to the earth from whence they came.
Shak., Pericles, i. 1. 52.

Through the bounty of the soile he [Macarina] acquired much *riches*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 13.

The writings of the wise are the only *riches* our posterity cannot squander.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Milton and Andrew Marvel.

3. That which has a high moral value; any object of high regard or esteem; an intellectual or spiritual treasure: as, the *riches* of knowledge.

On her he spent the *riches* of his wit.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 62.

If therefore ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous mammon, who will commit to your trust the true *riches*?
Luke xvi. 11.

It is not your riches of this world, but your *riches* of grace, that shall do your souls good.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 141.

His best companions innocence and health,
And his best *riches* ignorance of wealth.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 62.

4†. The choicest product or representative of anything; the pearl; the flower; the cream.

For grace hath wold so ferforth him avaunce
That of knighthode he is parfit *richesse*.
Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 12.

5†. An abundance; a wealth: used as a hunting term, in the form *richess* or *richesse*. *Strutt.*

The foresters . . . talk of . . . a *richesse* of martens to be chased. *The Academy*, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 71.

=Syn. 1. *Wealth*, *Affluence*, etc. (see *opulence*), wealthiness, plenty, abundance.

richesst, **richesset**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *riches*.

rich-left (rich'left), *a.* Inheriting great wealth. [Rare.]

O bill, sore-shaming
Those *rich-left* heirs that let their fathers lie
Without a monument!
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 226.

richly (rich'li), *adv.* [< ME. *richeliche*, *richelike*, < AS. *rīcliċe* (= D. *rijkelijk* = MLG. *rikelik* = OHG. *richlicho*, *rihlicho*, MHG. *richlîche*, *rîchliche*, G. *reichlich* = Icel. *rikuliga* = Sw. *riklig* = Dan. *rigelig*), richly, < *rīce*, rich: see *rich*[1] and *-ly*[2].] With riches; with wealth or affluence; sumptuously; amply or abundantly; with unusual excellence of quality; finely.

She was faire and noble, . . . and *richly* married to Sinatus the Tetrarch. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

Oh thou, my Muse! guid auld Scotch drink:
Whether thro' wimplin' worms thou jink,
Or, *richly* brown, ream o'er the brink
In glorious faem.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

Richmond herald. One of the six heralds of the English heralds' college: an office created by Henry VII., in memory of his previous title of Earl of Richmond.

richness (rich'nes), *n.* [< ME. *richnesse;* < *rich*[1] + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being rich.

The country-girl, willing to give her utmost assistance, proposed to make an Indian cake, . . . which she could vouch for as possessing a *richness*, and, if rightly prepared, a delicacy, unequalled by any other mode of breakfast-cake. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

richterite (rich'tėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. R. *Richter*, of Saxony.] In *mineral.*, a variety of amphibole or hornblende, containing a small percentage of manganese, found in Sweden.

Richter's collyrium. A mixture of rose-water and white of egg beaten to a froth.

richweed (rich'wēd), *n.* 1. See *horse-balm*.—2. Same as *clearweed*.

ricinelaidic (ris-i-nel-ą-id'ik), *a.* [< *ricinelaïd*(*in*) + *-ic*.] Related to elaïdin; derived from castor-oil.—**Ricinelaidic acid**, an acid derived from and isomeric with ricinolic acid.

ricinelaidin (ris″in-e-lā'i-din), *n.* [< NL. *Ricinus* (see *Ricinus*[1]) + Gr. ἔλαιον, oil, + *-id*[1] + *-in*[2].] A fatty substance obtained from castor-oil by acting on it with nitric acid.

ricinia, *n.* Plural of *ricinium*.

Ricinidæ (ri-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *ricinus*, a tick: see *Ricinus*[1].] In Latreille's classification, a division of mites or acarines, including such genera of ticks as *Ixodes*, *Argas*, etc. The name indicates the common tick of the dog, *Ixodes ricinus*.

ricinium (ri-sin'i-um), *n.*; pl. *ricinia* (-ą). [L., cf. *ricīnus*, veiled, < *rica*, a veil to be thrown over the head.] A piece of dress among the ancient Romans, consisting of a mantle, smaller and shorter than the pallium, and having a cowl or hood for the head attached to it. It was worn especially by women, particularly as a morning garment, and by mimes on the stage.

The *ricinium* in the form of a veil, as worn by the Arval Brothers. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 457.

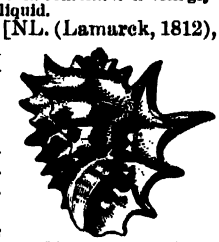
ricinoleic (ris-i-nō'lē-ik), *a.* [< NL. *Ricinus* (see *Ricinus*[1]) + L. *oleum*, oil, + *-ic*.] Same as *ricinolic*.

It [purging-nut oil] is a violent purgative, and contains, like castor oil, *ricinoleic* acid. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 746.

ricinolein (ris-i-nō'lē-in), *n.* [< NL. *Ricinus* (see *Ricinus*[1]) + L. *ole*(*um*), oil, + *-in*[2].] In *chem.*, a fatty substance obtained from castor-oil, of which it is the chief constituent. It is a glyceride of ricinolic acid.

ricinolic (ris-i-nol'ik), *a.* [< NL. *Ricinus* (see *Ricinus*[1]) + L. *ol*(*eum*), oil, + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, pertaining to or obtained from castor-oil. Also *ricinoleic*.—**Ricinolic acid**, $C_{18}H_{34}O_3$, an acid obtained from castor-oil, in which it exists in combination with glycerin. It is an oily, colorless liquid.

Ricinula (ri-sin'ų-lą), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812), so called from a supposed resemblance to the castor-oil bean; dim. of L. *ricinus*, the castor-oil plant: see *Ricinus*[1].] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods of the family *Muricidæ*, inhabiting the Indian and Pacific oceans. Also called *Pentadactylus* and *Sistrum*.



Ricinula arachnoides.

Ricinus[1] (ris'i-nus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *ricinus*, a plant, also called *cici* and *croton;* perhaps orig. an error for **cicinus*, < Gr. κίκινος, of the castor-oil plant (κίκινον ἔλαιον, castor-oil), < κίκι (> L. *cici*), the castor-oil plant.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotoneæ*, and subtribe *Acalypheæ*. It is characterized by monœcious flowers, the calyx in the staminate flowers closed in the bud, in the pistillate sheath-like and cleft and very caducous; by very numerous (sometimes 1,000) stamens, with their crowded filaments repeatedly branched, each branch bearing two separate and roundish anther-cells; and by a three-celled ovary with two-cleft plumose styles, ripening into a capsule with three two-valved cells, each containing one smooth ovoid hard-crusted seed with fleshy albumen and two broad and flat cotyledons. The only species, *R. communis*, the well-known castor-oil plant, is a native probably of Africa, often naturalized in warm climates, and possibly indigenous in America and Asia. It is a tall annual herb, smooth and often glau-

cous, becoming arborescent in warm regions, and bearing large alternate leaves palmately lobed and peltate. The conspicuous terminal inflorescence is composed of somewhat paniculed racemes, the upper part of each formed of crowded staminate flowers, the lower part of pistillate flowers, each short-pedicelled. The plant is very variable in its capsules, which are either smooth or prickly, and in the seeds, which are often mottled with gray and brown markings, and appendaged with a large whitish caruncle. The castor-oil plant is not only of medicinal value, as the source of a mild and speedy cathartic, but is one of the most imposing of ornamental plants, and thrives as an annual in temperate climates. It has several garden varieties. Also called *castor-bean* and *palma Christi*. See *castor-oil;* also *arillode* and *caruncle*.

Ricinus[2] (ris'i-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *ricinus*, a tick on sheep, dogs, etc.] In *entom.*, an old genus of bird-lice. *De Geer*, 1778.

rick[1] (rik), *n.* [Also dial. *ruck;* < ME. **rykke*, < AS. *hrycce*, in comp. *corn-hrycce*, a corn-rick, a derivative form of *hreác*, a rick, E. *reek:* see *reek*[2].] A heap or pile; specifically, a pile of hay or grain, generally cylindrical, with the top rounded or conical, and sometimes thatched for protection from rain.

> Great King, whence came this Courage (Titan-like)
> So many Hils to heap upon a *rick?*
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.
>
> When the wild peasant rights himself, the *rick*
> Flames, and his anger reddens in the heavens.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

=Syn. *Shock*, etc. See *sheaf*.

rick[1] (rik), *v. t.* [< *rick*[1], *n.*] To pile up in ricks.

rick[2] (rik), *v.* See *wrick*.

ricker (rik'ėr), *n.* [< *rick*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] An implement, drawn by a horse or mule, for cocking up or shocking hay. It has long teeth, and operates like an earth-scraper while collecting the hay; and inclining the handle upward causes the ricker to turn over and discharge its load where a shock is to be formed. Also called *shocker*. More properly called *hay-ricker*.

rickers (rik'ėrz), *n. pl.* [Perhaps so called as used in making a base or props for ricks; < *rick*[1], *n.*, + *-er*[1].] The stems or trunks of young trees cut up into lengths for stowing flax, hemp, and the like, or for spars for boat-masts and -yards, boat-hook staves, etc. [Eng.]

ricket-body†, *n.* A body affected with the rickets; a rickety body.

> Both may be good; but when heads swell, men say,
> The rest of the poor members pine away,
> Like *ricket-bodies*, upwards over-grown,
> Which is no wholsome constitution.
> *Wilson*, James I. (1653). (*Nares.*)

ricketily (rik'et-i-li), *adv.* In a rickety manner; feebly; shakily; unsteadily.

> At least this one among all her institutions she has succeeded in setting, however *ricketily*, on its legs again.
> *R. Broughton*, Second Thoughts, iii. 4.

ricketiness (rik'et-i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being rickety; hence, in general, shakiness; unsteadiness.

ricketish (rik'et-ish), *a.* [< *ricket(s)* + *-ish*[1].] Having a tendency to rickets; rickety. [Rare.]

> Surely there is some other cure for a *ricketish* body than to kill it. *Fuller*, Worthies, xi.

ricketly† (rik'et-li), *a.* [< *ricket(s)* + *-ly*[1].] Rickety; shaky; weak.

> No wonder if the whole constitution of Religion grow weak, *ricketly*, and consumptuous.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 262. (*Davies.*)

rickets (rik'ets), *n.* [Prop. **wrickets*, < *wrick*, twist, + *-et-s*. The NL. term *rachitis* is of Gr. formation, but was suggested by the E. word: see *rachitis*.] A disease, technically called *rachitis*. See *rachitis*, 1.

> The new disease.—There is a disease of infants, and an infant-disease, having scarcely as yet got a proper name in Latin, called the *rickets;* wherein the head waxeth too great, whilst the legs and lower parts wain too little.
> *Fuller*, Meditation on the Times (1647), xx. 163, quoted in [Notes and Queries, 6th ser., II. 219.

rickety (rik'et-i), *a.* [< *ricket(s)* + *-y*[1].] 1. Affected with rickets.

> But in a young Animal, when the Solids are too Lax (the Case of *rickety* Children), the Diet ought to be gently Astringent. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, II. vii. § 5.

2. Feeble in the joints; tottering; infirm; hence, in general, shaky; liable to fall or collapse, as a table, chair, bridge, etc.; figuratively, ill-sustained; weak.

> Crude and *rickety* notions, enfeebled by restraint, when permitted to be drawn out and examined, may . . . at length acquire health and proportion.
> *Warburton*, Works, I. 145.

rickle (rik'l), *n.* [< *rick*[1] + dim. *-le* (*-el*).] 1. A heap or pile, as of stones or peats, loosely thrown together; specifically, a small rick of hay or grain. [Scotch or prov. Eng.]

> May Boreas never thrash your rigs,
> Nor kick your *rickles* aff their legs.
> *Burns*, Third Epistle to J. Lapraik.

2. A quantity of anything loosely and carelessly put together; a loose or indiscriminate mass: as, the man is a *rickle* of bones. [Scotch.]

> The proud Percy caused hang five of the Laird's henchmen at Alnwick for burning a *rickle* of houses some gate beyond Fowberry. *Scott*, Monastery, xiii.

rick-rack (rik'rak), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *rack*[1].] A kind of openwork trimming made by hand, with needle and thread, out of a narrow zigzag braid.

> The young hostess sat placidly making *rick-rack* on the . . . porch at the side of the house.
> *The Christian Union*, Aug. 11, 1887.

rickshaw (rik'shâ), *n.* An abbreviated form of *jinrikisha*, in current colloquial use throughout the East.

rick-stand (rik'stand), *n.* A basement of timber or iron, or sometimes wholly or partly of masonry, on which corn-ricks or -stacks are built.

rickyard (rik'yärd), *n.* A farm-yard containing ricks of hay or corn. [Rare in U. S.]

ricochet (rik-ō-shā' or -shet'), *n.* [< OF. *ricochet;* cf. F. *ricocher*, ricochet, make ducks and drakes; origin uncertain.] The motion of an object which rebounds from a flat surface over which it is passing, as in the case of a stone thrown along the surface of water.—**Ricochet battery.** See *battery*.—**Ricochet fire, ricochet firing.** See *fire*, 13.—**Ricochet shot** a shot made by ricochet fire.

ricochet (rik-ō-shā' or -shet'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ricochetted*, ppr. *ricochetting*. [< *ricochet*, *n.*] To bound by touching the earth or the surface of water and glancing off, as a cannon-ball.

> The round-shot, which seemed to pitch into the centre of a squadron of the Carabineers, *ricochetted* through the fields. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II., 4.
>
> The pioneer sunbeam . . . flashed into Richard Wade's eyes, waked him, and was off, *ricochetting* across the black ice of the river. *T. Winthrop*, Love and Skates.

ricolite (rē'kō-līt), *n.* [< *Rico*, in New Mexico, + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] A stratified ornamental stone, made up of successive layers of white limestone and olive and snuff-green serpentine, found in New Mexico.

rictal (rik'tal), *a.* [< *rict(us)* + *-al.*] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the rictus: as, *rictal* vibrissæ. See *rictus*, 1.

ricture† (rik'tūr), *n.* [< L. *rictus*, pp. of *ringi*, open the mouth wide, gape, grin (> It. *ringhiare*, grin, frown): see *ringent.*] A gaping. *Bailey.*

rictus (rik'tus), *n.*; pl. *rictus*. [< L. *rictus*, a gaping, distention of the jaws of animals, < *ringi*, pp. *rictus*, gape: see *ringent.*] 1. In *ornith.*, the gape of the bill; the cleft between the upper and the lower mandible when the mouth is open.—2. In *bot.*, the throat, as of a calyx, corolla, etc.; the opening between the lips of a ringent or personate flower. [Rare.]

rid[1] (rid), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rid*, formerly also *ridded*, ppr. *ridding*. [Also dial. (and orig.) *red;* < ME. *ridden*, *rydden*, *redden* (pret. *redde*, pp. *red*), < AS. *hreddan*, take away, save, liberate, deliver, = OFries. *hredda*, *reda* = D. MLG. LG. *redden* = OHG. *rettan*, *retten*, MHG. G. *retten* = Norw. *rædda* = Sw. *rädda* = Dan. *redde*, save, rescue, forms not found in Icel. or Goth. (the Scand. forms are modern, < LG. or E.); perhaps = Skt. √ *çrath*, loosen.] 1†. To take away; remove, as from a position of trouble or danger; deliver.

> Why thow has *redyne* and raymede, and raunsound the pople,
> And kyllyde doune his cosyns, kyngys ennoynttyde.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 100.
>
> Take you your keen bright sword,
> And *rid* me out of my life.
> *The West-Country Damosel's Complaint* (Child's Ballads, [II. 384).

We thought it safer to *rid* ourselves out of their hands and the trouble we were brought into, and therefore we patiently layd down the mony. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 23, 1646.

2. To separate or free from anything superfluous or objectionable; disencumber; clear.

> Thi fader in fuerse with his fre will
> *Rid* me this Rewme out of rouke Emys.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5343.
>
> I must
> *Rid* all the sea of pirates.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 6. 36.
>
> That is a light Burthen which *rids* one of a far harder.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. iii.

3†. To send or drive away; expel; banish.

> I will *rid* evil beasts out of the land. Lev. xxvi. 6.
>
> And, once before deceiv'd, she newly cast about
> To *rid* him out of sight. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 295.

4†. To clear away; disencumber or clear one's self of; get rid of.

> But if I my cage can *rid*,
> I'll fly where I never did.
> *Wither*, The Shepherd's Hunting.

Specifically—(*a*) To part from; dispose of; spend.

> Hee (any handicraft man) will haue a thousand florishes, which before hee neuer thought vpon, and in one day *rid* more out of hand than erst he did in ten.
> *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 28.

(*b*) To get through or over; accomplish; achieve; despatch.

> As they are woont to say, not to stand all day trifling to no purpose, but to *rid* it out of the way quickly.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 195.
>
> We, having now the best at Barnet field,
> Will thither straight, for willingness *rids* way.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 3. 21.
>
> The Printor in one day shall *rid*
> More Books then yerst a thousand Writers did.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

(*c*) To put out of the way; destroy; kill.

> I *rid* her not: I made her not away,
> By heaven I swear! traitors
> They are to Edward and to England's Queen
> That say I made away the Mayoress.
> *Peele*, Edward I.
>
> But if you ever chance to have a child,
> Look in his youth to have him so cut off
> As, deathsmen, you have *rid* this sweet young prince!
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 67.
>
> Such mercy in thy heart was found,
> To *rid* a lingering wretch.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

5†. To part; put asunder; separate.

> We ar in this valay, veraly oure one,
> Here are no renkes vs to *rydde*, rele as vus likes.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2246.

To rid house, to remove all the furniture from a house. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rid[1] (rid), *p. a.* [< *rid*[1], *v.*] Free; clear; quit; relieved: followed by *of*.

> Surely he was a wicked man; the realm was well *rid of* him. *Latimer*, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.
>
> I would we were well *rid of* this knavery.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2. 73.

The townesmen remaining presently fraughted our Barge to be *rid of* our companies.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 219.

> Thence I rode all-shamed, hating the life
> He gave me, meaning to be *rid of* it.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

To get rid of. See *get*.

rid[2] (rid). An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *ride*.

rid[3] (rid), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *red*[3].

rid[4] (rid), *n.* A variant of *red*[5].

> Favorite grounds where the trout make their *rids*.
> *Report of the Maine Fisheries Commission*, 1875, p. 12.

rida (rē'dä), *n.* That part of the ihram, or Moslem pilgrim's dress, which is thrown over the left shoulder and knotted at the right side.

ridable, rideable (rī'da-bl), *a.* [< *ride* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being ridden, as a saddle-horse.

> I rode everything *rideable*.
> *M. W. Savage*, Reuben Medlicott, ii. 3. (*Davies.*)

2. Passable on horseback; capable of being ridden through or over: as, a *ridable* stream or bridge.

> For at this very time there was a man that used to trade to Hartlepool weekly, and who had many years known when the water was *rideable*, and yet he ventured in as I did, and he and his horse were both drowned at the very time when I lay sick. *Lister*, Autobiog., p. 45. (*Halliwell.*)

riddance (rid'ans), *n.* [< *rid*[1] + *-ance.*] 1. The act of ridding or getting rid, as of something superfluous, objectionable, or injurious; the state of being thus relieved; deliverance; specifically, the act of clearing or cleaning out.

> Some [things] which ought not to be desired, as the deliverance from sudden death, *riddance* from all adversity, and the extent of saving mercy towards all men.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 27.
>
> Thou shalt not make clean *riddance* of the corners of thy field when thou reapest, neither shalt thou gather any gleaning of thy harvest; thou shalt leave them unto the poor. Lev. xxiii. 22.
>
> They have a great care to keep them [the Streets] clean; in Winter, for Example, upon the melting of the Ice, by a heavy drag with a Horse, which makes a quick *riddance* and cleaning the Gutters. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 24.

2. The act of putting out of the way; specifically, destruction.

> The whole land shall be devoured by the fire of his jealousy; for he shall make even a speedy *riddance* of all them that dwell in the land. Zeph. i. 18.
>
> Those blossoms also, and those dropping gums,
> That lie bestrown, unsightly and unsmooth,
> Ask *riddance*, if we mean to tread with ease.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 632.

3. The earth thrown out by an animal, as a fox, badger, or woodchuck, in burrowing into the ground.—**A good riddance**, a welcome relief from unpleasant company or an embarrassing connection or complication; hence, something of which one is glad to be quit.

> *Ther.* I will see you hanged, like clotpoles, ere I come any more to your tents. . . . [Exit.]
> *Patr. A good riddance.* *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1. 132.

What *a good riddance* for Alnsle! Now the weight is taken off, it is just possible he may get a fresh start, and make a race of it after all.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. xxvii.

Riddance salts. See the quotation.

A group of salts chiefly magnesic and potassic, and formerly called *riddance salts* (Abraumsalze), because they were at first without industrial application, and were merely extracted to reach the rock-salt below.
Ure, Dict., III. 593.

riddelt, *n.* See *riddle*[3].

ridden (rid'n). Past participle of *ride*.

ridder[1] (rid'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *ridder, rydder*, < AS. *hridder*, orig. *hrīdder* = OHG. *ritera*, MHG. *ritere, riter*, G. *reiter*, a sieve, = L. *cribrum* for **crithrum*, a sieve, = Ir. *criathar, creathair* = Gael. *criathar* = Corn. *croider* = Bret. *krouer*, a sieve; with formative *-der* (*-ther*), < √ *hri*, sift, = L. √ *cri*, in *cernere*, separate, sift, *crotura*, a sifting, etc., Gr. √ *κρι*, in *κρίνειν*, separate: see *concern, critic*, etc. The G. *räder, rädel*, a sieve, is of diff. origin, < MHG. *reden*, OHG. *redan*, sift.] A sieve: now usually *riddle*. [Prov. Eng.]

ridder[1] (rid'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *riddren*, < AS. *hridrian* (= OHG. *hritaron, rītarōn*, MHG. *rīteren, rītern*, G. *reitern*), sift, winnow, < *hridder*, a sieve: see *ridder*[1], *n.*] To sift; riddle. *Wyclif*, Luke xxii. 31.

ridder[2] (rid'ėr), *n.* [= D. *redder* = G. *retter*, saver, savior; as *rid*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which rids, frees, or relieves.

riddle[1] (rid'l), *n.* [< ME. *ridil, rydyl, redel* (pl. *redeles*), earlier *rydels, redels, rædels* (pl. *rædelses*), < AS. *rǣdels* (pl. *rǣdelsas*), m., *rǣdelse, rēdelse* (pl. *rǣdelsan*), f., counsel, consideration, debate, conjecture, interpretation, imagination, an enigma, riddle (= D. *raadsel* = MLG. *radelse*, LG. *redelse, radelse* = OHG. **rātisal*, MHG. *ratsal, raetsel*, G. *rätsel, räthsel*, a riddle), < *rǣdan*, counsel, consider, interpret, read: see *read*[1].] 1. A proposition so framed as to exercise one's ingenuity in discovering its meaning; an ambiguous, complex, or puzzling question offered for solution; an enigma; a dark saying.

"What?" quod Clergye to Conscience, "ar ze coueitouse nouthe
After ȝeresȝynes or ȝiftes, or ȝernen to rede *redeles*?"
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 184.

We dissemble againe vnder couert and darke speaches, when we speake by way of *riddle* (Enigma), of which the sence can hardly be picked out but by the parties owne assoile. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 157.

Life presented itself to him like the Sphinx with its perpetual *riddle* of the real and the ideal.
Longfellow, Kavanagh, i.

2. Anything abstruse, intricate, paradoxical, or puzzling; a puzzle.

I would not yet be pointed at, as he is,
For the fine courtier, the woman's man,
That tells my lady stories, dissolves *riddles*.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, i. 2.

3. A person who manifests ambiguities or contradictions of character or conduct.

She could love none but only such
As scorned and hated her as much.
'Twas a strange *riddle* of a lady.
S. Butler, Hudibras, 1. iii. 337.

Great lord of all things, yet a prey to all;
Sole judge of truth, in endless error hurled:
The glory, jest, and *riddle* of the world!
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 18.

Riddle canon. Same as *enigmatical canon* (which see, under *canon*[1]).

riddle[1] (rid'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *riddled*, ppr. *riddling*. [= G. *räthseln, rätseln*; from the noun: see *riddle*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To explain; interpret; solve; unriddle.

Riddle me this, and guess him if you can:
Who bears a nation in a single man?
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 135.

2. To understand; make out.

What, do you *riddle* me? Is she contracted?
And can I by your counsell attaine my wishes?
Carlell, Deserving Favorite (1629). (*Nares.*)

3. To puzzle; perplex.

I think it will *riddle* him or he gets his horse over the Border again. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xviii.

II. *intrans.* To speak in riddles, ambiguously, or enigmatically.

Lys. Lying so, Hermia, I do not lie.
Her. Lysander *riddles* very prettily.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 53.

riddle[2] (rid'l), *n.* [< ME. **riddel, ryddel, rydel, ridil, rydyl*, for earlier *ridder:* see *ridder*[1].] 1. A sieve, especially a coarse one for sand, grain, and the like.

So this young gentleman, who had scarcely done a day's work in his life, made his way to the modern El Dorado, to cook, and dig, and wield a pickaxe, and shake a *riddle* till his back ached. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. xxx.

2. In *founding*, a sieve with half-inch mesh, used in the molding-shop for cleaning and mixing old floor-sand.—3. In *hydraul. engin.*, a form of river-weir.—4. In *wire-working*, a flat board set with iron pins sloped in opposite directions. It is used to straighten wire, which is drawn in a zigzag course between the pins. *E. H. Knight.*—**A riddle of claret.** See the quotation.

A *riddle of claret* is thirteen bottles, a magnum and twelve quarts. The name comes from the fact that the wine is brought in on a literal riddle—the magnum in the center surrounded by the quarts. A *riddle of claret* thus displayed duly appeared recently at the Edinburgh arrow dinner of the Royal Company of Archers.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 13.

riddle[2] (rid'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *riddled*, ppr. *riddling*. [< ME. *riddlen, ridlen, ridelen, rydelen*, for earlier *riddren:* see *ridder*[1], *v.* Cf. *riddle*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To sift through a riddle or sieve: as, to *riddle* sand.—2. To sift by means of a coarse-netted dredge, as young oysters on a bed.—3. To reduce in quantity as if by sifting; condense.

For general use the book . . . wants *riddling* down into a single volume or a large essay.
Athenæum, No. 3207, p. 467.

4. To fill with holes; especially, to perforate with shot so as to make like a riddle; hence, to puncture or pierce all over as if with shot; penetrate.

His moral feelings . . . were regularly fusilladed by the Major . . . and *riddled* through and through. *Dickens.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To use a riddle or sieve; pass anything through a riddle.

Robin Goodfellow, he that sweeps the hearth and the house clean, *riddles* for the country maids, and does all their other drudgery. *B. Jonson*, Love Restored.

2. To fall in drops or fine streams, as through a riddle or sieve.

The rayn rueled adoun, *ridlande* thikke,
Of felle flaunkes of fyr and flakes of soufre.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 953.

riddle[3]†, *n.* [< ME. *riddel, ridel, redel, rudel*, < OF. *ridel*, F. *rideau* (ML. *ridellus*), a curtain, orig. a plaited stuff, < *rider*, wrinkle, plait, < MHG. *riden*, wrinkle, = E. *writhe:* see *writhe*.] A curtain; a bed-curtain; in a church, one of the pair of curtains inclosing an altar on the north and south, often hung from rods driven into the wall.

That was a mervelle thynge
To se the *riddels* hynge
With many red golde rynge
That thame up bare.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 136. (*Halliwell.*)

Rudeles rennande on ropes, red golde rynges.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 857.

Item ij *ridelles* of the same suyte, wt aungell.
Inventory of St. Peter Cheap (Cheapside), 1431, in Jour. [Brit. Archæol. Ass., XXIV.

riddle[3]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *ridlen;* appar. < *riddle*[3], *n.*, in its orig. sense, a plaited stuff. Cf. *raddle*[1].] To plait.

Lord, it was *ridled* fetysly!
Ther nas not a poynt trewely
That it nas in his right assise.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1295.

Riddleberger Act. See *act*.

riddle-cake (rid'l-kāk), *n.* A thick sour oaten cake. *Halliwell.*

riddle-like (rid'l-līk), *a.* Like a riddle; enigmatical; paradoxical.

O, then, give pity
To her, whose state is such that cannot choose
But lend and give where she is sure to lose;
That seeks not to find that her search implies,
But *riddle-like* lives sweetly where she dies!
Shak., All's Well, i. 3. 223.

riddlemeree (rid'l-mę-rē'), *n.* [A fanciful word, based on *riddle*, as if *riddle my riddle*, explain my enigma.] Same as *rigmarole*.

This style, I apprehend, Sir, is what the learned Scriblerus calls rigmarol in logic—*Riddlemeree* among Schoolboys. *Junius*, Letters (ed. Woodfall), II. 316.

riddler[1] (rid'lėr), *n.* [< *riddle*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who speaks in riddles or enigmatically.

Each songster, *riddler*, every nameless name,
All crowd, who foremost shall be damn'd to fame.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 157.

riddler[2] (rid'lėr), *n.* [< *riddle*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who works with a riddle or sieve.

riddling (rid'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *riddle*[1], *v.*] 1. Speaking in riddles or ambiguously.

This is a *riddling* merchant for the nonce;
He will be here, and yet he is not here:
How can these contrarieties agree?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 57.

2. Having the form or character of a riddle; enigmatical; puzzling.

Every man is under that complicated disease, and that *riddling* distemper, not to be content with the most, and yet to be proud of the least thing he hath.
Donne, Sermons, v.

He laugh'd as is his wont, and answer'd me
In *riddling* triplets of old time.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

3. Divining; interpreting; guessing.

Much she mus'd, yet could not construe it
By any *ridling* skill, or commune wit.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 54.

riddlingly (rid'ling-li), *adv.* In the manner of a riddle; enigmatically; mysteriously.

Though, like the pestilence and old fashion'd love,
Riddlingly it catch men. *Donne*, Satires, iii.

riddlings (rid'lingz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *riddling*, verbal n. of *riddle*[2], *v.*] The coarser part of anything, as grain or ashes, which is left in the riddle after sifting; siftings; screenings.

She . . . pointed to the great bock of wash, and *riddlings*, and brown hulkage (for we ground our own corn always). *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxii.

ride (rid), *v.*; pret. *rode* (formerly also *rid*), pp. *ridden* (formerly also *rid*), ppr. *riding*. [< ME. *riden* (pret. *rod, rood*, earlier *rad*, pl. *riden, reden*, pp. *riden*), < AS. *rīdan* (pret. *rād*, pl. *ridon*, pp. *riden*), ride on horseback, move forward (as a ship or a cloud), rock (as a ship at anchor), swing (as one hung on a gallows), = OFries. *rīda* = D. *rijden*, ride on horseback or in a vehicle, slide, as on skates, = MLG. LG. *rīden* = OHG. *rītan*, move forward, proceed, ride on horseback or in a vehicle, MHG. *rīten*, G. *reiten*, ride, = Icel. *rītha* = Sw. *rida* = Dan. *ride*, ride; orig. prob. simply 'go,' 'travel' (as in the derived noun *road*, in the general sense 'a way'); cf. OIr. *rīad*, ride, move, *rīadami*, I ride, Gaulish *rēda* (> L. *rheda, reda, ræda*), a wagon. Hence ult. *road*[1], *raid*, bed-*ridden*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To be carried on the back of a horse, ass, mule, camel, elephant, or other animal; specifically, to sit on and manage a horse in motion.

Beves an hakanai bestrit,
And in his wel forth a *rit*.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 51. (*Halliwell.*)

And yet was he, whereso men wente or *riden*,
Founde on the beste. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 473.

And lastly came cold February, sitting
In an old wagon, for he could not *ride*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 43.

Brutus and Cassius
Are *rid* like madmen through the gates of Rome.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 274.

2. To be borne along in a vehicle, or in or on any kind of conveyance; be carried in or on a wagon, coach, car, balloon, ship, palanquin, bicycle, or the like; hence, in general, to travel or make progress by means of any supporting and moving agency.

So on a day, hys fadur and hee
Redyn yn a schyppe yn the see.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38. f. 144. (*Halliwell.*)

Wise Cambina, . . .
Unto her Coch remounting, home did *ride*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 51.

Be 't to fly,
To swim, to dive into the fire, to *ride*
On the curl'd clouds, to thy strong bidding task
Ariel and all his quality. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 191.

3. To be borne in or on a fluid; float; specifically, to lie at anchor.

Thanks to Heaven's goodness, no man lost!
The ship *rides* fair, too, and her leaks in good plight.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, i. 3.

This we found to be an Ile, where we *rid* that night.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 224.

They shall be sent in the Ship Lion, which *rides* here at Malamocco. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 26.

I walk unseen . . .
To behold the wandering moon
Riding near her highest noon.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 68.

4. To move on or about something.

Strong as the axletree
On which heaven *rides*.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 67.

5. To be mounted and borne along; hence, to move triumphantly or proudly.

Disdain and scorn *ride* sparkling in her eyes.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 51.

6†. To be carted, as a convicted bawd.

I'll hang you both, you rascals!
I can but *ride*. *Massinger*, City Madam, iii. 1.

7. To have free play; have the upper hand; domineer.

A brother noble,
. . . on whose foolish honesty
My practices *ride* easy! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 198.

8. To lap or lie over: said especially of a rope when the part on which the strain is brought lies over and jams the other parts. *Hamersly.*

Care must be taken not to raise the headle, or headles, too high, or too much strain will be thrown upon the raised threads, and the result will be that the weft threads will

overlap or *ride* over each other, and the evil effect will be observable on both surfaces of the cloth.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 414.

9. To serve as a means of travel; be in condition to support a rider or traveler: as, that horse *rides* well under the saddle.

Honest man, will the water *ride*?
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 86).

10. In *surg.*, said of the ends of a fractured bone when they overlap each other.

When a fracture is oblique there will probably be some shortening of the limb from the drawing up of the lower portion of the limb, or *riding*, as it is called, of one end over the other. *Bryant*, Surgery (3d Amer. ed.), p. 817.

11. To climb up or rise, as an ill-fitting coat tends to do at the shoulders and the back of the neck.—**Riding committee.** See *committee*.—**Riding interests**, in *Scots law*, interests saddled or dependent upon other interests: thus, when any of the claimants in an action of multiplepoinding, or in a process of ranking and sale, have creditors, these creditors may claim to be ranked on the fund set aside for their debtor; and such claims are called *riding interests*.—**The devil rides on a fiddlestick.** See *devil*.—**To ride and tie**, to ride and go on foot alternately: said of two persons. See the first quotation.

Mr. Adams discharged the bill, and they were both setting out, having agreed to *ride and tie*: a method of travelling much used by persons who have but one horse between them, and is thus performed. The two travellers set out together, one on horseback, the other on foot. Now as it generally happens that he on horseback outgoes him on foot, the custom is that when he arrives at the distance agreed on, he is to dismount, tie his horse to some gate, tree, post, or other thing, and then proceed on foot, when the other comes up to the horse, unties him, mounts, and gallops on; till, having passed by his fellow-traveller, he likewise arrives at the place of tying.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews, ii. 2. (*Davies.*)

Both of them [Garrick and Johnson] used to talk pleasantly of this their first journey to London. Garrick, evidently meaning to embellish a little, said one day in my hearing, "We *rode and tied*."
Boswell, Johnson, I. v. (1737), note.

To ride a portlast† (*naut.*), to lie at anchor with the lower yards lowered to the rail: an old use.—**To ride at anchor** (*naut.*). See *anchor*.

After this Thomas Duke of Clarence, the King's second Son, and the Earl of Kent, with competent Forces, entred the Haven of Sluice, where they burnt four Ships *riding at Anchor*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 162.

To ride at the ring. See *ring*[1].—**To ride bodkin.** See *bodkin*[1].—**To ride easy** (*naut.*), said of a ship when she does not pitch, or strain her cables.—**To ride hard**, said of a ship when she pitches violently, so as to strain her cables and masts.—**To ride in the marrow-bone coach**, to go on foot. [Slang.]—**To ride out**†, to go upon a military expedition; enter military service.

From the tyme that he first bigan
To *riden out*, he lovede chyvalrie.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 45.

To ride over, to domineer over as if trampling upon; override or overpower triumphantly, insolently, or roughly.

Thou hast caused men to *ride over* our heads.
Ps. lxvi. 12.

Let thy dauntless mind
Still *ride* in triumph *over* all mischance.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 18.

To ride roughshod, to pursue a violent, stubborn, or selfish course, regardless of consequences or of the pain or distress that may be caused to others.

Henry [VIII.], in his later proceedings, *rode roughshod* over the constitution of the Church.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 894.

The Chamber had again been *riding roughshod* over His Majesty's schemes of army reform.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 283.

To ride rusty. See *rusty*[3].—**To ride to hounds**, to take part in a fox-hunt; specifically, to ride close behind the hounds in fox-hunting.

He not only went straight as a die, but *rode to hounds* instead of over them. *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, iii.

To ride upon a cowlstaff†. See *cowlstaf*. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** The effort has been made, in both England and America, to confine *ride* to progression on horseback, and to use *drive* for progression in a vehicle, but it has not been altogether successful, being checked by the counter-tendency to use *drive* only where the person in question holds the reins or where the kind of motion is emphasized.

We have seen that Shakespeare, and Milton, and the translators of the Bible, use *drive* in connection with chariot when they wish to express the urging it along; but, when they wish to say that a man is borne up and onward in a chariot, they use *ride*.
R. G. White, Words and Their Uses, p. 193.

The practice of standard authors is exhibited in a liberal list of citations, and proves the imputed Americanism to *ride* (instead of to *drive*) in a carriage to be "Queen's English," although there remains a nice distinction — not a national one — established by good usage, between *riding* in a carriage and *driving* in a carriage.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 498.

II. *trans.* **1.** To sit on and drive; be carried along on and by: used specifically of a horse.

Neither shall he that *rideth* the horse deliver himself.
Amos ii. 15.

He dash'd across me — mad,
And maddening what he *rode*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

Not infrequently the boys will *ride* a log down the current as fearlessly, and with as little danger of upsetting into the water, as an old and well-practiced river-driver.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 584.

2. To be carried or travel on, through, or over.

Others . . . *ride* the air
In whirlwind. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 540.

The rising waves . . .
Thunder and flash upon the stedfast shores,
Till he that *rides* the whirlwind checks the rein.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 535.

This boat-shaped roof, which is extremely graceful and is repeated in another apartment, would suggest that the imagination of Jacques Cœur was fond of *riding* the waves.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 85.

3. To do, make, or execute by riding: as, to *ride* a race; to *ride* an errand.

Right here seith the frensch booke that, whan the kynge Arthur was departed fro Bredigan, he and the kynge Ban of Benoyk, and the kynge boors of Gannes, his brother, that thei *rode* so her lournes till thei com to Tarasalde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 202.

And we can neither hunt nor *ride*
A foray on the Scottish side.
Scott, Marmion, i. 22.

4. To hurry over; gallop through.

He hath *rid* his prologue like a rough colt; he knows not the stop. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 119.

5. To control and manage, especially with harshness or arrogance; domineer or tyrannize over: especially in the past participle *ridden*, in composition, as in *priest-ridden*.

He that suffers himself to be *ridden*, or through pusillanimity or sottishness will let every man baffle him, shall be a common laughing stock.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 384.

And yet this man [Ambrose], such as we hear he was, would have the Emperor *ride* other people, that himself might *ride* him, which is a common trick of almost all ecclesiastics. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius, iii.

But as for them [scorners], they knew better things than to fall in with the herd, and to give themselves up to be *ridden* by the tribe of Levi. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. v.

What chance was there of reason being heard in a land that was king-*ridden*, priest-*ridden*, peer-*ridden*!
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, iv.

6. To carry; transport. [Local, U. S.]

The custom-house license Nos. of the carts authorized to *ride* the merchandise.
Laws and Regulations of Customs Inspectors, etc., p. 48.

Riding the fair, the ceremony of proclaiming a fair, performed by the steward of a court-baron, who rode through the town attended by the tenants.—**Riding the marches.** See *march*[1].—**To ride a hobby**, to pursue a favorite theory, notion, or habit on every possible occasion. See *hobby*[1].

It may look like *riding a hobby* to death, but I cannot help suspecting a wooden origin for it [Ra] Rani temple].
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 425.

He must of course be naturally of a rather attitudinizing turn, fond of brooding and spouting and *riding a* theological *hobby*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 189.

To ride circuit or **the circuit.** See *circuit*.—**To ride down**, to overthrow, trample on, or drive over in riding; hence, to treat with extreme roughness or insolence.

We hunt them for the beauty of their skins;
They love us for it, and we *ride* them *down*.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

To ride down a sail, to stretch the head of a sail by bearing down on the middle.—**To ride down a stay** or **backstay** (*naut.*), to come down on the stay for the purpose of tarring it.—**To ride out**, to keep afloat during, as a gale; withstand the fury of, as a storm: said of a vessel or of her crew.

He bears
A tempest, which his mortal vessel tears,
And yet he *rides* it *out*. *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 4. 31.

The fleet *rode out* the storm in safety.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 8.

To ride shanks' mare, to walk. [Colloq.]—**To ride the broose**†. See *broose*.—**To ride the great horse**†, to practise horsemanship in the fashion of the time.

Then comes he [Prince of Orange] abroad, and goes to his Stables, if it be no Sermon-day, to see some of his Gentlemen or Pages (of whose Breeding he is very careful) *ride the great horse*. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 10.

He told me he did not know what travelling was good for but to teach a man to *ride the great horse*, to jabber French, and to talk against passive obedience.
Addison, Tory Foxhunter.

To ride the high horse. See *to mount the high horse*, under *horse*[1].—**To ride the line.** See *line-riding*.

Even for those who do not have to look up stray horses, and who are not forced to *ride the line* day in and day out, there is apt to be some hardship and danger in being abroad during the bitter weather.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 669.

To ride the Spanish mare (*naut.*), to be put astride of a boom with the guys eased off when the vessel is in a seaway: a punishment formerly in vogue.—**To ride the wild mare**†, to play at see-saw.

With that, bestriding the mast, I gat by little and little towards him, after such manner as boys are wont, if ever you saw that sport, when they *ride the wild mare*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

A' . . . *rides the wild-mare* with the boys.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 268.

ride (rīd), *n.* [< ME. *ride* = G. *ritt* = Icel. *reith* = Sw. Dan. *ridt*; from the verb: see *ride*, *v.* Cf. *road*[1], *raid*.] **1.** A journey on the back of a horse, ass, mule, camel, elephant, or other animal; more broadly, any excursion, whether on the back of an animal, in a vehicle, or by some other mode of conveyance: as, a *ride* in a wagon or a balloon; a *ride* on a bicycle or a cow-catcher.

To Madian lond wente he [Balaam] his *ride*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3950.

"Alas," he said, "your *ride* has wearied you."
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. A saddle-horse. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A road intended expressly for riding; a bridle-path; a place for exercise on horseback. Also called *riding*.

This through the *ride* upon his steed
Goes slowly by, and this at speed.
M. Arnold, Epilogue to Lessing's Laocoön.

4. A little stream or brook. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A certain district patrolled by mounted excise officers.—**6.** In *printing*, a fault caused by overlapping: said of leads or rules that slip and overlap, of a kerned type that overlaps or binds a type in a line below, also of a color that impinges on another color in prints of two or more colors.

rideable, *a.* See *ridable*.

rideau (rē-dō'), *n.* [< F. *rideau*, a curtain: see *riddle*[3].] In *fort.*, a small elevation of earth extended lengthwise on a plain, serving to cover a camp from the approach of the enemy, or to give other advantage to a post.

ridel, *n.* See *riddle*[3].

rident†. An obsolete preterit plural of *ride*.

rident (rī'dent), *a.* [< L. *riden(t-)s*, ppr. of *ridere* (> It. *ridere* = Sp. *reir* = Pg. *rir* = Cat. *riurer* = Pr. *rir*, *rire* = F. *rire*), laugh. Hence (from L. *ridere*) *arride*, *deride*, *ridiculous*, *risible*, etc., also *riant* (a doublet of *rident*).] Smiling broadly; grinning.

A smile so wide and steady, so exceedingly *rident*, indeed, as almost to be ridiculous, may be drawn upon the buxom face, if the artist chooses to attempt it.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxiv.

ride-officer (rīd'of"i-sėr), *n.* An excise-officer who makes his rounds on horseback; the officer of a ride.

rider (rī'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *ridere*, *rydare*, < AS. *ridere*, a rider, cavalryman, knight (= OFries. *ridder* = D. *ryder* = MLG. *ridder* = OHG. *ritāre*, MHG. *ritære*, *riter*, *ritter*, a rider, knight, G. *reiter*, a rider, *ritter*, knight, = Icel. *rithari*, *rithe-ri*, later *riddari* = Sw. *riddare*, knight, *ryttare*, horseman, trooper, = Dan. *ridder*, knight, *rytter*, horseman, rider, knight), < *ridan*, ride: see *ride*. Cf. *ritter*, *reiter* (< G.).] **1.** One who rides; particularly, one who rides on the back of a horse or other animal; specifically, one who is skilled in horsemanship and the manège.

Ac now is Religioun a *ridere* and a rennere aboute.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 208.

The horse and his *rider* hath he thrown into the sea.
Ex. xv. 1.

Well could he ride, and often men would say,
"That horse his mettle from his *rider* takes."
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 107.

The weary steed of Pelleas floundering flung
His *rider*. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2†. A mounted reaver or robber.

In Ewsdale, Eight and Forty notorious *Riders* are hung on growing Trees, the most famous of which was John Armstrong. *Drummond*, Works, p. 99.

3. Formerly, one who traveled for a mercantile house to collect orders, money, etc.: now called a *traveler* or (in the United States) *drummer*.

They come to us as *riders* in a trade,
And with much art exhibit and persuade.
Crabbe, Works, II. 53.

4. In *hort.*, a budded or grafted standard or stock branching from a main or parent trunk or stem.—**5.** A knight. [Archaic.]

He dubbed his youngest son, the Ætheling Henry, to *rider* or knight. *Freeman*, Norman Conquest, IV. 471.

6. Any device straddling something; something mounted upon or attached to something else. Especially—(*a*) A small piece of platinum or aluminium set astride of the beam of a balance, and moved from or toward the fulcrum in determining results requiring weights of the utmost delicacy. (*b*) A small piece of paper or other light substance placed on a wire or string to measure or mark distance.

We measure the distance between the two [nodes], and cut the wire so that its total length shall be a multiple of this length, and then we proceed to find all the nodes, and mark them by paper *riders*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXV. 573.

(*c*) Anything saddled upon or attached to a record, document, statement, etc., after its supposed completion; specifically, an additional clause, as to a bill in Congress.

Wholes finally adds, by way of *rider* to this declaration of his principles, that as Mr. Carstone is about to rejoin his regiment, perhaps Mr. C. will favour him with an order on his agent for twenty pounds.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxxix.

The proposed amendment had been given by the previous action of the House, a *rider* providing for compensation to distillers. *The American*, VI. 36.

But the Pacific Mail and its friends in Congress did not despair, and success came at last by a *rider* to the General Post-Office appropriation bill passed by Congress, February 18, 1867. *Congressional Record*, XXI. 7770.

(*d*) In *printing*, a cylindrical rod of iron which in use rests on the top of an ink-roller, and aids in evenly distributing the ink on this roller. (*e*) A supplementary part of a question in an examination, especially in the Cambridge mathematical tripos, connected with or dependent on the main question.

Though the *riders* were joined to the propositions on which their solution depended, and though all these *riders* were easy, very few of the papers were satisfactory. *Science*, XI. 75.

(*f*) In a snake fence, a rail or stake one end of which rests on the ground, while the other end crosses and bears upon the fence-rails at their angle of meeting, and thus holds them in place. [Local, U. S.]

7. In *mining*, a ferruginous veinstone, or a similar impregnation of the walls adjacent to the vein. [North of Eng. mining districts.]

In Alston the contents of the unproductive parts of veins are chiefly described as dowk and *rider*. The former is a brown, friable, and soft soil; the latter a hard stony matter, varying much in colour, hardness, and other characteristics. *Sopwith*, Mining Districts of Alston Moor, [Weardale, and Teesdale, p. 108.

8. One of a series of interior ribs fixed occasionally in a ship's hold, opposite to some of the principal timbers, to which they are bolted, and reaching from the keelson to the beams of the lower deck, to strengthen the frame.—**9.** A piece of wood in a gun-carriage on which the side pieces rest.—**10.** A gold coin formerly current in the Netherlands: so called from its obverse type being the figure of a horseman. The specimen here illustrated was struck by Charles of Egmont, Duke of Gelderland (sixteenth century), and weighs nearly 50 grains. The name was also given to a gold coin of Scotland, issued by James VI., worth about $2.

Obverse. Reverse.

Rider of Charles of Egmont, Duke of Gelderland.—British Museum (Size of the original.)

His mouldy money! Half-a-dozen *riders*,
That cannot sit, but stampt fast to their saddles.
Beau. and Fl.

Bush-rider, in Australia, a cross-country rider; one who can ride horses over rough or dangerous ground; also, one who can ride imperfectly broken horses.

An excellent *bush-rider*, if not a first-class rough-rider, there were few horses he could not back with a fair chance of remaining in the saddle. *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 262.

Rider keelson. See *keelson*.—**Rider's bone**, an exostosis at the origin of the adductor longus. Also called *drill bone*.—**Rider truss**, an early form of tram truss, composed of a cast-iron upper chord, wrought-iron lower chord, and vertical posts of cast-iron, and diagonal braces of wrought-iron.

ridered (rī′dėrd), *a.* [< *rider* + *-ed*[2].] Carrying a rider; specifically, having riders or stakes laid across the bars, as a snake fence. [Local, U. S.]

The fences are generally too high to jump, being usually what are called staked and *ridered* fences. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 49.

riderless (rī′dėr-les), *a.* [< *rider* + *-less*.] Having no rider.

He caught a *riderless* horse, and the cornet mounted. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, liv.

rider-roll (rī′dėr-rōl), *n.* A separate addition made to a roll or record. See *rider*, 5 (*e*).

ridge (rij), *n.* [< ME. *rigge*, *rygge*; also without assibilation *rig*, *ryg*, *rug* (> E. dial. *rig*), < AS. *hryeg*, the back of a man or beast, = MD. *rugge*, D. *rug* = OLG. *ruggi*, MLG. *rugge* = OHG. *hrucci*, *hrucki*, *rucki*, MHG. *rucke*, *rücke*, G. *rücken* = Icel. *hryggr* = Sw. *rygg* = Dan. *ryg*, the back; cf. Ir. *crocen*, skin, back.] **1.** The back of any animal; especially, the upper or projecting part of the back of a quadruped.

All is rede, Ribbe and *rigge*,
The bak bledeth agens the borde.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 202.

His ryche robe he to rof of his *rigge* naked,
And of a hepe of nakes he hitte in the myddeg.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 379.

There the pore preseth bifor the riche with a pakke at his *rugge*. *Piers Ploweman* (B), xiv. 212.

On the other side of the aloes, not fifteen paces from us, I made out the horns, neck, and the *ridge* of the back of a tremendous old bull. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 186.

2. Any extended protuberance; a projecting line or strip; a long and narrow pile sloping at the sides; specifically, a long elevation of land, or the summit of such an elevation; an extended hill or mountain.

Even to the frozen *ridges* of the Alps,
Or any other ground inhabitable.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 64.

The snow-white *ridge*
Of carded wool, which the old man had piled.
Wordsworth, The Brothers.

3. In *agri.*, a strip of ground thrown up by a plow or left between furrows; a bed of ground formed by furrow-slices running the whole length of the field, varying in breadth according to circumstances, and divided from another by gutters or open furrows, parallel to each other, which last serve as guides to the hand and eye of the sower, to the reapers, and also for the application of manures in a regular manner. In wet soils they also serve as drains for carrying off the surface-water. In Wales, formerly, a measure of land, 20¼ feet.

Lete se the litel plough, the large also,
The *rigges* forto enhance.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

Thou waterest the *ridges* thereof abundantly: thou settlest the furrows thereof. Ps. lxv. 10.

4. The highest part of the roof of a building; specifically, the meeting of the upper ends of the rafters. When the upper ends of the rafters abut against a horizontal piece of timber, it is called a *ridge-pole*. *Ridge* also denotes the internal angle or nook of a vault. See cut under *roof*.

5. In *fort.*, the highest portion of the glacis, proceeding from the salient angle of the covered way.—**6.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a prominent border; an elevated line, or crest; a lineal protuberance: said especially of rough elevations on bones for muscular or ligamentous attachments: as, the superciliary, occipital, mylohyoid, condylar, etc., *ridges*.—**7.** A succession of small processes along the small abaft the hump of a sperm-whale, or the top of the back just forward of the small. The ridge is thickest just around the hump. See *scrag-whale*.—**8.** One of the several linear elevations of the lining membrane of the roof of a horse's mouth, more commonly called *bars*. Similar ridges occur on the hard palate of most mammals.—**Bicipital ridges.** See *bicipital*.—**Dental ridge** a thick ridge of epithelium just over the spot where the future dental structures are to be formed.—**Frontal, genital, gluteal, interantennal ridge.** See the adjectives.—**Maxillary ridge.** Same as *dental ridge*.—**Mylohyoid ridge.** See *mylohyoid*.—**Neural ridge**, a series of enlargements along the borders of the medullary plates, from which the dorsal spinal nerves originate. More commonly called *neural crest*.—**Oblique ridge of the trapezium, of the ulna.** See *oblique*.—**Palatine, pectineal, pectoral, pterygoid ridge.** See the adjectives.—**Ridge rib.** See *rib*[1].—**Ridge-roll**, a batten with a rounded face, over which the sheathing of lead or other metal is bent on the ridges and hips of a roof. Also called *ridge-batten*.—**Sagittal, superciliary ridge.** See the adjectives.—**Temporal ridges.** See *temporal lines* (under *line*[2]), and cut under *parietal*.

ridge (rij), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ridged*, ppr. *ridging*. [< ME. *ryggen*; from the noun: see *ridge*, *n.*]

I. *trans.* To cover or mark with ridges; rib.

Though all thy hairs
Were bristles ranged like those that *ridge* the back
Of chaf'd wild boars, or ruffled porcupines.
Milton, S. A., l. 1137.

A north-midland shire, dusk with moorland, *ridged* with mountain: this I see. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxviii.

Ridged sleeve, a sleeve worn by women at the middle of the seventeenth century, puffed in longitudinal ridges.

II. *intrans.* To rise or stretch in ridges.

The Biscay, roughly *ridging* eastward, shook
And almost overwhelm'd her.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

ridge-band (rij′band), *n.* That part of the harness of a cart-, wagon-, or gig-horse which goes over the saddle on the back.

ridge-beam (rij′bēm), *n.* In *carp.*, a beam at the upper ends of the rafters, below the ridge; a crown-plate. *E. H. Knight.*

ridge-bone† (rij′bōn), *n.* [< ME. *rygge-bone*, *rigbone*, < AS. *hryeg-bān* (= D. *ruggebeen*, *rugbeen* = OHG. *hruckipein*, *ruccipeini*, MHG. *rückebein* = Sw. *ryggben* = Dan. *ryghen*), backbone, spine, < *hryeg*, back, + *bān*, bone.] The spine or backbone.

So ryde thay of by resoun bi the *rygge bonez*
Euenden to the haunche.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1344.

I would fain now see them rolled
Down a hill, or from a bridge
Headlong cast, to break their *ridge-Bones*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Oberon.

ridged (rijd), *a.* [< *ridge* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having a ridge or back; having an angular, projecting backbone.

The tinners could summarily lodge in Lydford Gaol those who impeded them; consequently two messengers, sent from Plymouth to protect the leat on Roborough Down, were set up on a bare *ridged* horse, with their legs tied under his belly, and trotted off to gaol. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 443.

2. In *zoöl.*, carinate; costate; having ridges or carinæ on a surface, generally longitudinal ones. When the ridges run crosswise, the surface is said to be *transversely ridged*.—**3.** Rising in a ridge or ridges; ridgy.

The sharp clear twang of the golden chords
Runs up the *ridged* sea. *Tennyson*, Sea-Fairies.

ridge-drill (rij′dril), *n.* In *agri.*, a seed-drill adapted to sowing seeds upon the ridges of a listed field. Compare *list*[4], *n.*, 10, and *listing-plow*.

ridge-fillet (rij′fil″et), *n.* **1.** In *arch.*, a fillet between two depressions, as between two flutes of a column.—**2.** In *founding*, the runner, or principal channel. *E. H. Knight.*

ridge-harrow (rij′har″ō), *n.* In *agri.*, a harrow hinged longitudinally so that it can lap upon the sides of a ridge over which it passes. *E. H. Knight.*

ridge-hoe (rij′hō), *n.* A horse-hoe operating on the same principle as a ridge-plow.

ridgel, ridgil (rij′el, -il), *n.* [Also *rig* (of which *ridgel* may be a dim. form), *rigsie*; origin uncertain; cf. Sc. *riglan*, *rigland*, *rig-widdie*, a nag, a horse half-castrated, *riggot*, an animal half-castrated.] A male animal with one testicle removed or wanting. Also *ridgeling*, *ridgling*.

O Tityrus, tend my herd, and see them fed,
To morning pastures, evening waters, led;
And 'ware the Libyan *ridgil's* butting head.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Pastorals, ix. 31.

Ridgling or *ridgil* . . . is still used in Tennessee and the West, . . . but has been corrupted into *riginal*, and would-be correct people say *original*.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 42.

ridgelet (rij′let), *n.* [< *ridge* + *-let*.] A little ridge. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 368.

ridgeling (rij′ling), *n.* [Also *ridgling*; appar. < *ridgel* + *-ing*[3].] Same as *ridgel*.

ridge-piece (rij′pēs), *n.* Same as *ridge-pole*.

ridge-plate (rij′plāt), *n.* Same as *ridge-pole*.

ridge-plow (rij′plou), *n.* In *agri.*, a plow having a double mold-board, used to make ridges for planting or cultivating certain crops and for opening water-furrows. Also called *ridging-plow*.

ridge-pole (rij′pōl), *n.* The board or timber at the ridge of a roof, into which the rafters are fastened. Also called *ridge-plate* or *ridge-piece*. See cut under *roof*.—**Ridge-pole pine.** See *pine*[1].

ridger (rij′ėr), *n.* **1.** That which makes a ridge or ridges.

A small *ridger* or subsoiler extending below to form a small furrow into which the seed is dropped.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 181.

2. Same as *ridge-band*. *Halliwell.*

ridge-roof (rij′rōf), *n.* A raised or peaked roof.

ridge-rope (rij′rōp), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*: (*a*) The central rope of an awning, usually called the *backbone*. (*b*) The rope along the side of a ship to which an awning is stretched. (*c*) One of two ropes running out on each side of the bowsprit for the men to hold on by.—**2.** A ridge-band.

Surselle, a broad and great band or thong of strong leather, &c., fastned on either side of a thill, and bearing upon the pad or saddle of the thill-horse: about London it is called the *ridge-rope*. *Cotgrave.*

ridge-stay (rij′stā), *n.* Same as *ridge-band*. *Halliwell.*

ridge-tile (rij′tīl), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *crown-tile*, 2.

ridgil, *n.* See *ridgel*.

ridging-grass (rij′ing-gras), *n.* A coarse grass, *Andropogon* (*Anatherum*) *bicornis*, of tropical America. [West Indies.]

ridging-plow (rij′ing-plou), *n.* Same as *ridge-plow*.

ridgling (rij′ling), *n.* Same as *ridgel*.

ridgy (rij′i), *a.* [< *ridge* + *-y*[1].] Rising in a ridge or ridges; ridged.

Faint, lazy waves o'ercreep the *ridgy* sand.
Crabbe, Works, II. 10.

Scant along the *ridgy* land
The beans their new-born ranks expand.
T. Warton, The First of April.

ridicule[1]† (rid′i-kūl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *ridicule* = Sp. *ridículo* = Pg. *ridiculo* = It. *ridicolo*, < L. *ridiculus*, laughable, comical, amusing, absurd, ridiculous, < *ridere*, laugh: see *rident*. Cf. *ridiculous*.] Ridiculous.

That way (e. g. Mr. Edm. Waller's) of quibling with sence will hereafter growe as much out of fashion and be as *ridicule* as quibling with words.
Aubrey, Lives, Samuel Butler.

ridicule[1] (rid'i-kūl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ridicle;* = Sp. *ridiculo* = It. *ridicolo*, mockery, < L. *ridiculum*, a jest, neut. of *ridiculus*, ridiculous: see *ridiculous*.] 1. Mocking or jesting words intended to excite laughter, with more or less contempt, at the expense of the person or thing of whom they are spoken or written; also, action or gesture designed to produce the same effect.

> Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time
> Slides into verse, and hitches in a rhyme,
> Sacred to *ridicule* his whole life long,
> And the sad burthen of some merry song.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 79.

> Foote possessed a rich talent for *ridicule*, which tinted vividly the genius for satire that shone within him.
> *Jon Bee*, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. v.

2. An object of mockery or contemptuous jesting.

> They began to hate me likewise, and to turn my equipage into *ridicule*. *Fielding*, Amelia, iii. 12.

3†. Ridiculousness.

> It does not want any great measure of sense to see the *ridicule* of this monstrous practice.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 18.

> At the same time that I see all their *ridicules*, there is a douceur in the society of the women of fashion that captivates me. *H. Walpole*, To Chute, Jan., 1766.

=**Syn.** 1. Derision, mockery, gibe, jeer, sneer. See *satire, ludicrous*, and *banter*, *v.*

ridicule[1] (rid'i-kūl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ridiculed*, ppr. *ridiculing*. [< *ridicule*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* To treat with ridicule; treat with contemptuous merriment; represent as deserving of contemptuous mirth; mock; make sport or game of; deride.

> I've known the young, who *ridicul'd* his rage,
> Love's humblest vassals, when oppress'd with age.
> *Grainger*, tr. of Tibullus, i. 5.

=**Syn.** *Deride, Mock*, etc. (see *taunt*), jeer at, scoff at, scout; rally, make fun of, lampoon. See the noun.

II. *intrans.* To bring ridicule upon a person or thing; make some one or something ridiculous; cause contemptuous laughter.

> One dedicates in high heroic prose,
> And *ridicules* beyond a hundred foes.
> *Pope*, Prologue to Satires, l. 110.

ridicule[2] (rid'i-kūl), *n.* [= F. *ridicule*, corruption of *réticule*.] A corruption of *reticule*, formerly common.

ridiculer (rid'i-kū-lėr), *n.* [< *ridicule*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who ridicules. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. ix.

ridiculize† (ri-dik'ū-līz), *v. t.* [< F. *ridiculiser*, turn into ridicule, = Sp. Pg. *ridiculizar;* as *ridicule*[1] + *-ize*.] To make ridiculous; ridicule.

> My heart still trembling lest the false alarms
> That words oft strike-up should *ridiculize* me.
> *Chapman*, Odyssey, xxiii. 333.

ridiculosity (ri-dik-ū-los'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *ridiculosities* (-tiz). [= It. *ridicolosità;* < L. *ridiculosus*, laughable, facetious (see *ridiculous*), + *-ity*.] The character of being ridiculous; ridiculousness; hence, anything that arouses laughter; a jest or joke.

> Shut up your ill-natured Muses at Home with your Business, but bring your good-natured Muses, all your witty Jests, your By-words, your Banters, your Pleasantries, your pretty Sayings, and all your *Ridiculosities*, along with you. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 120.

ridiculous (ri-dik'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *ridiculus*, laughable, ridiculous: see *ridicule*[1], *a.*] 1. Worthy of ridicule or contemptuous laughter; exciting derision; amusingly absurd; preposterous.

> Those that are good manners at the court are as *ridiculous* in the country as the behaviour of the country is most mockable at the court.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 47.

2†. Expressive of ridicule; derisive; mocking.

> He that sacrificeth of a thing wrongfully gotten, his offering is *ridiculous:* and the gifts of unjust men are not accepted. Ecclus. xxxiv. 18.

> The heaving of my lungs provokes me to *ridiculous* smiling. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1. 78.

3. Abominable; outrageous; shocking. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> A Nasarite in place abominable
> Vaunting my strength in honour to their Dagon!
> Besides, how vile, contemptible, *ridiculous!*
> What act more execrably unclean, profane?
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1361.

> In the South we often say, "That's a *ridiculous* affair," when we really mean outrageous. It seems to be so used sometimes in the North.
> *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 48.

> This [*ridiculous*] is used in a very different sense in some counties from its original meaning. Something very indecent and improper is understood by it: as, any violent attack upon a woman's chastity is called "very *ridiculous* behaviour"; a very disorderly and ill-conducted house is also called a "*ridiculous* one." *Halliwell.*

> A man once informed me that the death by drowning of a relative was "most *ridiculous*."
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 453.

=**Syn.** 1. *Funny, Laughable*, etc. (see *ludicrous*), absurd, preposterous, farcical.

ridiculously (ri-dik'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a ridiculous manner; laughably; absurdly.

ridiculousness (ri-dik'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The character of being ridiculous, laughable, or absurd.

riding[1] (rī'ding), *n.* [< ME. *ridinge, rydynge;* verbal n. of *ride, v.*] 1. The act of going on horseback, or in a carriage, etc. See *ride*, *v.* Specifically—2†. A festival procession.

> Whan ther any *ridyng* was in Chepe,
> Out of the shoppe thider wolde he lepe,
> Til that he hadde al the sighte yseyn.
> *Chaucer*, Cook's Tale, l. 13.

> On the return of Edward I. from his victory over the Scots in 1298 occurred the earliest exhibition of shows connected with the City trades. These processions were in England frequently called *ridings*.
> *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 80.

3. Same as *ride*, 3.

> The lodge is . . . built in the form of a star, having round about a garden framed into like points: and beyond the garden *ridings* cut out, each answering the angles of the lodge. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

The riding of the witch, the nightmare. *Halliwell.*

riding[2] (rī'ding), *n.* [Prop. **thriding*, the loss of *th* being prob. due to the wrong division of the compounds *North-thriding* (corrupted to *North-riding*), *South-thriding*, *East-thriding*, *West-thriding;* < Icel. *thrithjungr* (= Norw. *tridjung*), the third part of a thing, third part of a shire, < *thrithi* (= Norw. *tridje*) = E. *third:* see *third*.] One of the three districts, each anciently under the government of a reeve, into which the county of York, in England, is divided. These are called the *North, East*, and *West Ridings*. The same system of division exists also in Lincolnshire. Pennsylvania also, in the earliest portion of its colonial history, was divided into ridings.

> Gisborne is a market town in the west *riding* of the county of York, on the borders of Lancashire.
> Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, V. 159.

> Lincolnshire was divided into three parts, Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland; Lindsey was subdivided into three *ridings*, North, West, and South.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 45.

riding-bitts (rī'ding-bits), *n. pl.* The bitts to which a ship's cable is secured when riding at anchor.

riding-boot (rī'ding-bōt), *n.* A kind of high boot worn in riding.

> With such a tramp of his ponderous *riding-boots* as might of itself have been audible in the remotest of the seven gables, he advanced to the door, which the servant pointed out. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, i.

riding-clerk† (rī'ding-klėrk), *n.* 1. A mercantile traveler. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Formerly, one of six clerks in Chancery, each of whom in his turn, for one year, kept the controlment-books of all grants that passed the great seal. The six clerks were superseded by the clerks of records and writs. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*

riding-day (rī'ding-dā), *n.* A day given up to a hostile incursion on horseback. *Scott.*

riding-glove (rī'ding-gluv), *n.* A stout, heavy glove worn in riding; a gauntlet.

> The walls were adorned with old-fashioned lithographs, principally portraits of country gentlemen with high collars and *riding-gloves*. *The Century*, XXXVI. 123.

riding-graith (rī'ding-grāth), *n.* See *graith*.

riding-habit (rī'ding-hab'it), *n.* See *habit*, 5.

riding-hood (rī'ding-hůd), *n.* A hood used by women in the eighteenth century, and perhaps earlier, when traveling or exposed to the weather, the use of it depending on the style of head-dress or coiffure in fashion of the time.

> Good housewives all the winter's rage despise,
> Defended by the *riding-hood's* disguise.
> *Gay*, Trivia, i. 210.

riding-house† (rī'ding-hous), *n.* Same as *riding-school*.

riding-light (rī'ding-līt), *n.* A light hung out in the rigging at night when a vessel is riding at anchor. Also called *stay-light*.

riding-mask (rī'ding-mask), *n.* A mask used by ladies to protect the face in riding.

riding-master (rī'ding-mas'tėr), *n.* A teacher of the art of riding; specifically (*milit.*), one who instructs soldiers and officers in the management of horses.

riding-rime† (rī'ding-rīm), *n.* A form of verse, the same as the rimed couplet that goes now under the name *heroic verse*. It was introduced into English versification by Chaucer, and in it are composed most of the "Canterbury Tales." From the fact that it was represented as used by the pilgrims in telling these tales on their journey, it received the name of *riding-rime;* but it was not much used after Chaucer's death till the close of the sixteenth century. In the sixteenth century it is frequently contrasted with *rime-royal* (which see).

> I had *forgotten* a notable kinde of ryme, called *ryding rime*, and that is suche as our Mayster and Father Chaucer vsed in his Canterburie Tales, and in diuers other delectable and light enterprises.
> *Gascoigne*, Notes on Eng. Verse (ed. Arber), § 16.

riding-robe (rī'ding-rōb), *n.* A robe worn in riding; a riding-habit.

> But who comes in such haste in *riding-robes?*
> What woman-post is this? *Shak.*, K. John, i. 1. 217.

riding-rod (rī'ding-rod), *n.* A switch or light cane used as a whip by equestrians.

> And if my legs were two such *riding-rods*, . . .
> And, to his shape, were heir to all this land,
> Would I might never stir from off this place,
> I would give it every foot to have this face.
> *Shak.*, K. John, i. 1. 140.

riding-sail (rī'ding-sāl), *n.* A triangular sail bent to the mainmast and sheeted down aft, to steady a vessel when head on to the wind.

riding-school (rī'ding-skōl), *n.* A school or place where the art of riding is taught; specifically, a military school to perfect troopers in the management of their horses and the use of arms.

riding-skirt (rī'ding-skėrt), *n.* 1. The skirt of a riding-habit.—2. A separate skirt fastened around the waist over the other dress, worn by women in riding.

riding-speart (rī'ding-spēr), *n.* A javelin. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

riding-suit (rī'ding-sūt), *n.* A suit adapted for riding.

> Provide me presently
> A *riding-suit*, no costlier than would fit
> A franklin's wife. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 2. 78.

riding-whip (rī'ding-hwip), *n.* A switch or a whip with a short lash, used by riders.

ridotto (ri-dot'ō), *n.* [= F. *ridotte*, < It. *ridotto*, a retreat, resort, company, etc.: see *redoubt*[2].] 1. A house or hall of public entertainment.

> They went to the *Ridotto;*—'tis a hall
> Where people dance, and sup, and dance again;
> Its proper name, perhaps, were a masqued ball,
> But that's of no importance to my strain;
> 'Tis (on a smaller scale) like our Vauxhall,
> Excepting that it can't be spoilt by rain.
> *Byron*, Beppo, lviii.

2†. A company of persons met together for amusement; a social assembly.—3. A public entertainment devoted to music and dancing; a dancing-party, often in masquerade.

> The masked balls or *Ridottos* in Carnival are held in the Imperial palace. *Wraxall*, Court of Berlin, II. 289.

> To-night there is a masquerade at Ranelagh for him, a play at Covent Garden on Monday, and a *ridotto* at the Haymarket. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 24.

4. In *music*, an arrangement or reduction of a piece from the full score.

ridotto (ri-dot'ō), *v. i.* [< *ridotto*, *n.*] To frequent or hold ridottos. [Rare.]

> And heroines, whilst 'twas the fashion,
> *Ridotto'd* on the rural plains.
> *Cowper*, Retreat of Aristippus.

riet†, *n.* An old spelling of *rye*[1]. Ex. ix. 32.

riebeckite (rē'bek-īt), *n.* [Named after E. *Riebeck.*] A silicate of iron and sodium, belonging to the amphibole group, and corresponding to acmite among the pyroxenes.

riedet, *n.* A Middle English variant of *reed*[1].

rief, *n.* See *reef*[3].

rie-grasst, *n.* Same as *rye-grass*.

riem (rēm), *n.* [< D. *riem*, a thong: see *rim*[2].] A rawhide thong, about 8 feet long, used in South Africa for hitching horses, for fastening yokes to the trek-tow, and generally as a strong cord or binder. Also spelled *reim*.

> He rose suddenly and walked slowly to a beam from which an ox *riem* hung. Loosening it, he ran a noose in one end and then doubled it round his arm.
> *Olive Schreiner*, Story of an African Farm, i. 12.

Riemann's function, surface. See *function, surface*.

riesel-iron (rē'zel-ī'ėrn), *n.* A sort of claw or nipper used to remove irregularities from the edges of glass where cut by the dividing-iron (which see, under *iron*).

Riesling (rēs'ling), *n.* [G. *riessling*, a kind of grape.] Wine made from the Riesling grape, and best known in the variety made in Alsace and elsewhere on the upper Rhine. It keeps many years, and is considered exceptionally wholesome. A good Riesling wine is made in California.

rietbok (rēt'bok), *n.* [< D. *rietbok*, < *riet*, = E. *reed*[1], + *bok* = E. *buck*[1].] The reedbuck of South Africa. *Eleotragus arundinaceus.*

riever, *n.* Same as *reaver*.

rifacimento (rē-fi-chi-men'tō), *n.*; pl. *rifacimenti* (-ti). [< It. *rifacimento*, < *rifare*, make over again, < ML. *refacere* (L. *reficere*), make over again, < L. *re-*, again, + *facere*, make: see

fact. Cf. *refect.*] A remaking or reëstablishment: a term most commonly applied to the process of recasting literary works so as to adapt them to a changed state or changed circumstances; an adaptation, as when a work written in one age or country is modified to suit the circumstances of another. The term is applied in an analogous sense to musical compositions.

What man of taste and feeling can endure *rifacimenti*, harmonies, abridgments, expurgated editions?
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

Shakespeare's earliest works were undoubtedly *rifacimenti* of the plays of his predecessors.
Dyce, Note to Greene, Int., p. 37.

rife[1] (rif), *a.* [< ME. *rif, rife, rive,* < AS. *rīfe* (occurs but once), abundant, = OD. *rijf, rijve,* abundant, copious, = MLG. LG. *rive,* abundant, munificent, = Icel. *rifr,* abundant, munificent, *rifligr,* large, munificent, = OSw. *rif,* rife. Cf. Icel. *reifa,* bestow, *reifir,* a giver.] 1. Great in quantity or number; abundant; plentiful; numerous.

That citie wer sure men sett for too keepe,
With mich riall arale redy too fight,
With atling of arcblast & archers *rife*.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 268.

The men who have given to one character life
And objective existence are not very *rife*.
Lowell, Fable for Critics.

2. Well supplied; abounding; rich; replete; filled: followed by *with*.

Whose life was work, whose language *rife*
With rugged maxims hewn from life.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

Our swelling actions want the little leaven
To make them *with* the sighed-for blessing *rife*.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 74.

3†. Easy.

With Gods it is *rife*
To geue and bereue breath.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 78.

Hath utmost Inde aught better than his own?
Then utmost Inde is near, and *rife* to gone.
Bp. Hall, Satires, III. i. 55.

4. Prevalent; current; in common use or acceptance.

To be cumbrid with couetous, by custome of old,
That rote is & rankist of all the *rif* syns.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11775.

Errors are infinite; and follies, how universally *rife!* even of the wisest sort. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

That grounded maxim,
So *rife* and celebrated in the mouths
Of wisest men. *Milton*, S. A., l. 866.

5†. Publicly or openly known; hence, manifest; plain; clear.

Adam abraid, and sag that wif,
Name he gaf hire dat is ful *rif;*
Issa was hire firste name.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 232.

Even now the tumult of loud mirth
Was *rife*, and perfect in my listening ear.
Milton, Comus, l. 203.

rife[1]† (rīf), *adv.* [< ME. *rife;* < *rife*[1], *a.*] 1. Abundantly; plentifully.

I presse a grape with stork and stryf,
The Rede wyn renneth *ryf*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

In tribulacioun y regne moore *riif*
Ofttymes than in disport.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 158.

2. Plainly; clearly.

Bi thi witt thou maist knowe *riif*
That merci passith rigtwisnes.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

3. Currently; commonly; frequently.

The Pestilence doth most *rifest* infect the clearest complection, and the Caterpiller cleaueth vnto the ripest fruite. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit (ed. Arber), p. 39.

rife[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *rive*[1].

rifely (rīf'li), *adv.* [< ME. *rifli, rifliche* (= Icel. *rifliga*); < *rife*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a rife manner. (*a*) Plentifully; abundantly.

There launchit I to laund, a litle for ese,
Restid me *rifely*, ricchit my seluyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13149.

(*b*) Prevalently; currently; widely.

The word went wide how the mayde was geue
Rifliche thurth-out rome.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1472.

rifeness (rīf'nes), *n.* The state of being rife.

riff[1]† (rif), *n.* [< ME. **rif.* < AS. *hrif* = OS. *hrif* = OFries. *rif, ref* = OHG. *href, ref,* belly. Cf. *midriff.*] The belly; the bowels.

Then came his good sword forth to act his part,
Which pierc'd skin, ribs, and *riffe*, and rove her heart.
The head (his trophy) from the trunk he cuts,
And with it back unto the shore he struts.
Legend of Captain Jones. (*Halliwell.*)

riff[2] (rif), *n.* [See *reef*[1].] 1†. An obsolete form of *reef*[1].—2. A rapid or riffle. See *riffle*[2]. [Local, U. S.]

The lower side of large, loose stones at the *riff* or shallow places in streams; the rock amid the foaming water; . . . in all these places they [fresh-water sponges] have been found in great abundance.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 711.

riff[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *reef*[2].

riffle[1] (rif'l), *n.* [< Dan. *rifle,* a groove, channel: see *rifle*[2], *n.*] 1. In *mining,* the lining of the bottom of a sluice, made of blocks or slats of wood, or stones, arranged in such a manner that chinks are left open between them. In these chinks more or less quicksilver is usually placed, and it is by the aid of this arrangement that the particles of gold, as they are carried downward by the current of water, are arrested and held fast. The whole arrangement at the bottom of the sluices is usually called *the riffles.* In the smaller gold-saving machines, formerly much used, as the cradle, the slats of wood nailed across the bottom for the purpose of detaining the gold are called *riffle-bars* or simply *riffles.*

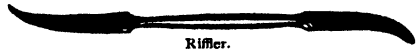
2. A piece of plank placed transversely in, and fastened to the bottom of, a fish-ladder. The riffles do not extend from side to side, but only about two thirds across. If the first riffle is fastened on the right side of the box at right angles to its side, it will extend about 30 inches across the box; the next, about 4 feet above, will be fastened on the left side of the box; the next, about 4 feet above, on the right side; and so on alternately until the top is reached. The water passing into the top is caught by the riffles and turned right and left by them until it reaches the stream below. Riffles furnish the fish a resting-place in scaling a dam.

3. In *seal-engraving,* a very small iron disk at the end of a tool, used to develop a high polish.

riffle[2] (rif'l), *n.* [Appar. a dim. of *riff*[2], prob. associated with *ripple*[2].] A ripple, as upon the surface of water; hence, a rapid; a place in a stream where a swift current, striking upon rocks, produces a boiling motion in the water. [Local, U. S.]

riffle-bars (rif'l-bärz), *n. pl.* In *mining,* slats of wood nailed across the bottom of a cradle or other small gold-washing machine, for the purpose of detaining the gold; riffles.

riffler (rif'lėr), *n.* [< *riffle*[1], *rifle*[2], groove, + *-er*[1]. Cf. G. *riffel-feile,* a riffle-file, a curved file grooved for working in depressions: see *riffle*[1].] 1. A



Riffler.

kind of file with a somewhat curved extremity, suitable for working in small depressions.

The *rifflers* of sculptors and a few other files are curvilinear in their central line. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 160.

2. A workman who uses such a file, especially in metal-work.

riffraff (rif'raf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rifferaffe;* < ME. *rif and raf,* every particle, things of small value, < OF. *rif et raf* ("*il ne luy lairra rif ny raf,*" he will leave him neither *rif* nor *raf*"—Cotgravo), also *rifle rafle* ("*on n'y a laisse ne rifle ne rafle,*" they have swept all away, they have left no manner of thing behind them"—Cotgrave), *rif* and *raf* being half-riming quasi-nouns reduced respectively from OF. *rifler,* rifle, ransack, spoil (see *rifle*[1], *v.*), and *raffler* (F. *rafler*), rifle, ravage, snatch away: see *raffle*[1]. Cf. Olt. *raffola, ruffola,* "by *riffraffe,* by hooke or crooke, by pinching or scraping" (Florio).] 1. Scraps; refuse; rubbish; trash.

It is not Ciceroes tongue that can peerce their armour to wound the body, nor Archimedes prickes, and lines, and circles, and triangles, and rhombus, and *rifle-raffe* that hath any force to drive them backe.
Gosson, Schoole of Abuse (1579). (*Halliwell.*)

You would inforce upon us the old *rifle-raffe* of Sarum, and other monasticall reliques.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

"La, yes, Miss Matt," said she after seating me in her splint-bottom chair before a *riff-raff* fire.
The Century, XXXVII. 939.

2. The rabble.

Like modern prize fights, they drew together all the scum and *riff-raff*, as well as the gentry who were fond of so-called sport.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 315.

Almack's, for instance, was far more exclusive than the Court. *Riff-raff* might go to Court; but they could not get to Almack's, for at its gates there stood, not one angel with a fiery sword, but six in the shape of English ladies, terrible in turbans, splendid in diamonds, magnificent in satin, and awful in rank.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 114.

3. Sport; fun. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rifle[1] (rī'fl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rifled,* ppr. *rifling.* [< ME. *riflen,* < OF. *rifler,* rifle, ransack, spoil; with freq. suffix, < Icel. *hrifa, rifa,* grapple, seize, pull up, scratch, grasp, akin to *hrifsa,* rob, pillage, *hrifs,* plunder.] I. *trans.* 1. To seize and bear away by force; snatch away.

Till Time shall *rifle* ev'ry youthful Grace.
Pope, Iliad, i. 41.

2. To rob; plunder; pillage: often followed by *of.*

"Ones," quath he, "ich was yherborwed with an hep of chapmen;
Ich a-ros and *rifled* here males [bags] whenne thei a reste were." *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 230.

H. said, as touchyng the peple that *rifled* yow, and the doyng thereof, he was not privy therto.
Paston Letters, I. 158.

The city shall be taken, and the houses *rifled.*
Zech. xiv. 2.

The roadside garden and the secret glen
Were *rifled of* their sweetest flowers.
Bryant, Sella.

3†. To raffle; dispose of in a raffle.

I have at one throw
Rifled away the diadem of Spain.
Lust's Dominion, v. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To commit robbery or theft.

Thither repair at accustomed times their harlots, . . . not with empty hands, for they be as skilful in picking, *rifling,* and filching as the upright men.
Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 21.

2†. To raffle; play at dice or some other game of chance wherein the winner secures stakes previously agreed upon.

A *rifling,* or a kind of game wherein he that in casting doth throw most on the dyce takes up all the monye that is layd downe. *Nomenclator* (1585), p. 293. (*Halliwell.*)

We'll strike up a drum, set up a tent, call people together, put crowns apiece, let 's *rifle* for her.
Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

rifle[2] (rī'fl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rifled,* ppr. *rifling.* [< Dan. *rifle,* rifle, groove (*riflede söiler,* fluted columns; cf. *rifle,* a groove, flute), = Sw. *reffla,* rifle (*reffelbössa,* a rifled gun), < *rive* (for **rifa*), tear, = Sw. *rifva,* scratch, tear, grate, grind, = Icel. *rifa,* rive: see *rive*[1], and cf. *rivel.* Cf. G. *riefe,* a furrow (< LG.), *riefen,* rifle; and see *rifle*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. In *gun-making,* to cut spiral grooves in (the bore of a gun-barrel). Grooves are now in universal use for small-arms, and for the most part are used in ordnance. Small-arms are rifled by a cutting-tool attached to a rod and drawn through the barrel, while at the same time a revolution on the longitudinal axis is imparted to the tool. Rifled cannon are rifled by pushing through their bores a cutting-tool mounted on an arbor that exactly fits the bore. See *rifling-machine.*

2. To whet, as a scythe, with a rifle. [Local, Eng. and New Eng.]

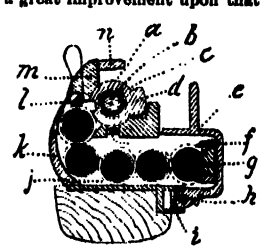
II. *intrans.* To groove firearms spirally along the interior of the bore.

The leading American match-rifle makers all *rifle* upon the same plan—viz., a sharp continual spiral and very shallow grooves. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 148.

rifle[2] (rī'fl), *n.* [Short for *rifled gun:* see *rifle*[2], *v.* Cf. Sw. *reffelbössa,* a rifled gun. The Dan. *riffel,* Sw. *rifle,* a rifle, are < E.] 1. A firearm or a piece of ordnance having a barrel (or barrels) with a spirally grooved bore. Spirally grooved gun-barrels are of German origin; some authorities think they were invented by Gaspard Kollner of Vienna, in 1498; others regard Augustus Kotter of Nuremberg as the originator, the invention, according to these writers, dating between 1500 and 1520. Straight grooves were used in the fifteenth century, but their purpose was simply to form recesses for the reception of dirt and to aid in cleaning the gun. Spiral grooving has a distinct object beyond this, namely, to impart to the projectile a rotation whereby its flight is rendered more nearly accurate—the principle being that, when the center of gravity in the bullet does not exactly coincide with its longitudinal axis, as is nearly always the case, any tendency to deviate from the vertical plane including that axis will, by the constant revolution of the bullet, be exerted in all directions at right angles with its geometrical axis. A variety of shapes in the cross-sections of the grooves have been and are still used. The number of grooves is also different for different rifles, as is the pitch of the spiral—that is, the distance, measured on the axis of the bore, included by a single turn of the spiral. The variation in small-arms in this particular is wide—from one turn in 17 inches to one turn in 7 feet. In ordnance the pitch is much greater. Breech-loading guns began to appear in the first half of the sixteenth century, and were probably either of French or German origin. Such guns were made in Italy in the latter half of the sixteenth century. During the war of independence in America, a breech-loading rifle invented by Major Patrick Fergusson, and known as the Fergusson rifle, was used; it was the first breech-loading carbine used in the British regular army. A great many breech-loading rifles have since appeared. Muzzle-loading rifles have been superseded as military arms by these guns, and to a large extent the latter have supplanted muzzle-loaders for sporting arms. Many breech-loaders once of importance in American and European warfare have in their turn been superseded by improved arms. Among them is the once justly celebrated Prussian needle-gun. These improvements have culminated in the Winchester and other repeating arms, which admit of refined accuracy of aim with great rapidity of firing. The tendency in modern rifles is toward smaller bores and chambers. The most recent advance in this direction of improvement is of German origin (1889–90), and consists in making rifles of much smaller bore and less weight than have hitherto been used, with bullets of lead and wolfram alloy having a specific gravity 50 per cent. greater than that of the lead and antimony alloy of the common hardened rifle-bullets. The bores of guns with which experiments have been made are less than 8 millimeters in diameter. Some having bores only 4 millimeters (about ⅛ inch) in diameter

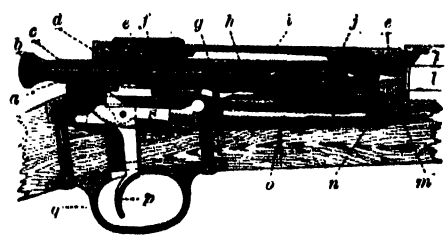
have been tried with surprising increase of range and effectiveness, on account of the diminished air-resistance. Exclusive of repeating rifles or magazine-guns, the principal differences between modern rifles are in their breech-actions and their firing-mechanism. Some of the more important of these arms are described below.

2. A soldier armed with a rifle: so named at a time when the rifle was not the usual weapon of the infantry: as, the Royal Irish *Rifles* — that is, the 83d and 86th regiments of British infantry.— **Albini-Braendlin rifle**, prior to 1869 the firearm of the Belgian government.— **Berdan rifle**, a combination of the Albini-Braendlin and the Chassepot rifles (which see). It is named after its inventor, an American, General Berdan. It has a hinged breech-block, which, when turned forward over the barrel, extracts the spent cartridge. A new cartridge having been inserted, the block is closed, and fastened by a bolt analogous to the cock of the Chassepot rifle. The lock has a spiral mainspring which drives the locking-bolt against a striker working in the center of the breech-block, instead of at the side as in the Albini-Braendlin gun. This rifle was used in the American civil war, and was at one time the adopted arm of the Russian government, which manufactured an improved pattern of the gun at its arsenal at Tula. The arm is hence called in Europe the Berdan-Russian rifle.— **Berthier rifle**, a rifle (carbine) invented by M. Berthier, adopted for the French cavalry in 1890. It is a bolt-gun with a box-magazine, capable of containing three cartridges, which is filled by means of clips or chargers, which are then thrown away. The caliber of the carbine is 8 millimeters (.315 inch), the weight of the bullet 208 grains, and the muzzle velocity about 2,000 feet per second. — **Breech-loading rifle**, in distinction from *muzzle-loading rifle*, a rifle that is charged at the breech instead of at the muzzle.— **Chassepot rifle**, a French modification of the Prussian needle-gun (which see). The barrel has four deep grooves with a left-handed instead of a right-handed spiral, this direction being chosen to counteract the disturbing effect of the pull-off on the aim. The self-consuming cartridge was originally used, but, this causing the gun to foul quickly, the arm has been adapted to the use of metallic cartridges.— **Double rifle**, a double-barreled rifle. Such rifles have hitherto been used only as sporting guns.— **Enfield rifle**, a muzzle-loading gun formerly manufactured by the English government at Enfield. The gun in its original form is still used by native regiments in India, but it has been converted into a breech-loader, and is called the "Snider Enfield" or "Snider rifle." It is, except in India, now superseded.— **Express-rifle**. See *express*, n., 5.— **Francotte-Martini rifle**, a gun having the Martini breech-action with an important modification by M. Francotte of Liège, whereby the lock-mechanism may be, for cleaning, all removed at once from below, by taking out a single pin from the trigger-plate and guard to which the lock-work is wholly attached, and by which it is supported in the breech-action body.— **Henry repeating rifle**, a gun in which a magazine for cartridges extends under the entire length of the barrel, and holds fifteen cartridges. It can be fired thirty times per minute, including the time necessary to supply the magazine. The Winchester rifle has superseded this arm, which was one of the weapons used in the United States army during the American civil war.— **High-powered, low-powered rifles**. See *powered*.— **Krag-Jorgensen rifle**, the military small-arm used by Denmark and Norway and, in an improved form, by the United States. See *United States magazine-rifle*.— **Lebel rifle**, the rifle adopted for the French infantry in 1886. It is a bolt-gun with a tubular magazine holding eight cartridges under the barrel. The caliber is 8 millimeters (.315 inch), the weight of the bullet 208 grains, and the initial velocity 2,073 feet per second. The ammunition supply for each man is 120 rounds.— **Lee-Metford rifle**, the magazine-gun adopted in 1889 for use in the English army. It is also known as the Lee-Speed, and is nearly identical with the Remington-Lee. It is a bolt-gun, and has a detachable box-magazine, which, however, is not entirely separated from the gun, but when withdrawn from its seat is secured to the guard-swivel by a short chain. The magazine has a cut-off, so that the gun may be used as a single-loader and the magazine held in reserve. The magazine of the Mark I gun holds eight cartridges, and that of the Mark II ten cartridges. The caliber of the Lee-Metford is .303 inch, the weight of the bullet 216 grains, and the muzzle velocity 2,100 feet per second.— **Lee straight-pull rifle**. See *United States navy rifle*.— **Mannlicher rifle**, a repeating rifle adopted by Austria, Peru, and Chile in 1888, and by Holland and Rumania in 1893. It is a bolt-gun having a fixed magazine-box into which is introduced from above, through the receiver, a metal packet holding five cartridges. After the cartridges have been fed into the chamber, the packet falls to the ground through a cut in the bottom of the box. There is no cut-off, and the gun can be used only as a single-loader when the magazine is empty. The caliber of the model of 1896 is 6 millimeters (.234 inch), and the gun gives an initial velocity of 2,526 feet per second.— **Martini-Henry rifle**, a rifle adopted by the English government, rifled on the Henry principle described under *rifling*2, and having its breech-action that of Martini, in which the breech-block is hinged, and opened backward by pushing downward and forward a lever pivoted just back of the trigger-guard, which movement also automatically extracts the cartridge-case. The gun has been slightly improved since its adoption. It is now used with a coiled brass bottle-necked cartridge carrying a large charge of powder. It shoots accurately at 800 yards, but has a range of 1,500 yards. It was superseded by the Lee-Metford in 1889.— **Match-rifle**, a fine, well-made arm used for match-shooting.— **Mauser rifle**, a military rifle adopted by Belgium in 1889 and by the Argentine Republic in 1891. It is a bolt-gun, and the magazine-box, having a capacity of five cartridges, is underneath the receiver and in front of the trigger-guard. The magazine is of the fixed type, but so arranged that it can readily be removed for cleaning. It can be charged through the receiver with single cartridges, or the five can be stripped at once from a metal clip. The clip is pushed out to the right as the bolt is closed, and does not form any part of the magazine mechanism. The gun has no cut-off, but a single-loading fire can be maintained, retaining four cartridges in the magazine, by replacing the top cartridge after each discharge. The caliber of the Belgian Mauser is .301 inch, the weight of the bullet 219 grains, and the initial velocity 1,968 feet per second.— **Minié rifle**, a rifle using the Minié ball.— **Muzzle-loading rifle**, a rifle which is charged or loaded at the muzzle, as distinguished from a breech-loading rifle.— **Peabody-Martini rifle**, a breech-loading military firearm, made at Providence, Rhode Island. It is a modification of the English Martini-Henry rifle, and was used by the armies of Turkey and Rumania.— **Peabody rifle**, the first breech-loader which used a dropping breech-block pivoted at the rear end above the axis of the bore. The operating lever is also the trigger-guard, and is connected with the block in such manner that pressing it forward pulls downward the front end of the block, thus rendering it impossible to jam the block by any expansion of the cartridge at the base, as sometimes has occurred in rifles wherein the whole block slides downward below the bore. This breech-action appears to have been the forerunner of the breech-actions of the Martini, Westley-Richards, Swinburne, Stahl, Field, and other arms that have appeared since 1862 (the year in which the Peabody rifle was first submitted to military tests at the United States arsenal in Watertown).— **Remington rifle**, an arm once extensively used in the armies of the United States, France, Denmark, Austria, Italy, China, Egypt, and many South American governments. The bore has been made either to take a bottle-necked cartridge, as do the Martini-Henry and some express-rifles, or a Berdan cartridge. The breech-action of the earlier patterns has been criticized as lacking solidity, but no other military rifle has ever proved more generally satisfactory in use. The construction is remarkably simple. The breech-action of earlier patterns consisted mainly of two pieces — a combined breech-piece and extractor, and a hammer breech-bolt. Each of these parts works upon a strong center-pin with a breech-bolt to back up the breech-piece, and a spring holds the latter till the hammer falls. The action has, however, been much improved in later models, and the earlier defects removed. The breech-block is actuated by a side-lever, and it is locked independently of the hammer. It is provided with a powerful and durable extractor, and the lock-mechanism is both simple and strong. The principle of the Remington-Lee rifle was adopted by the government of Great Britain in 1889 in the Lee-Metford.— **Repeating rifle**, a rifle which can be repeatedly fired without stopping to load.— **Rook and rabbit rifle**, a small breech-loading sporting rifle, used only for short ranges.— **Saloon rifle**, a small, smooth-bore, breech-loading gun, incongruously named, having a strong heavy barrel, and used for ranges of from 50 to 100 feet. The cartridge is a small copper case charged with a fulminate. Such guns are principally used in shooting-galleries or rifle-saloons. The best of these guns shoot with remarkable accuracy, and hence are called by the French "carabines de précision."— **Schneider repeating rifle**, a gun having a reciprocating block like the Sharps rifle, the block moving down vertically, instead of being pivoted on hinges and turning downward as in actions of rifles of the Peabody type. It has a tubular magazine with a spring-coil feed extending under the barrel. The breech-block is depressed by moving an under lever downward and forward, and at the lowest position of the lever a cartridge is delivered rearward upon the top of the block. The lever is then moved back, thus lifting the cartridge into line with the bore, on arriving at which it is automatically thrust into the breech by a swinging cam on the left side of the breech-block. This cam also acts as the extractor when the breech is again opened. A link connecting the lever and hammer cocks the gun.— **Schulhof repeating rifle**, a gun having a striker of the bolt form, resembling that of the Chassepot and other guns of that class, a spacious and handy magazine in the stock-butt, a peculiar and efficient cartridge-carrier, and a trigger unlike that in any other rifle. The trigger is on the top of the grip of the stock, and is pressed instead of pulled in firing. Turning over the breech-block and drawing it rearward cocks the gun, and at the same time brings a cartridge into position for insertion; closing the block thrusts in the cartridge, leaving the gun cocked; pressing the trigger fires it. This is one of the most simple and rapid of repeating arms. Twenty-five well-aimed shots can be fired with it by an expert in thirty seconds.— **Sharps rifle**, a rifle having a nearly vertical breech-block sliding in a mortise behind the fixed chamber in the barrel, and operated from below by a lever, which forms the trigger-guard. This gun was used in the American civil war, and was also used to a very limited extent in the British cavalry. It has now only historical importance.— **Snider rifle**, an Enfield rifle converted into a breech-loader. (Compare *Enfield rifle*.) In the change, two inches in length of the breech was cut away at the top, and a slightly tapered chamber made for the reception of the cartridge. A breech-block hinged on the right-hand side was used to close the opening thus made. This block closes down behind the cartridge and receives the recoil. The block is opened, and the cartridge pushed in by the thumb. A striker passes through the breech-block, and transmits the blow of the hammer to the fulminate. The general principle of the breech-action is among the earliest known in the history of breech-loading arms.— **Soper rifle**, an arm having a side-hinged swinging block like the Wendl (Austrian) breech-loading rifle. The block is, however, operated by a lever situated on the side of the stock in a position where it can be depressed by the thumb of the right hand, while the gun is at the shoulder, without moving the hand from the grip of the stock. The movement of the lever simultaneously opens the breech-block, extracts the cartridge, carries back the striker in the breech-block, and places the hammer at full cock. The cartridge is then inserted with the left hand, and on releasing the lever from pressure the breech-block closes. The gun is then ready to fire. The possible rapidity of firing with this gun is probably greater than that of any other breech-loader not of the repeating class.— **Springfield rifle**, a single breech-loader adopted and manufactured (at Springfield in Massachusetts) by the United States government prior to 1892. The breech-fermeture consists of a rotating breech-block and a locking-cam. It is fired by means of a side-lock and firing-pin.— **United States magazine-rifle**, the rifle adopted for the United States military service in 1892. It is constructed upon the Krag-Jorgensen system, and is the same in principle as the gun used by the Danish army, but is a great improvement upon that arm. The magazine is of the fixed type, and is wrapped partly around the receiver. (See the cuts.) It holds five cartridges, which are dropped in on the right and are driven to the left and finally upward into the receiver by a spring. There is a cut-off which converts the rifle into an excellent single-loader, so that the cartridges in the magazine can be held in reserve. The bolt is a hollow cylindrical piece of steel, having an operating handle, and combines within itself the firing and extracting mechanism and the support for the cartridge-head. The bolt slides to the rear in a guide groove, and the firing-apparatus is automatically cocked in the process. The caliber of the United States magazine-rifle is .30 inch, the weight



United States Magazine-rifle (cross-section).

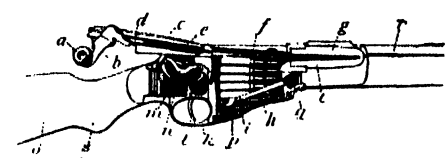
a, mainspring; *b*, firing-pin; *c*, bolt; *d*, guide-rib; *e*, gate; *f*, follower; *g*, carrier; *h*, hinge-bar; *i*, magazine-spring; *j*, magazine; *k*, side-plate; *l*, cut-off; *m*, receiver; *n*, extractor.



United States Magazine-rifle.

a, firing-pin; *b*, thumb-piece; *c*, cocking-piece; *d*, safety-lock; *e*, *e*, bolt; *f*, sleeve; *g*, ejector; *h*, mainspring; *i*, extractor; *j*, striker; *k*, barrel; *l*, chamber; *m*, locking-lug; *n*, receiver; *o*, magazine; *p*, trigger; *q*, guard; *s*, sear.

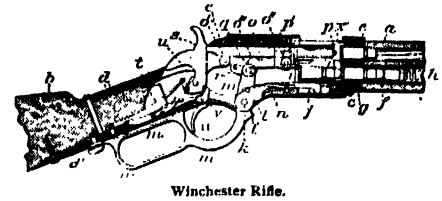
of the bullet is 220 grains, and the initial velocity obtained is 2,000 feet per second. The penetration in oak at three feet from the muzzle is from 16 to 24 inches. The rifle is furnished with a knife-bayonet.— **United States navy rifle**, the rifle adopted for the United States naval service in 1895. It is also known as the Lee straight-pull rifle. It is a bolt-gun with the peculiarity that the bolt is drawn directly to the rear in loading without being turned. The magazine is of the fixed type, and is placed in front of the



United States Navy Rifle.

a, cam-lever handle; *b*, cam-lever; *c*, bolt; *d*, firing-pin; *e*, mainspring; *f*, receiver; *g*, barrel; *h*, follower; *i*, elevator-arm; *k*, trigger-guard; *l*, trigger; *m*, sear; *n*, sear-spring; *o*, stock; *p*, magazine; *q*, elevator-spring; *r*, barrel-cover; *s*, pistol-grip; *t*, chamber.

guard under the receiver. The magazine is charged from a clip holding five cartridges, and there is no cut-off. The gun is therefore rather a repeating than a magazine arm. If the magazine be not charged the gun can be used as a single-loader. The caliber of the United States navy rifle is 6 millimeters (.236 inch), the weight of the bullet is 135 grains, and the velocity at 60 feet from the muzzle is 2,460 feet per second.— **Vetterlin repeating rifle**, a Swiss arm, of which its inventor, Vetterlin, has produced several patterns. Its firing-mechanism acts on the same principle as that of the Chassepot, but it has a magazine placed longitudinally under the barrel. The cartridges are respectively delivered rearward into a carriage which is moved upward into proper relation with the barrel by a bell-crank connected with the sliding-block when the latter is pulled backward, and descends again for another cartridge when the breech-block is closed. The extractor is similar to that of the Winchester rifle (see cut below). A coiled mainspring drives the needle against the base of the cartridge.— **Winchester rifle**, a rifle the main features of which were invented by Horace Smith and D. B.



Winchester Rifle.

a, rifled barrel; *b*, stock; *c*, *c*, receiver, which contains all the internal lock-mechanism, and is attached to the barrel by a screw-thread as shown at *c*, and to the wooden stock *b* by the tangs *d* and *d'*, through which screws pass, one passing entirely through and binding both tangs tightly against the stock; *f*, the magazine, containing cartridges *g*, which are pressed toward the rear by the long coiled spring *h* into a recess in a vertically moving carrier-block *i* in the receiver *c*; *j*, the carrier-lever, pivoted at *k* to the finger-lever *m*, *m*, *m*, *m*, which is also pivoted to the receiver by the same pivot *k*; *l* and *l'* are abutments respectively on the carrier-lever and finger-lever, whose action is explained below; *n*, the carrier-lever spring, which holds it downward when not lifted by the finger-lever; *o*, one of the two links or toggles pivoted to the receiver at *o'*, to the breech-block *p* at *o''*, and toggle-jointed at *o'''*; *q*, a pin attached to the finger-lever and working in the slot *r* of the link *o*; *p'*, the firing-pin, which slides in the breech-

pin and whose point is driven against the cartridge by the hammer *s* at the instant of firing; *t*, the mainspring, connected by a link with the hammer below the hammer pivot *u*; *v*, the sear with sear-spring and safety-catch mechanism (not lettered) situated behind it; *w*, the trigger; *x*, extractor and extractor-mechanism, the extractor engaging the rim of the cartridge in the barrel and pulling the spent cartridge-shell out when the breech block is moved rearward. Turning the finger-lever *m*, *n*, *o*, *w* downward toward the front forces the breech block, breech-pin, and hammer rearward, cocking the hammer and extracting the spent cartridge shell. At the same time the ledge or abutment *l* on the finger-lever presses against the ledge *l* on the carrier-lever, forcing up the carrier *i*, with its contained cartridge. When moved back to its original position the finger lever permits the carrier to return to its original position and receive another cartridge from the magazine *f*, and also forces the breech block *p* forward, pressing the cartridge into the breech of the barrel. The hammer remains cocked until the trigger *w* pulled. The loading of the gun and cocking for firing are thus effected by the single motion forward and rearward of the finger lever *m*. The opening of a side plate (not shown) permits the charging of the magazine by successive insertions of cartridges.

Wesson about 1854, and which has been improved by B. T. Henry and others. Since 1866 it has been manufactured in substantially its present form by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., whence its name.

rifle[3] (rī′fl), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] 1. A bent stick standing on the butt of the handle of a scythe. *Halliwell.*—2. An instrument used after the manner of a whetstone for sharpening scythes, and consisting of a piece of wood coated with sharp sand or emery, with a handle at one end. [Local, Eng. and New Eng.]

rifle-ball (rī′fl bâl), *n.* A bullet designed to be fired from a rifle. Such balls are not now made spherical, as formerly, but generally cylindrical, with a conoidal head, the base being usually hollowed and fitted with a plug, which causes the bullet to expand into the grooves of the bore of the weapon. See *rifle*[2], *v. t.*, and cut under *bullet*.

rifle-bird (rī′fl-bėrd), *n.* An Australian bird of paradise, *Ptilorhis paradisea*, belonging to the slender-billed section (*Epimachinæ*) of the family *Paradiseidæ*: said to have been so named by the early colonists from suggesting by its colors the uniform of the Rifle Brigade. This bird is 11 or 12 inches long, the wing 6, the tail 4½, the bill 2; the male is black, splendidly iridescent with fiery,

Rifle-bird (*Ptilorhis paradisea*).

purplish, violet, steel-blue, and green tints, which change like burnished metal when viewed in different lights; the female is plain brown, varied with buff, white, and black. The rifle-bird inhabits especially New South Wales. There are 3 or 4 other species of *Ptilorhis*, of other parts of Australia and some of the adjacent islands, of which the best-known is *P. magnifica* of New Guinea.

rifle-corps (rī′fl-kor), *n.* A body of soldiers armed with rifles. Especially, in England, since about 1857, a body of volunteers wearing a self-chosen uniform and undergoing drill by their own officers as part of a body of citizen-soldiers formed for the defense of the country.

rifleman (rī′fl-man), *n.*; pl. *riflemen* (-men). [< *rifle*[2] + *man*.] A man armed with a rifle; a man skilled in shooting with the rifle; *milit.*, formerly, a member of a body armed with the rifle when most of the infantry had muskets.

rifleman-bird (rī′fl-man-bėrd), *n.* Same as *rifle-bird*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 553.

rifle-pit (rī′fl-pit), *n.* A pit or short trench in front of an army, fort, etc., generally about 4 feet long and 3 feet deep, with the earth thrown up in front so as to afford cover to two skirmishers. Sometimes they are loopholed by laying a sand-bag over two other bags on the top of the breastwork, so that the head and shoulders of the rifleman are covered.

rifler (rī′flėr), *n.* [ME. *rifler, riffler, riflowr*; < *rifle*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who rifles; a robber.

And eke reprene robbers and *rifleris* of peple.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 197.

Parting both with cloak and coat, if any please to be the *rifler*. *Milton*, Divorce.

2. A hawk that does not return to the lure.

Fran. Your Hawke is but a *Rifler*.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

However well trained, these birds [falcons] were always liable to prove *rifflers*, that is, not to return to the lure.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 700.

rifle-range (rī′fl-rānj), *n.* 1. A place for practice in shooting with the rifle.—2. A specific distance at which rifle-shooting is practised.

rifle-shell (rī′fl-shel), *n.* In *ordnance*, a shell adapted for firing from a rifled cannon.

rifle-shot (rī′fl-shot), *n.* 1. A shot fired with a rifle.—2. One who shoots with a rifle.

The scientific knowledge required to become a successful *rifle-shot* necessitates much study, and continual practice with the weapon is also called for.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 157.

rifling[1] (rī′fling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rifle*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of plundering or pillaging.—2. *pl.* The waste from sorting bristles.

rifling[2] (rī′fling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rifle*[2], *v.*] 1. The operation of cutting spiral grooves in the bore of a gun.—2. A system or method of spiral grooving in the bore of a rifle. Whatever may be the form of cross-section in the grooves, the modern practice is to make them, for small-arms, extremely shallow; and, though the rectangular form with sharp angles is still retained, the angles are commonly rounded, this being an easier form to keep clean. Henry's system of rifling, used in most military rifles, has seven grooves; and the grooves make one turn in 22 inches. The grooves are broad, rectangular, and very shallow, with rounded angles, the lands being much narrower than the grooves. This is the system used in the Martini-Henry rifle. The system most in vogue in America for match-rifles is that of a uniform spiral, one turn in 18 inches, with very shallow grooves. With shallow grooves, hardened bullets are required; and the method of shallow grooving, with hardened bullets, is now taking the place of deep grooves and soft bullets, which were characteristic of Whitworth's and Henry's system of rifling. In express-rifles the rifling is very shallow with a slow spiral (one turn in 4 feet to one turn in 6 feet); and six is considered the best number of grooves. The so-called "Metford system" of rifling, used in England for fine match-rifles, employs five extremely shallow grooves, each including about 32° of the circumference of the bore, the twist of the spiral increasing toward the muzzle, generally finishing with one turn in 17 inches; but it is part of this system to vary the spiral in different guns according to the character of the powder to be used. In large-bore rifles with shallow circular-arc-bottomed grooves, the grooves are often ten in number, with one turn in 7 feet. A system, still of doubtful expediency, has been introduced, called the *non-fouling system*. In this method the barrel is rifled in its front half only. Some very fine shooting has been done by guns thus rifled. The Whitworth system of rifling is that of a hexagonal bore with spiral faces. It is still retained for ordnance. The projectiles for such rifles are also hexagonal with twisted sides. The Haddan system of rifling for ordnance consists of three spiral grooves of deep elliptical cross-section, into which fit three wings on the front of the shot or shell. Other shapes of grooves are also used for ordnance. **Ratchet-rifling**, a kind of grooving in gun-barrels in which the grooves have a cross-section closely approximating a right-angled triangle with the hypotenuse at the bottom of the groove, like the spaces between the teeth of a ratchet. It is now used only for inferior guns.

rifling-machine (rī′fling-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine serving to cut spiral grooves or rifles in the surface of the bore of a small-arm or cannon. For small-arms, the cutter-head is armed with two or more cutters, and the grooves are cut in the pulling stroke of the rifling rod to prevent bending, no work being done on the return stroke. After every stroke the cutter-head or barrel is revolved a certain angular distance (depending on the number of grooves to be cut) by the automatic rotation of the rifling bar, so that the several grooves are successively occupied by each cutter. For cannon, the cutter-head fits the bore exactly, and the cutter projects above its cylindrical surface to a height equal to the depth of the chip to be taken out at each stroke, cutting but one groove at a time. The twist is obtained automatically by means of a rack and pinion. The pinion-wheel is made fast to the cutter-bar, and gears into a rack carrying two or three friction-wheels at one end. These friction-wheels roll upon an inclined guide, curved or straight according as the twist is to be increasing or uniform.

rifling-tool (rī′fling-tōl), *n.* An instrument for rifling firearms.

rift[1] (rift), *n.* [< ME. *rift, ryfte*, < Dan. *rift* = Norw. *rift*, a rift, crevice, rent, = Icel. *ript*, a breach of contract; with formative *-t*, < Dan. *rive* = Norw. *riva*, tear, rive: see *rive*[1].] 1. An opening made by riving or splitting; a fissure; a cleft or crevice; a chink.

The grete barres of the abyme he barst vp at ones,
That alle the regioun to-rof in *riftes* ful grete,
& clouen alle in lyttel cloutes the clyffez aywhere.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 964.

He pluckt a bough, out of whose *rifte* there came
Smal drops of gory bloud, that trickled down the same.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 30.

It is the little *rift* within the lute
That by and by will make the music mute.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien (song).

2†. A riving or splitting; a shattering.

The remnond, that rode by the rugh bonkis,
Herd the rurde and the *ryfte* of the rank schippis,
The frusshe and the fare of folke that were drounet.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12697.

rift[1] (rift), *v.* [< *rift*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To rive; cleave; split.

To the dread rattling thunder
Have I given fire, and *rifted* Jove's stout oak
With his own bolt. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 45.

The *rifted* crags that hold
The gathered ice of winter. *Bryant*, Song.

2. To make or effect by cleavage.

The intellect is a cleaver; it discerns and *rifts* its way into the secret of things. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 106.

II. *intrans.* To burst open; split.

I'ld shriek, that even your ears
Should *rift* to hear me. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1. 66.

rift[1] (rift), *p. a.* Split; specifically, following the general direction of the splitting or checking: said of a log: as, *rift* pine boards. Compare *quartered*, 4.

rift[2]†, *n.* [ME. *rift*, < AS. *rift*, a veil, curtain, cloak, = Icel. *ript, ripti*, a kind of cloth or linen jerkin.] A veil; a curtain. *Layamon.*

rift[3] (rift), *v. i.* [< ME. *riften, ryften*, < Icel. *rypta*, belch; cf. *ropi*, a belching, *ropa*, belch.] To belch. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

rift[4] (rift), *n.* [Prob. an altered form, simulating *rift*[1], of *riff*[2]: see *riff*[2], *reef*[1], *n.*] A shallow place in a stream; a fording-place; also, rough water indicating submerged rocks. [Local.]

rig[1] (rig), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *ridge*.

rig[2] (rig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rigged*, ppr. *rigging*. [Early mod. E. *rygge*; < Norw. *rigga*, bind up, wrap round, rig (a ship) (cf. *rigg*, rigging of a ship), = Sw. dial. *rigga*, in *rigga på*, harness (rig up) (a horse); perhaps allied to AS. **wrihan*, *wreón* (pp. *wrigen*), cover: see *wry*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To fit (a ship) with the necessary tackle; fit, as the shrouds, stays, braces, etc., to their respective masts and yards.

I *rygge* a shyppe, I make it redye to go to the see.
Palsgrave, p. 691.

Our ship . . .
Is tight and yare and bravely *rigg'd* as when
We first put out to sea. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 224.

Now Patrick he *rigg'd* out his ship,
And sailed ower the faem.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 339).

2. To dress; fit out or decorate with clothes or personal adornments: often with *out* or *up*. [Colloq.]

She is not *rigged*, sir; setting forth some lady
Will cost as much as furnishing a fleet.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 1.

Jack was *rigged out* in his gold and silver lace, with a feather in his cap. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

You shall see how I *rigg'd* my Squire *out* with the Remains of my shipwreck'd Wardrobe.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, iv. 1.

Why, to show you that I have a kindness for you and your Husband, there is Ten Guineas to *rig* you for the Honours I design to prefer you to.
Mrs. Centlivre, Gotham Election, i. 1.

3. To fit out; furnish; equip; put in condition for use: often followed by *out* or *up*. [Colloq.]

She insisted upon being stabbed on the stage, and she had *rigged up* a kitchen carving-knife with a handle of gilt paper, ornamented with various breastpins, . . . as a Tyrian dagger. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 501.

I was aroused by the order from the officer, "Forward there! *rig* the head-pump!" . . . Having called up the "idlers," . . . and *rigged* the pump, we began washing down the decks. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 8.

Cat-rigged, rigged as a cat-boat. See cut under *cat-rig*. —**To rig in a boom**, to draw in a boom which is rigged out.—**To rig out a boom**, to run out a studdingsail-boom on the end of a yard, or a jib-boom or flying-jib boom on the end of a bowsprit, in order to extend the foot of a sail. —**To rig the capstan.** See *capstan*.—**To rig the cast**, in *angling*, to fix the hooks on the leader by their snells.—**To rig the market**, to raise or lower prices artificially in order to one's private advantage; especially, in the stock exchange, to enhance fictitiously the value of the stock or shares in a company, as when the directors or officers buy them up out of the funds of the association. The market is also sometimes rigged by a combination of parties, as large shareholders, interested in raising the value of the stock.

The gold *market* may *be rigged* as well as the iron or any other special market.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 214.

II. *intrans.* To make or use a rig, as in angling: as, to *rig* light (that is, to use a light fishing-tackle).

rig[2] (rig), *n.* [= Norw. *rigg*, rigging: see the verb.] 1. *Naut.*, the characteristic manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of any vessel: thus, schooner-*rig*, ship-*rig*, etc., have reference to the masts and sails of those vessels, without regard to the hull.—2. Costume; dress, especially of a gay or fanciful description. [Colloq.]—3. An equipage or turnout; a vehicle with a horse or horses, as for driving. [Colloq., U. S.]

One part of the team [in Homer] (or *rig*, as they say west of the Hudson) had come to include by metonymy the whole. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 110.

4. Fishing-tackle collectively; an angler's cast. [Colloq.]—**Cat rig.** See *cat-rig*.—**Gunter rig** (*naut.*), a method of rigging boats in which the topmast is made to slide up and down alongside of the lower mast. When hoisted, the topmast stretches up the head of the three-cornered sail. This rig is largely used in the United States navy, and takes its name from the sliding scale known as Gunter's scale, on account of the sliding up and down of the topmast. Also *sliding-gunter rig*.—**Square rig**, that rig in which the sails are bent to horizontal yards.

rig[3]† (rig), *v.* [Early mod. E. *rigge*; prob. for **wrig*, and akin to *wriggle, wrick*: see *wriggle, wrick*.] I. *intrans.* To romp; play the wanton.

To *Rigge*, lasciuire puellam.
Levins, Manip. Vocab., p. 119.

II. *trans.* To make free with.

Some prowleth for fewel, and some away *rig*
Fat goose and the capon, duck, hen, and the pig.
Tusser, September's Husbandry, st. 39.

rig[3] (rig), *n.* [< *rig*[3], *v.*] 1†. A romp; a wanton; a strumpet.

Wantonis is a drab!
For the nonce she is an old *rig*.
Marriage of Witt and Wisdome (1579). (*Halliwell.*)

Nay, fy on thee, thou rampe, thou *ryg*, with al that take thy part. *Bp. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle, iii. 3.

2. A frolic: a trick. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The one expressed his opinion that it was a *rig*, and the other his conviction that it was a "go." *Dickens.*

To run a rig, to play a trick or caper.

Away went Gilpin, neck or nought,
Away went hat and wig;
He little dreamt, when he set out,
Of *running* such a *rig*. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

To run the rig (or **one's rig**) **upon**, to practise a sportive trick on.

I am afraid your goddess of bed-making has been *running her rig upon* you. *Smollett.*

rig[4] (rig), *n.* Same as *ridgel*.

Riga balsam. The essential oil or turpentine distilled from the cones and young shoots of *Pinus Cembra*. Also called *Carpathian oil*, *Carpathian balsam*, *German oil*.

rigadoon (rig-a-dön'), *n.* [= D. *rigodon*, < F. *rigaudon*, *rigodon* = Sp. *rigodon* = It. *rigodone*, a dance; origin unknown.] 1. A lively dance for one couple, characterized by a peculiar jumping step. It probably originated in Provence. It was very popular in England in the seventeenth century.

Dance she would, not in such court-like measures as she had learned abroad, but some high-paced jig, or hop-skip *rigadoon*, befitting the brisk lasses at a rustic merry-making. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiii.

2. Music for such a dance, the rhythm being usually duple (occasionally sextuple) and quick. — 3. Formerly, in the French army, a beat of drum while men condemned to be shelled were, previous to their punishment, paraded up and down the ranks.

Riga fir. Same as *Riga pine*.

rigal, *n.* Same as *regal*[2], 1.

Riga pine. A variety of the Scotch pine or fir, *Pinus sylvestris*, which comes from Riga, a seaport of Russia. See *Scotch pine*, under *pine*[1].

rigation (rī-gā'shon), *n.* [< L. *rigatio*(*n*-), a watering, wetting, < *rigare* (> It. *rigare*), water, wet. Cf. *irrigation*.] The act of watering; irrigation.

In dry years, every field that has not some spring, or aqueduct, to furnish it with repeated *rigations*, is sure to fall in its crop.
H. Swinburne, Travels through Spain, xvi. (*Latham.*)

rigescent (rī-jes'ent), *a.* [< L. *rigescen*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *rigescere*, grow stiff or numb, < *rigere*, stiffen: see *rigid*.] In *bot.*, approaching a rigid or stiff consistence. *Cooke.*

rigged† (rigd), *a.* [< *rig*[1] + *-ed*[2]; var. of *ridged*.] Ridged; humped.

The young elephant, or two-tailed steer,
Or the *rigg'd* camel, or the fiddling frere.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. ii. 96.

rigger (rig'ėr), *n.* [< *rig*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who rigs; specifically, one whose occupation is the fitting of the rigging of ships. — 2. In *mach.*: (*a*) A band-wheel having a slightly curved rim. (*b*) A fast-and-loose pulley. *E. H. Knight.* — 3. A long-pointed sable brush used for painting, etc. *Art Jour.*, 1887, p. 341. — **Riggers' screw**, a screw-clamp for setting up shrouds and stays.

rigging[1] (rig'ing), *n.* [< *rig*[1] + *-ing*[1].] A ridge, as of a house; also, a roof. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

They broke the house in at the *rigging*.
Lads of Wamphray (Child's Ballads, VI. 170).

By some auld houlet-haunted biggin',
Or kirk deserted by its *riggin'*,
It 's ten to ane ye'll find him snug in
Some eldritch part.
Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

rigging[2] (rig'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rig*[2], *v.*] The ropes, chains, etc., which are employed to support and work all masts, yards, sails, etc., in a ship; tackle. **Rigging** is of two kinds: *standing rigging*, or rigging set up permanently, as shrouds, stays, backstays, etc.; and *running rigging*, which comprises all the ropes hauled upon to brace yards, make and take in sail, etc., such as braces, sheets, clue-lines, buntlines, and halyards. See cut under *ship*. — **Lower rigging.** See *lower*[2]. — **Rigging-cutter.** See *cutter*[1].

rigging-loft (rig'ing-lôft), *n.* 1. A large room where rigging is fitted and prepared for use on shipboard. — 2. *Theat.*, the space immediately under the roof and over the stage of a theater; the place from which the scenery is lowered or raised by means of ropes.

Looking upward from the floor of the stage, he would call them [the beams] the gridiron; standing on them, he would speak of them as the *rigging-loft*.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 433.

rigging-screws (rig'ing-skröz), *n. pl.* A machine formed of a clamp worked by a screw, used to force together two parts of a stiff rope, in order that a seizing may be put on.

rigging-tree (rig'ing-trē), *n.* [Also *riggin-tree*; < *rigging*[1] + *tree*.] A roof-tree. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

riggish (rig'ish), *a.* [< *rig*[3] + *-ish*[1].] Having the characteristics of a rig or romp; wanton; lewd.

For vilest things
Become themselves in her; that the holy priests
Bless her when she is *riggish*.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 245.

The wanton gesticulations of a virgin in a wild assembly of gallants warmed with wine, could be no other than *riggish*, and unmaidenly.
Bp. Hall, John Baptist Beheaded.

riggite (rig'it), *n.* [< *rig*[3], a frolic, a prank, + *-ite*[1].] One who plays rigs; a joker; a jester.

This and my being esteem'd a pretty good *riggite* — that is, a jocular verbal satirist — supported my consequence in the society. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 149.

riggle†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *wriggle*.

riggle (rig'l), *n.* [< *riggle*, *wriggle*, *v.*] A species of sand-eel, the *Ammodytes lancea*, or small-mouthed lance.

Rigg's disease. Pyorrhœa alveolaris, or alveolar abscess.

right (rīt), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. *richt*, *reet*; < ME. *right*, *ryght*, *ryth*, *ryt*, *rict*, *rigt*, *rigt*, *riht*, *ryht*, < AS. *riht* = OS. *reht* = OFries. *riucht* = MD. *recht*, *regt*, D. *regt* = MLG. LG. *recht* = OHG. MHG. *reht*, G. *recht*, straight, right, just, = Icel. *réttr* (for **rehtr*) = Sw. *rätt* = Dan. *ret* = Goth. *raihts*, straight, right, just, = L. *rectus* (for **regtus*) (> It. *retto*, *ritto* = Sp. Pg. *recto*), right, direct, = Zend *rashta*, straight, right, just; orig. pp. of a verb represented by AS. *reccan*, stretch, etc., also direct, etc. (see *rack*[1]), and L. *regere*, pp. *rectus*, direct, rule, Skt. √ *rij*, stretch, *rāj*, rule: see *regent*, and cf. *rail*[1], *rule*[1], a straight piece of wood, etc., from the same L. source.] I. *a.* 1. Straight; direct; being the shortest course; keeping one direction throughout: as, a *right* line.

For crokid & creplis he makith *right*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

Than with al his real route he rides on gate.
Redili to-wardes Rome tho *rightes* gates.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5322.

To Britaigne tooke they the *righte* way.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 512.

Circles and *right* lines limit and close all bodies.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v.

2. In conformity with the moral law; permitted by the principle which ought to regulate conduct; in accordance with truth, justice, duty, or the will of God; ethically good; equitable; just.

Goodness in actions is like unto straightness; wherefore that which is done well we term *right*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 8.

When the son hath done that which is lawful and *right*, and hath kept all my statutes, . . . he shall surely live.
Ezek. xviii. 19.

Cousin of Hereford, as thy cause is *right*,
So be thy fortune in this royal fight!
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 55.

He
Who now is Sovran can dispose and bid
What shall be *right*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 247.

The adjective *right* has a much wider signification than the substantive Right. Everything is *right* which is conformable to the Supreme Rule of human action; but that only is a Right which, being conformable to the Supreme Rule, is realised in Society, and vested in a particular person. Hence the two words may often be properly opposed. We may say that a poor man has no Right to relief, but it is *right* he should have it. A rich man has a Right to destroy the harvest of his fields, but to do so would not be *right*. *Whewell*, Elements of Morality, § 84.

3. Acting in accordance with the highest moral standard; upright in conduct; righteous; free from guilt or blame.

A God of truth and without iniquity, just and *right* is he. Deut. xxxii. 4.

I made him just and *right*,
Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall.
Milton, P. L., iii. 98.

If I am *right*, Thy grace impart,
Still in the right to stay;
If I am wrong, oh teach my heart
To find that better way!
Pope, The Universal Prayer.

4. Rightful; due; proper; fitting; suitable.

Aren none rather yrauysshed fro the *righte* byleue
Than ar this cunnynge clerkes that conne many bokes.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 456.

Put your bonnet to his *right* use; 'tis for the head.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 95.

The *right* word is always a power, and communicates its definiteness to our action.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxi.

Hence — 5. Most convenient, desirable, or favorable; conforming to one's wish or desire; to be preferred; fortunate; lucky.

If he should offer to choose, and choose the *right* casket, you should refuse to perform your father's will, if you should refuse to accept him. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 100.

The lady has been disappointed on the *right* side.
Addison, Guardian, No. 113.

6. True; actual; real; genuine. [Obsolete or archaic.]

My *ryghte* doghter, tresoure of myn herte.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2629.

The Poet is indeed the *right* Popular Philosopher, whereof Esops tales giue good proofe.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

O this false soul of Egypt! this grave charm, . . .
Like a *right* gipsy, hath, at fast and loose,
Beguiled me to the very heart of loss.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 12. 28.

In truth, sir, if they be not *right* Granado silk — . . . You give me not a penny, sir.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

She filled the one [glass] brimful for her guest, . . . repeating, as the rich cordial trickled forth in a smooth oily stream - "*Right* rosa solis as ever washed mulligrubs out of a moody brain!" *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxi.

7†. Precise; exact; very. Compare *right*, *adv.*, 5.

With that ich seyh an other
Rappliche renne the *righte* wey we wente.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 291.

8. In conformity with truth or fact or reason; correct; not erroneous.

If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly *right*, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." *Locke.*

Some praise at morning what they blame at night;
But always think the last opinion *right*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 431.

9. Recognizing or stating truth; correct in judgment or opinion.

You are *right*, justice, and you weigh this well.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 102.

A fool must now and then be *right* by chance.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 96.

The world will not believe a man repents;
And this wise world of ours is mainly *right*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

10. Properly done, made, placed, disposed, or adjusted; orderly; well-regulated; well-performed; correct: as, the sum is not *right*; the drawing is not *right*.

But most by numbers judge a poet's song:
And smooth or rough, with them, is *right* or wrong.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 388.

11. In good health or spirits; well in body or mind; in good condition; comfortable.

Nae treasures nor pleasures
Could mak' us happy lang;
The heart aye's the part aye
That makes us *right* or wrang.
Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

"Oh," said Mr. Winkle the elder, . . . "I hope you are well, sir." "*Right* as a trivet, sir," replied Bob Sawyer.
Dickens, Pickwick, l.

12. Most finished, ornamental, or elaborate; most important; chief; front: as, the *right* side of a piece of cloth.

What the street medal-sellers call the *right* side . . . presents the Crystal Palace, raised from the surface of the medal, and whitened by the application of aqua fortis.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 388.

13. Belonging to or located upon that side which, with reference to the human body, is on the east when the face is toward the north; dexter or dextral: as, the *right* arm; the *right* cheek: opposed to *left*.

Hee raught forthe his *right* hand & his rigge frotus,
And coles hym as he kan with his clene handes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1175.

He set up the *right* pillar, and called the name thereof Jachin, and he set up the left pillar, and called the name thereof Boaz. 1 Ki. vii. 21.

If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my *right* hand forget her cunning. Ps. cxxxvii. 5.

14. Formed by or with reference to a line drawn to another line or surface by the shortest course: as, a *right* angle; a *right* cone; *right* ascension. — **All right.** See *all*, *adv.* — **At right angles**, so as to form a right angle or right angles; perpendicular. — **Directed right line.** See *direct*. — **Order of multiplicity of a right line.** See *multiplicity*. — **Right angle**, an angle equal to a quarter of a complete rotation, or subtending at the center of a circle one fourth of the circumference; an angle formed by a line let fall upon

another line by the shortest way.—**Right ascension.** See *ascension*.—**Right bower.** See *bower*[9].—**Right camphor,** the camphor produced from the *Lauraceæ*, which gives a right polarisation.—**Right circle,** in the stereographic projection, a circle represented by a right line.—**Right descension,** in *old astron.* See *descension*, 4.—**Right hand.** See *hand*.—**Right hand of fellowship.** See *fellowship*.—**Right helicoid, money†, reason.** See the nouns.—**Right-line pen.** See *pen*[2].—**Right solid,** a solid whose axis is perpendicular to its base, as a right prism, pyramid, cone, cylinder, etc.—**Right sphere,** a sphere so placed with regard to the horizon or plane of projection that the latter is parallel to a meridian or to the equator.—**Right tensor,** a dyadic of a form suitable to represent a pure strain.—**Right whale.** See *whale*.—**To put the saddle on the right horse.** See *saddle*.—**Syn. 2.** and **3.** Upright, honest, lawful, rightful.—**4.** Correct, meet, appropriate.

II. *n.* **1.** Rightness; conformity to an authoritative standard; obedience to or harmony with the rules of morality, justice, truth, reason, propriety, etc.; especially, moral rightness; justice; integrity; righteousness: opposed to *wrong*.

Shall even he that hateth *right* govern? and wilt thou condemn *him* that is most just? Job xxxiv. 17.

But *right* is might through all the world.
Emerson, Centennial Poem, Boston.

2. That which is right, or conforms to rule. (*a*) Right conduct; a just and good act, or course of action; anything which justly may or should be done.

Wrest once the law to your authority;
To do a great *right*, do a little wrong.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 216.

For a patriot too cool; for a drudge disobedient;
And too fond of the *right* to pursue the expedient.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

With firmness in the *right* as God gives us to see the *right*. *Lincoln*, Second Inaugural Address.

(*b*) The person, party, or cause which is sustained by justice.

Receive thy lance; and God defend the *right!*
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 101.

(*c*) That which accords with truth, fact, or reason; the truth.

Nym. The king hath run bad humours on the knight; that 's the even of it.
Pist. Nym, thou hast spoke the *right*.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1. 129.

3. A just claim or title; a power or privilege whereby one may be, do, receive, or enjoy something; an authoritative title, whether arising through custom, courtesy, reason, humanity, or morality, or conceded by law.

Yey schal saue ye kynge hys *rythe*, and non prejudys don a-geyn his lawe in yes ordenaunce.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

The *right* of the needy do they not judge. Jer. v. 28.

The people have a *right* supreme
To make their kings; for kings are made for them.
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, i. 409.

The *right* divine of kings to govern wrong.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 188.

And why is it, that still
Man with his lot thus fights?
'Tis that he makes his will
The measure of his *rights*.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

4. In *law*, that which any one is entitled to have, or to do, or to require from others, within the limits prescribed by law (*Kent*); any legal consequence which any person, natural or artificial, is entitled to insist attaches to a given state of facts; the power recognized by law in a person by virtue of which another or others are bound to do or forbear toward or in regard of him or his interests; a legally protectable interest. In this sense things possess no rights; but every person has some rights irrespective of power to act or to compel the acts of others, as, for instance, an idiot, etc.; and even the obligations of persons in being, in view of the possibility of the future existence of one not yet in being, are the subject of what are termed *contingent rights*. In this general meaning of *right* are included (*a*) the just claim of one to whom another owes a duty to have that duty performed; (*b*) the just freedom of a person to do any act not forbidden or to omit any act not commanded; (*c*) the title or interest which one person has in a thing exclusive of other persons; and (*d*) a power of a person to appoint the disposition of a thing in which he has no interest or title. *Right* has also been defined as a legally protected interest. A distinction is made between *personal* and *real rights*. The former term is often used in English law for a right relating to personal, the latter for a right relating to real property. But in the language of writers on general jurisprudence and on civil law, a personal right is a right exclusively against persons specifically determined, and a real right is a right availing against all persons generally. By some writers a distinction is taken between *primary rights* and *sanctioning rights*, by the latter being meant the rights of action which the law gives to protect the primary rights, such as ownership, or contracts.

5. That which is due by just claim; a rightful portion; one's due or deserts.

I shall fast the this forward all with fyne othes,
All the londis to leue that longyn to Troy,
And our ground to the Grekes graunt as for *right*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7985.

Moderate lamentation is the *right* of the dead.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1. 64.

Honour and admiration are her *rights*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Nice Valour, v. 3.

Grief claimed his *right*, and tears their course.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 18.

6†. A fee required; a charge.

Qwo-so entres in-to thys fraternite, he xal paye ye *ryte* of ye hows, at his entre, viij. d.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

7. The outward, front, or most finished surface of anything: as, the *right* of a piece of cloth, a coin, etc: opposed to the *reverse*.—**8.** The right side; the side or direction opposite to the left.

On his *right*
The radiant image of his glory sat,
His only Son. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 62.

9. Anything, usually one member of a pair, shaped or otherwise adapted for a right-hand position or use.

Those [bricks] . . . are termed *rights* and lefts when they are so moulded or ornamented that they cannot be used for any corner. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 78.

The instrument is made in *rights* and lefts, so that the convex bearing surface may always be next the gum of the patient. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 342.

10. [*cap.*] In the politics of continental Europe, the conservative party: so named from their customary position on the right of the president in the legislative assembly.

The occupation of Rome by the Italian troops in 1870, and the removal of the Chamber of Deputies from Florence to the new capital of united Italy, to a great extent removed the political differences between the two great parties, the parliamentary *Right* and Left.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 180.

Absolute rights, those rights which belong to human beings as such; those rights to which corresponds a negative obligation of respect on the part of every one. They are usually accounted to be three—the right of a personal security, of personal liberty, and of private property. The right of freedom of conscience, if not involved in these three, should be added. They are termed *absolute*, in contradistinction to those to which corresponds the obligation of a particular person to do or forbear from doing some act, which are termed *relative*.—**At all rights†,** at all points; in all respects.

Everich of you shal brynge an hundred knightes,
Armed for lystes up *at alle rightes*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 904.

Base right, in *Scots law*, the right which a disponer or disposer of feudal property acquires when he dispones it to be held under himself and not under his superior.—**Bill of Rights.** See *bill*[3].—**By right.** (*a*) In accordance with right; rightfully; properly. Also *by rights*.

For swich lawe as man yeveth another wyghte,
He sholde himselven usen it *by ryghte*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 44.

I should have been a woman *by right*.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 177.

(*b*) By authorization; by reason or virtue; because: followed by *of*. Also *in right*.

The first Place is yours, Timothy, *in Right of* your Grey Hairs. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 168.

Then of the moral instinct would she prate,
And of the rising from the dead,
As hers *by right of* full-accomplish'd Fate.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

Civil Rights Act, Bill, cases. See *civil*.—**Commonable Rights Compensation Act.** See *compensation*.—**Conjunct rights.** See *conjunct*.—**Contingent rights,** such rights as are only to come into certain existence on an event or a condition which may not happen or be performed until some other event may prevent their vesting: as distinguished from *vested rights*, or those in which the right to enjoyment, present or prospective, has become the property of a particular person or persons as a present interest. *Cooley*.—**Corporeal rights.** See *corporeal*.—**Cottage right.** See *cottage*.—**Declaration of rights,** a document setting forth the personal rights of individual citizens over against the government.—**Divine right.** See *divine*.—**Equal Rights party.** See *Locofoco*, 3.—**Free trade and sailors' rights.** See *free*.—**Inchoate right of dower.** See *dower*[2].—**Individible rights.** See *pro indiviso*.—**Innominate right.** See *innominate*.—**In one's own right,** by absolute right; by inherent or personal rather than acquired right: as, a peeress *in her own right* (that is, as distinguished from a peeress by marriage).

A bride who had fourteen thousand a year *in her own right*. *Trollope*, Doctor Thorne, xlvii.

In the right, right; free from error. (*a*) Upright; righteous.

For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight;
His can't be wrong whose life is *in the right*.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 306.

(*b*) Correct; not deceived or mistaken as to the truth of a matter.

Now how is it possible to believe that such devout persons as these are mistaken, and the Sect of the Nazarenes only *in the right?* *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

I believe you're *in the right*, major!
I see you're *in the right*. *Colman*, Jealous Wife, i.

Joint rights in rem, in *civil law*, same as *condominium*.—**Mere right.** See *mere*[3].—**Mineral right** or **rights,** the right to seek for and possess all the mineral products of a given territory: distinguished, in mining regions, from the *surface right*, the privilege of using the surface of land, as in farming, building, etc.—**Natural rights,** those rights which exist by virtue of *natural law*, such as liberty and security of person and property, as distinguished from those which arise out of conventional relations or *positive law*.—**Nominate right.** See *nominate*.—**Of right,** matter of right; demandable as a right, as distinguished from that which is allowable or not in the discretion of the court: as, in an action for damages for a tort, jury trial is *of right*.—**Personal rights.** See *personal*, and def. 4.—**Petition of right,** in *Eng. law*, a proceeding resembling an action by which a subject vindicates his rights against the crown. See *petition*.—**Petitions of Rights Act.** See *Bovill's Act* (*a*), under *act*.—**Pretensed right.** See *pretensed*.—**Private rights, private rights of way.** See *private*.—**Public right,** in *Scots feudal law*. See *public*.—**Public rights,** those rights which the state possesses over its own subjects, and which subjects, in their turn, possess in or against the state. *Robinson*.—**Real right,** in *law*, a right of property in a subject, or, as it is termed, a *jus in re*, in virtue of which the person vested with the real right may claim possession of the subject.—**Redeemable rights.** See *redeemable*.—**Rental right.** See *rental*.—**Restitution of conjugal rights.** See *restitution*.—**Right about!** See *about*.—**Right-and-left coupling,** a turnbuckle.—**Right in rem,** the legal relation between a person and a thing in which he has an interest or over which he has a power, as distinguished from a *right in personam*, or the legal relation of a person to another who owes him a duty. (But see, for the meaning implied in the civil law, the distinction between *real right* and *personal right*, indicated under def. 4.)—**Right of action,** a right which will sustain a civil action; a right and an infringement or danger of infringement of it such as to entitle the possessor of the right to apply to a court of justice for relief or redress.—**Right of drip, of eminent domain, of expatriation.** See *drip*, *domain*, etc.—**Right of entry.** See *entry*, 10.—**Right of feud, forest, petition, search, succession.** See *feud*[1], *forest*, etc.—**Riparian rights.** See *riparian*.—**To do one right.** (*a*) To do one justice.

I doo adiure thee (O great King) by all
That in the World we sacred count or call,
To *doe me Right*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

In earnest, Sir, I am ravished to meet with a friend of Mr. Izaac Walton's, and one that *does him* so much *right* in so good and true a character.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

(*b*†) To pledge one in a toast. [Compare the French phrase *faire raison à.*]

Why, now you have *done me right*. [To Silence, seeing him take off a bumper.] *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 76.

Ero. Sighing has made me something short-winded.
I'll pledge y' at twice.
Lys. 'Tis well done; *do me right*.
Chapman, Widow's Tears, iv.

These glasses contain nothing;—*do me right*, [Takes the bottle.
As e'er you hope for liberty.
Massinger, Bondman, ii. 3.

To have a right, to have a good right. (*a*) To have a moral obligation; be under a moral necessity: equivalent to *ought*. [Colloq.]

Luvv? what 's luvv? thou can luvv thy lass an' 'er munny too,
Maakin' 'em gëa togither as they've *good right* to do.
Tennyson, Northern Farmer, O. S.

As for spinning, why, you've wasted as much as your wage i' the flax you've spoiled learning to spin. And you've *a right* to feel that, and not to go about as gaping and as thoughtless as if you was beholding to nobody.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, vi.

I'm thinkin' . . . that thim Germans have declared a war, and we've *a right* to go home.
Harper's Weekly, XXXIV. 86.

(*b*) To have good reason or cause. Hence—(*c*) To come near; have a narrow escape from: as, I'd *a good right* to be run over by a runaway horse this morning; I *had a right* to get lost going through the woods. [Colloq. and local.]—**To have right†,** to be right.

For trewely that swete wyght,
Whan I *had* wrong and she the *ryght*,
She wolde alway so goodely
Forgive me so debonairely.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1282.

"Sir," scide Gawein, "thei *haue right* to go, for the abidinge here for hem is not goode."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 409.

To put to rights, to arrange in an orderly condition; bring into a normal state; set in proper order.

Putting things *to rights*—an occupation he performed with exemplary care once a week.
Bulwer, My Novel, ii. 3.

To rights. (*a*†) In a direct line; directly; hence, straightway; immediately; at once.

These strata failing, the whole tract sinks down *to rights* into the abyss. *Woodward.*

[The hull], by reason of many breaches made in the bottom and sides, sunk *to rights*.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 8.

(*b*) In the right or proper order; properly; fittingly: now rarely used except with the verbs *put* and *set*: as, to *put* a room *to rights* (see above).

The quen er the day was dizt wel *to ryztes*
Hendli in that hinde-skyn as swiche bestes were.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3066.

To set to rights. Same as *to put to rights*.

A scamper o'er the breezy wolds
Sets all *to-rights*. *Browning*, Stafford, v. 2.

Vested rights. See *contingent rights*.—**Writ of right,** an action which had for its object to establish the title to real property. It is now abolished, the same object being secured by the order of ejectment.—**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Equity*, *Law*, etc. See *justice*.—**3.** Prerogative.

right (rit), *adv.* [Also dial. *reet*, Sc. *richt*; < ME. *right*, *ryght*, *rigt*, *rit*, *righte*, *ryghte*, *rigte*, < AS. *rihte*, *ryhte*, straight, directly, straightway,

rightly, justly, correctly (= OS. *rehto, reht*, MD. *recht*, D. *regt* = OHG. *rehto*, MHG. *rehte, reht*, G. *recht* = Icel. *rētt* = Sw. *rätt* = Dan. *ret*, straight, directly), < *riht*, right: see *right*, *a.*] 1. In a right or straight line; straight; directly.

Unto Dianes temple goth she *right*,
And hente the ymage in hir handes two.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 662.

So to his graue I went ful *rythe*,
And pursuyd after to wetyn an ende.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 208.

Let thine eyes look *right* on. Prov. iv. 25.

Clark went *right* home, and told the captain that the governour had ordered that the constable should set the watch. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 89.

Right up Ben-Lomond could he press,
And not a sob his toil confess.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 25.

2. In a right manner; justly; according to the law or will of God, or to the standard of truth and justice; righteously.

Thise seues virtues loketh and ledeth wel *rigte* and wel sikerliche thane gost of wytte thet hise let be the waye of rigtuolnesse. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

Thou satest in the throne judging *right* [Heb. in righteousness]. Ps. ix. 4.

3. In a proper, suitable, or desirable manner; according to rule, requirement, or desire; in order and to the purpose; properly; well; successfully.

Alack, when once our grace we have forgot,
Nothing goes *right*. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 4. 37.

Direct my course so *right* as with thy hand to show
Which way thy Forests range, which way thy Rivers flow.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 13.

The lines, though touch'd but faintly, are drawn *right*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 22.

4. According to fact or truth; truly; correctly; not erroneously.

He sothli thus sayde, schortly to telle,
That it was Alphiouns his sone anon *rigt* he wist.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4248.

You say not *right*, old man. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 73.

The clock that stands still points *right* twice in the four-and-twenty hours; while others may keep going continually and be continually going wrong.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 270.

5. Exactly; precisely; completely; quite; just: as, *right* here; *right* now; to speak *right* out.

Sche swelt for sorwe and swoned *rit* there.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4268.

And be hem turnethe alle the Firmament, *righte* as dothe a Wheel that turnethe be his Axille Tree.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 181.

Her waspish-headed son has broke his arrows,
Swears he will shoot no more, but play with sparrows,
And be a boy *right* out. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 101.

I am *right* of mine old master's humour for that.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

Right across its track there lay,
Down in the water, a long reef of gold.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

6. In a great degree; very: used specifically in certain titles: as, *right* reverend; *right* honorable.

Thei asked yef thei hadde grete haste; and thei answerde, "Ye, *right* grete." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 129.

Right truly it may be said, that Anti-christ is Mammons Son. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

7. Toward the right hand; to the right; dextrad.

She 's twisted *right*, she 's twisted left,
To balance fair in ilka quarter.
Burns, Willie Wastle.

All right. See *all.*—**Guide right.** See *guide.*—**Right aft.** See *aft*[1].—**Right and left**, to the right and to the left; on both sides; on all sides; in all directions: as, the enemy were dispersed *right and left*.

Miraclis of the crossis migt
Has oft standen in stede and rigt,
Ouer and vnder, *rigt and left*,
In this compas god has al weft.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

When storm is on the heights, and *right and left* . . . roll
The torrents, dash'd to the vale. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

Right away. See *away.*—**Right down**, downright; plainly; bluntly.

The wisdom of God . . . can speak that pleasingly by a prudent circumlocution which *right down* would not be digested. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations (ed. Tegg), V. 176.

Right Honorable. See *honorable.*—**Right off**, at once; immediately. [Colloq., U. S.]

right (rīt), *v.* [< ME. *righten, rihten, rigten, rigten, rygten*, < AS. *rihtan*, ONorth. *rehta* (= OS. *rihtian* = OFries. *riuchta* = MD. *rechten*, D. *regten* = MLG. *richten* = OHG. *rihtan*, MHG. *rihten*, G. *richten* = Icel. *rētta* = Sw. *rätta* = Dan. *rette* = Goth. **raihtjan*, in *ga-raihtjan*, and *at-ga-raihtjan*), make right, set right, restore, amend, correct, keep right, rule, < *riht*, right: see *right, a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To set straight or upright; restore to the normal or proper position.

At this moment the vessel ceased rolling, and *righted* herself. *Everett*, Orations, II. 130.

2. To set right; adjust or correct, as something out of the proper order or state; make right.

Henri was entrid on the est half,
Whom all the londe loued, in lengthe and in brede,
And ros with him rapely to *rigtyn* his wronge.
Richard the Redeless, Prol., l. 13.

Your mother's hand shall *right* your mother's wrong.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 121.

3. To do justice to; relieve from wrong; vindicate: often used reflexively.

So just is God, to *right* the innocent.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 182.

Here let our hate be buried; and this hand
Shall *right* us both.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

4†. To direct; address.

When none wolde kepe hym with carp he cozed ful hyze,
Ande rimed him ful richley, and *rygt* him to speke.
"What, is this Arthures hous," quoth the hathel thenne.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 308.

To right the helm, to put the helm amidships—that is, in a line with the keel.

II. *intrans.* To resume an upright or vertical position: as, the ship *righted*.

With Crist than sall thai *right* vp ryght,
And wende to won in last and light.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

right-about (rīt'a-bout″), *n.* [< *right about*, adverbial phrase.] The opposite direction: used only in the phrase *to send* or *turn to the right-about*, to send or turn in the opposite direction; pack off; send or turn off; dismiss.

Six grenadiers of Ligonier's . . . would have *sent* all these fellows *to the right about*. *Scott*, Waverley, xxxv.

"Now, I tell you what, Gradgrind," said Mr. Bounderby. "*Turn* this girl *to the right-about*, and there 's an end of it."
Dickens, Hard Times, iv.

right-angled (rīt'ang″gld), *a.* Containing a right angle or right angles; rectangular: as, a *right-angled* triangle; a *right-angled* parallelogram.

right-drawn (rīt'drân), *a.* Drawn in a just cause. [Rare.]

What my tongue speaks my *right-drawn* sword may prove.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 46.

right-edge (rīt'ej), *n.* In a flat sword-blade, that edge which is outward, or turned away from the arm and person of the holder, when the sword is held as on guard. See *false edge*, under *false*.

righten (rī'tn), *v. t.* [< *right* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *right*, *v.*] To set right; right.

Relieve [margin, *righten*] the oppressed. Isa. i. 17.

We shut our eyes, and muse
How our own minds are made,
What springs of thought they use,
How *righten'd*, how betray'd.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

righteous (rī'tyus), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *rightuous*, the termination *-u-ous*, later *-e-ous*, being a corruption of the second element of the orig. compound (appar. simulating *ingenuous, bounteous, plenteous*, etc.), the proper form existing in early mod. E. as *rightwise*, < ME. *rightwise, rightwis, richtwise, rigtwis, rygtwys, rihtwis*, < AS. *rihtwīs* (cf. OHG. *rehtwīsic*, Icel. *rēttviss*), righteous, just; heretofore explained as lit. 'wise as to what is right,' < *riht*, n., right, + *wis*, a., wise; but such a construction of ideas would hardly be expressed by a mere compound, and the explanation fails when applied to the opposite adj. **wrangwis*, ME. *wrangwis, wrongwise, wrongwis*, mod. E. *wrongous*, which cannot well mean 'wise as to what is wrong' (though this adj. may have been formed merely on the external model of *rihtwīs*). The formation is, no doubt, as the cognate OHG. form *rehtwīsic*, which has an additional adj. suffix, also indicates, < AS. *riht*, a., right, just, + *wise*, n., way, manner, wise (reduced to *-wīs* in comp., as also in Icel. *ödhurvis* = E. *otherwise;* the Icel. *rēttviss*, prop. **rēttvis*, simulates *viss* = E. *wise*); the compound meaning lit. 'right-way,' 'acting in just wise': see *right, a.*, and *wise*[2], *n.*] 1. Upright; incorrupt; virtuous; conforming in character and conduct to a right standard; free from guilt or sin; obedient to the moral or divine law.

It is reuth to rede how *rigtwis* men lyued,
How thei defouled her flessh, forsoke her owne wille,
Fer fro kitth and fro kynne yuel-yclothed zeden.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 495.

Aristides, who for his vertue was surnamed *rightwise*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 5.

And if any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the *righteous*. 1 John ii. 1.

Rome and the *righteous* heavens be my judge.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 426.

2. In accordance with right; authorized by moral or divine law; just and good; right; worthy.

We lefte hym there for man moste wise,
If any rebelles wolde ought rise
Oure *rightwise* dome for to assise,
Or it offende,
To sese thame till the nexte assise.
York Plays, p. 397.

I will keep thy *righteous* judgments. Ps. cxix. 106.

I love your daughter
In such a *righteous* fashion.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4. 83.

Faithful hath been your warfare, and of God
Accepted, fearless in his *righteous* cause.
Milton, P. L., vi. 804.

3. Proper; fitting: as, *righteous* indignation.

Is this *rygt-wys*, thou renk, alle thy ronk noyse,
So wroth for a wodbynde to wax so sone,
Why art thou so waymot [sorrowful] wyze for so lyttel?
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 490.

=**Syn.** 1. *Righteous, Rightful, Upright, Just;* honest, equitable, fair; godly, holy, saintly. The first three of the italicized words go back directly to the first principles of right, while *just*, though expressing quite as much conformity to right, suggests more of the intricate questions arising out of the relations of men. *Upright* gets force from the idea of physical perpendicularity, a standing up straight by the standard of right; *righteous* carries up the idea of right to the standards, motives, and sanctions of religion; *rightful* applies not to conduct, but to claims by right: as, he is the *rightful* owner of the land; *just* suggests by derivation a written law, but presumes that the law is a right one, or that there is above it, and if necessary overruling it, a law of God. This last is the uniform Biblical usage. *Just* generally implies the exercise of some power or authority. See *justice* and *honesty*.

righteous† (rī'tyus), *v. t.* [< ME. *rightwisen*, < *rightwis*, righteous: see *righteous, a.*] To make righteous; justify.

Can we meryte grace with synne? or deserve to be *ryghtcaused* by folye?
Bp. Bale, A Course at the Romyshe Foxe, fol. 62, b. (*Latham.*)

righteously (rī'tyus-li), *adv.* [< ME. **rightwisly, rygtwysly*, < AS. *rihtwislice* (= Icel. *rēttvislega*), rightly, justly, < *rihtwislic* (= OHG. *rehtwislih*), right, righteous, < *rihtwīs*, right, righteous, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*[1]; or rather orig. < *riht*, a., right, + *wise*, way, manner, wise, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*[1]: see *righteous.*] 1. In a righteous or upright manner; rightly; worthily; justly.

Thou shalt judge the people *righteously*. Ps. lxvii. 4.

We should live soberly, *righteously*. Tit. ii. 12.

2†. Aright; properly; well.

Rygt-wysly quo con rede,
He loke on bok & be awayed
How Thesu Crist hym wolke in are thede [country],
& burneȝ [men] her barneȝ [children] vnto hym brayde [brought]. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 708.

I could have taught my love to take thy father for mine; so wouldst thou, if the truth of thy love to me were so *righteously* tempered as mine is to thee.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2. 14.

3. Rightfully; deservedly; by right. [Archaic.]

Turn from us all those evils that we most *righteously* have deserved.
Book of Common Prayer (Church of England), Litany.

righteousness (rī'tyus-nes), *n.* [< ME. *rightwisenes, rygtwisnesse, rigtwisnesse, ryghtwisnesse, rihtwisnesse*, < AS. *rihtwisnes*, rightness, righteousness, reasonableness, < *rihtwīs*, righteous: see *righteous* and *-ness.*] 1. The character of being righteous; purity of heart and rectitude of life; the being and doing right; conformity in character and conduct to a right standard.

Thesu fro the realme of *rightwysnes* descended down
To take the meke clothyng of our humanyte.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

Pure religion, I say, standeth not in wearing of a monk's cowl, but in *righteousness*, justice, and well-doing.
Latimer, Misc. Sel.

If this we swore to do, with what *Righteousness* in the sight of God, with what Assurance that we bring not by such an Oath the whole Sea of Blood-guiltiness upon our own Heads? *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

Justification is an act of God's free grace wherein he pardoneth all our sins, and accepteth us as righteous in his sight, only for the *righteousness* of Christ imputed to us, and received by faith alone.
Shorter Catechism, ans. to qu. 33

Hence, also—2. In *theol.*, a coming into spiritual oneness with God, because for Christ's sake the believer in Christ is treated as righteous.—3. A righteous act or quality; anything which is or purports to be righteous.

All our *righteousnesses* are as filthy rags. Isa. lxiv. 6.

4. Rightfulness; justice. [Rare.]

"Catching bargains," as they are called, throw on the persons claiming the benefit of them the burden of proving their substantial *righteousness*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 2.

Active righteousness, passive righteousness. Luther ("Commentary on the Epistle to the Galatians," Introd.) and other Protestant theologians following him distinguish

between *active* and *passive righteousness*, the former consisting in what is right because it is right, the latter in accepting for Christ's sake by faith the free gift of righteousness as defined in the second definition above. — **Original righteousness**, in *scholastic theol.*, the condition of man as made in the image of God before the fall. — **Proselytes of righteousness.** See *proselyte*. **The righteousness of God** (Rom. i. 17), a phrase defined antagonistically by Biblical interpreters as "Righteousness which proceeds from God, the relation of being right into which man is put by God — that is, by an act of God declaring him righteous" (*Meyer*), and as "The attribute of God, embodied in Christ, manifested in the world, revealed in the Gospel, communicated to the individual soul, the righteousness not of the law, but of faith" (*Jowett*). The former is the general Protestant view; the latter comes near the view of the Roman Catholic Church, Greek Church, etc. The one regards *righteousness* as indicating a relation, the other as descriptive of character; the one as something bestowed by God and imputed to man, the other as something inherent in God and spiritually communicated to man. =**Syn. 1.** See *righteous*.

righter (rī'tėr), *n.* [< AS. *rihtere*, a ruler, director, = OFries. *riuchtere, riuchter* = D. *regter* = MLG. *richter* = OHG. *rihtari*, MHG. *rihtære*, G. *richter*, ruler, judge, = Icel. *réttari*, a justiciary; as *right, v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who sets right; one who adjusts or redresses that which is wrong.

I will pay thee what I owe thee, as that *righter* of wrongs hath left me commanded.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 4. (*Latham.*)

rightful (rīt'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *rightful, rigtful, rygtfol, regtful*; < *right, n.*, + *-ful*.] 1†. Righteous; upright; just and good.

The laborer schulde truly trauelle thau,
And be *rigtful* bothe in worde & deede.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Were now the bowe bent in swich maneere
As it was first, of justice and of ire,
The *rightful* God nolde of no mercy heere.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 31.

2. Just; consonant to justice: as, a *rightful* cause; a *rightful* war.

My bloody judge forbade my tongue to speak;
No *rightful* plea might plead for justice there.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1649.

3. Having the right or just claim according to established laws: as, the *rightful* heir to a throne or an estate.

Some will mourn in ashes, some coal-black,
For the deposing of a *rightful* king.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1. 50.

The legitimate and *rightful* lord
Is but a transient guest, newly arriv'd,
As soon to be supplanted. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 749.

4. Being or belonging by right or just claim: as, one's *rightful* property.

Wink at our advent: help my prince to gain
His *rightful* bride. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

5. Proper; suitable; appropriate.

The hand and foot that stir not, they shall find
Sooner than all the *rightful* place to go.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 42.

=**Syn. 2–4.** *Just, Upright*, etc. (see *righteous*), true, lawful, proper.

rightfully (rīt'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *ryghtefully*; < *rightful* + *-ly*[2].] 1†. In a righteous manner; righteously.

Whate are all thi werkes worthe, whethire thay be bodyly or gastely, bot if thay be done *ryghtefully* and resonably, to the wirchipp of Godde, and at His byddynges?
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

2. In a rightful manner; according to right, law, or justice; legitimately: as, a title *rightfully* vested.

Plain and right must my possession be:
Which I with more than with a common pain
'Gainst all the world will *rightfully* maintain.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 225.

3. Properly; fittingly.

Books, the oldest and the best, stand naturally and *rightfully* on the shelves of every cottage.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 112.

rightfulness (rīt'fûl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *rigtfulnesse, rigtfulnes, rigtvolnesse*: see *rightful* and *-ness*.] 1†. Righteousness.

Ouerweninge . . . maketh to moche sprede the merci of oure lhorde, and litel prayzeth his *rigtwulnesse*.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

But still, although we fail of perfect *rightfulness*,
Seek we to tame these superfluities,
Nor wholly wink though void of purest sightfulness.
Sir P. Sidney.

2. The character or state of being rightful; justice; accordance with the rules of right: as, the *rightfulness* of a claim to lands or tenements.

right-hand (rīt'hand), *a.* [< ME. *ryghte-hande*, < AS. *riht-hand, ryht-hand*, the right hand, < *riht*, right, + *hand*, hand: see *right, a.*, and *hand, n.*] 1. Belonging or adapted to the right hand.

The *right-hand* glove must always be worn when practicing throwing [in base-ball], in order that this also shall offer no unusual difficulty in the later work.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 628.

2. Situated on the right hand, or in a direction from the right side; leading to the right: as, a *right-hand* road.

Sir Jeoffrey Notch, who is the oldest of the club, has been in possession of the *right-hand* chair time out of mind. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 132.

3. Serving as a right hand; hence, foremost in usefulness; of greatest service as an assistant.

O wha has slain my *right-hand* man,
That held my hawk and hound?
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 8).

Right-hand file†, patricians; aristocrats.

Do you two know how you are censured here in the city, I mean of us o' the *right-hand file*? *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 26.

Right-hand rope. See *rope*[1].

right-handed (rīt'han"ded), *a.* 1. Using the right hand more easily and readily than the left. See *dexterous*.

A left-handed pitcher [in base-ball] is able to make much more of what to a *right-handed* batsman is an incurve, . . . while its opposite, or the out-curve to a *right-handed* batsman, is correspondingly weak.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 827.

2. Turning so as to pass from above or in front to the right hand; clockwise: thus, an ordinary screw is driven in by a *right-handed* rotation; specifically, in *conch.*, dextral, as the spiral shell of a univalve (see cut under *purpura*). The rotation of the plane of polarization by certain substances showing circular polarization is called *right-handed* when, to an observer looking in the direction in which the ray is moving, the rotation is clockwise — that is, in the same direction as that of the hands of a clock; if in the opposite direction (counter-clockwise), the rotation is called *left-handed*. These terms are also applied to the substances themselves which produce these effects: as, a *right-handed* quartz-crystal.

3. In *bot.*, of twining plants or circumnutating parts, properly, rising or advancing in the direction of a right-handed screw or spiral, or that of the hands of a watch. Certain authors, neglecting the notion of forward growth and conceiving the plant as viewed from above, have used the term in the opposite sense, which is quite unnatural.

4. Laid from left to right, as the strands of a rope. — 5. Executed by the right hand.

The Slogger waits for the attack, and hopes to finish it by some heavy *right-handed* blow.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

6. On the right side; of a favorable, convenient, or easily pardoned character.

St. Paul tells us of divisions and factions and "schisms" that were in the Church of Corinth; yet these were not about the essentials of religion, but about a *right-handed* error, even too much admiration of their pastors.
Abp. Bramhall, Works, II. 28.

right-handedness (rīt'han"ded-nes), *n.* The state or property of being right-handed; hence, skill; dexterity. *Imp. Dict.*

right-hander (rīt'han"dėr), *n.* 1. One who is right-handed; one who uses the right hand more skilfully than the left.

There are, however, some *right-handers* (if this useful abbreviative term may be allowed) who, if they try to write with their left hands, instinctively produce Spiegel-Schrift. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, III. 42.

2. A blow with the right hand. [Colloq.]

Tom gets out-and-out the worst of it, and is at last hit clean off his legs, and deposited on the grass by a *right-hander* from the Slogger.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

right-hearted (rīt'här"ted), *a.* [< *right* + *heart* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. AS. *riht-heort, reht-heort* = OHG. *reht-herze*, upright in heart: see *right* and *heart*.] Having a right heart or disposition. *Imp. Dict.*

rightlechet, *v. t.* [ME. *rigtlechen, ryztloken*; < AS. *rihtlǣcan*, make right, correct, < *riht*, right, + *-lǣcan*, ME. *-lechen*, as in *cnawlechen*, later E. *knowledge*, q. v.] To set right; direct.

Thei sente with hem sondes to saxoyne that time,
And nomen omage in his name nouȝt forto layne,
Forto *rigtleche* that reaume real of riche & of pore.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1310.

rightless (rīt'les), *a.* [< *right* + *-less*.] Destitute of rights; without right.

Whoso enters (*Right-less*)
By Force, is forced to go out with shame.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

Thou art liable to the Ban of the Empire — hast deserved to be declared outlawed and fugitive, landless and *rightless*. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxii.

rightly (rīt'li), *adv.* [< ME. **rightly, rigtli, rihtliche*, < AS. *rihtlīce*, rightly, justly, < *rihtlīc*, right, just, < *riht*, right, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1]: see *right* and *-ly*[2].] 1†. In a straight or right line; directly.

Like perspectives which *rightly* gazed upon
Show nothing but confusion, eyed awry
Distinguish form. *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2. 18.

2. According to justice, duty, or the divine will; uprightly; honestly; virtuously.

Master, we know that thou sayest and teachest *rightly*.
Luke xx. 21.

3. Properly; fitly; suitably: as, a person *rightly* named.

Descend from heaven, Urania, by that name
If *rightly* thou art call'd. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 2.

4. According to truth or fact; not erroneously; correctly: as, he has *rightly* conjectured.

He it was that might *rightly* say Veni, vidi, vici.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1. 68.

No man has learned anything *rightly*, until he knows that every day is Doomsday.
Emerson, Society and Solitude.

right-minded (rīt'mīn"ded), *a.* Having a right mind; well or properly disposed.

right-mindedness (rīt'mīn"ded-nes), *n.* The state of being right-minded.

While Lady Elliot lived, there had been method, moderation, and economy, . . . but with her had died all such *right-mindedness*. *Jane Austen*, Persuasion, i.

rightness (rīt'nes), *n.* [< ME. *rigtnesse*, < AS. *rihtness* (= OS. *rehtnussi* = OHG. *rehtnissa*), < *riht*, right: see *right* and *-ness*.] 1. The state or character of being right. (*a*) Straightness; directness: as, the *rightness* of a line.

They [sounds] move strongest in a right line: which nevertheless is not caused by the *rightness* of the line, but by the shortness of the distance. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 201.

(*b*) Conformity with the laws regulating conduct; uprightness; rectitude; righteousness.

Ryȝ[t]nesse sayth, Lybbe we sobreliche, ryuollyche, an honayrelyche. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

Rightness expresses of actions what straightness does of lines; and there can no more be two kinds of right action than there can be two kinds of straight line.
H. Spencer, Social Statics (ed. 1884), xxxii. § 4.

(*c*) Propriety; appropriateness; fittingness.

Sir Hugo's watch-chain and seals, his handwriting, his mode of smoking, . . . had all a *rightness* and charm about them to the boy. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xvi.

(*d*) Correctness; truth: as, the *rightness* of a conjecture.

2. The state or attribute of being on the right hand; hence, in *psychol.*, the sensation or perception of such a position or attribute.

Rightness and leftness, upness and downness, are again pure sensations, differing specifically from each other, and generically from everything else.
W. James, in Mind, XII. 14.

rights† (rīts), *adv.* [< ME. *rightes, rigtes*, adv. gen. of *right, a.*] Right; rightly; properly.

Alle anon *rigtes* there omage him dede.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1306.

rightward (rīt'wärd), *adv.* [< *right* + *-ward*.] To or on the right hand. [Rare.]

Rightward and leftward rise the rocks,
And now they meet across the vale. *Southey*.

right-whaler (rīt'hwā'lėr), *n.* One who pursues the right whale. Also *right-whaleman*.

right-whaling (rīt'hwā'ling), *n.* The practice, method, or industry of capturing the right whale: opposed to *sperm-whaling*.

rightwise† (rīt'wīz), *a.* and *v.* Same as *righteous*.

rightwisely† (rīt'wīz'li), *adv.* Same as *righteously*.

rightwiseness† (rīt'wīz'nes), *n.* Same as *righteousness*.

rigid (rij'id), *a.* [= F. *rigide*, vernacularly *roide, raide* (> ME. *roid*) = Pr. *rege, rede, rot* = Sp. *rigido* = Pg. It. *rigido*, < L. *rigidus*, stiff, < *rigere*, be stiff; prob. orig. 'be straight'; cf. *rectus*, straight, < *regere*, taken in sense of 'stretch': see *regent* and *right*. Cf. *rigor*.] 1. Stiff; not pliant or easily bent; not plastic or easily molded; resisting any change of form when acted upon by force; hard.

The earth as a whole is much more *rigid* than any of the rocks that constitute its upper crust.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 832.

2. Not easily driven back or thrust out of place; unyielding; firm.

Bristled with upright beams innumerable
Of *rigid* spears. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 83.

3. Not easily wrought upon or affected; inflexible; hence, harsh; severe; rigorous; rigorously framed or executed: as, a *rigid* sentence; *rigid* criticism.

Witness also his Harshness to our Ambassadors, and the *rigid* Terms he would have tied the Prince Palsgrave to. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 6.

Thy mandate *rigid* as the will of Fate.
Bryant, Death of Slavery.

The absurdities of official routine, *rigid* where it need not be and lax where it should be *rigid*, occasionally become glaring enough to cause scandals.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 57.

4. Strict in opinion, conduct, discipline, or observance; uncompromising; scrupulously exact or exacting: as, a *rigid* disciplinarian; a *rigid* Calvinist

Soft, debonaire, and amiable Prue
May do as well as rough and *rigid* Prue.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.

The *rigid* Jews were wont to garnish the sepulchres of the righteous. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

David was a *rigid* adherent to the church of Alexandria, and educated by his mother in the tenets of the monks of Saint Eustathius. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 579.

He was one of those rare men who are *rigid* to themselves and indulgent to others.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxiii.

5. Stiff in outline or aspect; harsh; hard; rugged; without smoothness, softness, or delicacy of appearance.

The broken landscape, by degrees
Ascending, roughens into *rigid* hills.
Thomson, Spring, l. 968.

But still the preaching cant forbear,
An' ev'n the *rigid* feature.
Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend.

Pale as the Jephtha's daughter, a rough piece
Of early *rigid* colour. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

6. Sharp; severe; bitter; cruel.

Sealed up and silent, as when *rigid* frosts
Have bound up brooks and rivers.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

Cressy's plains
And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confess
What the Silures vigour unwithstood
Could do in *rigid* fight. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

7. In *dynam.*: (*a*) Absolutely incapable of being strained. (*b*) Resisting stresses. —**Rigid antennæ**, those antennæ that do not admit of motion, either at the base or at any of the joints, as of the dragonflies. —**Rigid atrophy**, muscular atrophy combined with rigidity. —**Rigid dynamics**. See *dynamics*. =**Syn.** 3 and 4. *Severe*, *Rigorous*, etc. (see *austere*), inflexible, unbending, unyielding.

rigidity (ri-jid'i-ti), *n.* [=F. *rigidité* = It. *rigidità*, < L. *rigiditā(t-)s*, < *rigidus*, rigid: see *rigid*.] 1. The quality of being rigid; stiffness; inflexibility; absence of pliancy; specifically, in *mech.*, resistance to change of form. In all theoretical discussions respecting the application of forces through the intervention of machines, those machines are assumed to be perfectly rigid so far as the forces employed are able to affect their integrity of form and structure. *Rigidity* is directly opposed to *flexibility*, and only indirectly to *malleability* and *ductility*, which depend chiefly on relations between the tenacity, the rigidity, and the limit of elasticity.

Whilst there is some evidence of a tidal yielding of the earth's mass, that yielding is certainly small, and . . . the effective *rigidity* is at least as great as that of steel.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 848.

The restraint of the figure [statue of the west portal of Chartres Cathedral] is apparently self-imposed in obedience to its architectural position. The *rigidity* of the example from St. Trophime appears, on the other hand, to be inherent in its nature.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 254.

2. Strictness; severity; harshness: as, *rigidity* of principles or of censure. —**Cadaveric rigidity**. Same as *rigor mortis* (which see, under *rigor*). —**Modulus of rigidity**, the amount of stress upon a solid per unit of area divided by the corresponding deformation of a right angle in that area. =**Syn.** 2. Inflexibility. See *austere*, *rigor*.

rigidly (rij'id-li), *adv.* In a rigid manner. (*a*) Stiffly; unpliantly; inflexibly.

Be not too *rigidly* censorious;
A string may jar in the best master's hand.
Roscommon, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

(*b*) Severely; strictly; exactingly; without allowance, indulgence, or abatement: as, to judge *rigidly*; to execute a law *rigidly*.

He was a plain, busy man, who wrought in stone and lived a little *rigidly*. The granite of his quarries had got into him, one might say. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 127.

rigidness (rij'id-nes), *n.* Rigidity.

Many excellent men, . . . wholy giving themselves over to meditation, to prayer, to fasting, to all severity and *rigidness* of life. *Hales*, Remains, Sermon on Peter's Fall.

=**Syn.** See *rigor*.

Rigidulı† (ri-jid'ū-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *rigidulus*: see *rigidulous*.] In Lamarck's classification (1801–12), an order of his *Vermes*, containing the nematoids or threadworms.

rigidulous (ri-jid'ū-lus), *a.* [< NL. *rigidulus*, dim. of L. *rigidus*, rigid: see *rigid*.] Rather stiff.

rigleen (rig-lēn'), *n.* [< Ar. *rijlīn*, pl. of *rijl*, foot.] An ear-ring having five main projections. See the quotation.

The *Rigleen* or "feet" earrings, which are like fans with five knobs or balls at the edge, to each of which a small coin is sometimes attached.
C. G. Leland, Egyptian Sketch-Book, xviii.

riglet (rig'let), *n.* Same as *reglet*.

rigmarole (rig'ma-rōl), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *rig-my-roll*; corrupted from *ragman-roll*.] I. *n.* A succession of confused or foolish statements; an incoherent, long-winded harangue; disjointed talk or writing; balderdash; nonsense.

A variety of other heart-rending, soul-stirring tropes and figures, . . . of the kind which even to the present day form the style of popular harangues and patriotic orations, and may be classed in rhetoric under the general title of *Rigmarole*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 444.

=**Syn.** *Chat*, *Jargon*, etc. See *prattle*.

II. *a.* Consisting of or characterized by rigmarole; long-winded and foolish; prolix; hence, formal; tedious.

You must all of you go on in one *rig-my-roll* way, in one beaten track. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. iv.

rigol1† (rig'ol), *n.* [< It. *rigolo*, < OHG. *ringilā*, MHG. *ringel*, G. *ringel*, a little ring, dim. of *ring*, a ring: see *ring*1.] A circle; a ring; hence, a diadem; a crown.

This is a sleep
That from this golden *rigol* hath divorced
So many English kings.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 36.

rigol2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *regal*2.

rigolet†, *n.* Same as *regal*2, 1.

rigolette (rig-ō-let'), *n.* A light wrap sometimes worn by women upon the head; a head-covering resembling a scarf rather than a hood, and usually knitted or crocheted of wool.

rigor, rigour (rig'or), *n.* [< ME. *rigour*, < OF. *rigour*, *rigueur*, F. *rigueur* = Pr. *rigor* = Sp. Pg. *rigor* = It. *rigore*, < L. *rigor*, stiffness, rigidness, rigor, cold, harshness, < *rigere*, be rigid: see *rigid*.] 1. The state or property of being stiff or rigid; stiffness; rigidity; rigidness.

The rest his look
Bound with Gorgonian *rigour* not to move.
Milton, P. L., x. 297.

2. The property of not bending or yielding; inflexibility; stiffness; hence, strictness without allowance, latitude, or indulgence; exactingness: as, to execute a law with *rigor*; to criticize with *rigor*.

To me and other Kings who are to govern the People belongs the *Rigour* of Judgment and Justice.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 83.

3. Severity of life; austerity.

All the *rigour* and austerity of a Capuchin.
Addison, Remarks on Italy, etc.

4. Sternness; harshness; cruelty.

Such as can punishe sharpely with pacience, and not with *rygour*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

We shall be judged by the grace and mercy of the Gospel, and not by the *rigours* of unrelenting justice.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xv.

I tell you
'Tis *rigour* and not law.
Shak., W. T., iii. 2. 115.

5. Sharpness; violence; asperity; inclemency: as, the *rigor* of winter.

Like as *rigour* of tempestuous gusts
Provokes the mightiest hulk against the tide.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 5.

They defy
The rage and *rigour* of a polar sky,
And plant successfully sweet Sharon's rose
On icy plains, and in eternal snows.
Cowper, Hope, l. 462.

6. That which is harsh or severe; especially, an act of injustice, oppression, or cruelty.

The cruel and insupportable hardships which those forest laws created to the subject occasioned our ancestors to be as jealous for their reformation as for the relaxation of the feodal *rigours* and the other exactions introduced by the Norman family.
Blackstone, Com., II. xxvii.

Slavery extended, with new *rigors*, under the military dominion of Rome. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 214.

7 (rī'gor). [NL.] In *pathol.*, a sudden coldness, attended by shivering more or less marked, which ushers in many diseases, especially fevers and acute inflammation: commonly called *chill*. It is also produced by nervous disturbance or shock. [In this sense always spelled *rigor*.] —**Rigor mortis**, the characteristic stiffening of the body caused by the contraction of the muscles after death. It comes on more or less speedily according to temperature or climate, and also after death by different diseases, both of which circumstances also influence its intensity and duration. In hot countries, and after some diseases, the rigor is slight or brief, or may hardly be appreciable. The relaxation of the body as the rigor passes off is one of the earliest signs of incipient decomposition. See *stiff*, *n.* Also called *cadaveric rigidity*. =**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Rigor*, *Rigidity*, *Rigidness*, inclemency. There is a marked tendency to use *rigidity* of physical stiffness. *Rigidity* seems to take also the passive, while *rigor* takes the active, of the moral senses: as, *rigidity* of manner, of mood; *rigor* in the enforcement of laws. *Rigidness* perhaps holds a middle position, or inclines to be synonymous with *rigidity*. *Rigor* applies also to severity of cold. See *austere*.

rigore (ri-gō're), *n.* [It.: see *rigor*.] In *music*, strictness or regularity of rhythm.

rigorism, rigourism (rig'or-izm), *n.* [< F. *rigorisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *rigorismo*; as *rigor* + *-ism*.] 1. Rigidity in principles or practice; exactingness; strictness; severity, as of style, conduct, etc.; especially, severity in the mode of life; austerity.

Your morals have a flavour of *rigorism*; they are sour, morose, ill-natur'd, and call for a dram of Charity.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 69. (*Davies.*)

Basil's *rigorism* had a decided influence on the later Greek Church. A council of Constantinople, in 920, discouraged second, imposed penance for third, and excommunication for fourth marriage. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 550.

2. In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, the doctrine that one must always in a case of doubt as to right and wrong take the safer way, sacrificing his freedom of choice, however small the doubt as to the morality of the action: the opposite of *probabilism*. Also *tutiorism*.

rigorist, rigourist (rig'or-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *rigoriste* = Sp. Pg. It. *rigorista*; as *rigor* + *-ist*.] I. *n.* 1. A person of strict or rigid principles or manners; in general, one who adheres to severity or purity in anything, as in style.

The exhortation of the worthy Abbot Trithemius proves that he was no *rigorist* in conduct. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. One who maintained the doctrine of rigorism: a term sometimes applied to Jansenists. Also *tutiorist*.

Rigorists . . . lay down that the safer way, that of obedience to the law, is always to be followed.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 636.

II. *a.* 1. Characterized by strictness or severity in principles or practice; rigid; strict; exacting.

They [certain translations] are a thought too free, perhaps, to give satisfaction to persons of very *rigourist* tendencies, but they admirably give the sense.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 240.

2. Specifically, pertaining to rigorism in theology: as, *rigorist* doctrines.

rigorous (rig'or-us), *a.* [< OF. *rigoureux*, *rigoreux*, F. *rigoureux* = Pr. *rigoros* = Sp. *rigoroso*, *riguroso* = Pg. It. *rigoroso*, < ML. *rigorosus*, rigorous, < L. *rigor*, rigor: see *rigor*.] 1. Acting with rigor; strict in performance or requirement.

They have no set rites prescribed by Law, . . . although in some of their customs they are very *rigorous*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 412.

2. Marked by inflexibility or severity; stringent; exacting; hence, unmitigated; merciless.

Merchants, our well-dealing countrymen,
Who, wanting guilders to redeem their lives,
Have seal'd his *rigorous* statutes with their bloods.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 9.

The ministers are obliged to have recourse to the most *rigorous* methods to raise the expenses of the war.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, v.

Religion curbs indeed its [wit's] wanton play,
And brings the trifler under *rig'rous* sway.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 596.

3. Exact; strict; precise; scrupulously accurate: as, a *rigorous* definition or demonstration.

It is absurd to speak, as many authors have recently done, of a *rigorous* proof of the equality of absorption and emissivity. *Tait*, Light, § 314.

4. Hard; inclement; bitter; severe: as, a *rigorous* winter.

At a period comparatively recent almost the entire Northern hemisphere down to tolerably low latitudes was buried under snow and ice, the climate being perhaps as *rigorous* as that of Greenland at the present day.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 12.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Severe*, *Rigid*, etc. (see *austere*), inflexible, unbending, unyielding.

rigorously (rig'or-us-li), *adv.* In a rigorous manner. (*a*) Severely; without relaxation, mitigation, or abatement; relentlessly; inexorably; mercilessly: as, a sentence *rigorously* executed.

I am derided, suspected, accused, and condemned: yea, more than that, I am *rygorously* relected when I proffer amendes for my harme.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Ep. Ded., p. 43.

Joan of Arc, . . .
Whose maiden blood, thus *rigorously* effused,
Will cry for vengeance at the gates of heaven.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 52.

They faint
At the sad sentence *rigorously* urged.
Milton, P. L., xi. 109.

(*b*) Strictly; severely; exactly; precisely; with scrupulous nicety.

Nothing could be more *rigorously* simple than the furniture of the parlor. *Poe*, Landor's Cottage.

I have endeavoured to make the "Chronology of Steele's Life" as *rigorously* exact as possible.
A. Dobson, Pref. to Steele.

rigorousness (rig'or-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being rigorous; severity without allowance or mitigation; strictness; exactness; rigor. *Bailey*, 1727.

rigour, rigourism, etc. See *rigor*, etc.

rig-out (rig'out), *n.* A rig; an outfit; a suit of clothes; a costume. [Colloq.]

I could get a goodish *rig-out* in the lane for a few shillings. A pair of boots would cost me 2*s.*, and a coat I get for 2*s.* 6*d.*
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 39.

Despres, who had exchanged his toilette for a ready-made *rig-out* of poor materials, . . . sank speechless on the nearest chair. *R. L. Stevenson*, Treasure of Franchard.

Rigsdag (rigz'dâg), *n.* [Dan. (= Sw. *riksdag* = G. *reichstag* = D. *rijksdag*), < *rige*, kingdom, + *dag*, day: see *riche*[1], *n.*, and *day*[1].] The parliament or diet of Denmark. It is composed of an upper house (Landsthing) and a lower house (Folkething).

rigsdaler (rigz'dä'lėr), *n.* [Dan.: see *rix-dollar*.] Same as *rix-dollar*.

rigsie (rig'si), *n.* Same as *ridgel*.

Rig-Veda (rig-vā'dē), *n.* [Skt., < *rich*, a hymn of praise, esp. a stanza spoken, as distinguished from *sâman*, a stanza sung (√ *rich*, praise), + *veda*, knowledge (the general name for the Hindu sacred writings, esp. the four collections called *Rig-Veda*, *Yajur-Veda*, *Sâma-Veda*, and *Atharva-Veda*): see *Veda*.] The first and principal of the Vedas, or sacred books of the Hindus. See *Veda*.

rigwiddie (rig-wid'i), *n.* [< *rig*[1], the back, + *widdie*, a Sc. form of *withy*, a rope, withy: see *withy*.] The rope or chain that goes over a horse's back to support the shafts of a vehicle. Burns uses it adjectively in the sense of resembling a rigwiddie, and hence ill-shaped, thrawn, weazen. [Scotch.]

Wither'd beldams, auld and droll,
Rigwoodie hags, wad spean a foal.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

rikk (rik), *n.* A small form of tambourine, used in Egypt.

rilasciando (rē-lä-shiän'dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *rilasciare*, relax: see *relax*.] In *music*, same as *rallentando*.

rile (ril), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *rail*[2].

rilievo (rē-lyā'vō), *n.* [< It. *rilievo*, pl. *rilievi*: see *relief*.] Same as *relief*, in sculpture, etc.: the Italian form, often used in English. Sometimes spelled *relievo*.

Shallow porticoes of columns . . . supported statues, or rather, to judge from the coins representing the building, *rilievos*, which may have set off, but could hardly have given much dignity to, a building designed as this was. *J. Fergusson*, Illst. Arch., I. 318.

rill (ril), *n.* [= LG. *rille*, *rile*, a channel, a rill, G. *rille*, a small furrow, chamfer; origin uncertain. Cf. W. *rhill*, a trench, drill, row, contr. < *rhigol*, a trench, groove, dim. of *rhig*, a notch, groove, hence a shallow trench, channel. Cf. F. *rigole*, > G. *rigole*, *riole*, a trench, furrow. Cf. *rillet*, *rivulet*.] 1. A small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet.

May thy brimmed waves for this
Their full tribute never miss
From a thousand petty *rills*,
That tumble down the snowy hills.
Milton, Comus, l. 920.

2. A deep, winding valley on the moon. [Little used.]

rill (ril), *v. i.* [< *rill*, *n.*] To flow in a small stream or rill; run in streamlets; purl. [Rare.]

The wholesome Draught from Aganippe's Spring
Genuine, and with soft Murmurs gently *rilling*
Adown the Mountains where thy Daughters haunt.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

rillet (ril'et), *n.* [< *rill* + *-et*. Cf. *rivulet*; *cf.* also F. *rigolet*, an irrigation ditch, < *rigole*, a rill: see *rill*.] A little rill; a brook; a rivulet.

The water which in one poole hath abiding
Is not so sweet as *rillets* ever gliding.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

From the green rivage many a fall
Of diamond *rillets* musical, . . .
Fall'n silver-chiming, seem'd to shake
The sparkling flints beneath the prow.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

rill-mark (ril'märk), *n.* A marking or tracery formed upon any surface by the action of water trickling over it in little rills.

Another kind of markings not even organic, but altogether depending on physical causes, are the beautiful branching *rill-marks* produced by the oozing of water out of mud and sand-banks left by the tide.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 32.

rim[1] (rim), *n.* [< ME. *rim*, *rym*, *rime*, < AS. *rima*, rim, edge, border (*sǽ-rima*, sea-coast); cf. Icel. *rim*, a rail, *rimi*, a strip of land; prob. from the same root (√ *ram*) as *rind*[1] and *rand*[1], q. v. The W. *rhim*, with the secondary forms *rhimp*, *rhimyn*, a rim, edge, *rhimpyn*, an extremity, is appar. from the E.] 1. The border, edge, or margin of anything, whether forming part of the thing itself, or separate from it and surrounding or partly surrounding it, most commonly a circular border, often raised above the inclosed surface: as, the *rim* of a hat.

The moon lifting her silver *rim*
Above a cloud, and with a gradual swim
Coming into the blue with all her light.
Keats, I stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.

A large caldron lined with copper, with a *rim* of brass.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 165.

We have observed them [whales] just "under the *rim* of the water" (as whalemen used to say).
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 42.

Specifically — 2. In a wheel, the circular part furthest from the axle, connected by spokes to the hub, nave, or boss. In a carriage or wagon wheel the rim is built up of bent or sawed pieces called *felloes*, and is encircled by the tire. See cut under *felly*.

The *rim* proper appears to have been bent into shape; the wooden tire was cut out from the solid timber.
E. M. Stratton, World on Wheels, p. 67.

= **Syn. 1.** The *rim* of a vessel; the *brim* of a cup or goblet; the *brink*, *verge*, or *edge* of a precipice; the *margin* of a brook or a book; the *border* of a garment or a country.

rim[1] (rim), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rimmed*, ppr. *rimming*. [< *rim*[1], *n.*] 1. To surround with a rim or border; form a rim round.

A length of bright horizon *rimm'd* the dark.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

All night they ate the boar Serimner's flesh,
And from their horns, with silver *rimm'd*, drank mead.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

2. To plow or slash the sides of, as mackerel, to make them seem fatter.

rim[2] (rim), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rimme*, *rymme*; < ME. *rim*, *rym*, *rymc*, earlier *reme*, a membrane, < AS. *reóma*, a membrane, ligament, = OS. *riomo*, *reomo*, a thong, latchet, = D. *riem*, a thong (see *riem*), = OHG. *riomo*, *riumo*, thong, band, girdle, rein, etc., MHG. *rieme*, G. *riemen*, a thong, band, etc., = Sw. Dan. *rem*, thong, a strap, = Gr. *ῥῖμα*, a tow-line, < **ῥϝεν*, *ἐρϝειν*, draw. No connection with *rim*[1].] 1. A membrane. [Prov. Eng.]

As is the walnutte, so is this fruite [nutmeg] defended with a double couering, as fyrste with a grene huske, vnder the whiche is a thinne skinne or *rimme* like a nette, encompassing the shell of a nutte.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 35).

2. The membrane inclosing the intestines; the peritoneum; hence, loosely, the intestines; the belly. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Alle the *rymez* by the rybbez radly thay lance.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1343.

I will fetch thy *rim* out at thy throat
In drops of crimson blood.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 4. 15.

We may not affirm that . . . ruptures are confinable unto one side; whereas the peritoneum or *rim* of the belly may be broke, or its perforations relaxed in either.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 3.

Struck through the belly's *rim*, the warrior lies
Supine, and shades eternal veil his eyes.
Pope, Iliad, xiv. 521.

rima (rī'mä), *n.*; pl. *rimæ* (-mē). [< L. *rima*, a crack, cleft, opening: see *rime*[3].] 1. In *biol.*, an opening, as a fissure or cleft; a long or narrow aperture. — 2. In *conch.*, the fissure or aperture between the valves of a bivalve shell when the hymen is removed. — **Rima glottidis**, the opening between the vocal cords in front and the arytenoid cartilages behind. — **Rima glottidis cartilaginea**, that part of the rima glottidis which lies between the arytenoid cartilages. Also called *respiratory glottis*. — **Rima oris**, the orifice of the mouth; in *ornith.*, the rictus; the gape. See *rictus*. — **Rima vocalis**, that part of the rima glottidis which lies between the vocal cords. Also called *rima glottidis membranacea* and *vocal glottis*.

rimbase (rim'bās), *n.* [< *rim*[1] + *base*[2], *n.*] In *gun.*: (*a*) A short cylinder connecting a trunnion with the body of a cannon. (*b*) The shoulder on the stock of a musket against which the breech of the barrel rests.

rime[1] (rīm), *n.* [Also and more commonly *rhyme*, a spelling first used, alternating with *rhime*, about the year 1550, and due to the erroneous notion that the word is identical with *rhythm* (indeed even the spellings *rhythm* and *rhithm* were sometimes used for the proper word *rime*); prop. only *rime*, a spelling which has never become wholly obsolete and is now widely used by persons who are aware of the blunder involved in the spelling *rhyme*. Early mod. E. *rime*, *ryme*, < ME. *rime*, *ryme*, *rim*, *rym*, number, rime, verse, < AS. *rím*, number (not in the senses 'verse' or 'rime,' which appear to be of Rom. origin), = OS. **rím*, number (in comp. *unrim* = AS. *unrím*, "numbers without number," a great number), = OFries. *rím*. tale, = MD. *rijm*, *rijme*, D. *rijm* = MLG. *rîm*, LG. *riem*, *rim*, rime, = OHG. *rîm*, erroneously *hrîm*, number, series, row, MHG. *rîm*, verse, rime, G. *reim*, rime, = Icel. *rîm*, also *rima* = Sw. Dan. *rim*, rime; hence (< OHG.) OF. *rime*, F. *rime* = Pr. *rim*, *rima* = OCat. *rim* = Sp. Pg. It. *rima* (ML. *rima*), verse, rime. The sense of 'poetic number,' whence 'verse,' 'a tale in verse,' 'agreement of terminal sounds,' seems to have arisen in Rom., this meaning, with the thing itself, being unknown to the earlier Teut. tongues. The transition of sense, though paralleled by a similar development of *number* and *tale*, was prob. due in part to association with L. *rhythmus*, ML. also *rhithmus*, *rithmus*, *ritmus*, which, with the Rom. forms, and later the E. form *rhythm*, seems to have been constantly confused with *rime*, the two words having the sense 'verse' in common. Connection of AS. *rím*, etc., with Gr. *ἀριθμός*, number (see *arithmetic*), Ir. Gael. *áireamh*, number, = W. *eirif*, number, Ir. *rimh* = W. *rhif*, number, is improbable.] 1†. Number.

Thurh tale and *rime* of fowertiȝ. *Ormulum*, l. 11248.

2. Thought expressed in verse; verse; meter; poetry; also, a composition in verse; a poem, especially a short one; a tale in verse.

Horn sede on his *rime*:
"Iblessed beo the time
I com to Suddenne
With mine Irisse men."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

Other tale certes can I noon,
But of a *ryme* I lerned longe agoon.
Chaucer, Prol. to Sir Thopas, l. 19.

Things unattempted yet in prose or *rhyme*.
Milton, P. L., i. 16.

3. Agreement in the terminal sounds of two or more words, namely in the last accented vowel and the sounds following, if there be any, while the sounds preceding differ; also, by extension, such agreement in the initial sounds (*initial rime*, usually called *alliteration*). See *homœoteleuton*, and compare *assonance*.

Rime is the rhythmical repetition of letters. Nations who unite arsis and prose accent need to mark off their verses plainly. They do it by *rime*. Other nations shun *rime*. When the riming letters begin their words, it is called *alliteration*. When the accented vowels and the following letters are alike, it is called *perfect rime*. When only the consonants are alike, it is called *half rime*.
F. A. March, Anglo-Sax. Gram., p. 223.

The clock-work tintinnabulum of *rhyme*.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 529.

4. A verse or line agreeing with another in terminal sounds: as, to string *rimes* together.

The *rhymes* are dazzled from their place,
And order'd words asunder fly.
Tennyson, The Day-Dream, Prol.

5. A word answering in sound to another word.

They ring round the same unvaried chimes,
With sure returns of still expected *rhymes*;
Where'er you find "the cooling western breeze,"
In the next line it "whispers through the trees."
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 349.

Caudate rime, rime at the end of successive lines: opposed to *leonine* (which see) or other rime between the ends of sections of the same line. Also *tailed rime*. — **Female** or **feminine rimes**. See *female*. — **Male** or **masculine rimes**. See *male*[1]. — **Neither rime nor reason**, neither consistency nor rational meaning; neither sound nor sense; hence, with no mitigating feature or excuse. The phrase occurs under various forms, and especially in plays upon words.

I would exhorte you also to beware of *rime without reason*: my meaning is hereby that your rime leade you not from your firste Inuention.
Gascoigne, Notes on Eng. Verse (ed. Arber), § 6.

I was promis'd on a time
To have reason for my rhyme;
From that time unto this season,
I receiv'd *nor rhyme nor reason*.
Spenser, Lines on his Promised Pension, Int. to Works, [p. xiv.

Thus sayd one in a meeter of eleuen very harshly in mine eare, whether it be for lacke of good *rime* or of good *reason*, or of both, I wot not.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 59.

Was there ever any man thus beaten out of season
When in the why and the wherefore is *neither rhyme nor reason*?
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 49.

These fellows of infinite tongue, that can *rhyme* themselves into ladies' favours, they do always *reason* themselves out again.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 164.

And every one super-aboundeth in his own humour, even to the annihilating of any other *without rhyme or reason*.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

rime[1] (rīm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rimed*, ppr. *riming*. [Also and more commonly *rhyme* (formerly also *rhime*), an erroneous spelling as with the noun; early mod. E. *rime*, *ryme*, < ME. *rimen*, *rymen*, rime, < AS. *rímian*, number, count, reckon, = D. *rijmen*, rime, = OHG. *rîman*, number, count, count up, MHG. *rîmen*, rime, fig. bring together, unite, G. *reimen*, rime, = Sw. *rimma* = Dan. *rime* = OF. and F. *rimer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rimar* = It. *rimare* (ML. *rimare*), rime; from the noun: see *rime*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To number; count; reckon. — 2. To compose in verse; treat in verse; versify.

But alle shal passen that men prose or *ryme*,
Take every man hys turn as for his tyme.
Chaucer, Envoy of Chaucer to Scogan, l. 41.

3. To put into rime: as, to *rime* a story. — 4. To bring into a certain condition by riming; influence by rime.

Fellows of infinite tongue, that can *rhyme* themselves into ladies' favours. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 164.

To rime to death, to destroy by the use of riming incantations; hence, to kill off in any manner; get rid of; make an end of.

And my poets
Shall with a satire, steep'd in gall and vinegar,
Rhyme 'em *to death*, as they do rats in Ireland.
Randolph, Jealous Lovers, v. 2.

Were the brute capable of being *rhymed to death*, Mr. Creech should do it genteely, and take the widow with her jointure. *R. Parsons*, in Letters of Eminent Men, from [Bodl. Coll. (Lond., 1813), I. 54.

II. *intrans.* 1. To compose verses; make verses.

There march'd the bard and blockhead side by side,
Who *rhymed* for hire, and patronised for pride.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 102.

2. To accord in the terminal sounds; more widely, to correspond in sound; assonate; harmonize; accord; chime.

But fagotted his notions as they fell,
And, if they *rhymed* and rattled, all was well.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 420.

Riming delirium, a form of mania in which the patient speaks in verses.

rime[2] (rīm), *n.* [< ME. *rime*, *rīm*, *ryme*, < AS. *hrīm* = OD. D. *rijm* = OHG. **hrīm*, **rim*, *rime*, MHG. **rīm* (in verb *rīmeln*), G. dial. *reim*, *rein* = Icel. *hrīm* = Sw. Dan. *rim*, frost; cf. D. *rijp* = OHG. *hrīfo*, *rīfo*, MHG. *rīfe*, G. *reif*, frost. Some erroneously connect the word with Gr. κρυμός, κρίος, frost, κρύσταλλος, ice, < √ *kru*, be hard: see *crystal*, *crude*.] White frost, or hoar-frost; congealed dew or vapor: same as *frost*, 3.

Frosty *rime*,
That in the morning whitened hill and plain
And is no more. *Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, iii. 34.

My grated casement whitened with Autumn's early *rime*.
Whittier, Cassandra Southwick.

rime[2] (rīm), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rimed*, ppr. *riming*. [< *rime*[2], *n.*] To freeze or congeal into hoar-frost.

rime[3] (rīm), *v. t.* Same as *ream*[2].

rime[4], *n.* A Middle English or modern dialectal form of *rim*[1].

rime[5]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rim*[2].

rime[6] (rīm), *n.* [< OF. *rime*, < L. *rima*, a crack, fissure, cleft, chink.] A chink; a fissure; a rent or long aperture. *Sir T. Browne.*

rime-frost (rīm'frôst), *n.* [< ME. *rymefrost*, *rimfrost* (= Sw. Dan. *rimfrost*), < *rime*[2] + *frost*.] Hoar-frost; rime.

On morgen fel hem a dew a-geln. . . .
It lai thor, quit as a *rim frost*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3328.

rime-frosted (rīm'frôs'ted), *a.* Covered with hoar-frost or rime.

The birch-trees delicately *rime-frosted* to their finest tips. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 643.

rimeless (rīm'les), *a.* [< *rime*[1] + *-less*.] Having no rime; not in the form of rime. Also *rhymeless*.

Too popular is Tragic Poesy,
Straining his tip-toes for a farthing fee,
And doth beside on *rhymeless* numbers tread,
Unbid Iambics flow from careless head.
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. iv. 3.

rime-letter (rīm'let'ėr), *n.* A recurring letter, as in alliteration.

The repeated letter [in alliteration] is called the *rime-letter*. *F. A. March*, Anglo-Sax. Gram., p. 224.

rimer[1] (rī'mėr), *n.* [Also and more commonly *rhymer*, an erroneous spelling (see *rime*[1], *n.*); early mod. E. *rimer*, *rymer*, < ME. **rimer*, *rymare*, a rimer (used in a depreciative sense) (cf. AS. *rīmere*, a computer, reckoner, calculator), = D. *rijmer* = MHG. *rīmære*, G. *reimer* = Icel. *rimari* = Sw. *rimmare* = Dan. *rimer*, a rimer, versifier; as *rime*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. ML. *rimarius*, a rimer; F. *rimeur* = Pg. *rimador* = It. *rimatore*, a rimer.] One who makes rimes or verses; especially, a maker of verses wherein rime or metrical form predominates over poetic thought or creation; hence, an inferior poet; in former use, also, a minstrel.

To eschew many Diseases and mischiefs, which have happened before this time in the Land of Wales, by many Wasters, *Rhymers*, Minstrels, and other Vagabonds: It is ordained, etc.
Laws of Hen. IV. (1402), in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and [Vagrancy, p. 64.

Sawcie Lictors
Will catch at vs like Strumpets, and scald *Rimers*
Ballad vs out a Tune.
Shak., A. and C. (folio 1623), v. 2. 215.

I am nae poet in a sense,
But just a *rhymer*, like, by chance.
Burns, First Epistle to J. Lapraik.

rimer[2] (rī'mėr), *n.* Same as *roamer*. Also *rimmer*. [Eng.]

rimer[3] (rī'mėr), *v. t.* [< *rimer*[2], *n.*] To ream. Also *rimmer*. [Eng.]

When . . . the rivet cannot be inserted without recourse to some means for straightening the holes, it is best to *rimer* them out and use a larger rivet.
R. Wilson, Steam Boilers, p. 67.

The lower end of each column is bolted by turned bolts in *rimered* holes to cast iron girders 20 in. deep.
The Engineer, LXVI. 520.

rimer[3] (rī'mėr), *n.* In *fort.*, a palisade.

rime-royal† (rīm'roi'al), *n.* A seven-line stanza which Chaucer introduced into English versification. There are in it three rimes, the first and third lines riming together, the second, fourth, and fifth also riming, and the sixth and seventh. It is generally supposed that this form of verse received the name of *rime-royal* from the fact that it was used by King James I. of Scotland in his poem of the "Kinges Quair." It was a favorite form of verse till the end of the sixteenth century. The following stanza is an example:

And first, within the porch and jaws of hell,
Sat deep Remorse of Conscience, all besprent
With tears; and to herself oft would she tell
Her wretchedness, and, cursing, never stent
To sob and sigh, but ever thus lament
With thoughtful care, as she that, all in vain,
Would wear and waste continually in pain.
Sackville, Induction to Mir. for Mags.

rimery (rī'mėr-i), *n.* [< *rime*[1] + *-ery*.] The art of making rimes. *Eclec. Rev.* [Rare.] (*Imp. Dict.*)

rimester (rīm'stėr), *n.* [Also and more commonly *rhymester* (see *rime*[1]); < *rime*[1] + *-ster*.] A rimer; a maker of rimes, generally of an inferior order; a would-be poet; a poetaster.

Railing was the ypocras of the drunken *rhymester*, and Quipping the marchpane of the mad libeller.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

But who forgives the senior's ceaseless verse,
Whose hairs grow hoary as his rhymes grow worse?
What heterogeneous honours deck the peer!
Lord, *rhymester*, petit-maître, and pamphleteer!
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

rimey†, *v. t.* [ME. *rimeyen*, < OF. *rimeier*, *rimaier*, *rimoier*, *rimoyer*, < *rime*, rime: see *rime*[1].] To compose in rime; versify.

This olde gentil Britons in hir dayes
Of diverse aventures maden layes,
Rymeyed in hir firste Briton tonge.
Chaucer, Prol. to Franklin's Tale, l. 39.

rim-fire (rim'fīr), *a.* 1. Noting a cartridge which has a detonating substance placed in some part of the rim of its base: distinguished from *center-fire*. Such cartridges have the defect (from which center-fire cartridges are free) that, unless the detonating substance is distributed all around the base, particular care must be used in their insertion to obtain the proper position for it relatively to the hammer of the lock. 2. Pertaining to or adapted for the use of a rim-fire cartridge: as, a *rim-fire* gun (a gun in which rim-fire cartridges are used).

rimic (rī'mik), *a.* [< *rime*[1] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to rime. Also *rhymic*. [Rare.]

His [Mitford's] remarks are on the verbal, grammatical, and *rhymic* (why not rhymical?) inaccuracies to be met with in the Elegy. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 517.

rimiform (rī'mi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *rima*, a chink, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having a longitudinal chink or furrow. *Leighton*, Brit. Lichens, glossary.

rimist (rī'mist), *n.* [< *rime*[1] + *-ist*.] A rimer. Also *rhymist*. [Rare.]

His [Milton's] character of Dryden, who sometimes visited him, was that he was a good *rhymist*, but no poet.
Johnson, Milton.

rimless (rim'les), *a.* [< *rim*[1] + *-less*.] Having no rim.

The other wore a *rimless* crown,
With leaves of laurel stuck about.
Wordsworth, Beggars.

rim-line (rim'līn), *n.* A rope which extends from the top of one stake to that of another in the pound-nets used on the Great Lakes. These ropes serve the double purpose of holding the stakes firmly and affording a means of hauling a boat along the net when the crib is lifted.

rim-lock (rim'lok), *n.* A lock having a metallic case, intended to be affixed to the outside of a door, etc., instead of being inserted within it. See *mortise-lock*.

rimmer[1] (rim'ėr), *n.* [< *rim*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. An implement used in impressing ornamental figures upon the margins of the paste or crust of pies, etc. It may have the nature either of a hand-stamp or of an embossed roller.—2. An instrument used in rimming mackerel; a plow; a rimming-knife.

rimmer[2] (rim'ėr), *n.* and *v.* Same as *roamer*, *rimer*[2].

rimose (rī'mōs), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *rimoso*, < L. *rimosus*, full of chinks, < *rima*, a chink, fissure: see *rime*[6].] Full of chinks, clefts, or crevices; chinky, like the bark of a tree: specifically said, in entomology, of the sculpture of insects when the surface shows many minute narrow and generally parallel excavations. Also *rimous*.

rimosely (rī'mōs-li), *adv.* In a rimose manner.

rimosity (ri-mos'i-ti), *n.* [< *rimose* + *-ity*.] The state of being rimose or chinky.

rimous (rī'mus), *a.* [< L. *rimosus*, full of chinks: see *rimose*.] Same as *rimose*.

rim-planer (rim'plā'nėr), *n.* A machine for dressing wheel-fellies, planing simultaneously one flat and one curved surface.

rimple (rim'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rimpled*, ppr. *rimpling*. [Also (now more commonly) *rumple*; < ME. *rimplen*, < AS. **hrimpelian* (cf. *hrympelle*, a rimple), wrinkle, freq. of **hrimpan*, *rimpan* (pp. *gerumpen*) = MD. D. *rimpelen* = MLG. *rimpen*, wrinkle, = OHG. *hrimfan*, *rimphan*, *rimpfan*, *rimpfen*, MHG. *rimpfen*, *rümphen*, G. *rümpfen*, crook, bend, wrinkle; perhaps (assuming the Teut. root to be *hramp*) a nasalized form of √ *hrap* = Gr. κάρφειν, wrinkle; otherwise (assuming the initial *h* to be merely casual), akin to Gr. ῥάμφος, a curved beak, ῥαμφή, a curved sword.] **I.** *trans.* To wrinkle; rumple. See *rumple*.

A *rympled* vekke, ferre ronne in age.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4495.

He was grete and longe, and blakke and rowe *rympled*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 168.

No more by the banks of the streamlet we'll wander,
And smile at the moon's *rimpled* face on the wave.
Burns, O'er the Mist-shrouded Cliffs.

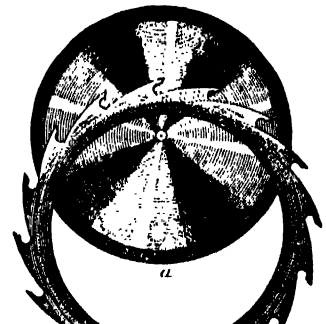
II. *intrans.* To wrinkle; ripple.

As gilds the moon the *rimpling* of the brook.
Crabbe, Parish Register (ed. 1807), i.

rimple (rim'pl), *n.* [Also (now more commonly) *rumple*; < ME. *rimple*, *rympyl*, *rimpel*, < AS. **hrimpele*, *hrympelle* = MD. D. *rimpel* = MLG. *rimpel* (also *rimpe*), a wrinkle; from the verb.] A wrinkle; rumple. See *rumple*.

rim-rock (rim'rok), *n.* In *mining*, parts still remaining of the edges of the channels which the old or Tertiary rivers wore away in the bed-rock, and within which the auriferous detritus was accumulated. [California.]

rim-saw (rim'sâ), *n.* A saw the cutting part of which is annular and is mounted upon a central circular disk. *E. H. Knight.*



Rim-saw.
a, central disk upon which the cutting part *b* is mounted, attached to the disk by rivets.

rim-stock (rim'stok), *n.* A clog-almanac. *Chambers's Encyc.*

rimu (rim'ö), *n.* [Maori.] Same as *imoupine*.

Rimula (rim'ū-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *rimula*, dim. of *rima*, a crack: see *rime*[6].] In *conch.*, a genus of fossil keyhole-limpets, or *Fissurellidæ*. *Defrance*, 1819.

rimuliform (rim'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *rimula*, a little crack, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a crack or fissure; specifically, in *conch.*, resembling or related to the genus *Rimula*.

rimulose (rim'ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. **rimulosus*, < L. *rimula*, a little crack: see *Rimula*.] In *bot.*, full of small cracks or chinks: said chiefly of lichens and fungi.

rimy[1]† (rī'mi), *a.* [Usually *rhymy*; < *rime*[1] + *-y*[1].] Riming.

Playing *rhimy* plays with scurvy heroes.
Tom Brown, Works, III. 39. (*Davies.*)

rimy[2] (rī'mi), *a.* [< ME. **rimy*, < AS. *hrīmig*, rimy, frosty, < *hrīm*, rime, frost: see *rime*[2].] 1. Covered with rime or hoar-frost.

But now the clear bright Moon her zenith gains,
And *rimy* without speck extend the plains.
Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

2. Frosty; cold.

In little more than a month after that meeting on the hill—on a *rimy* morning in departing November—Adam and Dinah were married. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, iv.

rin[1] (rin), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or Scotch variant of *run*[1].

rin[2] (rin), *n.* [Jap., = Chinese *li*, the thousandth part of a liang or ounce.] A Japanese bronze or brass coin, exactly similar in form to

the Chinese cash, and equal in value to the thousandth part of a yen. See *li*[1] and *yen*.

rinabout (rin'a-bout), *n.* [Sc. form of *run-about*, < *run*[1] + *about*.] One who runs about through the country; a vagabond. [Scotch.]

rind[1] (rīnd), *n.* [< ME. *rind*, *rinde*, < AS. *rind*, *rinde*, bark of a tree, crust, = MD. *rinde*, the bark of a tree, D. *rinde*, oak-bark, tan, = MLG. *rinde* = OHG. *rinta*, *rinda*, MHG. *rinte*, *rinde*, G. *rinde*, rind, crust, crust of bread; prob. akin to AS. *rand*, E. *rand*, edge, border, and to AS. *rima*, E. *rim*, border: see *rand*[1] and *rim*[1].] 1. A thick and firm outer coat or covering, as of animals, plants, fruits, cheeses, etc.; a thick skin or integument; specifically, in *bot.*, same as *cortex:* applied to the outer layer or layers of a fungus-body, to the cortical layer (see *cortical*) of a lichen, as well as to the bark of trees.

His shelde todasshed was with swerds and maces,
In which men myghte many an arwe fynde,
That thyrled hadde horn and nerf and *rynde*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 642.

Whoso takithe from the tre the *rinde* and the levis,
It wer better that he in his bed lay long.
Song of Roland, 152 (quoted in Cath. Ang., p. 308).

Sweetest nut hath sourest *rind*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 115.

Leviathan . . .
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff
Deeming some island, oft, as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly *rind*
Moors by his side under the lee. *Milton*, P. L., i. 206.

Hard wood I am, and wrinkled *rind*,
But yet my sap was stirr'd.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

2. The skin of a whale; whale-rind: a whalers' term.—3†. Edge; border.

Thane they roode by that ryver, that rynnyd so swythe,
Thare the *rynder* overrechez with realle bowghez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 921.

= **Syn. 1.** *Peel*, etc. See *skin*.

rind[1] (rīnd), *v. t.* [< *rind*[1], *n.*; cf. AS. *be-rindan*, strip the rind off.] To take the rind from; bark; decorticate.

All persons were forbidden . . . to set fire to the woods of the country, or work detriment to them by "*rinding* of the trees." *W. F. Rae*, Newfoundland to Manitoba, i.

rind[2], *n.* See *rynd*.

rinded (rīn'ded), *a.* [< *rind*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a rind or outer coat: occurring chiefly in composition with a descriptive adjective: as, smooth-*rinded* trees.

Summer herself should minister
To thee, with fruitage golden-*rinded*
On golden salvers. *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

The soft-*rinded* smoothening facile chalk,
That yields your outline to the air's embrace,
Half-softened by a halo's pearly gloom.
Browning, Pippa Passes.

rinderpest (rin'dėr-pest), *n.* [< G. *rinderpest* (= D. *rinder-pest*), cattle-plague, < *rinder*, pl. of *rind*, horned cattle (= E. dial. *rother*, a horned beast: see *rother*[2]), + *pest*, plague (= E. *pest*): see *pest*.] An acute infectious disease of cattle, appearing occasionally among sheep, and communicable to other ruminants. In western Europe the disease has prevailed from time to time since the fourth century in extensive epizootics. From its home on the steppes of eastern Russia and central Asia it has been carried westward by the great migrations and later by the transportation of cattle. The losses in Europe have been enormous. Thus, in 1711–14 1,500,000 beeves are said to have perished, and in 1870–1 80,000 beeves in France alone. The infection (the precise nature of which has not yet been definitely determined) may be transmitted directly by sick animals or indirectly by manure, or by persons and animals going from the sick to the well. It may be carried a short distance in the air. Its vitality is retained longest in the moist condition. The disease, after a period of incubation of from three to six days, begins with high temperature, rapid pulse, and cessation of milk-secretion. This latent period is followed by a congestion of all the visible mucous membranes, on which small erosions or ulcers subsequently develop. About 90 per cent. of all attacked die in from four to seven days after the appearance of the disease. If the animal survives, one attack confers a lasting immunity.

rind-gall (rīnd'gâl), *n.* A defect in timber caused by a bruise in the bark which produces a callus upon the wood over which the later layers grow without consolidating. *Laslett*, Timber and Timber Trees.

rind-grafting (rīnd'grâf'ting), *n.* See *grafting*, 1.

rind-layer (rīnd'lā'ėr), *n.* Same as *cortical layer* (which see, under *cortical*).

rindle (rin'dl), *n.* A dialectal form of *runnel*.

rindmart (rind'märt), *n.* [Erroneously *rhind-mart*, *rynmart*; < **rind*, prob. < G. *rind*, horned cattle (see *rinderpest*), + *mart*, said to be shortened < *Martinmas*, because such carcasses were deliverable then for rent or feu-duty: see *Martinmas*, *mart*[3].] In *Scots law*, a word of occasional occurrence in the reddendo of charters in the north of Scotland, signifying any species of horned cattle given at Martinmas as part of the rent or feu-duty. *Bell*.

rine[1] (rīn), *n.* [Also erroneously *rhine*, and in var. form *rone*, *rune*; < ME. *rune*, < AS. *ryne*, a run, course, flow, watercourse, orbit, course of time (= OFries. *rene*, a flow (in comp. *blōd-rene*), = G. *ronne*, a channel, = Icel. *ryne* (in comp.), a flow, stream, = Goth. *runs*, a flow, flux), < *rinnan*, run: see *run*[1], *v.*, and cf. *run*[1], *n.*, in part identical with *rine;* cf. also *runnel*.] A watercourse or ditch. [Prov. Eng.]

This plain [Sedgemoor], intersected by ditches known as *rhines*, and in some parts rich in peat, is broken by isolated hills and lower ridges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 257.

rine[2], *v. t.* [< ME. *rinen* (pret. *ran*), also *rynde*, < AS. *hrīnan* = OS. *hrīnan* = OHG. *hrīnan*, touch, etc., = Icel. *hrīna*, cleave, hurt.] 1. To touch. [Prov. Eng.]—2†. To concern. *Jamieson*.

rine[2] (rīn), *n.* A dialectal form of *rind*[1].

rine[3]†, *n.* Same as *rim*[2].

rinforzando (rin-fôr-tsän'dō), *a.* [< It. *rinforzando*, ppr. of *rinforzare*, strengthen, reinforce: see *reinforce*.] In *music*, with special or increased emphasis: usually applied to a single phrase or voice-part which is to be made specially prominent. Abbreviated *rinf.*, *rf.*, and *rfz*.

rinforzato (rin-fôr-tsä'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *rinforzare*, strengthen: see *rinforzando*.] Same as *rinforzando*.

ring[1] (ring), *n.* [< ME. *ring*, *ryng*, also *rink*, *rynk*, < AS. *hring* = OS. *hring* = OFries. *hring*, *ring* = D. *ring* = MLG. *rink*, LG. *ring*, *rink* = OHG. *hring*, *ring*, MHG. *rinc* (*ring-*), G. *ring* = Icel. *hringr* = Sw. Dan. *ring* (= Goth. **hriggs*, not recorded), a ring, circle; cf. F. *rang*, a row, rank (see *rank*[2]), F. *harangue* = Sp. Pg. *arenga* = It. *aringa*, harangue, etc. (see *harangue*), < OHG.; = OSlav. *krągŭ*, circle, *kranglŭ*, round, = Russ. *krugú*, a circle, round; supposed to be akin also to L. *circus* = Gr. κρίκος, κίρκος (see *circus*), Skt. *chakra* (for **kakra*), a wheel, circle. Hence ult. *rink*[2], *rank*[2], *range*, *arrange*, *derange*, *harangue*.] 1. A circular body with a comparatively large central circular opening. Specifically—(*a*) A circular band of any material or size, or designed for any purpose; a circlet; a hoop: as, a key-*ring;* a napkin-*ring;* an umbrella-*ring;* a *ring*-bolt; a *ring*-dial; especially, a circlet of gold or other material worn as an ornament upon the finger, in the ear, or upon some other part of the body.

Ho rast hym a riche *rynk* of red golde werkes,
Wyth a starande ston, stondande alofte,
That bere blusschande bemes as the bryzt sunne.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1817.

With this *Ring* I thee wed.
Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony.

Hangings fastened with cords of fine linen and purple to silver *rings* and pillars of marble. Esther i. 6.

There's a French lord coming o'er the sea
To wed me wi' a *ring*.
Fair Janet (Child's Ballads, II. 87).

Hence—(*b*) A circular group; a circular disposition of persons or things.

Then make a *ring* about the corpse of Cæsar,
And let me show you him that made the will.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 162.

Ranks wedg'd in ranks; of arms a steely *ring*
Still grows, and spreads, and thickens round the king.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 254.

A cottage . . . perch'd upon the green hill top, but close Environ'd with a *ring* of branching elms.
Cowper, Task, i. 223.

(*c*) One of the circular layers of wood acquired periodically by many growing trees. See *annual ring*, below.

Huge trees, a thousand *rings* of Spring
In every bole. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

2. In *geom.*: (*a*) The area or space between two concentric circles. (*b*) An anallagmatic surface; an anchor-ring.—3. A circle or circular line. Hence—(*a*) A circular course; a revolution; a circuit.

Ere twice the horses of the sun shall bring
Their fiery torcher his diurnal *ring*.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 165.

(*b*) A limiting boundary; compass.

But life, within a narrow *ring*
Of giddy joys comprised.
Cowper, On the Bill of Mortality for 1793.

4. A constantly curving line; a helix.

Oft, as in airy *rings* they skim the heath,
The clamorous lapwings feel the leaden death.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 131.

Woodbine . . .
In spiral *rings* ascends the trunk, and lays
Her golden tassels on the leafy sprays.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 231.

5. A circular or oval or even square area; an arena. (*a*) An area in which games or sports are performed. (*b*) The arena of a hippodrome or circus.

"Your father breaks horses, don't he?" "If you please, sir, when they can get any to break, they do break horses in the *ring*, sir." *Dickens*, Hard Times, ii.

(*c*) The inclosure in which pugilists fight, usually a square area marked off by a rope and stakes.

And being powerfully aided by Jenkin Vincent . . . with plenty of cold water, and a little vinegar applied according to the scientific method practised by the bottle-holders in a modern *ring*, the man began to raise himself. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, ii.

(*d*) The betting-arena on a race-course. (*e*) The space in which horses are exhibited or exercised at a cattle-show or market, or on a public promenade.

One day, in the *ring*, Rawdon's stanhope came in sight. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xix.

6. A combination of persons for attaining such objects as the controlling of the market in stocks, or the price of a commodity, or the effecting of personal and selfish (especially corrupt) ends, as by the control of political or legislative agencies.

A [political] *Ring* is, in its common form, a small number of persons who get possession of an administrative machine, and distribute the offices or other good things connected with it among a band of fellows, of greater or less dimensions, who agree to divide with them whatever they make. *The Nation*, XIII. 358.

Those who in great cities form the committees and work the machine are persons whose chief aim in life is to make their living by office. . . . They cement their dominion by combination, each placing his influence at the disposal of the others, and settle all important measures in secret conclave. Such a combination is called a *Ring*.
Bryce, Amer. Commonwealth, II. 75.

7. In the language of produce-exchanges, a device to simplify the settlement of contracts for delivery, where the same quantity of a commodity is called for by several contracts, the buyer in one being the seller in another, the object of the ring being to fill all contracts by delivery made by the first seller to the last buyer. *T. H. Dewey*, Contracts, etc., p. 66.—8. In *arch.*: (*a*) A list, cincture, or annulet round a column. (*b*) An archivolt, in its specific sense of the arch proper.

They [old arches of stone or brick] differ from metal or wooden arches, inasmuch as the compressed arc of materials called the *ring* is built of a number of separate pieces having little or no cohesion. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 305.

9. An instrument formerly used for taking the sun's altitude, etc., consisting of a ring, usually of brass, suspended by a swivel, with a hole in one side, through which a solar ray entering indicated the altitude upon the inner graduated concave surface. Compare *ring-dial*.—10. In *angling*, a guide.—11. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, an annulus; any circular part or structure like a ring or hoop: as, a tracheal *ring* (one of the circular hoop-like cartilages of the windpipe); a somitic *ring* (an annular somite, as one of the segments of a worm); a *ring* of color.—12. In *bot.*, same as *annulus*.—13. A commercial measure of staves, or wood prepared for casks, containing four shocks, or 240 pieces.—**Abdominal ring.** See *abdominal*.—**Annual ring**, in *bot.*, one of the concentric layers of wood produced yearly in exogenous trunks. Such rings result from the more porous structure of the wood formed in spring as compared with the autumn growth, a difference attributed to less and greater tension of the bark at the two seasons. In the exogens of temperate regions, on account of the winter rest, these zones are strongly marked; in those of the tropics they are less obvious, but the same difference of structure exists in them with few if any exceptions, save in cases of individual peculiarity. In temperate climates a double ring is exceptionally produced in one season, owing to a cessation and resumption of growth, caused, for example, by the stripping of the leaves. It is a question whether some, especially tropical, trees do not normally form semiannual rings corresponding to two growing seasons. Somewhat similar rings are formed, several in a season, in such roots as the beet. These have no reference to seasons, but result, according to De Bary, from the successive formation of cambium-zones in the peripheral layer of parenchyma. Also *annual layer* or *zone*.—**A ring! a ring!** See *a hall! a hall!* under *hall*.—**Arthritic ring**, the zone of injected blood-vessels surrounding the corneal margin, seen in iritis.—**Auriculoventricular ring**, the margin of the auriculoventricular opening.—**Benzene ring**, a circular group of six carbon and six hydrogen atoms which is regarded as representing the constitution of benzene, and by which its relations to its derivatives may be most conveniently expressed.—**Bishop's ring.** See *bishop*.—**Broadwell ring**, a gas-check for use in heavy breech-loading guns, invented by L. W. Broadwell. See *gas-check* and *fermeture*.—**Bronchial rings**, cartilaginous hoops in the walls of the bronchi, serving to distend those air-passages. They are often incomplete in a part (about half) of their circumference, in which case they are more precisely called *bronchial half-rings*. Such is the rule in birds.—**Chinese rings**, a set of seven rings used by prestigiators.—**Ciliary ring**, the inner circular part of the ciliary muscle.—**Circumesophageal ring.** See *circumesophageal*.—**Clearing ring**, in *angling*, a ring or ring-shaped sinker used for clearing a foul hook. Such rings are of brass or iron, comparatively heavy, opening with a hinge to be put on the line, and having a cord attached to recover them. In case the hook gets fast, the ring is run down to dislodge it; or if a salmon or striped-bass sulks,

the ring is slid down on the line to his nose.—**Colored rings**, in *optics*. See *Newton's rings*.—**Columns or pillars of the abdominal ring**. See *column*.—**Cornice-ring**. See *cornice*.—**Crural ring**. See *crural*.—**Decad ring**. See *decad*.—**Diaphragmatic ring**, a name given by Chaussier to the irregularly quadrilateral aperture by which the inferior vena cava passes through the diaphragm to the heart. Also called *foramen quadratum*. See cut under *diaphragm*.—**Dicket ring**. Same as *decad ring*.—**Douglas ring**, a name given in Scotland and the north of England to a ring decorated with a heart or hearts, or having a heart-shaped seal or stone: in allusion to the "bloody heart," the bearing of the Douglas family.—**Episcopal ring**. Same as *bishop's ring*.—**Esophageal, fairy, femoral ring**. See the adjectives.—**Fisherman's ring**. See *fisherman*.—**Gemow ring**. Same as *gemel-ring*.—**Hernial ring**, the constricted opening of a hernial sac.—**Inguinal rings**. Same as *abdominal rings*.—**Investiture ring**. See *investiture*.—**Linked ring**, a ring composed of two or more hoops hinged or linked together in such a way that it shuts up as a solid ring or can be opened and the parts broken asunder.—**Live, mandibular, medicinable, meteoric ring**. See the adjectives.—**Newton's rings**, a series of colored rings produced by pressing a convex lens of very long focus against a plane surface of glass. The rings are due to interference. (See *interference*, 5.) These rings, in the case of white light, may be seven in number, and the order of color follows that known as Newton's scale of colors. Sir Isaac Newton was the first to investigate them (whence the name).—**Nobili's rings**, concentric colored rings formed on a flat surface about a pointed electrode by the electrolysis of certain salts. Nobili used a solution of lead upon a sheet of polished metal, the cathode being a platinum wire.—**Ocellary, ophthalmic, parhelical rings**. See the adjectives.—**Open ring**, a coupling-link which is left open on one side, the ends passing each other but not touching. It is used in agricultural machines. Also called *cap-ring* and *open link*.—**Pixy ring**. See *pixy*.—**Polarized rings**. See *interference figures*, under *interference*, 5.—**Reinforce-rings**. See *reinforce*.—**Ring-and-staff investiture**. See *ecclesiastical investiture*, under *investiture*.—**Ring course**. See *course*[1].—**Ring nebula**. See *nebula*.—**Ring of an anchor**, that part of an anchor to which the cable is fastened.—**Ring of Venus**, in *palmistry*, a curved line running below the mounts of Apollo and Saturn. See *mount*[1], 5.—**Ring settlement**, in business transactions, a settlement made by means of a ring. See def. 7.

Where it appears that several parties have contracts between each other, corresponding in all respects (except as to price), and that a *ring settlement* can be made, the party finding said "ring" shall notify all parties thereto, leaving with each a copy thereof, and get their acknowledgment, from which time the said ring shall be in force.
New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888–9, p. 180.

Rings of a gun, in *gun.*, circles of metal, of which there are five kinds, namely, the *base-ring, reinforce-ring, trunnion-ring, cornice-ring*, and *muzzle-ring:* but these terms do not in general apply to modern ordnance.—**Rings of the trachea**. See *tracheal rings*, below.—**Rosary ring**. Same as *decad ring*.—**Saturn's ring**. See *Saturn*.—**Sclerotic ring** of birds and various reptiles, the circlet of small bones which surround the cornea, embedded in the sclerotic coat of the eye. See cut under *scleral*, *n.*—**Split ring**, a metallic ring split spirally, on which keys or other objects required to be kept together may be suspended by passing part of them through the spiral, so that they hang loose on the ring.—**St. Martin's rings**, rings of copper or brass, in imitation of gold. They may have been so called because the makers or venders of them resided within the collegiate church of St. Martin-le-Grand. *Halliwell.*

I doubt whether all be gold that glisteroth, sith *saint Martins rings* be but copper within, though they be gilt without, sayes the Goldsmith.
Plaine Percevall, in Brand's Pop. Antiq., II. 27, note.

The ring, the prize-ring, pugilism and those connected with pugilism.

The Ring was his chief delight, and a well-fought battle between two accomplished brusers caused his heart to leap with joy. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 73.

To come on the ring†, to take one's turn.

Judge infernal Minos, of Crete Kynge,
Now cometh thy lotte! now *comestow on the rynge!*
Nat oonly for thy sake writen ys this story.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1887.

To ride, run, or tilt at the ring, an exercise much in vogue in the sixteenth century in Europe, and replacing to a certain extent the justs or tilts of armed knights one against another. It was for the nobility nearly what the quintain or similar games of tilting were for the people. A ring was suspended at a height, and the horsemen rode at it with a light spear with which they tried to carry it off.

'Tis not because the ring they ride,
And Lindesay *at the ring rides* well.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 23.

To take the mantle and ring. See *mantle*.—**Tracheal rings, in** *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the rings or hoops of cartilage (sometimes of bone) which are situated in the walls of the windpipe and serve to keep that air-passage permanently distended. Such rings are usually of hyaline cartilage and very elastic, but may ossify more or less completely. They are numerous, closely succeeding one another along the course of the trachea. They are frequently incomplete in a part of their circumference, or otherwise irregular, when, like the corresponding bronchial rings, they are known as *half-rings*. In animals whose necks undergo notable lengthening and shortening in different attitudes of the head, the rings provide for a corresponding extension and contraction of the trachea, as notably in birds, whose tracheal rings are regularly beveled alternately on the right and left sides, so as to slide over one another when the windpipe is contracted in retraction of the neck. (See cut under *tracheal*.) Tracheal rings are normally much alike in most of the length of the windpipe, but commonly undergo special modifications at each end of that tube (see *cricoid*, *n.*, and cut under *pessulus*); less frequently several rings are enlarged and consolidated in a dilatation called the *tympanum*. Several ordinary rings are shown in the cuts under *larynx* and *mouth*.—**Tweed Ring**, an association of corrupt politicians belonging to the Tammany Society, which from about 1868 to 1871 controlled nearly all the departments of administration in New York city, and plundered the city of many millions of dollars. The principal leaders were William M. Tweed (commissioner of public works, chairman of the executive committee of Tammany Hall, and grand sachem of the Tammany Society), Connolly (comptroller of the city), and Sweeny (park commissioner). The ring was overthrown in 1871, and Tweed died in jail.—**Vortex ring**. See *vortex*.—**Widow's ring**, a ring assumed by one who vows perpetual widowhood, a custom followed in the fourteenth century and later. Compare *widow's mantle*, under *mantle*. (See also *cramp-ring, mourning-ring, posy-ring, thumb-ring.*)

ring[1] (ring), *v.* [< ME. *ringen*, < AS. *hringian* (also in comp. *ymb-hringian*, surround, encircle) = D. *ringen*, ring, wear a ring, = OHG. *gehringen*, MHG. *ringen;* cf. G. (*um-*)*ringen*, surround, = Icel. *hringa* = Sw. *ringa* = Dan. *ringe*, furnish with a ring; from the noun: see *ring*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To be round about in the form of a circle; form a ring about; encircle; encompass; gird.

Lord Talbot,
. . . *ring'd* about with bold adversity,
Cries out for noble York and Somerset.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 14.

We are left as scorpions *ringed* with fire.
Shelley, The Cenci, ii. 2.

2. To take a position around; surround; hence, to hem in; specifically, in Australia, to keep (cattle) together, by riding around them in a circle.

My followers *ring* him round;
He sits unarm'd. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

I'll tell you what, West, you'll have to *ring* them — pass the word for all hands to follow one another in a circle at a little distance apart.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, II. 126.

3. In the *manège*, to exercise by causing to run round in a ring while being held by a long rein; lunge.

She caught a glimpse, through the glass door opening on the park, of the General, and a fine horse they were *ringing*, and she hurried out. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, vi.

4. To provide with a ring or rings; mark or decorate with rings; especially, to fit with a metallic ring, as the finger, or as an animal or its nose; also, to furnish with rings, or attach rings to, for the line to run in, as an anglers' rod.

On alle hure fyue fyngres rycheliche *yrynged*,
And ther-on rede rubies and other riche stones.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 12.

Ring these fingers with thy household worms.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 31.

5. To wed with a marriage-ring. [Rare.]

I was born of a true man and a *ring'd* wife.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 1.

6. In *hort.*, to cut out a ring of bark from, as from a branch or root, in order to obstruct the return of the sap and oblige it to accumulate above the part operated on.

One of the expedients for inducing a state of fruitfulness in trees is the *ringing* of the branches or stem.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 244.

Gaunt trunks of trees, which had been *rung* [erroneously used for *ringed*] and allowed to die slowly, stood like white skeletons waiting to be felled and burned.
Mrs. Campbell Praed, The Head Station, p. 2.

To ring a quoit, to throw it so that it encircles the pin.—**To ring up cattle**. See def. 2.—**To ring up the anchor**, to pull the ring of an anchor close up to the cathead.

II. *intrans.* 1. To form a ring.

The rest which round about you *ring*,
Faire Lords and Ladies which about you dwell.
Spenser, F. Q., VI., Int., st. 7.

2. To move in rings or in a constantly curving course.

A bird is said to *ring* when it rises spirally in the air.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 7.

ring[2] (ring), *v.*; pret. *rang* (sometimes *rung*), pp. *rung*, ppr. *ringing*. [< ME. *ringen*, *ryngen* (pret. *ringde*, pl. *ringden, ringeden;* also (by conformity with *sang, sung*, etc.) pret. *rang, rong*, pl. *rungen, rongen, ronge*, pp. *rungen, i-rungen, i-runge*), < AS. *hringan* (weak verb, pret. *hringde*), clash, ring, = MD. *ringhen*, D. *ringen* = Icel. *hringja* = Sw. *ringa* = Dan. *ringe*, ring; cf. Icel. *hrang*, a din, Dan. *rangle*, rattle; prob. orig. imitative, or later considered so; perhaps akin to L. *clangere*, sound, clang: see *clang, clank*, and cf. *clink, ting*[1], *tink, tinkle*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause (a bell or other sonorous body, usually metallic) to sound, particularly by striking. In the United States *ring* and *toll* are sometimes distinguished, the former being applied to swinging a bell so as to throw the clapper against it, and the latter to striking it while at rest with a hammer. See *toll*.

Religiouse reuerencede hym and *rongen* here belles.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 59.

The statue of Mars bigan his hauberke *ringe*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1573.

Rejoice, you men of Angiers, *ring* your bells;
King John, your king and England's, doth approach.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 312.

Whene'er the old exchange of profit *rings*
Her silver saints' bell of uncertain gains,
My merchant-soul can stretch both legs and wings.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 8.

"Give no credit!"—these were some of his golden maxims,—"Never take paper-money! Look well to your change! *Ring* the silver on the four-pound weight!"
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iv.

2. To produce by or as by ringing, as a sound or peal.

Ere to black Hecate's summons
The shard-borne beetle with his drowsy hums
Hath *rung* night's yawning peal.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 43.

Ere the first cock his matin *rings*.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 114.

3. To announce or celebrate by ringing; usher with ringing, as of bells; hence, to proclaim or introduce musically: often followed by *in* or *out*.

He hade morthired this mylde be myddaye war *rongene*,
With-owttyne mercy. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 976.

No mournful bell shall *ring* her burial.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3. 197.

The same considerations, supported by religious motives, caused the strict prohibition of work on Sundays and festivals, and "on Saturday, or the eve of a double feast, after noon has been *rung*."
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxxi.

Wild bird, whose warble, liquid sweet,
Rings Eden thro' the budded quicks.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxviii.

Hear the mellow wedding-bells— . . .
How they *ring out* their delight!
Poe, The Bells.

4. To utter sonorously; repeat often, loudly, or earnestly; sound: as, to *ring* one's praises.

I would *ring* him such a lesson.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, v. 1.

To ring bells backward. See *backward*.—**To ring changes** or **the changes on**. See *change*.—**To ring in**. (*a*) To usher in by ringing.

Ring out the old, *ring in* the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

Hence (*b*) (also **to ring into**). To introduce or bring in or into. [Slang.]

They want to *ring* me *into* it [the performance of Bulwer's "Money"], but I do not see anything in it I can do.
Lester Wallack, Memories (Scribner's Mag., IV. 723).

To ring the change, to swindle in the changing of money by a complicated system of changing and rechanging, in order to produce confusion and deception.—**To ring the changes**. See *change*.—**To ring the hallowed bell**. See *bell*[1].—**To ring up**, to summon or rouse by the ringing of a bell: as, to *ring up* a person at the telephone; to *ring up* a doctor in the middle of the night. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To give forth a musical, resonant, and metallic sound; resound, as a bell or other sonorous body when set in sudden vibration by a blow or otherwise: as, the anvil *rang*.

Hys armour *ryngis* or clattirs horribly.
G. Douglas, in Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight [(E. E. T. S.), p. 112, Gloss.

Now *ryngen* trompes loude and clarioun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1742.

Duke. Who call'd here of late?
Prov. None, since the curfew *rung*.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 78.

And the ancient Rhyme *rang* strange, with its passion and its change,
Here where all done lay undone.
Mrs. Browning, Rhyme of the Duchess May.

The silken gauntlet that is thrown
In such a quarrel *rings* like steel.
Whittier, To Friends under Arrest for Treason against the Slave Power.

2. To ring a bell; especially, to give a signal with a bell: as, to *ring* for a servant or a messenger.

Bull. A cough, sir, which I caught with ringing in the king's affairs upon his coronation-day, sir. . . .
Fal. I will take such order that thy friends shall *ring* for thee. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 198.

We . . . shall have no need of Mr. Bowls's kind services. Mr. Bowls, if you please, we will *ring* when we want you.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xiv.

3. To sound loudly and clearly, like the tone of a bell; be distinctly audible: as, the music still *rings* in our ears.

Thene herde he of that hyze hil . . . a wonder breme noyse, . . .
What! hit wharred, & whette, as water at a mulne,
What! hit rusched, & *ronge*, rawthe to here.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2204.

Thy old groans *ring* yet in my ancient ears.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3. 74.

Ere the sound of an axe in the forest had *rung*.
Whittier, The Merrimack.

4. To resound; reverberate; echo.

The silver roof of the Olympian palace *rung* again with applause of the fact. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

Ten thousand harps . . . tuned
Angelic harmonies; the earth, the air, . . .
The heavens, and all the constellations *rung*.
Milton, P. L., vii. 562.

5. To have the sensation of a continued humming or buzzing sound: as, to make one's head *ring*.

My ears still *ring* with noise; I'm vext to death,
Tongue-killed, and have not yet recovered breath.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

With both his ears
Ringing with clink of mail and clash of spears,
The messenger went forth upon his way.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 287.

6. To exercise or follow the art of bell-ringing. —**7.** To be filled with report or talk: as, the whole town *rings* with his fame.

What supports me, dost thou ask?
The conscience, friend, to have lost them overplied
In liberty's defence, my noble task,
Of which all Europe *rings* from side to side.
Milton, Sonnets, xvii.

Hear of him! . . . all our country *rings* of him.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 228.

8. To be widely heard of or known; be celebrated.

Fairfax, whose name in arms through Europe *rings*,
Filling each mouth with envy or with praise.
Milton, Sonnets, x.

To ring backward, in *bell-ringing*, to sound a peal or change in an order the reverse of the usual one: formerly used as an alarm-signal.

It generally concerneth all, and particularly behooveth every one to look about him when he heareth the bells *ringing backward*, and seeth the fire running forward.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

To ring down, to conclude; end at once: a theatrical phrase, alluding to the custom of ringing a bell to give notice for the fall of the curtain.

It is time to *ring down* on these remarks. *Dickens.*

To ring in (*theat.*), to signal the conductor to begin the overture.—**To ring off**, to signal the close of a communication by telephone. [Colloq.]—**To ring up** (*theat.*), to give the signal for raising the curtain.

ring[2] (ring), *n.* [< *ring*[2], *v.*] **1.** The sound of a bell or other sonorous body, usually metallic; the sound produced by striking metal; a clang; a peal.

In vain with cymbals' *ring*
They call the grisly king.
Milton, Nativity, l. 208.

Good were the days of yore, when men were tried
By *ring* of shields, as now by *ring* of words.
Lowell, Voyage to Vinland.

2. Any loud sound, or the sounds of numerous voices; sound continued, repeated, or reverberated.

The King, full of confidence and assurance, as a Prince that had beene victorious in Battaile, and had prevailed with his Parliament in all that he desired, and had the *Ring* of Acclamations fresh in his eares, thought the rest of his Raigne should be but Play.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 17.

3. Characteristic sound.

Finally, the inspiration of all three has a literary source; for, while two professedly revive the practice of ancient masters, the third, though dealing with contemporary interests, expresses himself in a borrowed style, which gives his verse all the *ring* of ancient rhetoric.
Quarterly Rev. (*Imp. Dict.*)

Washington's letter of "homage to his Catholic majesty" for this "gift of jackasses," sent through the Prime Minister of Spain in 1785, has a diverting *ring*.
The Century, XXXVII. 839.

4. A set of bells tuned to each other; a chime, peal, or carillon.

I am like a famous cathedral with two *ring* of bells, a sweet chime on both sides. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, ii. 1.

Here is also a very fine *ring* of six bells, and they mighty tuneable. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 462.

Cracked in or **within the ring**, cracked in sound; failing of the true ring, as money when tested by striking against something else; hence, in general, flawed; marred by defects.

Pray God, your voice, like a piece of uncurrent gold, be not *cracked within the ring*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 448.

ring-armature (ring'är'ma-tūr), *n.* An armature in which the coils of wire are wound round a ring. The Gramme armature is the best-known type of this form.

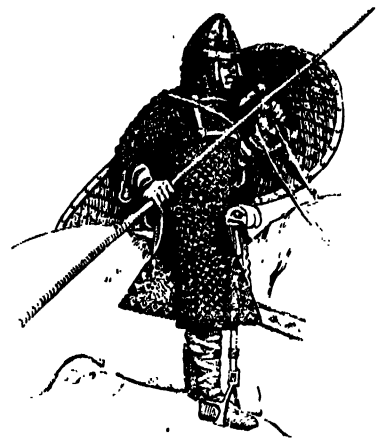
ring-armor (ring'är'mor), *n.* (*a*) Same as *ring-mail*. (*b*) Armor made by sewing rings of metal on a background of leather or cloth. See cut in next column.

ring-banded (ring'ban'ded), *a.* Encircled or ringed with a band of color.—**Ring-banded soldier-bug**. See *Perillus*.

ring-bark (ring'bärk), *v. t.* To girdle, as a tree.

ring-barker (ring'bär'kėr), *n.* One who barks trees circularly about the trunk, in order to kill them.

ring-barking (ring'bär'king), *n.* The practice of barking trees in rings about the trunk, in order to kill them.



Ring-armor. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

ringbill (ring'bil), *n.* The ring-necked scaup or duck, *Fulix collaris* or *Fuligula ruftorques*; the moonbill. *G. Trumbull; J. J. Audubon.* [Illinois and Kentucky.]

ring-billed (ring'bild), *a.* Having the bill ringed with color: as, the *ring-billed* gull (which see, under *gull*[2]).

ring-bird (ring'bėrd), *n.* Same as *ring-bunting*.

ring-bit (ring'bit), *n.* In *harness*, a bit with a ring-check, which may be either loose or fixed.

ring-blackbird (ring'blak'bėrd), *n.* The ring-ouzel, *Merula torquata*. See cut under *ouzel*.

ring-bolt (ring'bōlt), *n.* [= D. *ring-bout* = G. *ring-bolzen* = Dan. *ringebolt* = Sw. *ring-bult*; as *ring*[1] + *bolt*[1].] In ships, a metallic bolt with an eye to which is fitted a ring.

ring-bone (ring'bōn), *n.* [< Dan. *ring-ben*, ring-bone; cf. AS. *hring-bān*, a circular bone; as *ring*[1] + *bone*[1].] **1.** In *farriery*, a bony callus or exostosis, the result of inflammation, on one or both pastern-bones of a horse, which sometimes extends to the interphalangeal joints and causes immobility and lameness.—**2.** The disease or disordered condition in horses which is caused by ring-bone: as, a horse affected by *ring-bone* and spavin.

Heaves, curb, spavin, sidebone, and *ringbone* are the most ordinary ailments in horses.
A. B. Allen, in Amer. Agriculturist, 1886.

ring-boot (ring'bōt), *n.* A ring of caoutchouc placed on the fetlock of a horse to cause him to travel wider, and thus prevent interfering.

ring-brooch (ring'brōch), *n.* A brooch the body of which consists of a bar bent to a ring form, but not joined. The ends terminate in a ball, or globular or acorn-shaped ornament; and the pin or acus is secured to the curved bar by being bent round it, but moving freely upon it. This form of brooch was common among the northern nations of Europe in the early middle ages.

ring-bunting (ring'bun'ting), *n.* The reed-bunting, *Emberiza schæniclus*: so called from its collar. Also *ring-bird*, *ring-fowl*. [Local, British.]

ring-bush (ring'bůsh), *n.* A socket having anti-friction rings or rolls on its interior perimeter, as in some forms of rope-block. *E. H. Knight.*

ring-canal (ring'ka-nal'), *n.* **1.** The circular peripheral enteric cavity of cœlenterates, opening upon the exterior and continued by processes into the radiated parts of the animal; an annular enterocœle.

The peripheral portion of the lumen of the original enteric cavity forms the *ring-canal*, which runs all round the margin of the disc, and is continued into the hollow tentacles. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 550.

2. A circular canal of the water-vascular system of an echinoderm.

The only trace of the water-system is to be found in the *ring-canal* round the gullet. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 176.

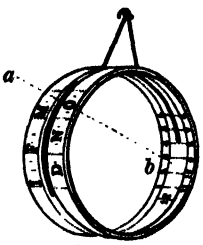
ring-carrier (ring'kar'i-ėr), *n.* A go-between; one who transacts business between parties.

Wid. Marry, hang you!
Mar. And your courtesy, for a *ring-carrier!*
Shak., All's Well, iii. 5. 95.

ring-chuck (ring'chuk), *n.* A chuck or appendage to a lathe with a brass ring fitted over the end.

ring-cross (ring'krôs), *n.* A figure representing a Greek cross in a circle, incised or carved in relief on many works of prehistoric art: the figure is thought to indicate the sun and also the active or masculine principle in creation. *Worsaa*, S. K. Handbook, Danish Arts, p. 33.

ring-dial (ring'dī'al), *n.* A kind of portable sundial, consisting of a metal ring, broad in proportion to its diameter, and having slits in the direction of its circumference, which can be partially closed or covered by a sliding appliance on the outside of the ring. There are divisions on the outside denoting the months of the year, and figures on the inside denoting the hour of the day. By partly closing the slit, so as to let the rays of the sun pass through that part of it belonging to the current month (as in the direction *ab* in the cut), the hour of the day is approximately denoted by the point where the beam of light strikes the inside of the ring.



Ring-dial, 17th century.

ring-dog (ring'dog), *n.* An iron implement for hauling timber, made by connecting two common dogs by means of a ring through the eyes. When united with cordage they form a sling-dog. See cut under *dog*.

ring-dotterel (ring'dot'ėr-el), *n.* The ringed plover, *Ægialites hiaticula*. Also called *sea-dotterel*, *ringlestone*, *sea-* or *sand-lark*, and by many other names. See *ring-plover*, and cut under *Ægialites*.

ring-dove (ring'duv), *n.* [= Dan. *ringdue* = Sw. *ringdufva*; as *ring*[1] + *dove*[1]. Cf. equiv. D. *ringel-duif* = G. *ringeltaube* (< G. *ringel*, dim. of *ring*, a circle, + *taube* = E. *dove*[1]).] **1.** The ringed dove, wood-pigeon, or cushat, *Columba palumbus*, a common European bird, distinguished by this name from the stock-dove (*C. œnas*) and rock-dove (*C. livia*), the only other British members of this genus. It is about 17 inches long and 30 inches in extent of wings. The plumage of the upper parts is grayish-blue, tinged with brown on the wings and scapulars; the back and sides of the neck are bright-green and purplish-red, with two cream-colored patches; the fore-neck and breast are reddish-purple; there is a white patch on the wing, including four outer secondary coverts; the bill is partly red; the iris is yellow; and the feet are carmine. The ring-dove subsists on grains, acorns, ivy-berries, and other wild fruits, and lays two white eggs on a nest which may be described as a platform of sticks so loosely put together that often the eggs may be seen through it.

2. A small dove, *Turtur risorius*, now known only in confinement, having the general plumage of a pale dull creamy color, with a black half-ring around the nape of the neck.

ring-dropper (ring'drop'ėr), *n.* One who practises ring-dropping.

Some *ring-droppers* write out an account and make a little parcel of jewellery, and when they pick out their man they say, "If you please, sir, will you read this for me and tell me what I shall do with these things, as I've just found them?"
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 389.

ring-dropping (ring'drop'ing), *n.* A trick practised upon simple people by rogues in various ways. One mode is described in the quotation.

In *ring-dropping* we pretend to have found a ring, and ask some simple-looking fellow if it's good gold, as it's only just picked up. Sometimes it is immediately pronounced gold: "Well, it's no use to me," we'll say, "will you buy it?" Often they are foolish enough to buy, and . . . they give you only a shilling or two for an article which if really gold would be worth eight or ten.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 351.

ringe (rinj), *n.* [Supposed to be used for **rinse*, < *rinse*, *v.*] A whisk made of heath.—**Ringe-heather**, the heath-plant, *Erica Tetralix*, used in making ringes. *Jamieson.*

ringed (ringd), *p. a.* [< ME. *ringed*, < AS. *hringed*, furnished with or formed of rings, pp. of *hringian*, encircle, surround: see *ring*[1].] **1.** Surrounded with or as with a ring; having a ring or rings; encircled.

He cautiously felt the weight of the *ringed* and polished rod. *The Century*, XXXI. 81.

2. In *bot.*, surrounded by elevated or depressed circular lines or bands, as the roots or stems of some plants.—**3.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Annular; circular; formed into or shaped like a ring. (*b*) Having an annulus; annulated; marked with a ring or with rings; collared: as, a *ringed* plover; the *ringed* dove; the *ringed* snake. (*c*) Composed of rings; annulose, annulate, or annuloid; formed of a series of annulations: as, the *ringed* type of structure; a *ringed* worm.—**Ringed animals**, the *Annulosa*.—**Ringed guard**, a modification of the cup-guard or shell-guard, in which the ricasso is nearly covered by a series of rings of steel forming a deep hollow cup, its mouth toward the grip of the hilt. A common modification of this is where a steel bar, forming a continuous helix, replaces the rings.—**Ringed guillemot**. See *guillemot*.—**Ringed plover**. See *ring-plover*.—**Ringed seal**, the fetid seal, or fiord-seal, *Pagomys hispida*. See cut under *Pagomys*.—**Ringed snake**. See *snake*.—**Ringed worms**, the annelids or *Annelida*.

ringed-arm (ringd'ärm), *n.* One of the *Colobrachia.*

ringed-carpet (ringd'kär'pet), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Boarmia cinctaria.*

ringent (rin'jent), *a.* [= F. *ringent*, < L. *ringen(t-)s*, ppr. of *ringi*, gape open-mouthed. Cf. *rictus*, *rima*, *rime*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, gaping: noting a bilabiate corolla with the lips widely spread and the throat open, as in the dead-nettle, *Lamium.*—2. In *zoöl.*, gaping irregularly, as parts of some zoöphytes and the valves of some shells.

ringer[1] (ring'ėr), *n.* [< *ring*[1] + *-er*[1].] In *quoits*, a throw by which the quoit is cast so as to encircle the pin.

Each player attempts to make his quoit pitch on the hob or pin so that the head of the latter passes through the circular opening in the center of the missile. Such a success is termed a *ringer*, and two is scored.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 189.

ringer[2] (ring'ėr), *n.* [< *ring*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who rings; specifically, a bell-ringer.

The *ringers* rang with a will, and he gave the *ringers* a crown. *Tennyson*, The Grandmother.

2. Any apparatus for ringing chimes, or a bell of any kind.

A novel feature of this bell is that the *ringer* and gongs are inside of the case. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XV. xvi. 3.

3. In *mining*, a crowbar.

ring-faller† (ring'fâ'lėr), *n.* Same as *ring-dropper. Nares.*

ring-fence (ring'fens), *n.* A fence continuously encircling an estate or some considerable extent of ground; hence, any bounding or inclosing line; a limit or pale.

In that Augustan era we descry a clear belt of cultivation, . . . running in a *ring-fence* about the Mediterranean. *De Quincey*, Roman Meals. (*Davies.*)

The union of the two estates, Tipton and Freshitt, lying charmingly within a *ring-fence*, was a prospect that flattered him for his son and heir.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, lxxxiv.

ring-finger (ring'fing'gėr), *n.* [< AS. *hringfinger* = D. *ring-vinger* = G. Dan. Sw. *ring-finger*; as *ring*[1] + *finger*.] The third finger of the left hand, on which the marriage-ring is placed; in *anat.*, the third finger of either hand, technically called the *annularis.*

ring-fish (ring'fish), *n.* A kind of cobia, *Elacate nigra*, probably not different from *E. canada.* See cut under *cobia.* [New South Wales.]

ring-footed (ring'fůt'ed), *a.* Having ringed or annulated feet: as, the *ring-footed* gnat, *Culex annulatus*, of Europe.

ring-formed (ring'fôrmd), *a.* [= Dan. *ringformet*; as *ring*[1] + *form* + *-ed*[2].] Shaped like a ring; annular; circular.

ring-fowl (ring'foul), *n.* Same as *ring-bunting.*

ring-frame (ring'frām), *n.* Any one of a class of spinning-machines with vertical spindles, now extensively used, in which the winding of each thread is governed by passing through the eye of a small steel loop called a *traveler*, one of which revolves around each spindle in an annular way called the *ring.* These rings are supported by a horizontal bar, which moves up and down in such manner as to give a shape to the cop on the spindle that adapts it for use in a shuttle. Also called *ring-throstle*, *ring-throstle frame*, *ring-and-traveler spinner*, and *ring-spinner.*

ring-gage (ring'gāj), *n.* 1. A measure, consisting of a ring of fixed size, used for measuring spherical objects, and also for the separating or classifying of objects of irregular form. Thus, oysters have been sorted by two or three rings of different sizes through which they are allowed to drop.

2. A piece of wood, ivory, or the like, generally conical in form, but usually having minute steps or offsets: it is used for measuring finger-rings, a number being affixed to every offset.

ring-handle (ring'han'dl), *n.* A handle, as of a jar or other vessel, formed by a ring, especially a free ring hanging loose in a socket or eyelet attached to the body of the vessel.

ring-head (ring'hed), *n.* An instrument used for stretching woolen cloth.

ring-hedge (ring'hej), *n.* Same as *ring-fence.*

Lo, how Apollo's Pegasses prepare
To rend the *ring-hedge* of our Horizon.
Davies, Summa Totalis, p. 11. (*Davies.*)

Ringicula (rin-jik'ū-lą), *n.* [NL., irreg., with dim. suffix, < L. *ringi*, gape: see *ringent.*] A genus of tectibranchiates with a narrow ringent mouth, typical of the family *Ringiculidæ.*

Ringiculidæ (rin-ji-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ringicula* + *-idæ.*] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Ringicula.* The animal has a reflected cephalic disk developed backward in a siphon-like manner, and teeth in few series. The shell is ventricose with a narrow ringent aperture. The species live in warm seas.

ringing[1] (ring'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ring*[1], *v.*] 1. Decoration by means of rings or circlets; rings collectively.

The *ringing* on the arms, which the natives call bracelets. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 208.

2. In *hort.*, the operation of cutting out a circle of bark. See *ring*[1], *v. t.*, 6.

ringing[2] (ring'ing), *n.* [< ME. *ringinge*; verbal n. of *ring*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of sounding or of causing to sound, as sonorous metallic bodies; the art or act of making music with bells.

The Talipois every Monday arise early, and by the *ringing* of a Bason call together the people to their Sermons.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 470.

2. A ringing sound; the hearing of a sound as of ringing.—**Ringing in (or of) the ears**, ringing sounds not caused by external vibrations; tinnitus aurium.

Thou shalt hear the "Never, never," whisper'd by the phantom years,
And a song from out the distance in the *ringing of* thine *ears.* *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

ringing[2] (ring'ing), *p. a.* Having or giving the sound of a bell or other resonant metallic body; resounding: as, a *ringing* voice; *ringing* cheers.

Aungelles with instrumentes of organes & pypes,
& rial *ryngande* rotes [lyres] & the reken fythel, . . .
Aboutte my lady watz lent.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1082.

ringing-engine (ring'ing-en'jin), *n.* A simple form of pile-driver in which the weight is raised between timber guides by a rope manned by a gang of men. *E. H. Knight.*

ringingly (ring'ing-li), *adv.* With a ringing sound; resonantly, like the sound of a bell.

ringing-out (ring'ing-out'), *n.* In the language of produce-exchanges, the settlement of a number of contracts which call for the delivery of the same quantity of a commodity, the buyer in one being the seller in another, and the operation consisting in bringing the seller in the first contract and the buyer in the last together and dropping the intermediate parties. *T. H. Dewey*, Contracts, etc.

ring-joint (ring'joint), *n.* 1. A joint formed by means of circular flanges.

From these reservoirs start the distributing mains, all of which are of cast iron with *ring joints.*
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 163.

2. In *entom.*, a very short, disk-like joint; specifically, such a joint in the geniculate antennæ of certain small *Hymenoptera*, between the pedicel or third joint and the flagellum.

ring-keeper (ring'kē'pėr), *n.* A small thin piece of brass or copper that holds a ring or guide to an anglers' rod. *Norris.*

ringle (ring'l), *n.* [= MD. **ringhel* = MLG. *ringel* (in comp.), a ring, *ringele*, a sunflower, = G. *ringel*, a ring; dim. of *ring*[1].] A little ring. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Some clogge, cheine, collers of iron, *ringle*, or manacle.
Harl. MS., quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 117.

ringle (ring'l), *v. t.* [= MD. *ringhelen*; < *ringle*; from the noun.] To ring; fit with a ring, as the snout of a hog. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

From rooting of pasture, ring hog ye had need,
Which being well *ringled*, the better do feed.
Though young with their elders will lightly keep best,
Yet spare not to *ringle* both great and the rest.
Tusser, September's Husbandry, st. 29.

As a hot proud horse highly disdains
To have his head controlled, but breaks the reins,
Spits forth the *ringled* bit, and with his hoves
Checks the submissive ground.
Marlowe, Hero and Leander, ii. 143.

ringleader (ring'lē'dėr), *n.* [< *ring*[1] + *leader*[1].] 1†. One who leads a ring, as of dancers; one who opens a ball.

Upon such grounds it may be reasonable to allow St. Peter a primacy of order; such a one as the *ringleader* hath in a dance. *Barrow*, Works, VII. 70.

Hence—2. The leader or chief in any enterprise; particularly, one who leads and incites others to the violation of the law or the recognized rules of society: as, the *ringleader* in a riot or a mutiny.

Lady Eleanor, the protector's wife,
The *ringleader* and head of all this rout.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 170.

We have found this man a pestilent fellow, . . . and a *ringleader* of the sect of the Nazarenes. Acts xxiv. 5.

ringless (ring'les), *a.* [< *ring*[1] + *-less.*] Having or wearing no ring: as, a *ringless* finger.

ringlestone (ring'l-stōn), *n.* Same as *ring-dotterel. Sir T. Browne.* [Norfolk, Eng.]

ringlet (ring'let), *n.* [< *ring*[1] + *-let.*] 1. A circle, in a poetical or unusual sense; a ring other than a finger-ring: used loosely.

To dance our *ringlets* to the whistling wind.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 86.

Who first Ulysses' wond'rous bow shall bend,
And thro' twelve *ringlets* the fleet arrow send.
Him will I follow. *Pope*, Odyssey, xxi. 76.

2. A curl of hair; usually, a long and spirally curled lock, as distinguished from one of the small naturally curled locks of short hair.

She . . .
Her unadorned golden tresses wore
Dishevel'd, but in wanton *ringlets* waved
As the vine curls her tendrils. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 306.

No longer shall thy comely Tresses break
In flowing *Ringlets* on thy snowy Neck.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

3. An English collectors' name for certain satyrid butterflies: thus, *Epinephele hyperanthus* is the ringlet, and *Cœnonympha tiphon* is the small ringlet.

ringleted (ring'let-ed), *a.* [< *ringlet* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Adorned with ringlets; wearing the hair in ringlets.

Thither at their will they haled the yellow-*ringleted* Britoness. *Tennyson*, Boadicea.

2. Curled; worn in ringlets or curls.

A full-blown, very plump damsel, fair as waxwork, with handsome and regular features, languishing blue eyes, and *ringleted* yellow hair. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxi.

ring-lock (ring'lok), *n.* A form of letter- or puzzle-lock which has several movable rings surrounding the bolt. The grooves of these rings must be brought into a straight line with one another before the bolt can be passed through them.

ring-locket (ring'lok'et), *n.* A locket, as of a sword-scabbard, which has a loose ring through which the hook of the sword-belt can be passed.

ring-mail (ring'māl), *n.* [< *ring*[1] + *mail*[1].] (*a*) Chain-mail. (*b*) In some writers, mail having unusually large links or rings: in attempted discrimination of different styles of chain-mail.

Ring-mail differs from chain-mail in the rings of the latter being interlaced with each other, and strongly fastened with rivets. *Fairholt.*

ring-mallet (ring'mal'et), *n.* A mallet the head of which is strengthened by means of rings driven on it.

ring-man (ring'man), *n.* [< ME. *rynge man*, the ring-finger; < *ring*[1] + *man.*] 1†. The third finger of the hand; the ring-finger.

And when a man shooteth, the might of his shoot lieth on the foremost finger and on the *ringman*; for the middle finger, which is the strongest, like a lubber, starteth back, and beareth no weight of the string in a manner at all. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 101.

2. One interested in matters connected with the ring—that is, with prize-fighting; a sporting or betting man.

No *ringmen* to force the betting and deafen you with their blatant proffers. *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, ix.

ring-master (ring'mās'tėr), *n.* One who has charge of the performances in a circus-ring.

ring-money (ring'mun'i), *n.* 1. Rudely formed rings and ring-shaped or penannular bodies of bronze and other materials found among the remains of ancient peoples of Europe, and generally thought to have been used, at least in some cases, as money.—2. In modern times, same as *manilla*[1].

Gaulish Ring-money, gold.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

ring-mule (ring'mūl), *n.* An occasional name for the ring-frame.

ringneck (ring'nek), *n.* 1. One of several kinds of ring-plovers. In the United States the name is chiefly given to *Ægialites semipalmatus*, the semipalmated plover; also to *Æ. melodus*, the piping-plover. See *Ægialites*, and cut under *piping-plover.*

2. The ring-necked duck or bastard broadbill, *Fuligula rufitorques*, having a reddish ring around the black neck in the male.

ring-necked (ring'nekt), *a.* Having a ring of color around the neck; collared; torquate.—**Ring-necked loon, pheasant.** See the nouns.

ring-net (ring'net), *n.* [< *ring*[1] + *net*[1]. Cf. AS. *hringnet*, 'a net of rings,' coat of mail.] A net whose mouth is stretched upon a hoop or ring, as the ordinary butterfly-net used by entomologists. Such a ring-net consists of leno, muslin, or other very light fabric, stretched upon a hoop of wood or metal attached to a short wooden handle, and is made baggy rather than pointed, that the insects may not get jammed.

ring-ouzel (ring'ō'zl), *n.* A bird of the thrush kind, *Turdus torquatus* or *Merula torquata*, resembling and closely related to the blackbird, *Turdus merula* or *Merula vulgaris*, but having a white ring or bar on the breast; the ring-blackbird. See cut under *ouzel.*

ring-parrot (ring'par'ọt), *n.* A common Indian parrot, *Palæornis torquatus*, having a ring or collar on the neck; also, any species of the

Ring-parrot (*Palæornis torquatus*).

same genus, in which this coloration is a characteristic feature. The species named is the one commonly represented as the vāhana or 'vehicle' of the Hindu god Kama, corresponding to the classic Eros or Cupid, and is more fully called *rose-ringed parrakeet*. See *Palæornis*.

ring-perch (ring'pėrch), *n.* The common yellow perch of North America, *Perca flavescens*.

ring-plain (ring'plān), *n.* One of the nearly level circular areas upon the moon's surface which are surrounded by high ridges or walls, and which have no central crater. Also called *walled plain* and *ramparted plain*.

ring-plover (ring'pluv'ėr), *n.* A ring-necked plover; any one of the many small plovers of the genus *Ægialites*, which have the head, neck, or breast annulated, collared, or ringed with color. There are many species, of nearly all parts of the world. The European ring-dotterel and the American ringneck are familiar examples. See cuts under *killdee*, *piping-plover*, and *Ægialites*.

ring-rope (ring'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A rope rove through the ring of the anchor to haul the cable through it, in order to bend or make it fast in rough weather. It is first rove through the ring, and then through the hawse-holes, when the end of the cable is secured to it. (*b*) A rope by which, after the anchor is catted, the ring of the anchor is hauled close up to the cat-head.

ringsail (ring'sāl), *n.* Same as *ringtail*, 2.

ring-saw (ring'sâ), *n.* A form of scroll-saw the web of which is annular. It runs upon guides which maintain its tension and prevent it from being deformed.

ring-shaped (ring'shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a ring.

ring-small (ring'smâl), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Small enough to pass through a ring of some fixed size.

II. *n.* Broken stones (especially pieces of granite) of a size that will pass through a ring 2 inches in diameter. [Eng.]

List of tenders for the following works and supply of materials. . . . 6. For the supply of granite kerb, setts, squares, *ringsmall*, rammel, gravel, etc.
The Engineer, LXVII. 117.

ring-snake (ring'snāk), *n.* 1. The common snake of Europe, *Coluber* or *Tropidonotus natrix*. See cut under *Tropidonotus*.—2. The collared snake, *Diadophis punctatus*, a small, pretty, and harmless serpent of the United States, of a blackish color above, with a distinct yellow collar just behind the head.

ring-sparrow (ring'spar'ō), *n.* The rock-sparrow, *Petronia stulta*. *Latham*, 1783.

ring-spinner (ring'spin'ėr), *n.* Same as *ring-frame*.

ring-stand (ring'stand), *n.* A stand with a projecting pin for holding finger-rings.

ringster (ring'stėr), *n.* [< *ring*[1] + *-ster*.] A member of a ring or band of persons uniting for personal or selfish ends. See *ring*[1], *n.*, 7. [Colloq.]

An attempt should also be made to displace the *ringsters* whose terms expire this year with better men.
Science, XI. 279.

ring-stopper (ring'stop'ėr), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A piece of rope or chain by which the ring of an anchor is secured to the cat-head. In anchoring, one end of the ring-stopper is let go, thus dropping the anchor. Also called *cat-head stopper*. See *shank-painter*. (*b*) A stopper for cable secured to a ring-bolt in the deck.

ringstraked (ring'strākt), *a.* Same as *ring-streaked*.

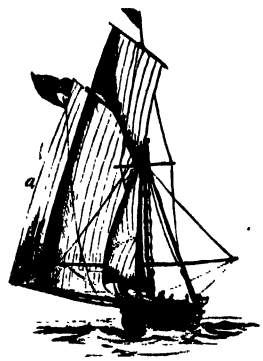
ring-streaked (ring'strēkt), *a.* Having circular streaks or lines on the body. Also *ring-straked*.

He removed that day the he goats that were *ring-straked* and spotted. Gen. xxx. 35.

ringtail (ring'tāl), *n.* 1. A ring-tailed bird of prey: especially, the female or young male harrier, *Circus cyaneus*.

Thou royal *ring-tail*, fit to fly at nothing
But poor men's poultry!
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 4.

2. A small quadrilateral sail, set on a small mast on a ship's taffrail; also, a studdingsail set upon the gaff of a fore-and-aft sail. Also called *ring-sail*.



a, Ringtail, or Studdingsail set upon the Gaff.

He was going aloft to fit a strap round the main topmast head, for *ringtail* halyards.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 39.

Ringtail-boom, a boom extending beyond a spanker-boom or main-boom, for spreading a ringtail.

ring-tailed (ring'tāld), *a.* 1. Having the tail ringed with alternating colors, as a mammal; having an annulated tail: as, the *ring-tailed* cat, the bassaris; the *ring-tailed* lemur, *Lemur catta*. See cuts under *bassaris* and *racoon*.—2. Having the tail-feathers cross-barred with different colors, as a bird: as, the *ring-tailed* eagle, the golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaëtos*, in immature plumage (see cut under *eagle*); the *ring-tailed* marlin, the Hudsonian godwit, *Limosa hæmastica*.—**Ring-tailed lizards**, the family *Cercosauridæ*.—**Ring-tailed roarer**, a nonsense-name of some imaginary beast. Compare *gyascutus*, 1.

ring-throstle (ring'thros'l), *n.* Same as *ring-frame*.

ring-thrush (ring'thrush), *n.* The ring-ouzel.

ring-time (ring'tīm), *n.* The time for exchanging rings, or for betrothal or marriage. [Rare.]

In the spring time, the only pretty *ring time*,
When birds do sing, hey ding a ding, ding;
Sweet lovers love the spring.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 3. 20.

ring-tongue (ring'tung), *n.* A short bar or tongue of metal having a ring or eye at one end for the engagement of a hook, a bolt, or other attachment: as, the *ring-tongue* of a lewis. See cut under *lewis*.

ring-top (ring'top), *a.* Having an annular top.

Ring-top furnace. See *furnace*.

ring-tumbler (ring'tum'blėr), *n.* In a lock, a tumbler of annular shape.

ring-valve (ring'valv), *n.* A hollow cylindrical valve sliding in a chamber of corresponding form, and having openings for the passage of the fluid. The passage is free when the valve is raised, and closed when the cylinder is screwed down. The valve has a vertical slit at one side, and when nearly closed the inner edge bears against a wedge, which presses the cylinder outward against its seat.

ring-vortex (ring'vôr'teks), *n.* Same as *vortex-ring*.

ring-wad (ring'wod), *n.* Same as *gromet-wad*.

ring-wall (ring'wâl), *n.* In *metal.*, the inner lining of a blast-furnace, composed of fire-bricks.

ringwise (ring'wīz), *adv.* In rings or circles; so as to make or be a ring; annularly. *Encyc. Brit.*

Their foreheads are tattooed *ringwise*, with singularly shaped cuttings in the skin. *Lancet*, No. 3440, p. 244.

ring-work (ring'wėrk), *n.* A material or surface composed of rings interlinked, or held together by being secured to another substance, or in other ways.

The interior of the garment [hauberk] . . . exhibits the *ring-work* exactly in the same manner as it is seen on the outside of others. *J. Hewitt*, Ancient Armour, I. 63.

ringworm (ring'wėrm), *n.* [< ME. *rynge wyrme*, *ring-worm*, *rynge worme* (= D. *ringworm* = G. *ringwurm*, tetter, = Sw. *ringorm*, an annulated snake, the amphisbæna, = Dan. *ringorm*); < *ring*[1] + *worm*.] 1. A milleped of the genus *Julus* in a broad sense: so called from the way it curls up in a ring.—2. A name sometimes given to certain dermatophytic diseases. See *tinea* and *favus*.—**Bald ringworm**, tinea tonsurans.—**Bowditch Island ringworm**, tinea imbricata.—**Chinese, Indian, or Oriental ringworm**, tinea circinata tropica. Also called *dhobie's itch*.—**Honeycomb ringworm**, favus.—**Ringworm of the body**, tinea circinata.—**Ringworm of the scalp**, tinea tonsurans.

ringworm-root (ring'wėrm-rōt), *n.* See *Rhinacanthus*.

ringworm-shrub (ring'wėrm-shrub), *n.* The shrub *Cassia alata* of tropical America, whose leaves are used as a remedy for ringworm and kindred diseases. [West Indies.]

ringy (ring'i), *a.* [< *ring*[1] + *-y*[1].] Presenting a ringed appearance of discoloration: applied to elephants' teeth.

rink[1]† (ringk), *n.* [ME., also *renk*, < AS. *rinc* = OS. *rink* = Icel. *rekkr*, a man: a poetical word, not found in other languages.] A man; especially, a warrior or hero.

To a riche raunson the *rinkes* they putt,
That amounted [to] more than they might paye.
Alexander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 356.

The ryealle *renkys* of the rowunde table.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 17.

rink[2] (ringk), *n.* [< ME. *rink*, *rynk* (cf. LG. *rink* = MHG. *rinc*, a ring), a var. of *ring*[1].] 1. A ring; a circle. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]—2. A section of a sheet of ice, generally from 32 to 45 yards in length and 8 or 9 feet in breadth, measured off for playing the game of curling.—3. The persons playing any one game on such a curling-rink.

Games [of curling] can be played by two persons, but usually matches are arranged for with numerous competitors formed into *rinks* of four players a side.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 713.

4. A sheet of artificially prepared ice, usually under cover, for skating on; or a smooth flooring, generally of asphalt or wood, on which roller-skating is practised.—5. The building or inclosure containing such a surface prepared for skating.

In March 1876 a *rink* was opened in Chelsea, the floor thereof being formed of real ice. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 408.

rink[2] (ringk), *v. i.* [< *rink*[2], *n.*] To skate on or in a rink.

rinkite (ring'kīt), *n.* [Named after Dr. *Rink*, a writer on the geology of Greenland.] A titanosilicate of cerium, calcium, and sodium, related in form to pyroxene.

Rinman's green. See *green*[1].

rino, *n.* See *rhino*.

rino-. For words so beginning, see *rhino-*.

rinse (rins), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rinsed*, ppr. *rinsing*. [Also dial. *rense*, *rench*; early mod. E. also *reinse*, *rynse*, *rince*, *rynce*; < ME. *rinsen*, *rincen*, *ryncen*, *rensen*, *rencen*, *rynceshen*, < OF. *rinser*, *renser*, *raincer*, *rainser*, *rincer*, *reinser*, F. *rincer*, rinse, < Icel. *hreinsa* = Sw. *rensa* = Dan. *rense*, make clean, cleanse; with verb-formative *-s* (as in *cleanse* and *mince*), < Icel. *hreinn* = Sw. Dan. *ren* = OHG. *hreini*, *reini*, MHG. *reine*, *rein*, G. *rein*, pure, clean, G. dial. *rein*, sifted, fine (of flour), = OS. *hrēni* = OFries. *rene*, North Fries. *rian* (not in AS. or E.) = Goth. *hrains*, pure, clean; prob. orig. 'sifted,' with pp. formative *-n*, ult. < √ *hrī*, sift: see *riddor*[2], *riddle*[2].] 1. To wash lightly, as by laving or bathing rather than rubbing; wash out or off with any cleansing liquid; especially, to subject to a fresh application of water in order to remove stains or impurities that may have been left from a former washing.

She toke the Shirte withoute wordes moo,
And weshe it onys, and *rynesshed* it so clene
That afterward was noo spotte on it seen.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1182.

Every vessel of wood shall be *rinsed* in water.
Lev. xv. 12.

Every bottle must be first *rinsed* with wine, for fear of any moisture left in the washing; some, out of a mistaken thrift, will *rince* a dozen bottles with the same wine.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Butler).

They went to the cistern on the back side of the house, washed and *rinsed* themselves for dinner.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 2.

2. To remove by rinsing: with *out*, *away*, *off*, etc.

rinse (rins), *n.* [< *rinse*, *v.*] A rinsing or light washing; specifically, a renewed or final application of water or some other liquid in order to remove any impurities still remaining from a former washing.

A thorough *rinse* with fresh cold water should be given.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 397.

rinser (rin'sėr), *n.* [< *rinse* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which rinses.

rinsing (rin'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rinse*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who rinses.

The interview,
That swallow'd so much treasure, . . . like a glass
Did break i' the *rinsing*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., I. 1. 167.

2. That in which anything is rinsed; the liquid left from washing off.

The beadle bolted in haste his last mouthful of fat bacon, [and] washed down the greasy morsel with the last *rinsings* of the pot of ale. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxii.

The very pigs and white ducks seeming to wander about the uneven neglected yard as if in low spirits from feeding on a too meagre quality of *rinsings*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxix.

rinsing-machine (riu'sing-ma-shēn'), *n.* **1.** In *cotton-manuf.*, a series of tanks fitted with rollers, through which fabrics are passed in the process of dyeing, to free them from dirt or surplus color.—**2.** A form of centrifugal drier for use in laundries.

rin-thereout (rin'ŦHĀR-out), *n.* and *a.* [< Sc. *rin*, = E. *run*, + *thereout*.] **I.** *n.* A needy, houseless vagrant; a vagabond. [Scotch.]

II. *a.* Vagrant; vagabond; wandering without a home. [Scotch.]

Ye little *rin-thers-out* de'il that ye are, what takes you raking through the guttors to see folk hang?
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

rio, riyo (rē-ō'), *n.* [Jap., = Chin. *liang:* see *liang*.] A Japanese ounce, of the same value as the Chinese liang; especially, an ounce of silver; a tael.

Riolani's muscle. See *ciliary muscle of Riolanus*, under *ciliary*.

rionite (rī'ǫn-īt), *n.* [Formation not ascertained.] A massive metallic mineral, allied to tetrahedrite in composition, but peculiar in containing a considerable amount of bismuth. It is found in Switzerland.

riot (rī'ǫt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *riotte;* < ME. *riot, ryot, ryott, riote, ryote, riotte,* < OF. *riot, ryot*, usually *riote, riotte*, F. *riotte*, quarreling, brawling, confusion, riot, revelry, feasting, wrangling, = Pr. *riota* = It. *riotta* (ML. reflex **riota, riotta*), quarrel, dispute, uproar, riot; origin unknown. Cf. OD. *revot, ravot*, "caterua nobulonum et lupanar, luxus, luxuria" (Kilian).] **1.** A disturbance arising from wanton and disorderly conduct; a tumult; an uproar; a brawl.

Horse harneys tyte, that thei be tane,
This *ryott* radly sall tham rewe. *York Plays*, p. 90.

Other of your insolent retinue
Do hourly carp and quarrel, breaking forth
In rank and not-to-be-endured *riots*.
Shak., Lear, i. 4. 223.

Now were all transform'd
Alike, to serpents all, as accessories
To his bold *riot*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 521.

Specifically—**2.** In *law*, an unlawful assembly which has actually begun to execute the purpose for which it assembled by a breach of the peace, and to the terror of the public, or a lawful assembly proceeding to execute an unlawful purpose. A riot cannot take place unless three persons at least are present. *Stephen.* Compare *rout*[3], 4, and *unlawful assembly* (under *unlawful*).—**3.** A luxurious and loose manner of living; boisterous and excessive festivity; revelry.

For sikerly a prentys revelour,
That haunteth dys, *riot*, or paramour,
His maister shal it in his shoppe abye,
Al han he no part of the mynstralcye;
For thefte and *riot* they been convertible.
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 28.

All now was turn'd to jollity and game,
To luxury and *riot*, feast and dance.
Milton, P. L., xi. 715.

4. Confusion; a confused or chaotic mass; a jumble; a medley.

Brute terrors, like the scurrying of rats in a deserted attic, filled the more remote chambers of his brain with *riot*. *R. L. Stevenson*, Markheim.

No-popery or Gordon riots. See *no-popery*.—**Riot Act**, an English statute of 1714 (1 Geo. I., st. 2, c. 5), designed to prevent tumults and riotous assemblies, and providing for the punishment of rioters who do not disperse upon proclamation made. Any one who continues to riot after this proclamation is made (called *reading the Riot Act*) is guilty of felony.—**To run riot** (adverbial use of the noun). (*a*) To act or move without control or restraint.

One man's head *runs riot* upon hawks and dice.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

(*b*) To grow luxuriantly, wildly, or in rank abundance.

And overhead the wandering ivy and vine,
This way and that, in many a wild festoon,
Ran riot. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

=**Syn.** **1** and **2.** *Mutiny, Sedition*, etc. See *insurrection, quarrel*[1].

riot (rī'ǫt), *v.* [< ME. *rioten, ryoten, riotten, ryotten,* < OF. *rioter* (= It. *riottare;* ML. *riotare, *riottare*), quarrel, revel, < *riote*, quarrel, riot: see *riot*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To act in a wanton and disorderly manner; rouse a tumult or disturbance; specifically, to take part in a riot (see *riot*, *n.*, 2), or outbreak against the public peace.

Under this word *rioting* . . . many thousands of old women have been arrested and put to expense, sometimes in prison, for a little intemperate use of their tongues.
Fielding, Amelia, i. 2, note.

2. To be in a state of disorder or confusion; act irregularly.

Thy life a long dead calm of fix'd repose;
No pulse that *riots*, and no blood that glows.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 252.

3. To revel; run to excess in feasting, drinking, or other sensual indulgences; act in an unrestrained or wanton manner.

Now lat him *riote* al the nyght or leve.
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 50.

Let us walk honestly, as in the day; not in *rioting* [*reelling*, R. V.] and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness. Rom. xiii. 13.

It may well be conceived that, at such a time, such a nature as that of Marlborough would *riot* in the very luxury of baseness. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To throw into tumult or confusion; disturb; harass; annoy.

Sir, and we wyste 3our wylle, we walde wirke ther-after;
3if this journee sulde halde, or be arouwede [doubtful reading] forthyre,
To ryde one 3one Romaynes and *ryott* theire landez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 340.

Indeed, perjury is but scandalous words, and I know a man cannot have a warrant for those, unless you put for *rioting* them into the warrant. *Fielding*, Amelia, i. 2.

2†. To indulge in pleasure or sensual enjoyment; satiate: used reflexively.

The roo and the rayne-dere reklesse thare rounene,
In ranez and in rosers to *ryotte thame selvene*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 923.

3. To pass in riot; destroy or put an end to by riotous living: with *out*. [Rare.]

And he,
Thwarted by one of these old father-fools,
Had *rioted* his life *out*, and made an end.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

rioter (rī'ǫt-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *riotour, rioter, ryotour,* < OF. *riotour*, F. *rioteur*, a rioter, < *rioter*, riot: see *riot*, *v.*] One who riots. (*a*) A person who originates an uproar or disturbance or takes part in one; specifically, in *law*, one guilty of uniting with others in a riot.

Any two justices, together with the sheriff or undersheriff of the county, may come with the posse comitatus, if need be, and suppress any such riot, assembly, or rout, [and] arrest the *rioters*. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xi.

In 1411 a statute against *rioters* was passed.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 372.

(*b*) A reveler; a roisterer.

Thise *ryotoures* three, of which I telle, . . .
Were set hem in a taverne for to drinke.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 199.

He 's a sworn *rioter;* he has a sin that often
Drowns him, and takes his valour prisoner.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 5. 68.

riotiset (rī'ǫt-is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *riotyze;* < *riot* + *-ise*[1].] **1.** Turbulence; riot; uproar.

They come at last, who, with the warders cryes
Astonisht, to the tumult preaseth neere,
Thinking t' appease the broyle and *riotyze*.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609). (*Nares.*)

2. Luxury; dissoluteness; debauchery.

His life he led in lawlesse *riotise*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 20.

riotous (rī'ǫt-us), *a.* [< ME. *riotous,* < OF. **riotos, riotoux, rioteux* = It. *riottoso* (ML. *riotosus*); as *riot* + *-ous*.] **1.** Tumultuous; of the nature of an unlawful assembly; seditious; guilty of riot: as, a *riotous* mob; a *riotous* demagogue.

The forfeit, sovereign, of my servants' life;
Who slew to-day a *riotous* gentleman
Lately attendant on the Duke of Norfolk.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 100.

2. Indulging in riot or revelry; accompanied by or consisting in revelry or debauchery; wanton or licentious.

The younger son . . . wasted his substance with *riotous* living. Luke xv. 13.

All our offices have been oppress'd
With *riotous* feeders. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2. 168.

Be sumptuous, but not *riotous;* be bounteous,
But not in drunken bacchanals.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, v. 3.

He devoted himself to the expression of sensuous, even *riotous* beauty. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 392.

3. Boisterous; uproarious: as, *riotous* glee.—**Riotous assembling**, in *law*, the unlawful assembling of twelve or more persons to the detriment of the peace. If such persons refuse to disperse after proclamation, they are accounted felons. A *riot* may be made by three persons (see *riot*, 2), while it takes at least twelve persons to constitute a *riotous assembly*.=**Syn.** **1.** See *insurrection*.

riotously (rī'ǫt-us-li), *adv.* In a riotous manner. (*a*) In the manner of an unlawful assembly; tumultuously; turbulently; seditiously.

If any persons so *riotously* assembled begin, even before proclamation, to pull down any church, chapel, meeting-house, dwelling-house, or out-houses, they shall be felons without benefit of clergy. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xi.

(*b*) With licentious revelry or debauchery.

He that gathereth by defrauding his own soul gathereth for others that shall spend his goods *riotously*.
Eccius. xiv. 4.

riotousness (rī'ǫt-us-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being riotous.

Excess includeth *riotousness*, expence of money, prodigal housekeeping.
Raleigh, Arts of Empire, xix. (*Latham.*)

riotry (rī'ǫt-ri), *n.* [< *riot* + *-ry*.] Riot; the practice of rioting; riotousness.

I hope your electioneering *riotry* has not, nor will mix in these tumults.
Walpole, Letters, To Rev. W. Cole, June 15, 1780.

They at will
Entered our houses, lived upon our means
In *riotry*, made plunder of our goods.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I., i. 3.

rip[1] (rip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ripped*, ppr. *ripping*. [Early mod. E. *ryppe, rype,* < ME. *rippen, ripen, rypen*, rip up, search into, seek out (AS. **rypan*, **ryppan*, rip, break in pieces, not authenticated), = F. *riper*, scrape, drag, < Norw. *ripa*, scratch, score with the point of a knife, = Sw. dial. *ripa*, scratch, also pluck asunder, rip open, Sw. *repa*, scratch, rip (in *repa upp*, rip up), = Dan. *rippe*, rip (in *oprippe*, rip up); appar. a secondary form, from the root of Icel. *rifa*, rive (*rifa upp*, pull up, *rifa aptr*, rip up): see *rive*[1]. The word has prob. been confused with others of similar form, and has thus taken on an unusual variety of meanings; cf. *rip*[3], *rip*[4], *ripe*[2], *ripple*[1], *reap*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To separate or divide the parts of by cutting or tearing; tear or cut open or off; split: as, to *rip* open a sack; to *rip* off the shingles of a roof; to *rip* up the belly; especially, to undo (a seam, as of a garment), either by cutting the threads of it or by pulling the two pieces of material apart, so that the sewing-thread is drawn out or broken.

Poor I am stale, a garment out of fashion;
And, for I am richer than to hang by the walls,
I must be *ripp'd:*—to pieces with me.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 55.

Tell me thy thoughts; for I will know the least
That dwells within thee, or will *rip* thy heart
To know it. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iii. 1.

Multitudes of the Jews (2000 in one night) had their bowels *ript* up by the Roman Souldiers, in hopes to have found the gold and silver there which they were supposed to have swallowed. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

Sails *ripp'd*, seams op'ning wide, and compass lost.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

2. To drag or force out or away, as by cutting or rending.

Macduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely *ripped*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 8. 16.

He'll *rip* the fatal secret from her heart. *Granville.*

3. Figuratively, to open or reopen for search or disclosure; lay bare; search out and disclose: usually with *up*. See *ripe*[2].

Certes, sir Knight, ye seemen much to blame
To *rip up* wrong that bathll once hath tried.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 37.

I shall not need
To *rip* the cause *up* from the first to you.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, iv. 3.

It was printed, he saith, by his own hand, and *rips* all the faults of the kingdom in king and people.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 367.

They *ripped up* all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon.*

4. To saw (wood) in the direction of the grain. See *rip-saw*.—**5**†. To rob; pillage; plunder.

To *rippenn* hemm and reafenn. *Ormulum*, l. 10212.

=**Syn.** **1.** *Tear, Cleave*, etc. See *rend*[1].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be torn or split open; open or part: as, a seam *rips* by the breaking or drawing out of the threads; the *ripping* of a boiler at the seams.—**2.** To rush or drive headlong or with violence. [Colloq.]—**Let her rip.** See *let*[1].—**To rip and tear**, to be violent or furious, as with excitement or rage. [Colloq.]

rip[1] (rip), *n.* [< *rip*[1], *v.*] **1.** A rent made by ripping or tearing; a laceration; the place so ripped.

A *rip* in his flesh-coloured doublet.
Addison, Spectator, No. 13.

2. A rip-saw. [Colloq.]

rip[2] (rip), *n.* [< ME. *rip, rippe*, a basket, < Icel. *hrip*, a basket or box of laths to carry peat, etc.] A wicker basket in which to carry fish.

Astirte til him with his *rippe*,
And bigan the fish to kippe.
Havelok (ed. Madden-Skeat), l. 893.

Yet must you have a little *rip* beside,
Of willow twigs, the finest you can wish;
Which shall be made so handsome and so wide
As may contain good store of sundry fish.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 155).

rip[3] (rip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ripped*, ppr. *ripping*. [Appar. a particular use of *rip*[1], like *rap*[1] in "to *rap* out an oath."] I. *intrans.* To break forth with violence; explode: with *out*. [Colloq.]

I *rip out* with an oath every now and then.
H. B. Stowe, Dred, xx.

"You may leave the table," he added, his temper *ripping out*.
R. L. Stevenson, Prince Otto, ii. 7.

II. *trans.* To utter with sudden violence; give vent to, as an oath: with *out*. [Colloq.]

Here I *ripped out* something, perhaps rather rash,
Quite innocent, though.
Wm. Allen Butler, Nothing to Wear.

rip[4] (rip), *n.* [Of obscure origin; prob. in all uses < *rip*[1], *v.*, in the general sense of 'act violently, recklessly, rudely,' hence 'go to ruin or decay.'] 1. A vicious, reckless, and worthless person; a "bad lot": applied to a man or woman of vicious practices or propensities, and more or less worn by dissipation. [Colloq.]

"If it 's ever broke to him that his *Rip* of a brother has turned up, I could wish," says the trooper, . . . "to break it myself."
Dickens, Bleak House, lv.

I've been robbed before, and I've caught young *rips* in the act.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 49.

2. A worthless or vicious animal, as a horse or a mule. [Colloq.]

"There 's an old *rip* down there in the stable; you may take him and ride him to hell, if you want to," said an irate Carolina farmer to a foraging party during the war.
Trans. Amer. Phil. Ass., XIV. 52.

rip[5] (rip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ripped*, ppr. *ripping*. A dialectal form of *reap*.
Halliwell.

rip[5] (rip), *n.* [A var. of *reap*, a sheaf.] A handful of grain not thrashed. [Scotch.]

A guid New-Year I wish thee, Maggie!
Hae, there 's a *ripp* to thy auld baggie.
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

rip[6] (rip), *n.* [Cf. *ripple*[3].] 1. A ridge of water; a rapid.

We passed through a very heavy overfall or *rip*.
Quoted in *R. Tomes's* Americans in Japan, p. 309.

2. A little wave; a ripple; especially, in the plural, ripples or waves formed over a bar or ledge, as when the wind and tide are opposed.

The tide *rips* began to show in the distance.
Salem (Mass.) *Gazette*, July 5, 1887.

rip[7] (rip), *n.* [Also *ripe*, *ripple*; origin uncertain.] An implement for sharpening a scythe. Compare *rifle*[3]. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

Ripe, *riffle*, vel *ripple*, a short wooden dagger with which the mowers smooth their scythes after they have used the coarse whetstone.
MS. Devon Glossary. (*Halliwell.*)

R. I. P. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *requiescat in pace*, may he (or she) rest in peace.

ripa (rī'pȧ), *n.*; pl. *ripas*, *ripæ* (rī'pȧz, -pē). [NL., < L. *ripa*, the bank of a stream: see *rive*[3].] A line of reflection of the endyma of the brain upon any tela or plexus. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 488.

riparial (rī-pā'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *riparius*, of or belonging to the bank of a river (see *riparian*), + *-al*.] 1. Same as *riparian*.

At both these points in the river's course chalk came to the surface, and formed the rock base of the soil of these four *riparial* districts.
Lancet, No. 3446, p. 535.

2. In *zoöl.*, living on a shore; shore-loving; riparious: said of terrestrial animals which frequent the shores of streams, ponds, etc.: as, insects of *riparial* habits.

riparian (rī-pā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *riparius*, of or belonging to the bank of a river (< *ripa*, bank: see *rive*[3], *river*[2]), + *-an*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or situated on the bank of a river.

As long as the Oise was a small rural river, it took us near by people's doors, and we could hold a conversation with natives in the *riparian* fields.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 212.

Staines, in Middlesex, that quiet but quaint and pretty *riparian* town.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 142.

2. In *anat.*, of or pertaining to a ripa of the brain; marginal, as a part of the brain.

The *riparian* parts of the cerebrum are the taenia and the fimbria.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 120.

Riparian nations, nations possessing opposite banks or different parts of banks of the same river. *Wharton.*—**Riparian proprietor**, an owner of land bounded by water, generally on a stream, who, as such, has a qualified property in the soil to the thread of the stream, with the privileges annexed thereto by law. *Shaw*, C. J.—**Riparian rights**, the right of fishery, of ferry, and any other right which is properly appendant to the owner of the soil bordering a river. *Angell.*

II. *n.* One who dwells or owns property on the banks of a river.

Annoyances to *riparians* and danger to small craft on the river.
The Field, July 24, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

riparious (rī-pā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *riparius*, of or belonging to the bank of a river: see *riparian*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, riparial; riparian; living or growing along the banks of rivers.

ripe[1] (rīp), *a.* [< ME. *ripe*, *rype*, < AS. *ripe* = OS. *ripi* = D. *rijp* = MLG. *ripe*, LG. *riep* = OHG. *rifi*, MHG. *rife*, *rif*, G. *reif*, ripe, mature: usually explained as 'fit for reaping,' < AS. *ripan*, reap; but this verb, not found outside of AS., is unstable in form (see *reap*), and would hardly produce an adj. derivative like *ripe*; if connected at all, it is more likely to be itself derived from the adjective (the reg. verb from the adj. *ripe* exists in *ripe*[1], *v.*). The verb applies only to cutting grain; the adj. applies not only to mature grain, but to all mature fruit.] 1. Ready for reaping, gathering, or using; brought to completion or perfection; mature: usually said of that which is grown and used for food: as, *ripe* fruit; *ripe* corn.

If it [the fruit] be not *ripe*, it will draw a mans mouth awry.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 122.

Cherrie-*ripe*, *Ripe*, *Ripe*, I cry,
Full and fair ones; come and buy.
Herrick, Cherrie-ripe.

Through the *ripe* harvest lies their destin'd road.
Cowper, Heroism.

Nature . . .
Fills out the homely quickset-screens,
And makes the purple lilac *ripe*.
Tennyson, On a Mourner.

2. Advanced to the state of being fit for use, or in the best condition for use: said of mutton, venison, game, cheese, beer, etc., which has acquired a peculiar and approved flavor by keeping.

When the *ripe* beer is to be drawn from the fermenting tun, the contaminations swimming upon it are first skimmed off.
Thawsing, Beer (trans.), p. 598.

3. Resembling ripe fruit in ruddiness, juiciness, or plumpness.

O, how *ripe* in show
Thy lips, those kissing cherries, tempting grow!
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 139.

An underlip, you may call it a little too *ripe*, too full.
Tennyson, Maud, ii.

4. Full-grown; developed; finished; having experience, knowledge, or skill; equipped; accomplished; wise; clever: as, a *ripe* judgment; a *ripe* old age.

A man ful *ripe* in other clerigie
Off the right Canoun and Cialle also.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 7.

He than beinge of *ripe* yeres, . . . his frendes . . . exhorted hym busely to take a wyfe.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 12.

This exercise may bring moch profite to *ripe* heads.
Ascham, The Scholemaister, p. 109.

He was a scholar, and a *ripe* and good one.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 51.

5. Mature; ready for some change or operation, as an ovum for discharge from the ovary, an abscess for lancing, a cataract for extraction, or a fish for spawning.—6. Ready for action or effect: often preceded by a specific word: as, *bursting ripe*, *fighting ripe*—that is, ready to burst, or to fight.

The foole . . . in an envious spleene *smarting ripe* runes after him.
Armin, Nest of Ninnies (1608). (*Nares.*)

Our legions are brim-full, our cause is *ripe*.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 215.

I've sounded my Numidians, man by man,
And find 'em *ripe* for a revolt.
Addison, Cato, i. 3.

The man that with me trod
This planet was a noble type,
Appearing ere the times were *ripe*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

Ripe fish. See *fish*[1].—**Syn.** *Mature*, *Ripe*. See *mature*.

ripe[1] (rīp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *riped*, ppr. *riping*. [< ME. *ripen*, *rypen*, < AS. *ripian*, *ge-ripian* (= OS. *rīpōn* = D. *rijpen* = MLG. *ripen* = OHG. *rifēn*, *riphen*, MHG. *rifen*, G. *reifen*), become ripe, < *ripe*, ripe: see *ripe*[1], *a.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To ripen; grow ripe; be matured. See *ripen*.

Wheate sowne in the grounde . . . spryngeth, groweth, and *ripeth* with woonderfull celeritie.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 293).

The *riping* corn grows yellow in the stalk.
Greene, Palmer's Verses.

And so, from hour to hour, we *ripe* and *ripe*,
And then, from hour to hour, we rot and rot.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 26.

'Till death us lay
To *ripe* and mellow here, we're stubborn clay.
Donne, Elegy on Himself.

2. To grow old. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To mature; ripen; make ripe.

Theyr corne and other grayne, by reason of longe coulde, doo seldome waxe rype on the ground; by reason wherof they are sumtimes inforced to *ripe* and dry them in theyr stoones and hottes houses.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 292).

Yon green boy shall have no sun to *ripe*
The bloom that promiseth a mighty fruit.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 472.

ripe[2] (rīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *riped*, ppr. *riping*. [< ME. *ripen*, search: see *rip*[1], *v.*] 1. To search (especially, pockets); rummage; hence, to plunder.

Now if ye have suspowse to Gille or to me,
Com and *rype* oure howse, and then may ye se
Who had hir.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 112.

And loose the strings of all thy pocks,
I'll *ripe* them with my hand.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 190).

I was amaist feared to look at him [a corpse]; however, I thought to hae turn about wi' him, and see I e'en *riped* his pouches.
Scott, Old Mortality, xxiii.

2. To poke.

Then fling on coals, and *ripe* the ribs [grate].
Ramsay, Poems, II. 205. (*Jamieson.*)

3. To sweep or wipe clean; clean.

The shaking of my pocks [of meal] I fear
Hath blown into your eyne;
But I have a good pike-staff here
Can *ripe* them out full clean. . . .
In the thick wood the beggar fled
E'er they *riped* their eyne.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 202).

4. To examine strictly.

His Highnes delyvered me the boke of his said will in many pointes refourmed, wherin His Grace *riped* me.
State Papers, i. 295. (*Halliwell.*)

5. To break up (rough ground). *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng. in all uses.]

ripe[3]†, *n.* [< L. *ripa*, a bank. Cf. *rive*[3], *river*[2].] A bank.

Whereof the principall is within a butt shoote of the right *ripe* of the river that there cometh downe.
Leland, Itinerary (1769), iv. 110. (*Halliwell.*)

ripe[4] (rīp), *n.* Same as *rip*[7].

ripely (rīp'li), *adv.* [< ME. *rypely* (= D. *rijpelijk* = MLG. *riplik* = G. *reiflich*); < *ripe*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] In a ripe manner; maturely; fully; thoroughly; fittingly.

Shew the chieff wrytynges . . . to Master Paston, that he may be more *rypelyer* grounded yn the seyd mater.
Paston Letters, I. 254.

It fits us therefore *ripely*
Our chariots and our horsemen be in readiness.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 5. 22.

ripe-mant†, *n.* Same as *reapman*.

ripen (rī'pn), *v.* [< *ripe*[1] + *-en*[1].] I. *intrans.* 1. To grow ripe; come to maturity, as grain or fruit: used by extension of the maturing of anything, as of a boil.

Wholesome berries thrive and *ripen* best
Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 61.

The unnetted black-hearts *ripen* dark.
Tennyson, The Blackbird.

2. To become fit for some particular use by lying or resting.

After *ripening*, the cream is churned.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 40.

It [Indian-ink paste] is then poured out in the form of flat cakes, . . . and is left in that condition for many days to *ripen*.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 335.

3. To approach or come to completeness or perfection; come to a state of fitness or readiness; be prepared or made ready: as, the project is *ripening* for execution.

While villains *ripen* gray with time,
Must thou, the noble, gen'rous, great,
Fall in bold manhood's hardy prime?
Burns, Lament for Glencairn.

It was not till our acquaintance had *ripened* . . . that these particulars were elicited.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 190.

But woman *ripen'd* earlier, and her life
Was longer.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

—**Syn.** See *mature*, *a.*

II. *trans.* 1. To mature; make ripe, as grain or fruit.

Bid her steal into the pleached bower,
Where honeysuckles, *ripen'd* by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 8.

The Sun that *ripeneth* your Pippins and our Pomgranates.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 24.

2. To bring to maturity, perfection, or completion; develop to a desired or desirable state.

Were growing time once *ripen'd* to my will.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 99.

Come not, sir,
Until I send, for I have something else
To *ripen* for your good, you must not know't.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 3.

The magistrates should (as far as might be) *ripen* their consultations beforehand, that their vote in public might bear (as the voice of God).
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 213.

He did not *ripen* his plans, and in the rapidity of his work he was too easily contented with helping himself from the novels or the histories from which he took his plays to the scenes in the order in which he found them.
The Century, XXXVIII. 823.

3. To make fit or ready for use.

They [pottery-clays] are worked by shallow pits, and are *ripened*, ground, and washed, as the other clays.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 640.

ripeness (rīp'nes), *n.* [< ME. **ripnes*, < AS. *rīpnes*, *rīpnys*, < *rīpe*, ripe: see *ripe*[1].] The state of being ripe, in any sense.

In man, the *ripeness* of strength of the body and mind cometh much about an age.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 16.

Thou gav'st that *ripeness* which so soon began,
And ceased so soon, he ne'er was boy nor man.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 287.

When love is grown
To *ripeness*, that on which it throve
Falls off, and love is left alone.
Tennyson, To J. S.

rip-fishing (rip'fish'ing), *n.* See *fishing*.

Ripi-. For words so beginning, see *Rhipi-*.

ripicolous (rī-pik'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *ripa*, a bank, + *colere*, inhabit.] In *zoöl.*, riparian or riparious.

ripidolite (rī-pid'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. ῥιπίς (ῥιπιδ-), a fan, + λίθος, a stone.] The commonest member of the chlorite family of minerals, occurring in monoclinic crystals with micaceous cleavage, also scaly and granular, usually of a deep-green color, rarely rose-red. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and magnesium. Also called *clinochlore*.

ripienist (ri-pyā'nist), *n.* [= F. *ripiéniste*; as *ripieno* + *-ist*.] In *music*, one who plays a ripieno part; a supplementary or assisting instrumentalist.

ripieno (ri-pyā'nō), *a.* and *n.* [It., < L. *re-* + *plenus*, full: see *plenty*.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, supplementary. Specifically, noting an instrument or a performer who assists in tutti passages, merely doubling or reinforcing the part of the leading performers.

II. *n.* Pl. *ripieni* (-nē). Such an instrument or performer. In an orchestra, all the first violins, except the leader or concert-master, are ripieni. Opposed to *principal* or *solo*.

ripier[1]† (rip'i-ėr), *n.* See *ripper*[2].

ripier[2] (rip'i-ėr), *n.* See *ripper*[1], 3.

ripon, rippon (rip'on), *n.* [< *Ripon:* see def.] 1. A spur: so called from the excellence attributed to the spurs made at Ripon, Yorkshire, England. *Fairholt.*—2. A sword or sword-blade named from Ripon.

riposte (ri-pōst'), *n.* [< F. *riposte*, < It. *risposta*, a response, reply, < *rispondere*, respond: see *respond*.] 1. In *fencing*, a quick, short thrust by a swordsman after parrying a lunge from his opponent: usually given without moving from the spot, before the opponent has time to recover his position or guard.

The *riposte* in its simplest form is exactly analogous to a war of words—a short, smart answer to an attack.
H. A. C. Dunn, Fencing, vi.

Hence—2. A quick, smart reply; a repartee.

ripper[1] (rip'ėr), *n.* [< *rip*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which rips, tears, or cuts open; a ripping-tool. (*a*) A tool used in shaping roofing-slates. (*b*) An implement for ripping seams in fabrics by cutting the stitches without injury to the cloth. (*c*) A machine with circular knives for cutting the millboards used in the making of cloth cases or covers for books.

2. A very efficient person or thing; one who does great execution: as, he is a regular *ripper*. [Slang.]—3. A robber. *Halliwell* (in the form *ripier*). See *rip*[1], *v. t.*, 5. [Prov. Eng.]

ripper[2]† (rip'ėr), *n.* [Also *rippar*, *rippier*, *ripier*, < OF. **ripier* (?), < L. *riparius*, of or pertaining to the bank or coast: see *riparian* and *river*[2]. By some derived < *rip*[2], a basket, + *-er*[1].] One who brings fish inland from the coast to market.

But what's the action we are for now, ha?
Robbing a *ripper* of his fish?
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, v. 1.

I can send you speedier advertisement of her constancy by the next *ripier* that rides that way with mackrel.
Chapman, Widow's Tears, ii.

Also that all *Ripiers*, and other Fishers from any of the Sea-coasts, should sell their Fish in Cornhill and Cheapside themselves, and not to Fishmongers that would buy to sell again.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 164.

ripper[3] (rip'ėr), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *ripper*[1].] A fog-horn. Also called *lipper*. [Newfoundland.]

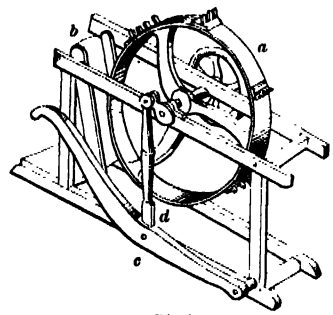
ripping-bed (rip'ing-bed), *n.* A machine for dividing stones by passing them on a traversing bed under a gang of saws. The saws have no teeth, but act by abrasion, which is facilitated by the use of sand.

ripping-chisel (rip'ing-chiz'el), *n.* In *woodworking*, a bent chisel used in clearing out mortises, or for ripping the old oakum out of seams which need calking.

ripping-iron (rip'ing-ī'ėrn), *n.* A hook used by calkers for tearing old oakum out of seams.

ripping-saw (rip'ing-sâ), *n.* Same as *rip-saw*.

ripple[1] (rip'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. or dial. also *reeple*, *riple*; = D. *repel* = MLG. *repel*, LG. *repel*, *reppel*, a ripple, = OHG. *fifila*, a saw, MHG. *rifel*, a ripple, hoe, G. *riffel*, a ripple (G. *riffel*, *rüffel*, a reproof, lit. a 'combing over,' is from the verb); with formative *-le* (*-el*, equiv. to *-er*[1]), denoting an agent (as in *ladle*, *stopple*, *beetle*[1], etc.), and equiv. to the simple form MD. MLG. LG. *repe*, a ripple, from the verb represented by MD. D. *repen* = MLG. *repen*, LG. *repen*, *reppen* = G. *reffen*, beat or ripple (flax), = Sw. *repa* (cf. MHG. *reffen*, pluck, pick, a secondary form of *raffen*, pluck, snatch, = E. *rap*[2]); prob. connected with *rap*[2], but in part at least associated with *rip*[1], *v.* Hence *ripple*[1], *v.*] A large comb or hatchel for separating the seeds or capsules



Ripple.

a, toothed wheel; *b*, chute into which the heads of unthreshed material are put; *c* and *d*, treadle and pitman by which the wheel is revolved.

from flax; also, in the United States, a toothed instrument for removing the seeds from broom-corn.

ripple[1] (rip'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rippled*, ppr. *rippling*. [< ME. *ripplen*, *rypelen* = D. *repelen* = MLG. *repelen*, LG. *repeln* = MHG. *rifeln*, G. *riffeln*, ripple (flax); from the noun: see *ripple*[1], *n.*] To clean or remove the seeds or capsules from, as from the stalks of flax.

There must be . . . *rippling*, braking, wingling, and heckling of hemp.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 14. (*Davies*, under *brake*.)

ripple[2]† (rip'l), *v. t.* [< ME. **ripelen*, *repulen*; dim. or freq. (prob. confused with *ripple*[1]): see *rip*[1].] To scratch or break slightly; graze.

And smote Gye wyth envye,
And *repulde* hys face and hys chynne,
And of hys cheke all the skynne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 200. (*Halliwell.*)

A horseman's javelin, having slightly *rippled* the skin of his [Julian's] left arm, pierced within his short ribs.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 264. (*Trench*, Select Gloss.)

ripple[3] (rip'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rippled*, ppr. *rippling*. [A mod. var. of *rimple*, wrinkle, due appar. to confusion with *rip*[1], *ripple*[2]: see *rimple*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To assume or wear a ruffled surface, as water when agitated by a gentle wind or by running over a stony bottom; be covered with small waves or undulations.

Left the Keswick road, and turned to the left through shady lanes along the vale of [the] Eeman, which runs . . . *rippling* over the stones.
Gray, To Dr. Wharton, Oct. 18, 1769.

Thine eddy's *rippling* race
Would blur the perfect image of his face.
D. G. Rossetti, The Stream's Secret.

2. To make a sound as of water running over a rough bottom: as, laughter *rippling* pleasantly.

Thy slender voice with *rippling* trill
The budding April bowers would fill.
O. W. Holmes, An Old-Year Song.

II. *trans.* 1. To fret or agitate lightly, as the surface of water; form in small waves or undulations; curl.

Anon she shook her head,
And shower'd the *rippled* ringlets to her knee.
Tennyson, Godiva.

Like the lake, my serenity is *rippled* but not ruffled.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 140.

2. To mark with or as with ripples. See *ripple-mark*.

Some of the *rippled* rain-pitted beds contain amphibian foot-prints.
A. Geikie, Encyc. Brit., X. 350.

ripple[3] (rip'l), *n.* [< *ripple*[3], *v.*] 1. The light fretting or ruffling of the surface of water; a little curling wave; an undulation.

He sees . . . a tremor pass across her frame, like a *ripple* over water.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxix.

To watch the crisping *ripples* on the beach.
Tennyson, The Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song.

2. A sound like that of water running over a stony bottom: as, a *ripple* of laughter.—**Syn. 1.** See *wave*.

ripple[4] (rip'l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small coppice. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ripple[5] (rip'l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A weakness in the back and loins, attended with shooting pains: a form of tabes dorsualis, the same as *Friedrich's ataxia* (which see, under *ataxia*). [Scotch.]

For warld's wasters, like poor cripples,
Look blunt with poverty and *ripples*.
Ramsay, Works, I. 143. (*Jamieson.*)

ripple[6] (rip'l), *n.* Same as *rip*[7].

ripple-barrel (rip'l-bar"el), *n.* *Theat.*, a drum covered with tinsel, which revolves behind a perforated drop, to produce the effect of light on water.

ripple-grass (rip'l-gràs), *n.* [Sc. *ripple-girse*, also *ripplin-garse*; appar. < *ripple*[3] + *grass*, but cf. *rib-grass*.] The rib-grass or ribwort-plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*. See *plantain*[1].

ripple-mark (rip'l-märk), *n.* A wavy surface such as is often seen on sand, where it has been formed by the action of the wind, and which may have its origin in the motion of water as well as of air, or which is often a result of the combined action of the two. Examples of the former action of winds and waves may often be seen among the older sandy deposits where they happen to have been preserved by the consolidation of the material. These ripple-marks, with which are frequently associated sun-cracks and prints of rain or surf-drops, afford evidence of tidal and river action along gently sloping shores, and with markings of this kind are occasionally found traces of former life in the form of trails and tracks, as in the case of the Triassic sandstones of the Connecticut valley.

ripple-marked (rip'l-märkt), *a.* Having ripple-marks.

rippler (rip'lėr), *n.* 1. One who ripples flax or hemp.

Two *ripplers* sitting opposite each other, with the machine between them, work at the same time.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 294.

2. An apparatus for rippling flax or hemp.

The best *rippler* . . . consists of a kind of comb having, set in a wooden frame, iron teeth . . . 18 inches long.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 294.

ripplet (rip'let), *n.* [< *ripple*[3] + *-et*.] A small ripple.

rippling (rip'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *ripple*[3], *v.*] An eddy caused by conflicting currents or tides; a tide-rip.

ripplingly (rip'ling-li), *adv.* In an undulating manner; so as to ripple: as, the stream ran *ripplingly*.

ripply (rip'li), *a.* [< *ripple*[3] + *-y*[1].] Rippling; characterized by ripples. [Rare.]

And whatever of life hath ebbed away
Comes flooding back with a *ripply* cheer,
Into every bare inlet and creek and bay.
Lowell, Sir Launfal, i.

rippon, *n.* See *ripon*.

riprap (rip'rap), *n.* [Usually in plural (orig. appar. sing.) *ripraps*; appar. < Dan. *rips-raps*, riffraff, rubbish, refuse, a form prob. due to the same source as E. *riffraff*: see *riffraff*.] In *engin.*: (*a*) Broken stones used for walls, beds, and foundations: sometimes used attributively.

After the vertical piles are driven, cobble stones, gravel, and *riprap* are put in place around them.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 261.

The shore below the landing is a line of broken, ragged, slimy rocks, as if they had been dumped there for a *riprap* wall.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 120.

(*b*) A foundation or parapet of stones thrown together without any attempt at regular structural arrangement, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.

riprapped (rip'rapt), *a.* [< *riprap* + *-ed*[2].] Formed of or strengthened with riprap.

The dam is made of clay, and is 720 feet long. . . . The front is *riprapped*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 167.

ripsack (rip'sak), *n.* The California gray whale, *Rachianectes glaucus*: so called from the manner of flensing.

ripsack (rip'sak), *v. i.* [< *ripsack*, *n.*] To pursue or capture the ripsack.

rip-saw (rip'sâ), *n.* A hand-saw the teeth of which have more rake and less set than a cross-cut saw, used for cutting wood in the direction of the grain. [U. S.]

ript (ript). Another spelling of *ripped*, preterit and past participle of *rip*[1].

ripuarian (rip-ū-ā'ri-an), *a.* [< F. *ripuaire* = Sp. Pg. *ripuario*, < ML. *ripuarius*, pertaining to a shore, < L. *ripa*, shore: see *ripe*[3]. Cf. *ripa-rian*.] Pertaining to or dwelling near a shore. — **Ripuarian Franks**, one of the great divisions of the ancient Franks: so called because they dwelt near the banks of the Rhine, in the neighborhood of Cologne.

risala (ris'a-lä), *n.* [Also *ressala*, *rissala*; < Hind. *risālā*, Beng. *resālā*, a troop of horse, cavalry, also a treatise, pamphlet, < Ar. *risēla*, a mission, despatch, letter.] In the British Indian army, a troop of native irregular cavalry.

risaldar (ris-al-där'), *n.* [Also *ressaldar*; < Hind. *risāldār*, the commander of a troop of horse, < *risālā*, a troop of horse (see *risala*), + *dār*, one who holds.] The native commander of a risala.

risban (ris'ban), *n.* [Also *risband*; < F. *risban*, < G. *rissbank*, risban, < *riss*, gap, rent (< *reissen*, tear, split, draw: see *write* and *rit*), + *bank*, bank, bench: see *bank*[1].] 1. Any flat piece of ground upon which a fort is constructed for the defense of a port. — 2. The fort itself.

risberm (ris-bèrm'), *n.* [Also *risberme*; < F. *risberme*, < G. **rissberme*, < *riss*, gap, + *berme*, a narrow ledge: see *berm*. Cf. *risban* and *berm*.] 1. A work composed of fascines, constructed at the bottom of an earth wall. — 2. A sort of glacis of fascine-work used in jetties to withstand the violence of the sea.

rise[1] (rīz), *v.*; prot. *rose*, pp. *risen*, ppr. *rising*. [< ME. *risen*, *rysen* (pret. *ros*, *roos*, earlier *ras*, pl. *risen*, *rise*, *resin*, *reson*, pp. *risen*, *risin*), < AS. *rīsan* (pret. *rās*, pl. *rison*, pp. *risen*), rise, = OS. *rīsan* = OFries. *rīsa*, rise, = D. *rijzen*, rise or fall, = MLG. LG. *risen* = OHG. *rīsan*, MHG. *rīsen*, rise or fall, = Icel. *rīsa* = Goth. **reisan* (pret. **rais*, pp. *risans*), in comp. *urreisan* (= AS. *ārīsan*, E. *arise*); orig. expressive of vertical motion either up or down, but in E. confined to upward motion. The OHG. *reisōn*, MHG. G. *reisen* (= Sw. *resa* = Dan. *reise*), travel, is from the noun, OHG. *reisa*, MHG. *reise*, a setting out, expedition, journey, G. *reise* (= Sw. *resa* = Dan. *reise*), a journey, < OHG. *risan*, MHG. *rīsen*, rise.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move or pass from a lower position to a higher; move upward; ascend; mount up: as, a bird *rises* in the air; a fog *rises* from the river; the mercury *rises* in the thermometer (or, as commonly expressed, the thermometer *rises*).

I saw young Harry, with his beaver on, . . .
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 106.

In happier fields a *rising* town I see,
Greater than what e'er was, or is, or e'er shall be.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 653.

Dark and voluminous the vapors *rise*,
And hang their horrors in the neighb'ring skies.
Cowper, Heroism.

The falconer is frightening the fowls to make them *rise*, and the hawk is in the act of seizing upon one of them.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 89.

2. Specifically, to change from a lying, sitting, or kneeling posture to a standing one; stand up; assume an upright position: as, to *rise* from a chair; to *rise* after a fall.

With that word they *rysen* sodeynly.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 880.

Iden, kneel down. [He kneels.] *Rise* up a knight.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 78.

Risse [pret.] not the consular men, and left their places, So soon as thou sat'st down? *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 2.

Go to your banquet then, but use delight
So as to *rise* still with an appetite.
Herrick, Connubii Flores.

And all the men and women in the hall
Rose when they saw the dead man *rise*, and fled.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Hence — (*a*) To bring a sitting or a session to an end: as, the house *rose* at midnight.

It is then moved by some member . . . that the committee *rise*, and that the chairman or some other member make their report to the assembly.
Cushing, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 285.

When Parliament *rises* for the vacation the work of the circuit begins. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 203.

(*b*) To get up from bed.

Go to bed when she list, *rise* when she list, all is as she will. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 124.

About two o'clock in the morning, letters came from London by our coxon. . . . I *rose* and carried them in to my Lord, who read them a-bed.
Pepys, Diary, March 25, 1660.

With early dawn Lord Marmion *rose*.
Scott, Marmion, i. 31.

3. To grow or stretch upward; attain an altitude or stature; stand in height: as, the tower *rises* to the height of 60 feet.

In sailing round Capræ we were entertained with many rude prospects of rocks and precipices, that *rise* in several places half a mile high in perpendicular.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 446.

Where Windsor-domes and pompous turrets *rise*.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 352.

She that *rose* the tallest of them all,
And fairest. *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

4. To swell upward. Specifically — (*a*) To reach a higher level by increase of bulk or volume: as, the river *rises* in its bed.

He told a boding dream,
Of *rising* waters, and a troubled stream.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 481.

The olde sea wall (he cried) is downe,
The *rising* tide comes on apace.
Jean Ingelow, High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire.

(*b*) To swell or puff up, as dough in the process of fermentation.

Generally in from four to five hours the [bread] sponge *rises*; fermentation has been going on, and carbonic acid steadily accumulating within the tenacious mass, till it has assumed a puffed out appearance. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 253.

5. To slope or extend upward; have an upward direction: as, a line, a path, or a surface *rises* gradually or abruptly.

There, lost behind a *rising* ground, the wood
Seems sunk. *Cowper*, Task, i. 305.

6. To appear above the horizon; move from below the horizon to above it, in consequence of the earth's diurnal rotation; hence, to move from an invisible to a visible position.

Whiles these renkes thus rest than *rises* the sun,
Bredis with his beames all the brode vales.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1172.

He maketh his sun to *rise* on the evil and on the good.
Mat. v. 45.

Till the star, that *rose* at evening bright,
Toward heaven's descent had sloped his westering wheel.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 30.

Risest thou thus, dim dawn, again?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxii.

7. To come into existence; emerge into sight; arise. (*a*) To become apparent; come into view; stand out; emerge; come forth; appear: as, an eruption *rises* on the skin; the color *rose* on her cheeks.

There chaunst to them a dangerous accident.
A Tigre forth out of the wood did *rise*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 34.

Go to; does not my coulour *rise*?
It shall *rise*; for I can force my blood
To come and go. *Marston*, The Fawne, ii. 1.

I [stake] this bowl, where wanton ivy twines, . . .
Four figures *rising* from the work appear.
Pope, Spring, l. 37.

(*b*) To become audible.

Heroes' and heroines' shouts confusedly *rise*.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 41.

There *rose* a noise of striking clocks.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Revival.

(*c*) To have a beginning; originate; spring; come into existence; be produced.

A nobler gratitude
Rose in her soul: for from that hour she lov'd me.
Otway, Venice Preserved, i. 1.

'Tis very rare that Tornadoes arise from thence [the sea]; for they generally *rise* first over the Land, and that in a very strange manner. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 87.

Honour and shame from no condition *rise*;
Act well your part; there all the honour lies.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 193.

The river Blackwater *rises* in the county Kerry.
Trollope, Castle Richmond, i.

8. To increase in force, intensity, spirit, degree, value, or the like. (*a*) To increase in force or intensity; become stronger: as, his anger *rises*.

He blewe hys horne in that tyde,
Hertys *reson* on eche a syde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 64. (*Halliwell.*)

Sunday, the wynde began to *ryse* in the north.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 59.

His spirits *rising* as his toils increase.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 279.

The power of the Crown was constantly sinking, and that of the Commons constantly *rising*.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

(*b*) To increase in degree or volume, as heat or sound.

The day was raw and chilly, and the temperature *rose* very little. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 43.

The music . . . *rose* again, . . .
Storm'd in orbs of song, a growing gale.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

(*c*) To increase in value; become higher in price; become dearer.

Poor fellow, never joyed since the price of oats *rose*; it was the death of him. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 14.

Bullion is *risen* to six shillings and five pence the ounce.
Locke.

(*d*) To increase in amount: as, his expenses *rose* greatly.

9. To stand up in opposition; become opposed or hostile; take up arms; rebel; revolt: as, to *rise* against the government.

The commons haply *rise*, to save his life.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 240.

To hinder this prowd enterprise,
The stout and mighty Erle of Marr
With all his men in arms did *ryse*.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 184).

At our heels all hell should *rise*
With blackest insurrection.
Milton, P. L., ii. 126.

10. To take up a higher position; increase in wealth, dignity, or power; prosper; thrive; be promoted or exalted: as, he is a *rising* man.

Some *rise* by sin, and some by virtue fall.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1. 38.

His fortune is not made,
You hurt a man that 's *rising* in the trade.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 35.

11. To become more forcible or impressive; increase in power, dignity, or interest: said of thought, discourse, or manner.

Dangle. The interest rather falls off in the fifth act.
Sir Fretful. *Rises*, I believe you mean, sir.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

12. To come by chance; turn up; occur.

There chaunced to the Princes hand to *rise*
An auncient booke. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 59.

13. To arise from the grave or from the dead; be restored to life: often with *again*.

Thou ne woldest leue thomas
That oure lord fram deth *ras*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

Deed & lijf bigunne to striuen
Whether myȝt be maister there;
Lif was slayn, & *roos a-ȝen*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

And vpon Ester day erely our blessyd Sauyoure come to hym and brought hym mete, sayenge, "Iames, nowe ete, for I am *ryssyn*." *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 33.

Awake, ye faithful! throw your grave-clothes by,
He whom ye seek is *risen*, bids ye *rise*.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 77.

14. Of sound, to ascend in pitch; pass from a lower to a higher tone.

Miss Abercrombie had a soft voice with melancholy cadences; her tones had no *rising* inflections; all her sentences died away. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 243.

15. In *mining*, to excavate upward: the opposite of *sink*. Thus, a level may be connected with one above it by either sinking from the upper level to the lower one, or by *rising* from the lower to the upper.

16. To come to the surface or to the baited hook, as a whale or a game-fish.

Where they have so much choice, you may easily imagine they will not be so eager and forward to *rise* at a bait.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 263.

17. *Milit.*, to be promoted; go up in rank. — **The curtain rises.** See *curtain*. — **To have the gorge rise.** See *gorge*. — **To rise from the ranks**, to win a commission, after serving in the ranks as a private soldier or a non-commissioned officer. — **To rise to the fly.** See *fly*[2]. — **To rise to the occasion**, or **to the emergency**, to feel, speak, or act as an emergency demands; show one's self equal to a difficult task or to mastering a dilemma.

"I should have walked over there every day, on the chance of seeing your pretty face!" answered the Dandy, *rising*, as he flattered himself, *to the occasion*.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. vi.

=**Syn.** *Arise*, *Rise*. See *arise*.

II. *trans.* 1. To ascend; mount; climb.

The carriage that took them to the station was *rising* a little hill the top of which would shut off the sight of the Priory. *R. G. White*, Fate of Mansfield Humphreys, viii.

2. In *angling*, to cause or induce to rise, as a fish.

Some men, having once *risen* a fish, are tempted to flog the water in which he is with fly after fly.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 349.

3. *Naut.*, to cause, by approaching, to rise into view above the horizon. Compare *raise*[1], 11.

She was heading S. E., and we were heading S. S. W., and consequently before I quitted the deck we had *risen* her hull. *W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, v.

rise[1] (rīz), *n.* [First in mod. E.; < *rise*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of rising; ascent: as, the *rise* of vapor in the air; the *rise* of water in a river; the *rise* of mercury in a barometer.

The steed along the drawbridge flies,
Just as it trembled on the *rise*.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 15.

2. Elevation; degree of ascent: as, the *rise* of a hill or a road.

The approach to the house was by a gentle *rise* and through an avenue of noble trees.
Mark Lemon, Wait for the End, I. 29.

3. Any place elevated above the common level; a rising ground: as, a *rise* of land.

I turning saw, throned on a flowery *rise*,
One sitting on a crimson scarf unroll'd.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

Laramie Jack led slightly, riding straight towards a tall branchless tree on the crest of the *rise* up which they were racing. *The Century*, XXXIX. 527.

4. Spring; source; origin; beginning: as, the *rise* of a stream in a mountain.

He observes very well that musical instruments took their first *rise* from the notes of birds and other melodious animals. *Addison*, The Cat-Call.

The Stories that Apparitions have been seen oftner than once in the same Place have no Doubt been the *Rise* and Spring of the walking Places of Spirits. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 109.

It is true that genius takes its *rise* out of the mountains of rectitude. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

5. Appearance above the horizon: as, the *rise* of the sun or a star.

From the *rise* to set
Sweats in the eye of Phœbus, and all night
Sleeps in Elysium. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 289.

Long Isaac proposed waiting until midnight for moon-*rise*, as it was already dark, and there was no track beyond Lippajärvi. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 118.

6. Increase; advance: said of price: as, a *rise* in (the price of) stocks or wheat.

Eighteen bob a-week, and a *rise* if he behaved himself. *Dickens*, Pickwick, liii.

7. Elevation in rank, reputation, wealth, or importance; mental or moral elevation.

Wrinkled benchers often talk'd of him
Approvingly, and prophesied his *rise*.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

8. Increase of sound; swell.

His mind
. . . borne perhaps upon the *rise*
And long roll of the Hexameter.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

9. Height to which one can rise mentally or spiritually; elevation possible to thought or feeling.

These were sublimities above the *rise* of the apostolic spirit. *South.*

10. In *sporting*, the distance from the score-line to the traps in glass-ball- or pigeon-shooting matches.—**11.** In *arch.*, the perpendicular height of an arch in the clear, from the level of impost to the crown. See *arch*[1], 2.—**12.** In *music:* (*a*) Increase of sound or force in a tone. (*b*) Ascent in pitch; passage from a lower to a higher tone.—**13.** In *coal-mining*, the inclination of strata considered from below upward. Thus, a seam of coal is said to be worked "to the *rise*" when it is followed upward on its inclination.—**14.** In *mining*, an excavation begun from below and carried upward, as in connecting one level with another, or in proving the ground above a level. Also called *rising*.—**15.** In *carp.*, the height of a step in a flight of stairs.—**16.** The action of a game-fish in coming to the surface to take the hook.

If you can attain to angle with one hair, you shall have more *rises*, and catch more fish. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 102.

Rise of strata, in *geol.* See *dip*, *n.*, 4 (*a*).—**To get** or **take a rise out of** (a person), to take the conceit out of a person, or to render him ridiculous. [Colloq. or slang.]

Possibly *taking a rise out of* his worship the Corregidor, as a repeating echo of Don Quixote. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun.

To give rise. See *give*[1].

rise[2] (ris), *n.* [Also *rice*, Sc. *reise;* < ME. *ris*, *rys*, < AS. *hris*, a twig, branch, = D. *rijs* = OHG. *hris*, *ris*, MHG. *rîs*, G. *reis* = Icel. *hrîs* = Sw. Dan. *ris*, a twig, branch, rod.] **1.** A branch of a tree; a twig.

And therupon he hadde a gay sarplys,
As whit as is the blosme upon the *rys*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 138.

Anone he lokyd hym besyde,
And say syxty ladés on palferays ryde,
Gentyll and gay as bryd on *rys*.
MS. Ashmole 61, 15th Cent. (*Halliwell.*)

Among Lydgate's cries are enumerated "Strawberries ripe and cherries in the *rise*"; the *rise* being a twig to which the cherries were tied, as at present. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 10.

2. A small bush.

"It was that deevil's buckie, Callum Beg," said Alick; "I saw him whisk away through amang the *reises*." *Scott*, Waverley, lviii.

rise-bush (ris'bůsh), *n.* [< *rise*[2] + *bush*[1].] A fagot; brushwood.

The streets were barricaded up with chaines, harrowes, and waggons of bavins or *rise-bushes*. *Relation of Action before Cyrencester* (1642), p. 4. (*Davies.*)

rise-dike (ris'dīk), *n.* [< *rise*[2] + *dike*.] A hedge made of boughs and brushwood. *Halliwell.*

risel, *n.* A support for a climbing or running vine.

The blankest, barest wall in the world is good enough for ivy to cling to. . . . But the healthiest hop or scarlet runner won't grow without what we call a *risel*. *D. Christie Murray*, The Weaker Vessel, xxxvi.

risen (riz'n). **1.** Past participle of *rise*[1].—**2†.** An obsolete preterit plural of *rise*[1].

riser (rī'zėr), *n.* One who or that which rises. Specifically—(*a*) One who leaves his bed: generally with a qualifying word.

Th' early *riser* with the rosy hands,
Active Aurora. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xii. 4.

Such picturesque objects . . . as were familiar to an early *riser*. *Sir E. Brydges*, Note on Milton's L'Allegro, l. 67.

(*b*) One who revolts; a rebel or rioter.

The noyse that was telde of sow, that se schuld a be on of the capetayns of the *ryserss* in Norfolk. *Paston Letters*, I. 86.

(*c*) In *angling*, a fish considered with reference to its manner of rising.

All the fish, to whichever class of *risers* they might belong. *Three in Norway*, p. 123.

(*d*) In *founding:* (1) An opening in a molding-flask into which the molten metal rises as the flask is filled; a head.

It is well known that, to obtain a sound casting in steel, with most methods in use, a very high *riser* is necessary, which also means a high gate, and consequent waste of labor and material. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 88.

(2) Same as *feed-head*, 2. (*e*) The vertical face of a stair-step. Also *raiser* and *lift*.

The *risers* of these stairs . . . are all richly ornamented, being divided generally into two panels by figures of dwarfs, and framed by foliaged borders. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 198.

(*f*) *pl.* In *printing*, blocks of wood or metal upon which electrotype plates are mounted to raise them to the height of type. [Eng.]

rise-wood (rīs'wůd), *n.* [< *rise*[2] + *wood*[1].] Small wood cut for hedging. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rish[1] (rish), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rush*[1].

rish[2]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A sickle. *Nominale MS.* (*Halliwell.*)

rishi (rish'i), *n.* [Skt. *rishi;* derivation unknown.] In *Skt. myth.*, an inspired sage or poet; the author of a Vedic hymn.—**The seven rishis**, the stars of the Great Bear.

risibility (riz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *risibilities* (-tiz). [= F. *risibilité* = Sp. *risibilidad* = Pg. *risibilidade* = It. *risibilità*, < LL. as if **risibilita(t-)s*, < *risibilis*, risible: see *risible*.] **1.** The property of being risible; disposition to laugh.

To be religious is, therefore, more adequate to his character than either polity, society, *risibility*, without which he were no reasonable creature, but a mere brute, the very worst of the kind. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 200.

Her too obvious disposition to *risibility*. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xx.

2. *pl.* The faculty of laughing; a sense of the ludicrous. Also *risibles*.

risible (riz'i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *risible* = Sp. *risible* = Pg. *risivel* = It. *risibile*, laughable, < LL. *risibilis*, that can laugh, < L. *ridere*, pp. *risus*, laugh: see *rident*, *ridicule*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the faculty or power of laughing.

We are in a merry world; laughing is our business, as if, because it has been made the definition of man that he is *risible*, his manhood consisteth of nothing else. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Laughable; capable of exciting laughter; ridiculous.

For a terse point, a happy surprise, or a *risible* quibble, there is no man in this town can match little Laconic. *Foote*, An Occasional Prelude.

A few wild blunders, and *risible* absurdities, from which no work of such multiplicity was ever free. *Johnson*, Pref. to Dictionary.

The denunciations of Leicester . . . would seem almost *risible*, were it not that the capricious wrath of the all-powerful favorite was often sufficient to blast the character . . . of honest men. *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 279, note.

3. Of or pertaining to laughter; exerted to produce laughter: as, the *risible* faculty.

The obstreperous peals of broad-mouthed laughter of the Dutch negroes at Communipaw, who, like most other negroes, are famous for their *risible* powers. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 98.

II. *n. pl.* Same as *risibilities*. See *risibility*, 2. [Jocular.]

Something in his tone stirred the *risibles* of the convention, and loud laughter saluted the Illinoisan. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 285.

risibleness (riz'i-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *risibility*. *Bailey*, 1727.

risibly (riz'i-bli), *adv.* In a risible manner; laughably.

risilabialis (rī-si-lā-bi-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *risilabiales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *ridere*, pp. *risus*, laugh, + *labium*, lip: see *labial*.] Same as *risorius*.

rising (rī'zing), *n.* [< ME. *risinge*, *rysynge;* verbal n. of *rise*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of one who or that which rises.

Men that are in hopes and in the way of *rising* keep in the Channel. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 96.

A Saxon nobleman and his falconer, with their hawks, upon the bank of a river, waiting for the *rising* of the game. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 88.

Specifically—(*a*) The appearance of the sun or a star above the horizon. In astronomy the sun or a planet is said to rise when the upper limb appears in the horizon; and in calculating the time allowance must be made for refraction, parallax, and the dip of the horizon. Primitive astronomers defined the seasons by means of the risings and settings of certain stars relatively to the sun. These, called by Kepler "poetical risings and settings," are the acronychal, cosmical, and heliacal (see these words).

We alone of all animals have known the *risings*, settings, and courses of the stars. *Derham*, Astrotheology, viii. 3.

(*b*) The act of arising from the dead, or of coming to life again; resurrection.

Questioning one with another what the *rising* from the dead should mean. Mark ix. 10.

Then of the moral instinct would she prate.
And of the *rising* from the dead.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

(*c*) A hostile demonstration of people opposed to the government; a revolt; an insurrection; sedition: as, to call out troops to quell a *rising*.

There was a *rising* now in Kent, my Lord of Norwich being at the head of them. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 30, 1648.

In 1536, even a great religious movement like the Pilgrimage of Grace sinks into a local and provincial *rising*, an abortive tumult. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 253.

The futile *risings*, the cruel reprisals, the heroic deaths, kept alive among the people the belief in the cause of Italy. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 63.

2. That which rises; a prominence, elevation, or swelling; specifically, a tumor on the body, as a boil or a wen. [Now colloq. or dialectal.]

When a man shall have in the skin of his flesh a *rising*, a scab, or bright spot, and it be in the skin of his flesh like the plague of leprosy, then he shall be brought unto Aaron the priest, or unto one of his sons the priests. Lev. xiii. 2.

On each foot there are five flat horny *risings*, which seem to be the extremities of the toes. *Goldsmith*, Hist. of Earth (ed. 1790), IV. 254. (*Jodrell.*)

3. In *mining*, same as *rise*[1], 14.—**4.** A giving way in an upward direction from pressure exerted from beneath.

The only danger to be feared [in domes] is what is technically called a *rising* of the haunches; and to avoid this it might be necessary, where large domes were attempted, to adopt a form more nearly conical than that used at Mycenæ. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 236.

5. That which is used to make dough rise, as yeast or leaven. See *salt-rising*. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

It behoveth my wits to worke like barme, alias yeast, alias sizing, alias *rising*. *Lyly*, Mother Bombie, ii. 1.

So strong is it [alkali] that the earth when wet rises like bread under yeast. It taints the water everywhere, and sometimes so strongly that bread mixed with it needs no other *rising*. *S. Bowles*, Our New West, xiv.

6. In *bread-making*, the quantity of dough set to rise at one time.—**7.** A defect sometimes occurring in casting crucible steel, which is said to "boil" in the mold after teeming, producing a honeycomb structure of the metal.

The *rising* of steel, and consequently the formation of blow-holes, is attributed to hydrogen and nitrogen, and to a small extent to carbonic oxide. *The Ironmonger*, quoted in Science, IV. 331.

8. A water-swelling: said of ova by fish-culturists.—**9.** *Naut.*, the thick planking laid fore and aft, on which the timbers of the deck bear; also, the narrow strake inside a boat just under the thwarts.—**The rising of the sun**, in *Scrip.*, the place where the sun appears to rise; the extreme eastern limit of the world; the orient.

From *the rising of the sun* even to the going down of the same, my name shall be great among the Gentiles. Mal. i. 11.

rising (rī'zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rise*[1], *v.*] **1.** Increasing in possessions, importance, power, or distinction: as, a *rising* town; a *rising* man.

Feign what I will, and paint it e'er so strong,
Some *rising* genius sins up to my song.
Pope, Epilogue to Satires, ii. 9.

2. Growing; advancing to adult years, and to the state of active life: as, the *rising* generation.—**3.** Growing so as to be near some specified or indicated amount: used loosely in an awkward quasi-adverbial construction: (*a*) reaching an amount greater than that specified: sometimes with *of:* as, *rising* three years old; *rising of* a thousand men were killed; the colt is *rising of* two this grass [U. S.]; (*b*) reaching an amount which is at least that specified and may be greater: as, a horse *rising* fourteen hands; (*c*) approaching but not yet reaching the specified amount: as, a colt *rising* two years old [Eng.].

A house is never perfectly furnished for enjoyment unless there is a child in it *rising* three years old, and a kitten *rising* three weeks. *Southey*, quoted in Allibone's Dict. of Quots., p. 102.

Rising butt. See *butt*[2].—**Rising hinge.** See *hinge*.—**Rising line**, an incurvated line drawn on the plane of elevations or sheer drafts of a ship, to determine the height of the ends of all the floor-timbers.—**Rising timbers**, or **rising floors**, the floor-timbers in the forward and after parts of a ship.

rising-anvil (rī'zing-an"vil), *n.* In *sheet-metal working*, a double-beak iron.

rising-lark (rī′zing-lärk), *n.* The skylark, *Alauda arvensis*. [Prov. Eng.]

rising-line (rī′zing-lin), *n.* An elliptical line drawn upon the sheer-plan to determine the sweep of the floor-heads throughout the ship's length. *Hamersly*, Naval Encyc.

rising-main (rī′zing-mān), *n.* In a mine, the column of pumps through which water is lifted or forced to the surface or adit: usually made of cast-iron pipes joined together.

rising-rod (rī′zing-rod), *n.* A rod operating the valves in a Cornish pumping-engine.

rising-seat (rī′zing-sēt), *n.* In a Friends' meeting-house, one of a series of three or four seats, each raised a little above the one before it, and all facing the body of the congregation. These seats are usually occupied by ministers and elders. They are often collectively called "the gallery." Also *facing-seat, high seat.*

In the sing-song drawl once peculiar to the tuneful exhortations of the *rising seat* he thus held forth.
M. C. Lee, A Quaker Girl of Nantucket, p. 28.

rising-square (rī′zing-skwār), *n.* In *ship-building*, a square upon which is marked the height of the rising-line above the keel. [Eng.]

rising-wood (rī′zing-wūd), *n.* In *ship-building*, timber placed under the flooring when the extremities of a vessel are very fine and extend beyond the cant-body.

risk[1] (risk), *n.* [Formerly also *risque;* < OF. *risque*, F. *risque* = Pr. *rezegue* = Sp. *riesgo* = Pg. *risco* = It. *risico* (> D. G. Sw. Dan. *risiko*), formerly also *risigo*, dial. *resega* (ML. *risigus, riscus*), risk, hazard, peril, danger; perhaps orig. Sp., < Sp. *risco*, a steep, abrupt rock, = Pg. *risco*, a rock, crag (cf. It. *risega*, f., a jutting out) (hence the verb, Sp. *arriesgar*, formerly *arriscar*, venture into danger (pp. *arriscado*, bold, forward), = It. *arrischiarsi*, risk (pp. *arrischiato*, hazardous)); from the verb represented by It. *resegare, riscare*, cut off, = Pr. *rezega*, cut off, = Pg. *riscar*, erase, < L. *resecare*, cut off, < *re-*, back, + *secare*, cut: see *secant*.] 1. Hazard; danger; peril; exposure to mischance or harm; venture: as, at the *risk* of one's life; at the *risk* of contagion. Common in the phrase *to run a (the) risk*, to incur hazard; take the chance of failure or disaster.

If you had not performed the Vow, what *Risque had* you *run?* *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 8.

If he [the Arab] had left me, I should have *run a* great *risque* of being stript, for people came to the gate before it was open. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 7.

Where there is *risk*, there may be loss.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 44.

Indulging their passions in defiance of divine laws, and at the *risk* of awful penalties. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. In *com.*: (*a*) The hazard of loss of ship, goods, or other property. (*b*) The degree of hazard or danger upon which the premiums of insurance are calculated.

It would take a great many years to determine tornado *risks* with sufficient accuracy to estimate the amount of premium needed; but we can make a comparison with the *risks* and losses by fire, and thus arrive at an approximate solution of the question. *Science*, XVI. 10.

(*c*) Hence, by extension, insurance obligation: as, our company has no *risks* in that city. = **Syn. 1.** *Exposure, Venture, Risk, Hazard*, jeopardy, peril. The first four words are in the order of strength. They imply voluntary action more often than *danger*, etc. (see *danger*): as, he ran a great *risk;* it was a bold *venture*, involving the *exposure* of his health and the *hazard* of his fortunes. They generally imply also that the chances are unfavorable rather than favorable. *Exposure* is, literally, a putting out, as into a dangerous place; the word is generally followed by that to which one is exposed: as, *exposure* to attack.

risk[1] (risk), *v. t.* [Formerly *risque;* < OF. (and F.) *risquer*, risk; cf. Sp. *arriesgar*, formerly *arriscar*, venture into danger, = Pg. *arriscar* = It. *arrischiare*, run a risk; from the noun: see *risk*[1], *n.*] 1. To hazard; expose to the chance of injury or loss.

There is little credit among the Turks, and it is very rare they trust one another to negotiate any business by bills, or *risque* their money in the hands of any one.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 39.

This one fallen amongst them, who could make
The rich man *risk* his life for honour's sake.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 235.

2. To venture upon; take the chances of: as, to *risk* a surgical operation.

The other [party] must then *risque* an amercement.
Sir W. Jones, Dissertations and Miscell. Pieces, p. 388.

Nor had Emana Christos forces enough to *risk* a battle with an officer of the known experience of Af Christos.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 335.

= **Syn. 1.** To peril, jeopard, stake. See *risk*[1], *n.*

risk[2] (risk), *n.* Same as *reesk* and *risp*[3]. [Scotch.]

risker (ris′kėr), *n.* One who risks, ventures, or hazards.

Hither came t' observe and smoke
What courses other *riskers* took;
And to the utmost do his best
To save himself, and hang the rest.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 418.

riskful (risk′fûl), *a.* [< *risk*[1] + *-ful.*] Full of risk or danger; hazardous; risky. [Rare.]

At the first glance such an attempt to reverse the relationship between population and railways appears a *riskful* undertaking. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 55.

risky (ris′ki), *a.* [< *risk*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Attended with risk; hazardous; dangerous: as, a very *risky* business.

No young lady in Miss Verinder's position could manage such a *risky* matter as that by herself.
W. Collins, Moonstone, I. 20.

2. Running a risk; venturesome; bold; audacious.

I am no mortal, if the *risky* devils haven't swam down upon the very pitch, and, as bad luck would have it, they have hit the head of the island.
Cooper, Last of the Mohicans, vii.

In spite of all his *risky* passages and all his tender expressions, Gallani wrote for posthumous publication, to the terror of Madame d'Epinay, who had made him her confidant. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 350.

risoluto (rē-zō-lö′tō), *a.* [It., = E. *resolute.*] In *music*, with resolution or firmness.

risorial (ri-sō′ri-al), *a.* [< NL. *risorius*, laughing (< L. *risor*, laugher, mocker, < *ridere*, laugh: see *rident*), + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to laughter; causing laughter, or effecting the act of laughing; exciting risibility; risible: as, the *risorial* muscle.

risorius (ri-sō′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *risorii* (-ī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*) *risorial.*] The laughing-muscle, some transverse fibers of the platysma that are inserted into the angle of the mouth: more fully called *risorius Santorini*. Also *risilabialis*.

risp[1] (risp), *v. t.* [Also *resp;* < Icel. *rispa*, scratch. Cf. *rasp*[1], *v.*] 1. To rasp; file.—2. To rub or grate (hard bodies, as the teeth) together. [Scotch in both uses.]

risp[1] (risp), *n.* [< *risp*[1], *v.* Cf. *rasp*[1], *n.*] A rasp. [Scotch.]

risp[2] (risp), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *rise*[2]; cf. *risp*[3].] 1. A bush or branch; a twig. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. The green stalks collectively of growing peas or potatoes. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

risp[3] (risp), *n.* [Var. of *risk*[2], *reesk.*] Coarse grass that grows on marshy ground.

The hay-rope . . . was made of *risp*, a sort of long sword-grass that grows about marshes and the sides of lakes.
Blackwood's Mag., XIV. 190.

risposta (ris-pos′tä), *n.* [It., < *rispondere*, respond: see *respond, response.*] In *contrapuntal music*, same as *answer*.

risquet†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *risk*[1].

Rissa (ris′ä), *n.* [NL. (Leach's MSS., Stephens, in Shaw's "General Zoölogy," 1825).] A genus of *Laridæ*, having the hind toe rudimentary or very small; the kittiwakes. There are at least two species, *R. tridactyla*, the common kittiwake of the arctic and North Atlantic oceans, and the very different red-legged kittiwake, *R. brevirostris*, of the North Pacific. See cut under *kittiwake*. Also called *Gavia*.

risset. An obsolete past participle of *rise*[1].

Rissoa (ris′ō-ä), *n.* [NL., after *Risso*, a naturalist of Nice.] A genus of small shells, typical of the family *Rissoidæ*. Also *Rissoia*.

Rissoella (ris-ō-el′ä), *n.* [NL., < *Risso* + dim. *-ella.*] A genus of gastropods. Also called *Jeffreysia*.

Rissoellidæ (ris-ō-el′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rissoella* + *-idæ.*] A family of taenioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Rissoella*. Also called *Jeffreysiidæ*.

rissoid (ris′oid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or related to the *Rissoidæ*.

II. *n.* A gastropod of the family *Rissoidæ*.

Rissoidæ (ri-sō′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rissoa* + *-idæ.*] A family of taenioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Rissoa*. The animal has long tentacles with the eyes external at their base, and the central tooth multicuspidate and with basal denticles; the shell is turbinate or turreted, with an oval or semilunate aperture, and the operculum is corneous and paucispiral. The species are phytophagous and abound in seaweed.

rissole (ris′ōl), *n.* [< F. *rissole*, F. dial. *risole, rezole*, a rissole, formerly *rissolle*, "a Jews ear, or mushrom that's fashioned like a demi-circle, and grows cleaving to trees; also a small and delicate minced pie, made of that fashion" (Cotgrave); cf. *rissole*, brownness from frying; < *rissoler*, fry brown, F. dial. *roussoler* = It. *rosolare*, fry, roast; origin uncertain.] In *cookery*, an entrée consisting of meat or fish compounded with bread-crumbs and yolk of eggs, all wrapped in a fine puff-paste, so as to resemble a sausage, and fried.

rist (rist), *v.* 1. An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *rise*[1].—2†. Third person singular present indicative of *rise*[1] (contracted from *riseth*). *Chaucer.*

ristet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *rest*[1].

ristori (ris-tō′ri), *n.* [So named from Madame *Ristori*, an Italian tragic actress.] A loose open jacket for women, usually of silk or some rather thick material.

risus (rī′sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *risus*, laughter, < *ridere*, pp. *risus*, laugh: see *rident.*] A laugh, or the act of laughing; a grin.—**Risus sardonicus** or **caninus**, a spasmodic grin seen in tetanus.

rit[1] (rit), *v. t.* or *i.* [< ME. *ritte, ritten* (pret. *ritte*), tear, break, split (*to-ritten*, tear apart), < D. *ritten*, tear, = OHG. *rizzān, rizzōn*, MHG. G. *ritzen*, tear, wound, lacerate; a secondary verb, akin to AS. *writan*, E. *write:* see *write.*] 1†. To tear; break; rend; strike.

Young Johnstone had a nut-brown sword, . . .
And he *ritted* it through the young Col'nel,
That word he ne'er spake mair.
Young Johnstone (Child's Ballads, II. 292).

2. To make an incision in the ground, with a spade or other instrument, as a line of direction for future delving or digging; rip; scratch; cut. [Scotch.]

rit[1] (rit), *n.* [< *rit*[1], *v.*] A slight incision made in the ground, as with a spade; a scratch made on a board, etc. [Scotch.]

Ye scart the land with a bit thing ye ca' a pleugh—ye might as weel give it a *ritt* with the teeth of a redding-kame. *Scott*, Pirate, xv.

rit[2] (rit), *v. t.* [Prob. a var. of *ret*[1].] To dry (hemp or flax). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rit[3]†, *v.* A Middle English form of the third person singular present indicative of *ride* (contracted from *rideth*). *Chaucer.*

ritardando (rō-tär-dän′dō), *a.* [< It. *ritardando*, ppr. of *ritardare*, retard: see *retard.*] In *music*, becoming gradually slower; diminishing in speed: same as *rallentando* and (usually) *ritenuto* (but see the latter). Abbreviated *rit.* and *ritard.*

ritardo (ri-tär′dō), *a.* [It., < *ritardare*, retard: see *retard.*] Same as *ritardando*.

ritch (rich), *n.* The Syrian bear, *Ursus syriacus*.

rite (rīt), *n.* [= F. *rit, rite* = Sp. Pg. It. *rito*, < L. *ritus*, a custom, esp. religious custom; cf. Skt. *riti*, a going, way, usage, < √ *ri*, flow, let flow.] 1. A formal act or series of acts of religious or other solemn service, performed according to a manner regularly established by law, precept, or custom.

Every Church hath Authority to appoint and change Ceremonies and Ecclesiastical *Rites*, so they be to Edification. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 328.

When the prince her funeral *rites* had paid,
He ploughed the Tyrrhene seas.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 7.

2. The manner or form prescribed for such an act; a ceremonial. Hence—3. Any ceremony or due observance.

Time goes on crutches till love have all his *rites*.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 373.

How shall I
Pass, where in piles Carnavian cheeses lie;
Cheese, that the table's closing *rites* denies,
And bids me with th' unwilling chaplain rise?
Gay, Trivia, ii. 255.

Ambrosian rite, the Ambrosian office and liturgy.—**Congregation of Rites.** See *congregation*, 6 (*a*).—**Mozarabic rite.** See *Mozarabic.* = **Syn.** *Form, Observance*, etc. See *ceremony.*

ritely† (rīt′li), *adv.* [< *rite* + *-ly*[2].] With all due rites; in accordance with the ritual; in due form.

After the minister of the holy mysteries hath *ritely* prayed. *Jer. Taylor*, Real Presence. (*Latham.*)

ritenuto (rē-te-nö′tō), *a.* [< It. *ritenuto*, pp. of *ritenere*, retain: see *retain, re-, tenable.*] In *music*, at a slower tempo or pace. *Ritenuto* sometimes has the same sense as *rallentando* and *ritardando*, but is used more exactly to mark an abrupt instead of a gradual change of speed. Also *ritenendo, ritenente.* Abbreviated *riten.*

rith[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rithe*[1].

rith[2]†, *a.* An awkward Middle English spelling of *right*. *Chaucer.*

rithe[1] (rīŦH), *n.* [Formerly also *ryth;* < ME. *rithe*, < AS. *rīth, rithe*, a stream (*ed-rīth*, a stream of water; *wæter-rithe*, water-stream), also *rithig*, a stream, = North Fries. *ride, rie*, the bed of a stream, = OLG. *rīth*, a stream (used in proper names).] A stream; a small stream, usually one occasioned by heavy rain. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rithe[2] (rīŦH), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *rise*[2].] A stalk of the potato. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rither[1] (riᵺ'ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *rudder*[1].

He jumpeth and courseth this way and that way, as a man roving without a mark, or a ship fleeting without a *rither*. *Bp. Jewell*, Works (Parker Soc.), III. 136.

rither[2] (riᵺ'ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *rother*[2].

ritling (rit'ling), *n.* Same as *reckling*.

ritornelle, ritornello (rē-tôr-nel', rē-tôr-nel'lō), *n.* [= F. *ritournelle*, < It. *ritornello*, dim. of *ritorno*, a return, a refrain: see *return*[1].] In *music*, an instrumental prelude, interlude, or refrain belonging to a vocal work, like a song, aria, or chorus; also, one of the tutti passages in an instrumental concerto. Also formerly called a *symphony*.

ritratto† (ri-trat'tō), *n.* [It.: see *retrait*.] A picture.

Let not this *ritratto* of a large landscape be thought trifling. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 251. (*Davies.*)

ritter (rit'ėr), *n.* [< G. *ritter*, a rider, knight: see *rider*.] A knight.

Your Duke's old father
Met with th' assailants, and their grove of *ritters*
Repulsed so fiercely.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, ii. 1.

The *Ritter's* colour went and came.
Campbell, The *Ritter* Bann.

Ritteric (rit'ėr-ik), *a.* [< *Ritter* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or named after Dr. J. W. Ritter (1776–1810).—**Ritteric rays**, the invisible ultra-violet rays of the spectrum. See *spectrum*.

Ritter-Valli law. The statement of the centrifugal progress of an initial increase followed by loss of irritability in the distal part of a divided nerve.

rittingerite (rit'ing-ėr-īt), *n.* [< *Rittinger*, the name of an Austrian mining official, + *-ite*[2].] A rare mineral occurring in small tabular monoclinic crystals of a nearly black color. It contains arsenic, sulphur, selenium, and silver, but its exact composition is not known.

Rittinger's side-blow percussion-table. See *joggling-table*.

ritt-master (rit'más'tėr), *n.* [< G. *rittmeister*, a captain of cavalry, < *ritt*, a riding, + *meister*, master: see *master*[1].] A captain of cavalry.

Duke Hamilton was only *Rit-master* Hamilton, as the General used to call him; . . . Linlithgow was Colonel Livingstone. *Wodrow*, I. 271. (*Jamieson.*)

"If I understand you, Captain Dalgetty—I think that rank corresponds with your foreign title of *ritt-master* ——." "The same grade precceesely," answered Dalgetty. *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, ii.

rittock (rit'ok), *n.* The common tern or seaswallow. Also *rippock*. [Orkney.]

ritual (rit'ū-al), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *ritual*, F. *rituel* = Sp. Pg. *ritual* = It. *rituale* = D. *rituaal* = G. Sw. Dan. *ritual*, < L. *ritualis*, relating to rites (LL. neut. pl. *ritualia*, rites), < *ritus*, a rite: see *rite*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or prescribing a rite or rites.

The first Religion that ever was reduced to exact Rules and *ritual* Observances was that of the Hebrews. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 8.

The *ritual* year
Of England's Church. *Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, iii. 19.

II. *n.* 1. A book containing the rites or ordinances of a church or of any special service. Specifically, in the Roman Catholic Church, the ritual is an office-book containing the offices to be used by a priest in administering the sacraments (baptism, marriage, penance, extreme unction, communion out of mass), together with the offices for the visitation of the sick, burial of the dead, benedictions, etc. The corresponding book in the medieval church in England was called the *manual*.

2. (*a*) A prescribed manner of performing religious worship or other devotional service in any given ecclesiastical or other organization.

Bishop Hugh de Nonant . . . enlarged the body of statutes which he found in his church for the government of its chapter and the regulation of its services and *ritual*. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 7.

(*b*) The external form prescribed for religious or other devotional services.

And come, whatever loves to weep,
And hear the *ritual* of the dead.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xviii.

3. Any ceremonial form or custom of procedure.

False are our Words, and fickle is our Mind;
Nor in Love's *Ritual* can we ever find
Vows made to last, or Promises to bind.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

Ambrosian ritual. See *Ambrosian*[2].

ritualism (rit'ū-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *ritualisme*; as *ritual* + *-ism*.] 1. A system of public worship which consists in forms regularly established by law, precept, or custom, as distinguished from that which is largely extemporaneous and therefore variable and left to the judgment of the conductor of the worship.

The typical illustration of *ritualism*, and that to which it naturally reverts for its model, was the mediæval cathedral, with its supposed reënactment of the great tragedy of the Cross, amid all the æsthetical influences of architecture, sculpture, painting, music, and eloquence. *The Century*, XXXI. 80.

2. Observance of prescribed forms in religious worship or in reverence of anything.

The Troubadour hailed the return of spring; but with him it was a piece of empty *ritualism*. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 280.

3. Specifically—(*a*) The science of ritual; the systematic study of liturgical rites. (*b*) An observance of ritual in public worship founded upon a high estimate of the value of symbolism and a belief in the practical importance of established rites, and particularly in the efficacy of sacraments, as having been divinely appointed to be channels of spiritual grace to those who use them; more especially, the principles and practices of those Anglicans who are called Ritualists.

ritualist (rit'ū-al-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *ritualiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *ritualista*; as *ritual* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* 1. One versed in or devoted to ritual; a specialist in the systematic study of liturgical rites and ceremonies; especially, a writer upon this subject.—2. One who advocates or practises distinctive sacramental and symbolic ritual, especially that inherited or revived from ancient usage; specifically [*cap.*], one of that branch of the High-church party in the Anglican Church which has revived the ritual authoritatively in use in the second year of King Edward VI. (see *ornaments rubric*, under *ornament*). The ritualistic movement is an extension of the Anglo-Catholic revival. (See *revival*.) The points especially insisted on by the Ritualists are the eastward position (declared legal in England), and the use of vestments, lights, wafer-bread, and the mixed chalice, to which some add that of incense.

II. *a.* Ritualistic.

ritualistic (rit'ū-a-lis'tik), *a.* [< *ritualist* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining or according to ritual.—2. Adhering to rituals: often used to designate a devotion to external forms and symbols as of great importance in religious worship. Hence —3. Pertaining to or characteristic of the party called Ritualists in the Anglican Church. See *ritualist*, 2.

ritually (rit'ū-al-i), *adv.* By rites, or by a particular rite; by or with a ritual.

Whereto in some parts of this kingdom is joined also the solemnity of drinking out of a cup, *ritually* composed, decked, and filled with country liquor. *Selden*, Illust. of Drayton's Polyolbion, ix. 417.

We can no ways better, or more solemnly and *ritually*, give glory to the holy Trinity than by being baptized. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 255.

riva (rī'vä), *n.* [< Icel. *rifa*, a rift, cleft, fissure (*bjarg-rifa*, cleft in a mountain): see *rive*[1].] A rift or cleft. [Orkney and Shetland.]

He proceeded towards a *riva*, or cleft in a rock, containing a path, called Erick's stops. *Scott*, Pirate, vii.

rivage[1] (riv'āj), *n.* [< F. *rivage*, OF. *rivaige*, *rivage* = Pr. Cat. *ribatge* = It. *rivaggio*, < ML. *ripaticum* (also, after Rom., *rivaticus*, *ribaticus*), shore, < L. *ripa*, shore, bank: see *rive*[3], *river*[2].] 1. A bank, shore, or coast.

And sir Gawein made serche all the *ryvages*, and take shippes and assembled a grete navie. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 378.

Do but think
You stand upon the *rivage*, and behold
A city on the inconstant billows dancing.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. (cho.).

From the green *rivage* many a fall
Of diamond rillets musical. *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

2. A toll formerly paid to the crown on some rivers for the passage of boats or vessels.

rivage[2]†, *n.* [ME. *ryvage*; an aphetic form of, or an error for, *arrivage*. Cf. *rive*[5].] Same as *arrivage*.

He . . . prively toke a *ryvage* [var. *arryvage*] In the contre of Cartage. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 223.

rivaile†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **rivaille*, < L. *ripa*, bank: see *rivage*[1].] A harbor.

And they in sothe comen to the *ryvaille*
At Suncourt, an havene of gret renoun.
MS. Digby 230. (*Halliwell.*)

rival (rī'val), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *rival*, a rival, competitor, = Sp. Pg. *rival* = It. *rivale* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *rival*, a rival, competitor, < L. *rivalis*, a rival in love, orig., in the pl. *rivales*, one who uses the same brook as another, prop. adj. *rivalis*, belonging to a brook, < *rivus*, a brook, stream: see *rivulet*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. One having a common right or privilege with another; an associate; an alternating partner or companion in duty.

Well, good night;
If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus,
The *rivals* of my watch, bid them make haste.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 12.

2. One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one who strives to reach or obtain something which another is attempting to obtain, and which only one can possess; a competitor: as, *rivals* in love; *rivals* for a crown.

Oh, love! thou sternly dost thy pow'r maintain,
And wilt not bear a *rival* in thy reign. *Dryden.*

My lovers are at the feet of my *rivals*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 306.

3. One who emulates or strives to equal or exceed another in excellence; a competitor; an antagonist: as, two *rivals* in eloquence.

You both are rivals, and love Hermia;
And now both *rivals* to mock Helena.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 156.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. See *emulation*.

II. *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority: as, *rival* lovers; *rival* claims or pretensions.

Even *rival* wits did Voiture's death deplore.
Pope, To Miss Blount.

I do not recommend German reviews as models for English ones; too often they seem to me to be written by *rival* competitors in the same field with the author. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 53.

rival (rī'val), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rivaled* or *rivalled*, ppr. *rivaling* or *rivalling*. [< *rival*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To stand in competition with; seek to gain something in opposition to: as, to *rival* one in love.—2. To strive to equal or excel; emulate.

To *rival* thunder in its rapid course.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 798.

But would you sing, and *rival* Orpheus' strain,
The wondering forests soon should dance again.
Pope, Summer, l. 81.

II. *intrans.* To be a competitor; act as a rival. [Obsolete or archaic.]

My lord of Burgundy,
We first address towards you, who with this king
Hath *rivall'd* for our daughter. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 194.

There was one giant on the staff (a man with some talent, when he chose to use it) with whom I very early perceived it was in vain to *rival*. *R. L. Stevenson*, Scribner's Mag., IV. 124.

rivaless (rī'val-es), *n.* [< *rival* + *-ess*.] A female rival. [Rare.]

Oh, my happy *rivaless!* if you tear from me my husband, he is in his own disposal, and I cannot help it. *Richardson*, Pamela, IV. 153. (*Davies.*)

rival-hating (rī'val-hā"ting), *a.* Hating any competitor; jealous.

Rival-hating envy. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3. 131.

rivality (rī-val'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *rivalité* = Sp. *rivalidad* = Pg. *rivalidade* = It. *rivalità* = G. *rivalität*, < L. *rivalita(t-)s*, rivalship, < *rivalis*, rival: see *rival*.] 1†. Association; equality; copartnership.

Cæsar, having made use of him in the wars 'gainst Pompey, presently denied him *rivality*, would not let him partake in the glory of the action. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 5. 8.

2. Rivalry. [Rare.]

I need fear
No check in his *rivality*, since her virtues
Are so renown'd, and he of all dames hated.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, ii. 1.

Some, though a comparatively small, space must still be made for the fact of commercial *rivality*. *J. S. Mill.*

rivalize (rī'val-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rivalized*, ppr. *rivalizing*. [= F. *rivaliser* = Sp. Pg. *rivalizar*; as *rival* + *-ize*.] To enter into rivalry; contend; compete. [Rare.]

Declaring himself a partisan of General Jackson, to *rivalize* with Mr. Calhoun for the Vice-Presidency. *John Quincy Adams*, Diary, 1828.

rivalry (rī'val-ri), *n.*; pl. *rivalries* (-riz). [< *rival* + *-ry*.] The act of rivaling; competition; a strife or effort to obtain an object which another is pursuing: as, *rivalry* in love; an endeavor to equal or surpass another in some excellence; emulation: as, *rivalry* for superiority at the bar or in the senate.

And now commenced a tremendous *rivalry* between these two doughty commanders—striving to outstrut and outswell each other, like a couple of belligerent turkey-cocks. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 322.

=**Syn.** *Competition*, etc. See *emulation*.

rivalship (rī'val-ship), *n.* [< *rival* + *-ship*.] The state or character of a rival; competition; contention for superiority; emulation; rivalry.

Rivalships have grown languid, animosities tame, inert, and inexcitable. *Landor*, Imaginary Conversations, Southey and Porson, ii.

rivaye†, *v. i.* [ME., appar. < OF. **riveier*, hawk by the bank of a river, < *rive*, bank: see *rive*[4], *rive*[5], *river*[2].] To hawk.

I salle never *ryvaye*, ne racches un-cowpylle,
At roo ne rayne dere that rynnes apponne erthe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4000.

rive[1] (rīv), *v.*; pret. *rived*, pp. *rived* or *riven*, ppr. *riving*. [< ME. *riven*, *ryven* (pret. *rof*, *roof*, *raf*, *ref*, pp. *riven*, *rifen*, *reven*), < Icel. *rīfa* (pret. *rīf*, pp. *rifinn*), rive, = Sw. *rifva* = Dan. *rive*, scratch, tear, = D. *rijven* = MLG. *riven*, grate, rake, = OHG. *ribban*, MHG. *riben*, G. *reiben*, rub, grate (but the OHG. form may be for **wriban* = D. *wrijven* = MLG. *wriven*, LG. *wriven*, rub). Hardly allied to Gr. *ἐρίπειν*, throw or dash down, tear down, or *ἐρύειν*, tear, break, rend, rive, = Skt. √ *rikh*, scratch. Hence *rivel*[1], *n.*, *rift*[1], and ult. *rivel*, *rifle*[2], and perhaps *ribald*. Cf. *rip*[1], *ripple*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To split; cleave; rend asunder by force: as, to *rive* timber for rails, etc., with wedges; the oak is *riven*.

And [he] liftе vp the serpentes skyn, and *rof* hym thourgh the body with the swerde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 649.

But it would have made your heart right sair . . .
To see the bridegroom *rive* his hair.
The Cruel Brother (Child's Ballads, II. 256).

The scolding winds
Have *rived* the knotty oaks.
Shak., J. C., i. 3. 6.

2†. To cause to pierce; thrust.

This swerde thurgh thyn herte shal I *ryve*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1793.

3†. To pierce; stab.

She *rof* [var. *roof*] hirselven to the herte.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 373.

But Guyon drove so furious and fell
That seemed both shield and plate it would have *riv'd*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 6.

4. To explode; discharge. [Rare.]

Ten thousand French have ta'en the sacrament
To *rive* their dangerous artillery
Upon no Christian soul but English Talbot.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 20.

=**Syn.** 1. See *rend*[1].

II. *intrans.* 1. To be split or rent asunder; fall apart.

Nought allone the sonne was mirke,
But howe youre valle *raffe* in youre kirke,
That witte I wolde. *York Plays*, p. 401.

The soul and body *rive* not more in parting
Than greatness going off.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 13. 5.

There is such extreame colde in those parts that stones and trees doe euen *riue* asunder in regarde thereof.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 111.

The captain, . . . seeing Tinlinn . . . floundering in the bog, used these words of insult: "Sutor Watt, ye cannot sew your boots, the heels risp, and the seams *rive*."
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 4, note.

rive[1] (rīv), *n.* [= Icel. *rifa*, a cleft, fissure; from the verb. Cf. *riva*.] 1. A place torn; a rent; a tear. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. That which is torn, as with the teeth.

Our horses got nothing but a *rive* o' heather.
Hogg, Perils of Man, II. 246. (*Jamieson.*)

rive[2]†, *n.* [ME., < MD. *rijve* (= MHG. *rive*), a rake, < *rijven*, scrape, scratch: see *rive*[1].] A rake. *Nominale MS.* (*Halliwell.*)

rive[3] (rīv), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rife*[1].

rive[4] (rīv), *n.* [ME. *rive*, < OF. *rive*, < L. *ripa*, a bank of a stream, rarely the shore of the sea; of doubtful origin. Cf. Gr. *ἐρίπνη*, a broken cliff, scar, a steep edge or bank, < *ἐρίπειν*, tear down. From the L. *ripa* are also ult. E. *ripe*[3], *rive*[5], *arrive*, *rivage*[1], etc. See *river*[2].] Bank; shore.

Now bringeth me atte *riv*
Schip and other thing.
Sir Tristrem, p. 34. (*Jamieson.*)

rive[5]† (rīv), *v. i.* [< ME. *riven*, aphetic form of *ariven*, arrive: see *arrive*. Cf. OF. *river*, follow the edge or border of a stream, road, or wood, < *rive*, bank, edge: see *rive*[4].] 1. To land; arrive.

That ichc, lef and dere,
On londe am *rived* here.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 220. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To go; travel.

Then they *rived* east and they *rived* west
In many a strange country.
King Arthur and the King of Cornwall (Child's Ballads, I. [233).

rivel (riv'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *riveled* or *rivelled*, ppr. *riveling* or *rivelling*. [< ME. *rivelen*, a freq. form, < AS. **rifian*, wrinkle, in pp. *ge-rifod* (in Somner also erroneously **geriflod*, **gerifled*), wrinkled; prob. connected with *rive*: see *rive*[1] and cf. *rifle*[2].] To wrinkle; corrugate; shrink: as, *riveled* fruit; *riveled* flowers,

He lefte vp his heed, that was lothly and *rivelid*, and loked on high to hym with oon eye open and a-nother clos, . . . grennynge with his teth as a man that loked a-gein the sonne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 202.

I'll give thee tackling made of *rivelled* gold,
Wound on the barks of odoriferous trees.
Marlowe and Nashe, Dido, iii. 1. 115.

Griefe, that sucks veines drie,
Rivels the skinne, casts ashes in mens faces.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, ii. 3.

Ev'ry worm industriously weaves
And winds his web about the *rivell'd* leaves.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 596.

rivel† (riv'el), *n.* [< ME. *rivel*; < *rivel*, *v.*] A wrinkle. *Wyclif*, Job xvi. 8; *Huloet.*

riveling[1]† (riv'el-ing), *n.* [< ME. *riveling*; verbal n. of *rivel*, *v.*] A wrinkle.

To ghyue the chyrche glorious to hymailf that it hadde no wem ne *ryueling* or ony such thing. *Wyclif*, Eph. v. 27.

riveling[2]†, *n.* [Also *reveling*, and dial. *rivlin*; OSc. *rewelyn*, etc.; < ME. *riveling*, *reviling* (> AF. *rivelings*), < AS. *rifeling*, a kind of shoe.] 1. A rough kind of shoe or sandal of rawhide, formerly worn in Scotland.

Sum es left na thing
Boute his rivyn *riveling*.
Wright, Political Songs, p. 307. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. A Scotchman. [Contemptuous.]

Rugh-fute *revilling*, now kindels thi care,
Bere-bag with thi boote, thi biging es bare.
Wright, Polit. Poems and Songs, I. 62.

riven (riv'n), *p. a.* [Pp. of *rive*[1], *v.*] Split; rent or burst asunder.

The well-stack'd pile of *riven* logs and roots.
Cowper, Task, iv. 444.

river[1] (rī'vėr), *n.* [< *rive*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who rives or splits.

An honest block *river*, with his beetle, heartily calling.
J. Echard, Obs. on Ans. to Contempt of Clergy, p. 23. (*Latham.*)

river[2] (riv'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *river*, *rivere* (= D. *rivier*, river, = MHG. *rivier*, brook, *riviere*, *rivier*, *revier*, district), < OF. *riviere*, F. *rivière*, a river, stream, = Pr. *riberia*, *ribayra*, shore, bank, plain, river, = Sp. *ribera*, shore, strand, sea-coast, = Pg. *ribeira*, a meadow near the bank of a river (*ribeiro*, a brook), = It. *riviera*, the sea-shore, a bank, also a river, < ML. *riparia*, a sea-shore or river-bank, a river, fem. of L. *riparius*, of or belonging to a bank, < *ripa*, a bank of a stream (rarely the coast of the sea): see *rive*[3]. The word *river* is not connected with the word *rivulet*.] 1. A considerable body of water flowing with a perceptible current in a certain definite course or channel, and usually without cessation during the entire year. Some watercourses, however, are called *rivers* although their beds may be almost, or even entirely, dry during more or less of the year. As water must find its way downward, under the influence of gravity, wherever the opportunity is offered, most rivers reach the ocean, which is the lowest attainable level, either independently or by uniting with some other stream; but this process of joining and becoming merged in another river may be repeated several times before the main stream is finally reached. As a general rule, the river which heads furthest from the sea, or which has the longest course, retains its name, while the affluents entering it lose their identity when merged in the larger stream. There are various exceptions to this, one of the most remarkable of which is the Mississippi, which retains that name to its mouth, although the affluent called the Missouri is much longer than the Mississippi and somewhat larger at the junction. Asia, North America, and South America have "closed basins," or regions in which the surplus water does not find its way to the sea, for the reason that there evaporation is in excess of precipitation, so that the water cannot accumulate to a height sufficient to allow it to run over at the lowest point in the edge of the basin, and thus reach the sea. The water carried by rivers is rain or melted snow, a part of which runs on the surface to the nearest rivulet while the rain is falling, or immediately after it has fallen, while a larger part consists of that rain-water which, falling upon a permeable material, such as sand and gravel, sinks beneath the surface for a certain distance, and then makes its way to the nearest available river, more or less slowly according to the permeability of the superficial material, the extent to which it is saturated with water, and the nature and position of the impermeable beds, as of clay or crystalline rocks, which may underlie it. Were the surface everywhere entirely impermeable, the rainfall would be carried at once to the nearest rivers, and disastrous freshets would be the rule rather than the exception in regions of large rainfall. It is a matter of great importance that many of the largest rivers head in high mountain regions, where the precipitation is chiefly or entirely in the form of snow, which can melt only gradually, so that disastrous floods are thus prevented, while the winter's precipitation in many regions is stored away for summer's use, extensive tracts being thus made available for habitation which otherwise would be deserts. The size of a river depends chiefly on the orographical features and the amount of rainfall of the region through which it flows. Thus, the Amazon is the largest river in the world because the peculiar topography of South America causes the drainage of a vast region (over two million square miles) to converge toward one central line, and because throughout the whole course of that river and its branches there is a region of very large rainfall. The Orinoco, although draining an area less than one fifth of that of the Amazon, is navigable for fully 1,000 miles, and is, when full, over three miles wide at 500 miles from its mouth, because it drains a region of extraordinarily large precipitation. The Missouri-Mississippi, on the other hand, although draining an area nearly as large as that of the Amazon, is very much inferior to that river in volume at its mouth, because it flows for a considerable part of its course through a region where the precipitation is very small, while it is not extraordinarily large in any part of the Mississippi basin. The area drained by any river is called its *basin*; but this term is not generally used except with reference to a river of considerable size, and then includes the main river and all its affluents. The edge of a river-basin is the watershed, in the United States frequently called the *divide*, and this may be a mountain-range or an entirely inconspicuous elevation of the surface. Thus, for a part of the distance, the divide between the Mississippi basin and that of the Great Lakes is quite imperceptible topographically. Exceptionally some large rivers (as the Amazon and Orinoco) inosculate with each other.

The *river* Rhine, it is well known,
Doth wash your city of Cologne.
Coleridge, Cologne.

In speaking of *rivers*, Americans commonly put the name before the word *river*, thus: Connecticut *river*, Charles *river*, Merrimack *river*; whereas the English would place the name after it, and say, the *river* Charles, &c. And when English writers copy from our geographers, they commonly make this alteration, as will be seen by referring to any of the English Gazetteers. *Pickering*, Vocab.

2. In *law*, a stream of flowing water, of greater magnitude than a rivulet or brook. It may be navigable or not; the right to use it may be purely public, or it may be private property; it may arise from streams, or constitute the outlet of a lake; it may be known by the appellation of *river* or by some other name — these particulars not being material to its legal character as a river. *Bishop.*

3. A large stream; copious flow; abundance: as, *rivers* of oil.

Rivers of blood I see, and hills of slain,
An Iliad rising out of one campaign.
Addison, The Campaign.

Flash, ye cities, in *rivers* of fire!
Tennyson, Welcome to Alexandra.

River and Harbor Bill, an appropriation bill generally passed in recent years by the United States Congress, for the improvement of navigable waters, the development of streams, etc., alleged to be suitable for navigation. In 1882, and again in 1896, such a bill was vetoed by the President on account of its extravagance, but it was passed over the veto. The amount appropriated increased from less than $4,000,000 in 1870 to about $25,000,000 in 1891; the average for the six years ending June 30, 1896, was $16,700,000.—**River Brethren**, a denomination of Baptists in the United States, which arose during the Revolution, and derived its origin from the Mennonites. It recognizes three orders of clergy, rejects infant baptism, and baptizes adults by a threefold immersion. Its other church ordinances are the communion, feet-washing, and the love-feast.—**To set the river on fire.** See *fire*.

riverain (riv'ėr-ān), *a.* [< F. *riverain*, pertaining to or dwelling on the banks of a river, < *rivière*, a river: see *river*[2].] Riparian.

Turkish authorities do not attempt to run their steamers up and down throughout the year, but content themselves with a few trips between Beles and Hillah while the river remains in flood from April to August, with the political object of controlling the *riverain* tribes rather than for purposes of commerce. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 671.

98 per cent. of the entries in the tables were correct within 8 inches of actual heights at open coast stations, and 69 per cent. at *riverain* stations. *Nature*, XLI. 140.

river-bass (riv'ėr-bas), *n.* Any bass of the genus *Micropterus*.

river-bed (riv'ėr-bed), *n.* The channel in which a river flows.

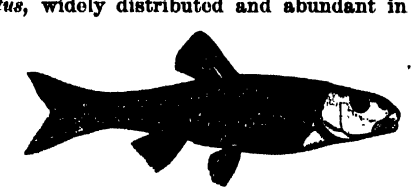
river-birch (riv'ėr-bėrch), *n.* A moderate-sized tree, *Betula nigra*, common southward in the eastern half of the United States, growing chiefly along streams. Its wood is used in the manufacture of furniture, wooden ware, etc. Also *red birch*.

river-bottom (riv'ėr-bot'um), *n.* The alluvial land along the margin of a river. See *bottom*, 3. [U. S.]

river-bullhead (riv'ėr-bůl'hed), *n.* The miller's-thumb, *Cottus* or *Uranidea gobio*.

river-carp (riv'ėr-kärp), *n.* The common carp, *Cyprinus carpio*, as living in rivers: distinguished from *pond-carp*.

river-chub (riv'ėr-chub), *n.* A cyprinoid fish, the hornyhead or jerker, *Ceratichthys biguttatus*, widely distributed and abundant in the



River-chub (*Ceratichthys biguttatus*).

United States, attaining a length of from 6 to 9 inches. There are numerous fishes of the same genus which share the name.

river-crab (riv'ėr-krab), *n.* A fresh-water crab of the family *Thelphusidæ*, inhabiting rivers and lakes. It has a quadrate carapace and very short antennæ. *Thelphusa depressa* is a river-crab of southern Europe, much esteemed for food. It is often found figured on ancient Greek coins. See cut under *Thelphusa*.

river-craft (riv'ėr-kraft), *n.* Small vessels or boats which ply on rivers and are not designed to go to sea.

river-crawfish (riv'ėr-krâ''fish), *n.* A fluviatile long-tailed crustacean, as *Astacus fluviatilis* and related forms; a crawfish proper—of either of the genera *Astacus* and *Cambarus*. Such crawfish common in the United States are of the latter genus, as *C. affinis*. See *crawfish*, and cuts under *Astacidæ* and *Astacus*.

River-crawfish (*Cambarus affinis*).

river-dolphin (riv'ėr-dol''fin), *n.* A Gangetic dolphin; any member of the *Platanistidæ*. See cut under *Platanista*.

river-dragon (riv'ėr-drag''on), *n.* A crocodile; a name given by Milton to the King of Egypt, in allusion to Ezek. xxix. 3.

With ten wounds
The *river-dragon* tamed at length submits
To let his sojourners depart. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 191.

river-driver (riv'ėr-drī''vėr), *n.* In *lumbering*, a man who drives logs down streams, and prevents their lodging on shoals or being otherwise detained in their passage. [Local, U. S.]

river-duck (riv'ėr-duk), *n.* A fresh-water duck; any member of the subfamily *Anatinæ*: distinguished from *sea-duck*. See cuts under *Chaulelasmus*, *mallard*, *teal*, and *widgeon*.

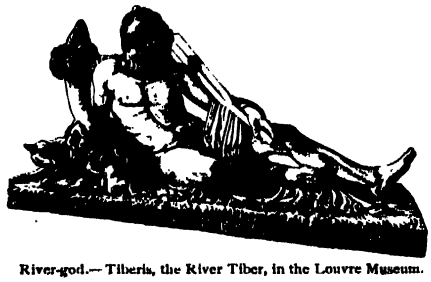
riveret† (riv'ėr-et), *n.* [< OF. *rivierette* (cf. equiv. *riverotte*), dim. of *riviere*, a river: see *river*2.] A small river; a rivulet.

How Arden of her Rills and *Riverets* doth dispose.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xliii. 237.

May not he justly disdain that the least *riveret* should be drained another way? *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 77.

river-flat (riv'ėr-flat), *n.* The alluvial plain adjacent to a river; bottom; interval; intervale. [New Eng.]

river-god (riv'ėr-god), *n.* A deity supposed to preside over a river as its tutelary divinity: in art generally represented as a reclining figure, often with an urn from which water flows, and other distinguishing attributes.



River-god.—Tiberis, the River Tiber, in the Louvre Museum.

riverhead (riv'ėr-hed), *n.* The spring or source of a river.

In earth it first excessive saltness spends,
Then to our springs and *riverheads* ascends.
Dryden, Misc. (ed. 1685), ii. 408. (*Jodrell.*)

river-hog (riv'ėr-nog), *n.* 1. The capibara.—2. An African swine of the genus *Potamochœrus*; a bush hog. *P. penicillatus* is known as the *red river-hog*. See cut under *Potamochœrus*.

riverhood (riv'ėr-hûd), *n.* [< *river*2 + *-hood*.] The state of being a river. [Rare.]

Useful *riverhood*. *Hugh Miller*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

river-horse (riv'ėr-hôrs), *n.* [Tr. L. *hippopotamus*, Gr. ἱππος ποτάμιος: see *hippopotamus*.] The hippopotamus.

The *river-horse*, and scaly crocodile.
Milton, P. L., vii. 474.

riverine (riv'ėr-in), *a.* [< *river*2 + *-ine*1. Cf. *riverain*.] Of or pertaining to a river; resembling a river in any way.

Timbuktu, . . . 9 miles north of its [Mossaina's] *riverine* port Kabara, on the left bank of the Niger.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 391.

His face . . . deeply rutted here and there with expressive valleys and *riverine* lines of wrinkle.
E. Jenkins, Week of Passion, xiii.

riverish (riv'ėr-ish), *a.* [< *river*2 + *-ish*1.] Rivery.

Easie ways are made by which the zealous philosophers may win neer this *riverish* Ida, this mountain of contemplation. *Dr. John Dee*, Preface to Euclid (1570).

river-jack (riv'ėr-jak), *n.* 1. The common water-snake of Europe, *Tropidonotus natrix*.—2. A venomous African serpent, *Clotho nasicornis*.

river-lamprey (riv'ėr-lam''pri), *n.* A fresh-water lamprey, *Ammocœtes fluviatilis*, and others of the same genus.

river-limpet (riv'ėr-lim''pet), *n.* A fluviatile gastropod of the genus *Ancylus*.

riverling (riv'ėr-ling), *n.* [< *river*2 + *-ling*1.] A little river; a stream. [Rare.]

Of him she also holds her Silver Springs,
And all her hidden Crystall *Riverlings*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

river-man (riv'ėr-man), *n.* One who frequents a river and picks up a livelihood about it, as by dragging for sunken goods.

The oil floated into the Thames, and offered a rich booty to a number of the *river-men*, who were busy all day scooping it into their crasy old boats from the surface of the water. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 82.

river-meadow (riv'ėr-med''ō), *n.* A meadow on the bank of a river.

river-mussel (riv'ėr-mus''l), *n.* A fresh-water mussel; a unio; one of the *Unionidæ*, of several different genera. See cut under *Anodonta*.

river-otter (riv'ėr-ot''ėr), *n.* The common European otter, *Lutra vulgaris*; a land-otter: in distinction from *sea-otter*.

river-perch (riv'ėr-pėrch), *n.* A Californian surf-fish, *Hysterocarpus traski*; one of the embiotocoids, which, contrary to the rule in this family, is found in fresh waters.

river-pie (riv'ėr-pī), *n.* The water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*. [Ireland.]

river-plain (riv'ėr-plān), *n.* A plain by a river.

river-shrew (riv'ėr-shrō), *n.* An African aquatic insectivorous animal, the only representative of the genus *Potamogale* and family *Potamogalidæ*. See these words.

riverside (riv'ėr-sīd), *n.* The bank of a river: often used attributively.

This animal therefore seldom ventures from the *riverside*. *Goldsmith*, Hist. Earth (ed. 1790), IV. 296. (*Jodrell.*)

A poor man, living in a small, muddy, *riverside* house. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, vi.

river-smelt† (riv'ėr-smelt), *n.* The gudgeon. *Day*. [Local, Eng.]

river-snail (riv'ėr-snāl), *n.* A fresh-water gastropod of the family *Viviparidæ* or *Paludinidæ*; a pond-snail.

river-swallow (riv'ėr-swol''ō), *n.* The sand-swallow or sand-martin, *Cotile* or *Clivicola riparia*. [Local, British.]

river-terrace (riv'ėr-ter''ās), *n.* In *geol.* See *terrace*.

river-tortoise (riv'ėr-tôr''tis), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Trionychidæ*; a snapping-turtle; a soft-shelled turtle; any fresh-water chelonian.

river-turtle (riv'ėr-tėr''tl), *n.* Same as *river-tortoise*.

river-wall (riv'ėr-wâl), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a wall made to confine a river within definite bounds, either to prevent denudation or erosion of the banks, or overflow of the adjacent land, or to concentrate the force of the stream within a smaller area for the purpose of deepening a navigable channel.

river-water (riv'ėr-wâ''tėr), *n.* The water of a river, as distinguished from *rain-water*, *spring-water*, etc.

river-weed (riv'ėr-wēd), *n.* See *Podostemon*.

river-weight (riv'ėr-wāt), *n.* The weight set upon a fish by guess; the estimated weight, which is apt to exceed the actual weight. [Colloq.]

river-wolf (riv'ėr-wůlf), *n.* The nutria, or Brazilian otter: translating *lobo da rio*. See cut under *coypou*.

rivery (riv'ėr-i), *a.* [< *river*2 + *-y*1.] 1. Of or pertaining to rivers; resembling rivers.

Thy full and youthful breasts, which in their meadowy pride
Are branch'd with *rivery* veins, meander-like that glide.
Drayton, Polyolbion, x. 94.

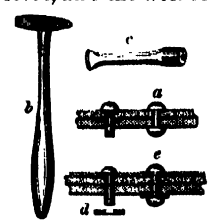
2. Abounding in rivers: as, a *rivery* district.

A *rivery* country. *Drayton*.

[Rare in both senses.]

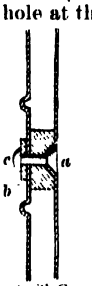
Rivesaltes (rēv'salt), *n.* [< *Rivesaltes*, a town in southern France.] A sweet wine made from Muscat grapes in the neighborhood of Perpignan in France.

rivet1 (riv'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ryvet*, *revet*; < OF. *rivet*, *riveet*, a rivet, also the welt of a shoe, < *river*, clench, rivet, tuck in (bedclothes), F. *river*, clench, rivet; cf. Sc. dial. *rir*, clench (Aberdeen), sew coarsely (Shetland), < Icel. *rifa*, tack together, stitch together (Skeat). Cf. *rivet*1, *v.*] A short metallic malleable pin or bolt passing through a hole and so fastened as to keep pieces of metal (or sometimes other substances) together; especially, a short bolt or pin of wrought-iron, copper, or of any other malleable material, formed with a head and inserted into a hole at the junction of two or more pieces of metal, the point after insertion being hammered broad so as to keep the pieces closely bound together. Large rivets are usually hammered or closed up (riveted) when they are in a heated state, so as to draw the pieces more firmly together by the contraction of the rivet when cool. It is in this manner that boilers, tanks, etc., are made. Small rivets are frequently riveted cold. Instead of being closed by hammering, rivets are now often riveted by means of powerful machinery, which makes better joints than can be made by hand, and executes the work far more quickly. In some kinds of metal-work, as armor, the metal pin is movable in a slot, allowing one of the plates of metal to slide over the other for a certain distance. Compare *Atmain-rivet*.



Rivets and Hand-riveting Tools.

a, round-headed rivets, one riveted and the other inserted ready for riveting; *c*, round-headed rivet, with washer *d* under the riveted end; *b*, riveting-hammer; *e*, chisel, for trimming off the ends of rivets before riveting.



Rivet with Countersink.

a, countersink head; *b*, washer; *c*, riveted end.

The armourers, accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing *rivets* up,
Give dreadful note of preparation.
Shak., 1 Hen. V., iv. (cho.).

rivet1 (riv'ot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *riveted* or *rivetted*, ppr. *riveting* or *rivetting*. [Early mod. E. *ryvet*, *revet*, < late ME. *revet*, *revett*; prob. (like Pg. *rebitare* = It. *ribadire*, clench, rivet, appar. from the F.) from an unrecorded OF. **riveter* (equiv. to *river*), clench, rivet, < *rivet*, a rivet: see *rivet*1, *n.*] 1. To fasten with a rivet or with rivets: as, to *rivet* two pieces of iron.

Riding further past an armourer's,
Who, with back turn'd, and bow'd above his work,
Sat *riveting* a helmet on his knee. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. To clench: as, to *rivet* a pin or bolt.—3. Figuratively, to fasten firmly; make firm, strong, or immovable: as, to *rivet* friendship.

For I mine eyes will *rivet* to his face.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 90.

If a man . . . takes pains to vitiate his mind with lewd principles, . . . he may at last root and *rivet* them so fast till scarce any application whatsoever is able to loosen them. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xvi.

Her elbows were *rivetted* to her sides, and her whole person so ordered as to inform every body that she was afraid they should touch her. *Swift*, Tatler, No. 5.

rivet2 (riv'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Bearded wheat. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

White wheat or else red, red *rivet* or white,
Far passeth all other, for land that is light.
Tusser, October's Husbandry, st. 16.

rivet3 (riv'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The roe of a fish. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

rivet-clipper (riv'et-klip''ėr), *n.* A tool for cutting off, before swaging, the ends of rivets which are too long.

rivet-cutter (riv'et-kut''ėr), *n.* A tool with powerful jaws for cutting off the stub-ends of bolts or rivets.

riveter (riv'et-ėr), *n.* One who or that which rivets.

rivet-hearth (riv'et-hėrth), *n.* A light, portable furnace fitted with a blower, which is worked by hand, and has a fireplace arranged for heating rivets. Also *riveting-forge*.

riveting, rivetting (riv'et-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rivet*1, *v.*] 1. The act or method of joining with rivets.—2. Rivets taken collectively.

riveting-bur (riv′et-ing-bėr), *n.* A washer upon which a rivet-head is swaged down: sometimes used with small rivets.

riveting-forge (riv′et-ing-fōrj), *n.* A portable forge used in heating rivets.

riveting-hammer (riv′et-ing-ham′ėr), *n.* A hammer with a long head, flat face, and narrow peen, used for swaging down rivets. See cuts under *hammer* and *peen*.

riveting-machine (riv′et-ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* A power-machine for forcing hot rivets into position in metal-work and heading them. Such machines consist essentially of a die and anvil; and in typical forms of the machine the work to be riveted is supported over the anvil, the hot rivet is put in place in the hole, its end resting in a die-socket in the anvil, and the horizontal die advances, squeezes the rivet into place, and shapes both heads at the same time. Riveting-machines are made in a great variety of forms for both light and heavy work. In some the anvil and die are both movable and are operated by hydraulic power. Some recent machines are portable, and are suspended by chains from a crane, so that the machine can be brought to the work instead of carrying the work to the machine. A recent American machine employs an anvil and a riveting-hammer operated by compressed air and delivering a series of rapid blows instead of a direct pressure, and thus more nearly copies hand-work. Riveting-machines are sometimes called by special names, as the *girder riveter*, *keel riveter*, etc.

riveting-plates (riv′et-ing-plāts), *n. pl.* In *gun.*, small square pieces of iron on gun-carriages, through which bolts pass, the heads being riveted down upon them.

riveting-set (riv′et-ing-set), *n.* A hollow-faced punch for swaging rivet-heads. The concavity is made of the shape which it is desired to give to the head of the rivet.

rivet-joint (riv′et-joint), *n.* A joint formed by a rivet or by rivets.

rivet-knob (riv′et-nob), *n.* A form of swaging-tool used for closing down the heads of rivets.

rivet-machine (riv′et-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine for making rivets from rod-iron; a rivet-making machine. It is essentially a form of nail-machine, cutting off the piece from the rod, stamping the head to shape, and finishing the rivets in quick succession.

rivetting, *n.* See *riveting*.

rivière (rē-vi̇ėr′), *n.* [F., a river (*une rivière de diamants*, a string of diamonds): see *river*².] A necklace of precious stones, especially diamonds; particularly, such a piece of jewelry consisting of more than one string.

Rivina (ri-vī′nȧ), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after A. Q. *Rivinus*: see *Rivinian*.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Phytolaccaceæ*, the pokeweed family, type of the tribe *Rivineæ*. It is characterized by a globose and compressed fleshy fruit, and by flowers with a calyx of four small equal segments, four stamens, a short curved style, and capitate stigma. The five enumerated species are reducible perhaps to one, *R. lævis*, a native of tropical and subtropical America, extending into Texas and Florida, introduced in Asia and some African islands. It is an erect smooth or hairy herb with shrubby base, 6 or 8 feet high, or in some forms much smaller, producing many two-forked and two-furrowed branches. It bears alternate slender-petioled thin ovate leaves, and slender pendulous racemes of small reddish-white flowers, followed by red pea-like berries. In the West Indies it is called *hoop-withe*. The smaller variety, *humilis*, is known as *blood-berry*, also as *rouge-berry* or *rouge-plant*, from a use made of its fruit before it becomes dry. Both plants, especially the latter, are somewhat cultivated for ornament.

Rivineæ (rī-vin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (K. A. Agardh, 1825), ⟨ *Rivina* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Phytolaccaceæ*, characterized by a four- or five-parted calyx, a one-celled ovary, and an indehiscent dry or fleshy fruit, containing a single seed with two plicate-convolute seed-leaves. It includes 10 genera, mainly South American, for the chief of which see *Petiveria* and *Rivina* (the type).

riving (rī′ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rive*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of cleaving or separating.—2. Refuse of corn. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

riving-knife (rī′ving-nīf), *n.* A tool for splitting shingles, staves, etc.: same as *froe*⁴.

riving-machine (rī′ving-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine for splitting wood with the grain to make hoops, staves, splints, shingles, etc.

Rivinian (ri-vin′i-ȧn), *a.* [⟨ *Rivinus* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to A. Q. Rivinus (1652–1723), a German anatomist and botanist. —**Rivinian ducts.** See *ducts of Rivinus*, under *duct*.—**Rivinian** or **Rivini's gland.** Same as *sublingual gland* (which see, under *gland*).—**Rivinian notch.** See *notch of Rivini*, under *notch*.

rivo† (rī′vō), *interj.* [Of obscure origin; by some supposed to be an imitation (with parasitic *r*) of L. *evoe* (= Gr. *εὐοῖ*), a shout in the festival of Bacchus.] An exclamation in drinking-bouts.

Rivo! says the drunkard. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 124.

Rivo, here 's good juice, fresh burrage, boy!
Marston, What you Will, v. 1.

rivose (rī′vōs), *a.* [⟨ NL. **rivosus*, ⟨ L. *rivus*, a stream, channel, groove: see *rivulet*.] Furrowed; specifically, marked with furrows which do not run in parallel directions, but are somewhat sinuate: used especially in zoölogy.

Rivularia (riv-ū-lā′ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Roth, 1797), ⟨ L. *rivulus*, a small stream: see *rivulet*.] A genus of mostly fresh-water algæ of the class *Cyanophyceæ* and type of the order *Rivulariaceæ*. The filaments are radiately arranged, agglutinated by a more or less firm mucilage, and unitedly forming hemispherical or bladdery well-defined forms; the heterocyts are basal. They occur in both running and standing fresh water—*R. fluitans*, for example, forming a blue-green scum on stagnant pools; and there are a few species in brackish or salt water.

Rivulariaceæ (riv-ū-lā-ri-ā′shē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Rivularia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of usually minute algæ of the class *Cyanophyceæ*, typified by the genus *Rivularia*. The cells of which each filament is composed form a continuous thread divided by transverse septa, and the filaments grow attached in tufts to a solid substratum, or make small green floating disks or cushions, often embedded in copious mucilage. The ordinary mode of multiplication is by means of hormogones, but quiescent resting-spores have been observed in some species.

Rivulariæ (riv′ū-lā-rī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Rivularia* + *-æ*.] Same as *Rivulariaceæ*.

rivulet (riv′ū-let), *n.* [Formerly also *rivolet*; with dim. suffix *-et*, ⟨ L. *rivulus*, a small stream, dim. of *rivus*, a stream, brook, channel, gutter (> It. *rivo*, *rio* = Sp. Pg. *rio*, a river); akin to Skt. √ *ri*, run, ooze, flow. Hence (⟨ L. *rivus*) ult. E. *derive*, *rival*, *corrival*, etc. (but not *river*²).] 1. A small stream or brook; a streamlet.

Some clear *rivolet* on land.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

By fountain or by shady *rivulet*
He sought them. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 420.

2. In *entom.*: (*a*) One of certain geometrid moths of the genus *Emmelesia* or *Cidaria*: a collectors' name in England. The small rivulet is *E.* or *C. alchemillata*; the grass-rivulet is *E.* or *C. albulata*; the heath-rivulet is *E. ericetata*; and the single-barred rivulet is *E.* or *C. unifasciata*. (*b*) A narrow and more or less tortuous colored band on a transparent wing: a translation of the Latin *rivulis*, so used in Loew's monographs of the *Diptera*.

rivulet-tree (riv′ū-let-trē), *n.* A low evergreen euphorbiaceous shrub, *Phyllanthus australis*, of Australia and Tasmania.

rivulose (riv′ū-lōs), *a.* [⟨ NL. **rivulosus*, ⟨ L. *rivulus*, a small stream: see *rivulet*.] In *bot.*, marked with lines like the rivers in a map. *Phillips*, British Discomycetes, Gloss.

rix¹ (riks), *n.* [A form of *rish*¹, *rush*¹.] A reed. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rix²†, *v. i.* [⟨ ME. *rixien*, ⟨ AS. *ricsian*, *rixian* (= OHG. *richisōn*, also *rihhisōn*, *rihhisenōn*, MHG. *rīchesen*, *rīchsen*, also *rīchsmen*), reign, ⟨ *rīce*, kingdom: see *riche*¹, *n.*] To reign. *Saxon Chron.*, 265. (*Stratmann.*)

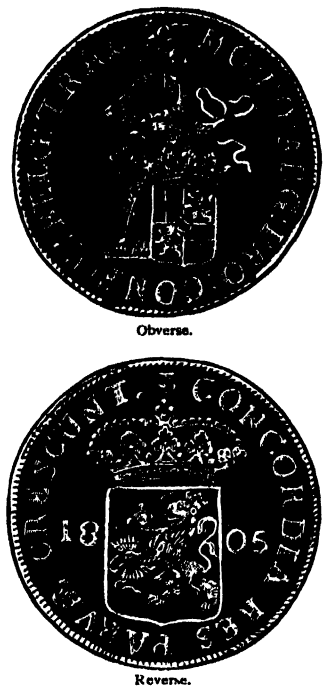
rixation (rik-sā′shon), *n.* [⟨ L. **rixatio*(*n*-), ⟨ *rixari*, pp. *rixatus*, brawl, quarrel (> It. *rissare*, scold, quarrel), ⟨ *rixa* (> It. *rissa* = Sp. *rija* = Pg. *reixa*, *rixa* = F. *rixe*), a quarrel.] A brawl or quarrel. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

rixatrix (rik-sā′triks), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *rixator*, a brawler, wrangler, ⟨ *rixari*, brawl: see *rixation*.] A quarrelsome woman; a common scold. *Bouvier.* [Rare.]

rix-dollar (riks′dol′ȧr), *n.* [Also (Dan.) *rigsdaler*; = F. *rixdale* = Sp. *risdala*, ⟨ D. *rijksdaalder*, earlier *rijcksdaelder*, = Dan. *rigsdaler* = Sw. *riksdaler*, ⟨ G. *reichsthaler*, a rix-dollar, lit. 'a dollar of the kingdom,' ⟨ G. *reichs*, gen. of *reich*, kingdom, + *thaler*, a dollar: see *riche*¹, *n.*, and *dollar*.] A name given to large silver coins current, chiefly during the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century, in several European countries (Germany, Sweden, Denmark, etc.). The value varied between

Obverse. Reverse.

Rigsdaler of Denmark, 1854, silver.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)



Obverse.

Reverse.

Rix-dollar of Utrecht, 1805.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

$1.15 and 60 cents United States money, but was usually a little over $1.

He accepted of a *rix-dollar*.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 28, 1641.

rixy¹ (rik′si), *n.*; pl. *rixies* (-siz). [Origin obscure.] The common tern or sea-swallow. [Prov. Eng.]

rixy² (rik′si), *a.* [Appar. ⟨ **rix*, ⟨ F. *rixe*, ⟨ L. *rixa*, quarrel (see *rixation*), + *-y*¹; but no noun **rix*, quarrel, appears.] Quarrelsome. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

riyo, *n.* See *rio*.

rizet, *v.* A former spelling of *rise*¹.

rizom (riz′ǫm), *n.* [Also *ruzzom*; cf. Sc. *rizzim*, a stalk of corn, corrupted ⟨ *raceme*: see *raceme*.] A plume, as that of oats or millet. [Prov. Eng.]

rizomed (riz′ǫmd), *a.* [⟨ *rizom* + *-ed*².] In *her.*, having grains, as an oat-stalk used as a bearing: a term used when the grains are of a different tincture from that of the stalk: as, an oat-stalk vert, *rizomed* or.

rizzar, *v.* and *n.* See *rizzer*¹, *rizzer*².

rizzer¹ (riz′ėr), *v. t.* [Also *rizzar*; prob. ⟨ OF. *ressorer*, dry in the sun. Less prob., as suggested by the var. *rizzle* (see *rizzle*¹), ⟨ F. *rissoler*, fry brown (see *rissole*), or a freq. form of *reeze*, for *reast*¹: see *reast*¹.] To dry in the sun; dry partly: as, "*rizzered* fish," *Scott.* [Scotch.]

The substantialities consisted of *rizzared* haddies, eggs, ham, wheaten bread. *The Smugglers*, II. 75. (*Jamieson.*)

rizzer¹ (riz′ėr), *n.* [Also *rizzar*; ⟨ *rizzer*¹, *v.*] A rizzered haddock. [Scotch.]

Leave a moderate fringe of unoystered timber, which strew with *rizzars*, interspersed at intervals.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Feb., 1832.

rizzer² (riz′ėr), *n.* [Also *rizzar*, *rizard*; perhaps a var. of *reason*, *resin*, *raisin*: see *raisin*¹.] A red currant. [Scotch.]

rizzle¹ (riz′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rizzled*, ppr. *rizzling*. [Var. of *rizzer*: see *rizzer*¹.] To warm; dry, as in the sun; roast imperfectly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rizzle² (riz′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rizzled*, ppr. *rizzling*. [Perhaps lit. 'branch,' freq. from *rise*², *n.*] To creep, as ivy, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

R. M. An abbreviation of (*a*) *Royal Marines*; (*b*) *Royal Mail*; (*c*) *Resident Magistrate*.

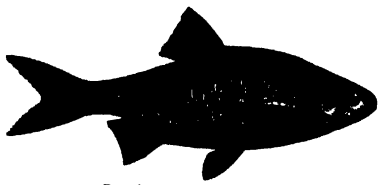
R. N. An abbreviation of *Royal Navy*.

rot, *n.* A Middle English form of *roe*¹.

Ro. An abbreviation of *recto*, meaning 'right-hand,' 'right-side.'

roach¹ (rōch), *n.* [⟨ ME. *roche*, ⟨ OF. *roche*, *rosse*, F. dial. *roche* (ML. *roche*, *rochia*), a roach, ⟨ MD. *roch*, a roach (?), skate, D. *rog*, a ray, = MLG. *roche*, *ruche*, LG. *ruche*, > G. *roche*, a roach, ray, thornback, = Sw. *rocka*, a ray, thornback, = Dan. *rokke*, a ray, = AS. *reohhe*, *reohche*, a fish, prob. a roach, ME. *rohge*, *rouhe*, *rehge*, *reihe*, a roach, = L. *rāia* (for **ragia*), a

roach, ray, thornback (〉 It. *raja* = Sp. *raya* = Pg. *raia* = F. *raie*, a skate, 〉 E. *ray*: see *ray*²).] 1. A common cyprinoid fish of Europe, *Leuciscus rutilus*. It inhabits the lakes, ponds, and slow-running rivers of England and of the south of Scotland, and is common in most other rivers in temperate parts of Europe. Its color is a grayish-green, the abdomen being silvery-white, and the fins reddish. It is gregarious, and the shoals are often large. Its average weight is under a pound, and, though a favorite with anglers, it is not much esteemed for the table.



Roach (*Leuciscus rutilus*).

Kodlynges, konger, or suche queyse fysche
As wolwyche *roches* that be not worth a rusche.
Piers of Fulham, quoted in Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), [index, p. 112.

2. In the United States, one of many different fishes like or mistaken for the roach, as (*a*) some sunfish of the genus *Lepomis* or *Pomotis*; (*b*) the spot or lafayette; (*c*) the American chub, *Semotilus atromaculatus*.

roach², **roche**² (rōch), *n.* [〈 ME. *roche*, 〈 OF. *roche*, F. *roche*, a rock: see *rock*¹.] 1†. A rock. *Palsgrave.*

Like betynge of the se,
Quod I, agen the *roches* holowe.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1035.

Whan the marches ben garnysshed, than moste we take counselle of oon stronge Castell that thei haue in this contrey, that is cleped the *roche* of saxons.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 176.

2. Refuse gritty stone. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —**As sound as a roach**, perfectly sound. [The word *roach*, a rock, being obsolete, no definite meaning is now attached to *roach* in this phrase. It is often referred to *roach*¹.]

roach²†, **roche**²† (rōch), *v. t.* [〈 *roach*², *n.*] To make hard like a rock.

Thee winters coldnesse thee riuer hardlye *roching*.
Stanihurst, Conceites (ed. Arber), p. 136.

roach³ (rōch), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. *Naut.*, a concave curve in the leech or foot of a square sail, to improve the fit of the sail. A convex curve used in the head and foot of fore-and-aft sails is called a *sweep*.

2. An upstanding curl or roll of hair over the forehead, like the roach of a sail. [Colloq.]

roach³ (rōch), *v. t.* [See *roach*³, *n.*] 1. To cause to stand up or arch; make projecting or convex: as, his hair was *roached* up over his forehead. [Colloq.]

An arched loin is desirable, but not to the extent of being *roached* or "wheel-backed," a defect which generally tends to slow up-and-down gallop.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 100.

2. To cut short so as to cause to stand up straight; hog: said of horses' manes.

I *roached* his mane and docked his tail, and put him in a warm stall with half a foot of straw underneath.
The Century, XXXVII. 835.

roach⁴ (rōch), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A rash, or eruption on the skin. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

roach⁵ (rōch), *n.* [Abbr. for *cockroach*, assumed to be a compound, 〈 *cock* + **roach*: but see *cockroach*.] A cockroach.

roach-backed (rōch'bakt), *a.* Having a roached or arched back.

roach-dace (rōch'dās), *n.* The roach. See *roach*¹. [Local, Eng.]

road (rōd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rode*; also dial. (Sc.) *raid*, now in general use (see *raid*); 〈 ME. *rode*, *roode*, *rade*, a road, raid, foray, 〈 AS. *rād*, riding expedition, a journey, road (= MD. D. *rede* = MLG. *rōde*, *reide*, LG. *rede* (〉 G. *rhede*), roadstead for ships, = It. Sp. *rada* = F. *rade*, roadstead, = Icel. *reithi*, preparations of ship, ride, raid, vehicle, *reitha*, implements, outfit, *reithi*, rigging, = Sw. *redd* = Dan. *red*, a road, roadstead), 〈 *rīdan* (pret. *rād*), ride: see *ride*. Cf. *raid*, *inroad*, and *ready*.] 1. A ride; journey; expedition.

At last, with easy *roads*, he came to Leicester.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 17.

I set out towards the Euphrates, in company with two Turks, who were going that way, there being some danger in the *road*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 155.

Our *road* was all the way in an open plain, bounded by hillocks of sand and fine gravel, perfectly hard, and not perceptibly above the level of the plain country of Egypt.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 171.

I never get spoken to on my *roads*, only some people say, "Good morning," "There you are, old lady."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 542.

2. A hostile expedition; an incursion; an inroad; a raid. See *raid*.

Therefore, sothely me semys, yf ye so wille,
That we dresse to our dede when the day sprynges;
All redy to *rode*, aray for our shippes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5630.

Him he named who at that time was absent making *roads* upon the Lacedæmonians.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

In these wylde deserts where she now abode
There dwelt a salvage nation, which did live
Of stealth and spoile, and making nightly *rode*
Into their neighbours borders.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 35.

And Achish said, Whither have ye made a *road* to-day? And David said, Against the south of Judah.
1 Sam. xxvii. 10.

Lay down our proportions to defend
Against the Scot, who will make *road* upon us.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 138.

3. A public way for passage or travel; a strip of ground appropriated for travel, forming a line of communication between different places; a highway; hence, any similar passage for travel, public or private; by extension, a railroad or railway. See *street*. Hence—4. Any means or way of approach or access; a course; a path.

To be indifferent whether we embrace falsehood or truth is the great *road* to error.
Locke.

There is one *road*
To peace — and that is truth, which follow ye.
Shelley, Julian and Maddalo.

5. A place near the shore where vessels may anchor, differing from a harbor in not being sheltered. Also called *roadstead*.

Harbours they have none, but exceeding good *Rodes*, which with a small charge might bee very well fortified; it doth ebbe and flow foure or five foot.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 276.

The anchorage, however, is an open *road*, and in stormy weather it is impossible for a boat to land.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 30.

At anchor in Hampton *Roads* we lay.
Longfellow, The Cumberland.

Accommodation road. See *accommodation*.—**By road**, by the highway, as distinguished from the railway or waterway.

The journey had been fatiguing, for a great part of it was *by road*.
George MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, ii.

Corduroy, Dunstable, Flaminian road. See the qualifying words.—**Knight of the road.** See *knight*.—**Occupation road.** See *occupation*.—**On the road**, passing; traveling; specifically, traveling on business, as making sales for a firm, peddling, etc.; also, in *theat. slang*, making a provincial tour.—**Parallel roads.** See *parallel*.—**Plank road** a road formed of planks laid transversely, used in somewhat primitive districts in America.—**Royal road to knowledge.** See *royal*.—**Rule of the road.** (*a*) The custom of a country with regard to the passing of those who meet on a highway. In the United States, and generally in continental Europe, teams or riders approaching each other on the highway are expected to keep to the right of the center of the traveled part of the highway. In Great Britain the reverse obtains. (*b*) The regulations embodied in a code of rules for the safe handling of vessels meeting or passing each other.—**The road**, the highway: used figuratively for highway robbery.

There is always some little Trifle given to Prisoners, they call Garnish; we of *the Road* are above it, but o' t'other side of the House, Silly Rascals that come voluntarily hither . . . may perhaps want it.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 242.

To break a road. See *break*.—**To take the road**, to set out on a journey.—**To take to the road**, to become a highway robber.—**Syn. 3.** *Street*, *Passage*, etc. (see *way*), lane, route, course, thoroughfare.

road (rōd), *v. t.* [〈 *road*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with a road or with roads. [Rare.]

One of the most Extensive and Complete Establishments in the Kingdom, well *roaded*, and situate in the Borough of Leeds.
The Engineer, LXIX.

2. To follow the trail of by scent; track or pursue on foot, as game: said of dogs.

When pursued or *roaded* by a dog, they [Virginian rail] may be raised once, but the second time will be a task of more difficulty.
Wilson and Bonaparte, Amer. Ornithology (ed. 1877), II. 406, note.

3. To jostle (one) off the road by riding against him. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To road up**, to flush, or cause to rise on the wing, by roading.

The Prairie Chicken always goes to feed on foot, and may thus be *roaded up* by a dog.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 119.

road-agent (rōd'ā'jent), *n.* One who collects dues from travelers on private roads; hence, jocosely, a highwayman. [Slang, western U. S.]

A band of concealed marauders or *road agents*, whose purpose was to preserve their haunts from intrusion.
Bret Harte, A Ghost of the Sierras (Argonauts, p. 386).

road-bed (rōd'bed), *n.* 1. The bed or foundation on which the superstructure of a railway rests.—2. The whole material laid in place and ready for traffic in ordinary roads.

road-book (rōd'bůk), *n.* A travelers' guide-book of towns, distances, etc. *Simmonds.*

road-car (rōd'kär), *n.* A low-hung omnibus with slatted seats placed crosswise on the roof, and with a curving staircase for reaching the top. It is commonly drawn by three horses abreast, and is used in London, and to some extent in New York. [Eng.]

What is it but pride that makes us on a fine day prefer a hansom cab to the box seat of an omnibus or the garden-seated top of a *road-car*?
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 240.

road-drift (rōd'drift), *n.* See *drift*.

roader (rō'dėr), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *roadster*, 5.

I caused the Pinnesse to beare in with the shore, to see whether she might find an harborough for the ships or not, and that she found and saw two *roaders* ride in the sound.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 275.

road-harrow (rōd'har'ō), *n.* A machine for dragging over roads much out of repair, to bring back to the proper profile the stones or gravel disturbed by the traffic.

roading (rō'ding), *n.* [〈 *road* + *-ing*¹.] 1. The act of running races on the road with teams. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. The continuous or ordinary travel of a horse on the road, as distinguished from *speeding*. [Colloq.]

On another occasion she [a mare] accomplished forty-three miles in three hours and twenty-five minutes. This was great *roading*.
The Atlantic, LXV. 524.

3. See the quotation.

This characteristic flight [of the woodcock] is in some parts of England called "*roading*," and the track taken by the bird a "cock-road."
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 651.

road-level (rōd'lev'el), *n.* 1. A species of plumb-level used in the construction of roads.—2. A level surface; a surface such that no work is gained or lost by any displacement of a particle remaining within the surface; an equipotential surface.

road-leveler (rōd'lev'el-ėr), *n.* A form of scraper used to level a road-bed and bring it to shape; a road-grader or road-scraper. It is set obliquely to the line of direction in which it is dragged.

road-locomotive (rōd'lō-kō-mō'tiv), *n.* A locomotive adapted to run on common roads; a road-steamer.

road-machine (rōd'ma-shēn'), *n.* A scraper mounted on wheels, used to excavate earth, transport it, and dump it where it is needed; a road-scraper. It is used in road-making to take earth from the sides of the way and throw it up in a ridge in the middle.

road-maker (rōd'mā'kėr), *n.* One who makes a road or roads.

roadman (rōd'man), *n.*; pl. *roadmen* (-men). [〈 *road* + *man*.] A man who keeps roads in repair. Also *roadsman*.

road-measurer (rōd'mezh'ūr-ėr), *n.* An odometer.

road-metal (rōd'met'al), *n.* Broken stone, etc., used for making roads: same as *metal*, 6.

The coal being broken up into fragments like *road-metal*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 115.

road-plow (rōd'plou), *n.* A strong plow designed especially for throwing up embankments, loosening earth to be moved by a scraper, etc.

road-roller (rōd'rō'lėr), *n.* A heavy roller used to compact the material on a macadamized road. Such rollers may be drawn by horses or driven by steam-power. In the latter case they are a form of traction-engine mounted on large and broad tread-wheels.

road-runner (rōd'run'ėr), *n.* The paisano or chaparral-cock, *Geococcyx californianus*, a large ground-cuckoo. See cut under *chaparral-cock*.

road-scraper (rōd'skrā'pėr), *n.* An implement used for leveling roads and moving loose soil or gravel. The name is applied to two distinct implements. One is practically a plow with a broad scraper set obliquely beneath the beam in place of a share, and is used on roads to level ruts and bring the road-bed to a good surface. The other is a shovel or scraper, drawn by a horse, for removing mud, lifting earth for transport, etc. When loaded, this scraper can be moved any distance with its burden and then tilted over to discharge it. A road-scraper mounted on wheels is a *road-machine*.

roadside (rōd'sīd), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The side of a road; border of a road; footpath; wayside.

By the *roadside* fell and perished,
Weary with the march of life!
Longfellow, Footsteps of Angels.

II. *a.* Situated by the side of a road.

The coach pulls up at a little *road-side* inn with huge stables behind.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

roadsman (rōdz'man), *n.* Same as *roadman*.

We have had *roadmen* for many weeks gravelling the front . . . and thoroughly repairing the old road.
Carlyle, in Froude, II.

roadstead (rōd'sted), *n.* [Formerly also *road-sted*; 〈 *road* + *-stead*.] Same as *road*, 5.

Our barke did ride such a *road sted* that it was to be marueiled . . . how she was able to abide it.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 276.

road-steamer (rōd'stē'mėr), *n.* A locomotive with broad wheels suitable for running on common roads.

roadster (rōd'stėr), *n.* [< *road* + *-ster.*] 1. A horse driven or ridden on the road, used in driving for pleasure and for light work rather than for draft.

The brown mare was as good a *roadster* as man might back. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 129.

2. A person much accustomed to driving; a coach-driver.

1 . . . entered into conversation with Walter, the "whip," a veteran *roadster*. *Kimball*, St. Leger, I. 7.

3. In *hunting*, one who keeps to the road instead of riding across country. [Slang.]

Once in a way the *roadsters* and shirkers are distinctly favoured. *The Field*, April 4, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

4. A tricycle or bicycle built strongly for road use, as distinguished from one intended for racing.—5. *Naut.*, a vessel which works by tides, and seeks some known road to await turn of tide and change of wind. Also *roader*. *Admiral Smyth.* [Eng.]

road-sulky (rod'sul"ki), *n.* A light conveyance, which can accommodate only one person (whence the name). Also called *sulky*.

road-surveyor (rōd'sėr-vā"ọr), *n.* A person who supervises roads and sees to their being kept in good order.

roadway (rōd'wā), *n.* [< *road* + *way.*] A highway; a road; particularly, the part of a road used by horses, carriages, etc.; the road-bed.

Thou art a blessed fellow to think as every man thinks: never a man's thought in the world keeps the *road-way* better than thine. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 63.

Such a path as I doubt not ye will agree with me to be much fairer and more delightfull than the *rode way* I was in. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

"My caution has misled me," he continued, pausing thoughtfully when he was left alone in the *roadway*.
W. Collins, The Yellow Mask, ii. 3.

roadweed (rōd'wēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Plantago*.

Plantago major, minor, and lanceolata, called plantains, or *road-weeds*, are among the commonest of our weeds on roadsides, in meadows, and all undisturbed ground where the soil is not very light.
Henfrey, Elem. Botany. (*Latham.*)

road-work (rōd'wėrk), *n.* Work done in the making of roads.

roadworthy (rōd'wėr"ṯhi), *a.* Fit for the road; likely to go well: applied to horses.

I conclude myself *road-worthy* for fourteen days.
Carlyle, in Froude, II. 188.

roak (rōk), *n.* [Perhaps same as *roke*. Cf. *roaky* for *roky*.] See the quotation.

The [steel] bar, if it was not burnt up in the fire, would be so full of the imperfections technically called "seams" or *roaks* as to be perfectly useless.
Michaelis, tr. of Monthaye's Krupp and De Bange, p. 21.

roaky, *a.* See *roky*.

roam (rōm), *v.* [Also dial. *rome*, ramble, *rame*, *ream*, *raum*, *raem*, reach after; < ME. *romen*, *rowmen*, *ramen*, roam; cf. AS. *romigan*, strive after (occurring but once, in a passage imitated from OS.), = OS. *romon*, aim at, strive after, = OFries. *ramia*, strive after; OD. *ramen*, stretch (cloth), D. *ramen*, hit, plan, aim, = OHG. *rāmēn*, MHG. *rāmen*, aim at, strive after (*rām*, an aim), = Dan. *ramme*, hit, strike; erroneously associated with *Rome* (cf. ME. *Rome-renners*, a runner to Rome, a pilgrim; OF. *romier* = Sp. *romero* = It. *romeo*, one who goes to Rome, a pilgrim). Hence ult. *ramble*.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To walk; go; proceed.

He *roameth* to the carpenteres hous,
And stille he stant under the shot wyndow.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 508.

Wiu. Rome shall remedy this.
War. Roam thither, then.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 51.

2. To wander; ramble; rove; walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction.

Ac he may renne in arrerage, and *rowme* so fro home,
And as a renneyed caityf recchelesly gon aboute.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 125.

Up and down and side and slant they *roamed*.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

=Syn. 2. *Rove*, *Wander*, etc. See *ramble*.

II. *trans.* To range; wander over: as, to *roam* the woods.

My imagination would conjure up all that I had heard or read of the watery world beneath me; of the finny herds that *roam* its fathomless valleys.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 19.

roam (rōm), *n.* [< *roam*, *v.*] The act of wandering; a ramble.

The boundless space, through which these rovers take
Their restless *roam*, suggests the sister thought
Of boundless time. *Young*, Night Thoughts, ix.

roamer (rō'mėr), *n.* [< ME. **romere*, *romare*, *rowmer*; < *roam* + *-er*[1].] One who roams; a rover; a rambler; a vagrant.

Ac now is Religioun a ryder, a *rowmer* bi stretes, . . .
A priker on a palfray fro manere to manere.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 306.

roan[1] (rōn), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *roen*; < OF. *roan*, *roen*, *rouen*, roan (*cheval rouën*, a roan horse), F. *rouan* = Sp. *ruano* = Pg. *ruão* = It. *roano*, *rovano*, roan, prob. < LL. or ML. **rufanus*, reddish, < L. *rufus*, red: see *rufous*.] I. *a.* Of a bay, sorrel, or chestnut color, with gray or white hairs more or less thickly interspersed: said chiefly of horses. A bright-red mixture is called *strawberry-roan* or *red-roan*.

Give my *roan* horse a drench.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 120.

And the bridegroom led the flight on his red-*roan* steed of might. *Mrs. Browning*, Rhyme of Duchess May.

He rode ahead, on his blue-*roan* Indian pony.
Mary Hallock Foote, St. Nicholas, XIV. 733.

Roan antelope, the blauwbok.—**Roan fleuk**, the turbot. See *fluke*[2], 1 (*c*).

II. *n.* 1. An animal, especially a horse, of a roan color.

What horse? a *roan*, a crop-ear, is it not?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 72.

As quaint a four-in-hand
As you shall see — three pyebalds and a *roan*.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

2. A roan color; the color of a roan horse.

Y schalle yeve the a nobylle stede,
Also redd as ony *roone*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 66. (*Halliwell.*)

3. A soft and flexible sheepskin, largely used by bookbinders, and often made in imitation of morocco.

roan[2] (rōn), *n.* Same as *rowan*.

roan[3] (rōn), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A clump of whins. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

roaned† (rōnd), *a.* [ME. *ronyd*; perhaps for *roined*, scabbed (?), < *roin* + *-ed*[2].] Scabbed; scurvy.

A *ronyd* colte. *Bury Wills* (ed. Tymms), p. 132. (*Skeat.*)

[He] had euer more pitty on one good paced mare then two *roaned* curtalles.
Breton, Merry Wonders, p. 6. (*Davies.*)

roanoke, roenoke (rō-a-nōk', rō-e-nōk'), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A kind of shell-money formerly used by the Indians in New England and Virginia. See the quotation, and compare *peag*.

They have also another sort [of money] which is as current among them, but of far less value; and this is made of the Cockle shell, broke into small bits with rough edges, drill'd through in the same manner as Beads; and this they call *Roenoke*, and use it as the Peak.
Beverley, Virginia, iii. ¶ 46.

Roanoke chub. See *Micropterus*, 1.

roan-tree (rōn'trē), *n.* [< *roan*[2] + *tree*.] Same as *rowan-tree*.

A branch of the *roan-tree* is still considered good against evil influences in the Highlands of Scotland and Wales.
Sir T. Dick Lauder.

roapy, *a.* See *ropy*.

roar (rōr), *v.* [Early mod. E. *rore*; < ME. *roren*, *rooren*, *raren*, < AS. *rārian*, roar, wail, lament, = MLG. *rāren*, *rēren*, LG. *reren* = OHG. *rērēn*, MHG. *rēren*, G. *röhren*, bellow; an imitative word, a reduplication of √ *rā*, Skt. √ *rā*, bark; cf. L. *latrare*, bark.] I. *intrans.* 1. To cry with a full, loud, continued sound; bellow, as a beast.

Will a lion *roar* in the forest when he hath no prey?
Amos iii. 4.

2. To cry aloud, as in distress or anger.

He bygan benedicite with a bolke, and his brest knocked,
And roxed and *rored*. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 398.

I am feeble and sore broken; I have *roared* by reason of the disquietness of my heart. Ps. xxxviii. 8.

If you winna rock him, you may let him *rair*.
Burd Ellen and Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 272).

3. To make a loud, continued, confused sound, as winds, waves, a multitude of people shouting together, etc.; give out a full, deep sound; resound.

Whan it was day he broghte him to the halle,
That *roreth* of the crying and the soun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2023.

Th' Atlantic billows *roared*. *Cowper*, The Castaway.

Down all the rocks the torrents *roar*,
O'er the black waves incessant driven.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Int.

4. To laugh out loudly and continuously; guffaw.

And to hear Philip *roar* with laughter! . . . You might have heard him from the Obelisk to the Etoile.
Thackeray, Philip, xxiii.

5†. To behave in a riotous and bullying manner. [Old London slang.]

The gallant *roares*; roarers drinke oathes and gall.
Dekker, Londons Tempe.

6. To make a loud noise in breathing, as horses in a specific disease. See *roaring*, *n.*, 2.

Cox's most roomy fly, the mouldy green one, in which he insists on putting the *roaring* gray horse.
Thackeray, Sketches, etc., in London, A Night's Pleasure, i.

=Syn. 1 and 2. To bawl, howl, yell.—3. To boom, resound, thunder, peal.

II. *trans.* To cry aloud; proclaim with loud noise; utter in a roar; shout: as, to *roar* out one's name.

And that engenders thunder in his breast,
And makes him *roar* these accusations forth.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 40.

roar (rōr), *n.* [< ME. *rore*, *rar*, < AS. *gerār*, < *rārian*, roar: see *roar*, *v.*] 1. A full, loud, and deep cry, as of the larger beasts.

It was the *roar*
Of a whole herd of lions.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 315.

The great creature [a mastiff] does nothing but stand still . . . and roar — yes, roar; a long, serious, remonstrative *roar*. *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab.

2. A loud, continued, confused sound; a clamor; tumult; uproar.

Why nyl I make at ones riche and pore
To have ynough to done or that she go?
Why nyl I brynge al Troie upon a *rore*?
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 45.

If by your art, my dearest father, you have
Put the wild waters in this *roar*, allay them.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 2.

I hear the far-off curfew sound,
Over some wide-water'd shore,
Swinging slow with sullen *roar*.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 76.

Arm! arm! it is — it is — the cannon's opening *roar*!
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 22.

3. The loud, impassioned cry of a person in distress, pain, anger, or the like; also, a boisterous outcry of joy or mirth: as, a *roar* of laughter.

Where be your gibes now? . . . your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table on a *roar*?
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 211.

Stanford gave a sort of *roar* of grief and pain to know how her heart must have been wrung before she could come to this. *Howells*, The Lady of the Aroostook, xxvi.

roarer (rōr'ėr), *n.* One who or that which roars.

Gon. Nay, good, be patient.
Boats. When the sea is. Hence! What care these *roarers* for the name of king? *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 1. 18.

Specifically — (*a*†) A noisy, riotous person; a roaring boy or girl. See *roaring*, *p. a.* [Old London slang.]

O strange!
A lady to turn *roarer*, and break glasses!
Massinger, Renegado, i. 3.

A Gallant all in scarlet, . . . a brave man, in a long horsemans Coat (or gown rather) down to his heels, daub'd thicke with gold Lace; a huge Feather in his spangled hat, a Lock to his shoulders playing with the Winde, a Steeletto hanging at his girdle; Belt and Sword embracing his body; and the ring of Bells you heare are his gingling Cathern-wheele spurs. He presently says: "I am a man of the Sword, a Battoon Gallant, one of your Dammees, a bouncing Boy, a kicker of Bawdes, a tyrant over Puncks, a terrour to Fencers, a mewer of Playes, a jeerer of Poets, a gallon-pot flinger — in rugged English, a *Roarer*." *The Wandering Jew* (1640).

(*b*) One who shouts or bawls.

The *Roarer* is an enemy rather terrible than dangerous. He has no other qualification for a champion of controversy than a hardened front and strong voice.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 144.

(*c*) A broken-winded horse. See *roaring*, *n.*, 2.

If you set him cantering, he goes on like twenty sawyers. I never heard but one worse *roarer* in my life, and that was a roan. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxiii.

Ring-tailed roarer. See *ring-tailed*.

roaring (rōr'ing), *n.* [< ME. *rorynge*, *rarunge*, < AS. *rārung*, verbal n. of *rārian*, roar: see *roar*, *v.*] 1. A loud, deep cry, as of a lion; an outcry of distress, anger, applause, boisterous mirth, or the like; loud continued sound, as of the billows of the sea or of a tempest.

My *roarings* are poured out like the waters. Job iii. 24.

I hear the *roaring* of the sea. *Tennyson*, Oriana.

2. A disease of horses which causes them to make a singular noise in breathing under exertion; the act of making the noise so caused; also, this noise. The disease is due to paralysis and wasting of certain laryngeal muscles, usually of the left side; this results in a narrowing of the glottis, giving rise to an unnatural inspiratory sound, manifested chiefly under exertion.

Mr. —— has recently operated upon two army horses which were to have been cast for *roaring*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 7.

roaring (rōr'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *roar*, *v.*] 1. Making or characterised by a noise or disturbance; disorderly; riotous.

A mad, *roaring* time, full of extravagance. *Burnet.*

That every naig was ca'd a shoe on
The smith and thee gat *roaring* fou on.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

2. Going briskly; highly successful. [Colloq.]

People who can afford to smother themselves in roses like this must be driving a *roaring* trade.
W. E. Norris, Miss Shafto, xxv.

Roaring boys†, **roaring lads**†, swaggerers; ruffians: slang names applied, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, to the noisy, riotous roisterers who infested the taverns and the streets of London, and, in general, acted the part of the Mohocks of a century later. *Roaring girls* are also alluded to by the old dramatists, though much less frequently.

Ther were 4 *roring boyes*, they say,
That drunk a hogshead dry in one poor day.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

Shamelesse double sex'd hermaphrodites, Virago *roaring girles*. *Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

A very unthrift, master Thorney; one of the Country *roaring Lads*; we have such, as well as the city, and as arrant rakehells as they are, though not so nimble at their prises of wit. *Ford and Dekker*, Witch of Edmonton, i. 2.

Roaring buckie. See *buckie*, 1.—**Roaring Meg.** (*a*) A cannon. (*Nares.*)

Beates downe a fortresse like a *roaring Meg*.
Whiting, Albino and Bellama (1638). (*Nares.*)

(*b*) A kind of humming-top. *Halliwell.*—**The roaring forties.** See *forty*.—**The roaring game**, curling. [Scotch.]

roaringly (rōr'ing-li), *adv.* [< *roaring* + *-ly*².] In a roaring manner; noisily.

Ferdinand snored *roaringly* from his coiled position among the traps. *T. Winthrop*, Canoe and Saddle, xii.

roary†, *a.* See *rory*.

roast (rōst), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *rost*; < ME. *rosten*, *roosten*, partly (*a*) < AS. **rōstian*, *gerōstian*, also *gerōscian* (only in glosses), roast, = MD. D. *roosten* = MLG. *rōsten*, LG. *rosten* = OHG. *rōstan*, MHG. *rœsten*, later *roschten*, G. *rösten*, roast; orig. cook on a grate or gridiron, < AS. **rōst* (not found) = MLG. *rōste*, LG. *roste* = OHG. *rōst*, *rōsta*, gridiron, MHG. *rōste*, a grate, also heap of coals, glow, fire, G. *rost*, a grate, gridiron; and partly (*b*) < OF. *rostir*, F. *rôtir*, dial. *roûtir* = Pr. *raustir* = Cat. OSp. *rostir* = It. *arrostire*, roast, < OHG. *rōstan*, roast (as above). Perhaps orig. Celtic: cf. Ir. *roistiu*, a gridiron, *rosdaim*, I roast, *rost*, roast meat, Gael. *rost*, *roist*, W. *rhostio*, Bret. *rosta*, roast; but these words may be from E. and F.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cook, dress, or prepare (meats) for eating, originally on a grate or gridiron over or beneath a fire (broiling), but now by exposure to the direct action of dry heat (toasting). Roasting is generally performed by revolving the article on a spit or a string before a fire, with a reflector or Dutch oven to concentrate the heat: in primitive cookery hot ashes serve a similar purpose. Meat cooked over or beneath a fire, on a gridiron, is now said to be *broiled*; and meat cooked in a stove- or range-oven, where it does not receive the direct action of the fire, is properly said to be *baked* (though generally said to be *roasted*).

Maistir, the custome wele we knawe,
That with oure elthers euer has bene,
How like man with his meyne awe
To *roste* a lambe, and ete it clene.
York Plays, p. 233.

Davie [an idiot] . . . lay with his nose almost in the fire . . . turning the eggs as they lay in the hot embers, as if to confute the proverb that "there goes reason to *roasting* of eggs." *Scott*, Waverley, lxiv.

2. To heat to excess; heat violently.

Roasted in wrath and fire, . . .
With eyes like carbuncles, the hellish Pyrrhus
Old grandsire Priam seeks. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 483.

He shakes with cold—you stir the fire and strive
To make a blaze—that's *roasting* him alive.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 334.

3. To dry and parch by exposure to heat: as, to *roast* coffee.

The fruit of it not scabby, *rosted* drie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

4. In *metal.*, to heat with access of air. The objects of roasting substances are various: (*a*) to expel from them something which can be separated by heat alone, as when calamin (carbonate of zinc) is roasted in order to expel the carbonic acid; (*b*) to expel some ingredient capable of being got rid of by the agency of heat and air, oxygen being substituted for the material thus expelled, as when sulphuret of lead is roasted to expel the sulphur; (*c*) to raise to a higher stage of oxidation, as when tap-cinder (silicate of the protoxid of iron) is roasted in order to convert it into a silicate of the peroxid. See *calcination*.

5. To expose (a person) to scathing ridicule or jesting, as by a company of persons, or for the amusement of a company. [Slang.]

On bishop Atterbury's *roasting* lord Coningsby about the topick of being priest-ridden.
Bp. Atterbury, Epist. Correspondence, II. 417. (*Latham.*)

II. *intrans.* 1. To perform the act of cooking by the direct action of dry heat.

He coude *roste*, and sethe, and broille, and frye.
Chaucer, Prol. to C. T., l. 383.

2. To become roasted or fit for eating by exposure to fire; hence, to be overheated or parched.

In some places we did find
Pye baking in the oven,
Meat at the fire *roasting*.
The Winning of Cales (Child's Ballads, VII. 127).

Tales! for never yet on earth
Could dead flesh creep, or bits of *roasting* ox
Moan round the spit. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

roast (rōst), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *rost*; < ME. *rost*, *irost*, contr. pp. of *rosten*, roast: see *roast*, *v.*] Roasted: as, *roast* beef; *roast* meat.

Plutus has put me out of commons. Yet my nose
Smells the delicious odour of *roast*-beef.
Randolph, Hey for Honesty, iv. 1.

O the *roast* beef of Old England!
R. Leveridge, The *Roast* Beef of Old England.

Roast-beef plant, an iris of western Europe, *Iris fœtidissima*, whose leaves when bruised emit an odor which, though very unpleasant, is often likened to that of roast beef.—**To cry roast meat**, to betray or make known one's good fortune.

The foolish beast, not able to fare well but he must *cry roast meat*, . . . waxing fat and kicking in the fulness of bread, . . . would needs proclaim his good fortune to the world below. *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

roast (rōst), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rost*; < ME. *rost*, *roost* = MD. *roost* (OF. *rost*), a roast; from the verb.] That which is roasted, specifically a piece of beef; that part of a slaughtered animal which is selected for roasting, as a sirloin of beef or a shoulder of mutton.

A fat swan lovede he best of any *roost*.
Chaucer, Prol. to C. T., l. 206.

I tell you that we have a Course of *Roast* a coming, and after that some small Desert.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 174.

Cold roast†. See *cold*.—**To give a rib of roast**†. See *rib*¹.—**To rule the roast**, to have the chief direction of affairs; have the lead; domineer. [The phrase is by some supposed to stand for *to rule the roost*, in allusion to the domineering manner of a cock.]

In cholerick bodies, fire doth govern moste;
In sanguine, aire doth chiefly *rule the rost*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

Suffolk, the new-made duke that *rules the roast*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 109.

In the Kitchin he will domineere, and *rule the roste*, in spight of his Master, and Curses is the very Dialect of his Calling. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Cooke.

To smell of the roast†, to be prisoners. *Nares.*

My souldiers were slayne fast before mine owne eyes,
Or forc'd to flie, yeelde, and *smell of the rost*.
Mir. for Mags.

roast-bitter (rōst'bit'ėr), *n.* A peculiar bitter principle contained in the crust of baked bread, similar to that produced by the roasting of other organic compounds.

roaster (rōs'tėr), *n.* [= D. *rooster* = LG. *röster* = G. *röster*, a gridiron, grate; as *roast* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which roasts; as, a meat-*roaster*.—2. Specifically, the finishing-furnace in the Leblanc process of making ball-soda. It is a large reverberatory of brickwork, with a detachable casing of iron plates held in place by upright iron binders and tightening-rods.

3. A pig or other animal or article fit for roasting.

Here Lodowcan presented me the three birds plucked. . . . The two *roasters* we planted carefully on spits before a sultry spot of the fire. *T. Winthrop*, Canoe and Saddle, viii.

When we keep a *roaster* of the sucking pigs, we choose, and praise at table most, the favourite of its mother.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, i.

Blind roaster, a furnace for completing the roasting of the sodium sulphate in the ball-soda process, in which the sulphate is confined in a chamber or large muffle, and the hydrochloric acid set free in the process is conducted away by itself, instead of mixing with the air and the gases of combustion in the chimney.

roaster-slag (rōs'tėr-slag), *n.* Slag from the fifth stage of the English copper-smelting process, which consists in the calcination of the so-called white metal, and the product of which is blister-copper and roaster-slag.

roasting-cylinder (rōs'ting-sil'in-dėr), *n.* A furnace for roasting ores, for amalgamation, lixiviation, or smelting, which is provided with a revolving cylindrical chamber in which the roasting takes place. The name is chiefly used with reference to the particular furnace invented by W. Brückner.

roasting-ear (rōs'ting-ēr), *n.* An ear of maize or Indian corn in the green and milky state, and fit for roasting. [Colloq., U. S.]

They [the Indians] delight much to feed on *Roasting-ears*: that is, the Indian corn, gathered green and milky, before it is grown to its full bigness, and roasted before the Fire, in the Ear. . . . And indeed this is a very sweet and pleasing Food. *Beverley*, Virginia (1705), iii. ¶ 15.

roasting-furnace (rōs'ting-fėr'nās), *n.* Any furnace in which the operation of roasting is performed. See *roast*, *v. t.*, 4.

roasting-iron† (rōs'ting-ī'ėrn), *n.* [< ME. *rostynge-yrne*.] Same as *roast-iron*.

roasting-jack (rōs'ting-jak), *n.* [< *roasting* + *jack*¹.] An apparatus for turning the spit on which meat is roasted before an open fire. See *smoke-jack*.

roasting-kiln (rōs'ting-kil), *n.* A kiln used in roasting ores.

roasting-oven (rōs'ting-uv'n), *n.* An oven in which any substance is roasted; specifically, in *metal.*, an oven for roasting or calcining ores, the purpose being to expel sulphur, arsenic, etc., by the action of heat, which volatilizes these substances. Also called *ore-calcining furnace* and *roasting-furnace*.

roast-iron† (rōst'ī'ėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rost-iron*; < ME. *rostyren*, *rostyryn*; < *roast* + *iron*.] A gridiron. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 312.

Item, j. *roste iren* with vij. staves and j. foldyng stele of silver, welyng lxxiij. unces. *Paston Letters*, I. 468.

roast-stall (rōst'stâl), *n.* A peculiar form of roasting-furnace, built in compartments or stalls open in front, with flues running up the wall at the back for the purpose of creating a draft: used at Mansfeld in Prussia. Iron ores are also sometimes calcined between closed walls in stall-like chambers open in front. If closed in front, these chambers would more properly be called *kilns*.

roast†, *v.* See *rote*².

rob¹ (rob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *robbed*, ppr. *robbing*. [< ME. *robben*, < OF. *robber*, *rober* = Sp. *robar* = Pg. *roubar* = It. *rubare*, < ML. *raubare*, rob, steal, plunder, < OHG. *roubōn*, MHG. *rouben*, G. *rauben* = OS. *röbbōn* = AS. *reáfian*, E. *reave* = Goth. *bi-raubōn*, rob, bereave: see *reave*, of which *rob* is thus a doublet, derived through OF. and ML. from the OHG. cognate of the E. *reave*. Cf. *robe*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To steal; take away unlawfully.

That our fos, with no faulshed in the fyght tyme,
Sese not our Cité, our seluyn to pyne,
Ne *rob* not our ryches, ne our ryl godys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6269.

An empty casket, where the jewel of life
By some damn'd hand was *robb'd* and ta'en away.
Shak., K. John, v. 1. 41.

2. To plunder or strip by force or violence; strip or deprive of something by stealing; deprive unlawfully; commit robbery upon. See *robbery*.

To socour the kynge de Cent Chyualers, that hadde herde tydinges that the saisnes com *robbinge* the contrey.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 233.

Rob not the poor, because he is poor. Prov. xxii. 22.

Like a thief, to come to *rob* my grounds.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10. 36.

3. To deprive.

This concern for futurities *robs* us of all the ease and the advantages which might arise from a proper and discreet use of the present moment.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxii.

I care not, Fortune, what you me deny:
You cannot *rob* me of free Nature's grace.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, ii. 3.

4. To carry away; ravish. [Rare.]

The eyes of all, allur'd with close delight,
And hearts quite *robbed* with so glorious sight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 16.

5. To hinder; prevent. [Rare.]

What is thy sentence then but speechless death,
Which *robs* my tongue from breathing native breath?
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 173.

6. In *metal-mining*, to remove ore from (a mine) with a view to immediate profit rather than to the permanent safety and development of the property.—7. In *coal-mining*, to cut away or reduce in size, as the pillars of coal left for the support of the mine.—**Robbing Peter to pay Paul**, taking what is due one person to satisfy the claim of another; sacrificing one interest for the advancement of another.

By *robbing Peter* he *paid Paul*, . . . and hoped to catch larks if ever the heavens should fall.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 11.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. To despoil, fleece. See *pillage*, *n.*

II. *intrans.* To commit robbery.

I am accursed to *rob* in that thief's company.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 10.

Of Highway-Elephants at Ceylan,
That *rob* in Clans, like Men o' th' Highland.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shephard.

rob² (rob), *n.* [< F. *rob*, < Sp. *rob*, *arrope* = Pg. *robe*, *arrobe* = It. *rob*, *robbo*, < Ar. *robb*, Pers. *rubb*, inspissated juice, syrup, fruit-jelly.] The inspissated juice of ripe fruit, mixed with honey

or sugar to the consistence of a conserve; a conserve of fruit. [Now prov. Eng. and pharmaceutical.]

The *Rob* [margin, *Rob of Ribes*]—that is, the juyce of the berries boyled with a third part or somewhat more of Sugar added unto it, till it become thick, . . . is . . . preferred before the raw berries themselves.
Venner, Via Recta ad Vitam Longam (1637), p. 167.

The Infusion and Decoction . . passeth into a Jelly, Defrutum, sapa *Rob* extract which contain all the virtues of the Infusion or Decoction freed only from some of the watery parts. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, III. v. § 7.

robalo (rob'a-lō), *n.* [Sp. *róbalo* = Pg. *robalo* = Cat. *llobarro*, a fish so called; said to be < L. *labrus*, *labrax*, < Gr. λάβραξ, a fish, the sea-wolf: see *Labrax*.] A fish of the genus *Centropomus*, represented by many species in tropical America. *C. undecimalis* is abundant in the West Indian and adjacent waters. It is a large and important food-fish, of a silvery color, greenish above, with sharp black lateral line, dusky dorsal and caudal fins, the other fins yellowish. See cut under *Centropomus*.

rob-altar (rob'ăl-tär), *n.* [< *rob*[1], *v.*, + obj. *altar*.] A plunderer of what is consecrated or sacred.

"Will a man rob God?" . . . But, alas! what law can be given to *rob-altars*? *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 179.

roband (rob'and), *n.* Same as *robbin*[1].

All hands were . . . kept on deck hour after hour in a drenching rain, . . . picking old rope to pieces, or laying up gaskets and *robands*.
R. H. Dana, Before the Mast, p. 105.

robber (rob'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *robber*, *robbere*, *robbare*, earlier *robbour*, *robbeour*, < OF. *robeor*, *robbeur*, *robeur* = Sp. *robador* = Pg. *roubador* = It. *rubatore*, < ML. **raubator*, *robator*, < *raubare*, rob: see *rob*[1]. Doublet of *reaver*.] One who robs; one who commits a robbery; in a looser sense, one who takes that to which he has no right; one who steals, plunders, or strips by violence and wrong.

Robbours and rouers that riche men dispollen.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 58.

The Bandits, which are the murdering *robbers* upon the Alpes, and many places of Italy. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 141.

Robber council or **synod.** Same as *Latrocinium*, 2. = **Syn.** *Robber*, *Thief*, *Pilferer*, *Freebooter*, *Marauder*, *Brigand*, *Bandit*, *Pirate*, depredator, despoiler, rifler, highwayman, footpad. (See *pillage*, *n.*) A *thief* takes other people's property without their knowledge; a *robber* takes it openly, whether or not resistance is offered: in a looser sense, *thief* is often applied to one who takes a small amount, and *robber* to one who takes a large amount. A *pilferer* takes very small amounts by stealth. A *freebooter* and a *marauder* rove about, robbing and plundering: the word *freebooter* emphasizes the fact that the man helps himself at his pleasure, while *marauder* suggests the loss, inconvenience, fright, or distress produced. A *brigand* or *bandit* is one of an organized band of outlaws and robbers, especially in certain countries long known as infested with such bands; *bandit* is rather a poetic or elevated word; *brigand* is more common in prose. A *pirate* is a brigand of the sea. All these words have considerable extension by metonymy or hyperbole.

robber-crab (rob'ėr-krab), *n.* A hermit-crab; a member of the family *Paguridæ*, especially *Birgus latro*: so called from its habit of stealing cocoanuts. See cut under *palm-crab*.

robber-fly (rob'ėr-flī), *n.* Any dipterous insect of the family *Asilidæ*. They are large swift flies with strong proboscis, and prey upon other insects. They are also called *hornet-flies* and *hawk-flies*. The term *robber-fly* is taken direct from the German *raubfliege*. See cuts under *Asilus*, *hawk-fly*, and *Promachus*.

robber-gull (rob'ėr-gul), *n.* The skua, or other jäger. See *Lestridinæ*, *Lestris*.

robbery (rob'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *robberies* (-iz). [< ME. *robberie*, *robry*, *roberie*, < OF. *roberie*, *robberie*, robbery, < *robber*, rob: see *rob*[1]. Cf. *reavery*.] The act or practice of robbing; a plundering; a pillaging; a taking away by violence, wrong, or oppression; the act of unjustly and forcibly depriving one of anything; specifically, in *law*, the felonious and forcible taking of the property of another from his person, or in his presence, against his will, by violence or by putting him in fear (*Wharton*). It is a more serious offense than *larceny*, by reason of the element of force or fear entering into it.

Thieves for their *robbery* have authority
When judges steal themselves.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 176.

Highway robbery, robbery committed in or near a highway. At common law no other robbery was punishable with death. = **Syn.** Depredation, spoliation, despoilment. See *robber*.

robbin[1] (rob'in), *n.* [Also *roband*; appar. contr. of *rope-band*. In sense 2 appar. of same origin.] 1. A short piece of spun-yarn, rope-yarn, or sennit, used to fasten the head of a sail to the yard or gaff by passing several turns through the eyelet-hole in the sail and around the jackstay. — 2. The spring of a carriage. *Simmonds*.

robbin[2] (rob'in), *n.* [< F. *robin*; appar. of E. Ind. origin.] In *com.*, the package in which Ceylonese and other dry goods, as pepper, are imported. The Malabar robbin of rice weighs 84 pounds. *Simmonds*.

robbin[3] (rob'in), *n.* An occasional spelling of *robin*[1].

rob-Davy†, *n.* See *rob-a-Davy*.

robe[1] (rōb), *n.* [< ME. *robe*, *roobe*, < OF. *robe*, *robbe*, *reube*, F. *robe*, a robe, = Pr. *rauba* = Cat. *roba* = Sp. *ropa* = Pg. *roupa* = It. *roba*, dress, merchandise, goods, < ML. *rauba*, spoil, < OHG. *roub*, robbery, breakage, MHG. *roup*, robbery, booty, spoil, garment, G. *raub* = D. *roof* = OS. *rōf* = AS. *reáf*, spoil, clothing, = Icel. *rauf*, spoil: see *reaf* and *reave*. Cf. *rob*[1].] 1. A gown or long loose garment worn over other dress; a gown or dress of a rich, flowing, or elegant style or make.

A womman worthelī yclothed, . . .
Hire *robe* was ful riche of red scarlet engreyned,
With ribanes of red golde and of riche stones.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 15.

2. An official vestment; a flowing garment symbolizing honor, dignity, or authority.

The *robes* of a judge do not add to his virtue; the chiefest ornament of kings is justice.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 20.

Thou shalt take the garments, and put upon Aaron the coat, and the *robe* of the ephod, and the ephod.
Ex. xxix. 5.

I am sorry one I esteemed ever the first of his *robe* should so undeservedly stain me. *Penn*, To Dr. Tillotson.

3. Any garment; apparel in general; dress; costume.

Bion. Petruchio is coming in a new hat and an old jerkin, a pair of old breeches thrice turned. . . .
Tra. [To Petruchio.] See not your bride in these unreverent *robes*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 114.

Say, have you got no armour on?
Have you no under *robe* of steel?
Duel of Wharton and Stuart (Child's Ballads, VIII. 262).

4. Hence, that which covers or invests; something resembling or suggesting a robe.

She tore the azure *robe* of night,
And set the stars of glory there.
Drake, The American Flag.

Another [cottage] wore
A close-set *robe* of jasmine sown with stars.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

5. A woman's gown of any cut or fabric, with trimmings, usually in the form of bands or borders, woven in or embroidered on the material. [Trade and dressmakers' term.] — 6. A dressed skin or pelt: first applied to that of the American bison, but now to that of any animal when used for a carriage- or sleigh-rug, and by extension to any protecting wrap used in driving: as, a linen lap-*robe*. [U. S.]

The large and roomy sleigh decked with buffalo, black bear, and lynx *robes*.
The Upper Ten Thousand, p. 4. (*Bartlett*.)

Under the head of *robes* was included all [buffalo] cow skins taken during the proper season, from one year old upward, and all bull skins from one to three years old. Bull skins over three years of age were classed as hides, and while the best of them were finally tanned and used as *robes*, the really poor ones were converted into leather.
W. T. Hornaday, Smithsonian Report, 1887, ii. 443.

7. The largest and strongest tobacco-leaves, which are used as covers for the thicker kinds of pigtail. [U. S.] — 8. *Eccles.*, specifically, the early chasuble, a large garment covering the body. Compare *garment*, 2. — 9. *pl.* Garments of state or ceremony, forming together an entire costume. Thus, coronation robes may include all the garments worn by a prince at the time of his coronation, and always include the outer or decorative pieces, as the dalmatic, the mantle, etc. — **Guarded robe**†. See *guard*. — **Master of the robes**, an officer in the royal household of Great Britain charged with ordering the sovereign's robes, and having several officers under him, as a clerk of the robes, wardrobe-keepers, etc. Under a queen this office is performed by a lady, designated *mistress of the robes*, who holds the highest rank among the ladies in the service of the queen. — **Pack of robes**, ten robes of buffalo-hide packed together for transportation to market. [U. S.] — **The robe**, or **the long robe**, the legal profession: as, gentlemen of *the long robe*.

Far be it from any Man's Thought to say there are not Men of strict Integrity of *the Long Robe*, tho' it is not every Body's good Fortune to meet with them.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, Pref.

Rich advocates, and other gentlemen of *the robe*.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 377.

robe[1] (rōb), *v.*; pret. and pp. *robed*, ppr. *robing*. [< ME. *roben*; < *robe*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To put a robe on; clothe in a robe; especially, to clothe magnificently or ceremoniously: as, to *robe* a sovereign for a coronation.

Thou *robed* man of justice, take thy place.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6. 38.

2. To clothe or dress in general.

Thus *robed* in russett, ich romede a-boute.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 1.

Here and there a tall Scotch fir, completely *robed* in snow. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 117.

The elms have *robed* their slender spray
With full-blown flower and embryo leaf.
O. W. Holmes, Spring has Come.

II. *intrans.* To put on a robe or robes; assume official vestments: as, the judges are *robing*; the clergy *robed* in the vestry.

robe[2] (rōb), *n.* An abbreviation of *arroba*.

robe-de-chambre (rōb-dė-shom'br), *n.* [F.: *robe*, robe; *de*, of; *chambre*, chamber.] 1. A dressing-gown or morning dress, whether for men or for women — the exact signification varying with the fashion and habits of the day. — 2†. A dress cut in a certain negligée style: thus, a *robe-de-chambre* is mentioned as worn at a party in 1732.

robe-maker (rōb'mā'kėr), *n.* A maker of official robes, as for clergymen, university dignitaries, and others.

The modern Anglican rochet is sleeveless, the bulbous sleeves having been wholly detached from it by the Caroline tailors or *robe-makers*. *Lee*, Eccles. Gloss., p. 336.

roberd (rob'ėrd), *n.* [A familiar use of *Roberd*, a form of the personal name *Robert*. Cf. *robin*[1], *robinet*.] The chaffinch. Also *robinet*.

Roberdsman†, *n.* See *Robertsman*.

robert (rob'ėrt), *n.* Same as *herb-robert*.

Robertman†, *n.* Same as *Robertsman*.

Robertsman†, **Roberdsman**† (rob'ėrts-man, rob'ėrdz-man), *n.* [Also *Robartsman*, *Robertman*; ME. *roberdesman* (also *Roberdes knave*), supposed to be so called because regarded or feigned to be one of Robin (Robert) Hood's men.] A bold, stout robber or night thief.

Robartes men, or *Roberdsmen*, were a set of lawless vagabonds, notorious for their outrages when Pierce Plowman was written. . . . The statute of Edward the Third (an. reg. 5, c. xiv.) specifies "divers manslaughters, felonies, and robberies, done by people that be called *Roberdsmen*, Wastours, and drawlatches." And the statute of Richard the Second (an. reg. 7, c. v.) ordains that the statute of King Edward concerning *Roberdesmen* and Drawlacches shall be rigorously observed. Sir Edward Coke (Instit. iii. 197.) supposes them to have been originally the followers of Robin Hood in the reign of Richard the First. See Blackstone's Comm., B. iv. ch. 17.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry (1840), II. 94, 95.

Roberts's pelvis. See *pelvis*.

Robervallian (rob-ėr-val'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to G. P. de Roberval (1602–75), a noted French mathematician. — **Robervallian line**, a curve of infinite length but of finite area.

Roberval's balance. See *balance*.

roberycht, *n.* A Middle English form of *rubric*. *Halliwell*.

robin[1] (rob'in), *n.* [Short for *robin-redbreast*, early mod. E. *robyn redbrest*, < ME. **robin redbreast*, *robinet redbrest*, in which the first element was orig. a quasi-proper name, *Robin*, < OF. *Robin*, Robin (a name also given to the sheep), a familiar dim. of *Robert*, Robert (a name early known in England, as that of the oldest son of William I.), = Sp. Pg. It. *Roberto*, also *Ruperto* (> E. *Rupert*), < OHG. *Ruodpert*, MHG. G. *Ruprecht*, lit. 'fame-bright,' illustrious in fame, < OHG. *ruod* (= AS. **hrōth*- (in proper name *Hrōthgar* = G. *Rudiger*, > ult. E. *Roger*: see *Roger*) = Icel. *hrōthr*, praise, fame, = Goth. **hrōth*, in *hrōtheigs*, victorious, triumphant) + *perht*, *peraht*, MHG. *berht* = E. *bright*[1]: see *bright*[1].] 1. A small sylviine bird of Europe, *Erythacus rubecula*, more fully called *robin-redbreast*, and also *redbreast*, *robinet*, and *ruddock*. It is more like a warbler than like a thrush, only about 5½ inches long and 9 in extent of wings; the upper parts are olive-green; the forehead, sides of the head, front of the neck, and fore part of the breast are yellowish-red (whence the name *redbreast*). It is an abundant and familiar British bird, widely distributed in other parts of the Palearctic region. The song is rich, mellow, and finely modulated. The nest is placed on the ground, in herbage or moss, generally under a hedge or bush. The eggs are usually five or six in number, pinkish-white freckled with purplish-red. This robin is a common figure in English nursery tales and folk-lore.

Robin-redbreast (*Erythacus rubecula*).

Art thou the bird whom Man loves best,
The pious bird with the scarlet breast,
Our little English *Robin*?
Wordsworth, Redbreast Chasing the Butterfly.

A strange world where the robin was a little domestic bird that fed at the table, instead of a great fidgety, jerky, whooping thrush. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 172.

2. The red-breasted or migratory thrush of North America, *Turdus migratorius* or *Merula migratoria*, one of the most abundant and familiar of North American birds: so called from the reddish-brown color of the under parts, which, however, is very different, both in hue and in extent, from that of the European redbreast. This robin is 10 inches long and 16 in extent of wings. The upper parts are slate-color with an olive shade; most of the under parts are chestnut-red; the vent-feathers are white, with dusky markings; the head is black, with white marks about the eyes and white streaks on the throat; and the tail is blackish, usually marked with white at the ends of the outer feathers. The bill is mostly yellow. The robin inhabits the whole of North America; it is migratory, feeds on insects, worms, berries, and other fruits, and breeds at large throughout its range, building a large strong nest of hay and mud on a bough, and laying from four to six uniform greenish-blue eggs, 1¼ inches long by ¾ inch broad. Also, familiarly, *robin-redbreast*.

American Robin (*Merula migratoria*).

3. With a qualifying term, one of numerous warbler-like or thrush-like birds, more or less nearly related to or resembling either of the foregoing: as, the blue-throated *robin*. (See *Cyanecula*, and cut under *bluethroat*.) Some of these terms are book-names, others are casual transfers of the word *robin* by English residents in various parts of the world, especially India and Australia. In the latter region are various flycatchers (*Muscicapidæ*) of the genus *Petroæca* and its subdivisions, some of which are called *robins*, as the scarlet-breasted, *P. multicolor*, peculiar to Norfolk Island. Some of the Asiatic chats of the genus *Pratincola* are known as *Indian robins*; these are related to the British whinchat and stonechat, and do not particularly resemble the true robin of England. Others, recently separated generically under the name *Erythromyias*, inhabit Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and other islands of the same zoögeographical region, and resemble the true robin, as *E. dumetoria* and *E. muelleri*. The red-breasted flycatcher, *Muscicapa* (*Erythrosterna*) *parva*, which ranges from central Europe into India, bears a striking resemblance to the true robin. Among other Indian robins, loosely so called, may be noted one sometimes specified as the *water-robin*. This is a flycatcher, *Xanthopygia fuliginosa*, originally described by Vigors in 1831 as *Phœnicura fuliginosa*, and commonly catalogued as *Ruticilla fuliginosa* (after G. R. Gray); but it does not belong to the same family as the robin, nor to the same genus as the redstart. It inhabits the Himalayan region, and ranges widely in China and India. It has been placed in 5 different genera, two of which, *Rhyacornis* of Blanford and *Nymphæus* of A. O. Hume, were specially framed for its reception.

4. The robin-snipe or red-breasted sandpiper, *Tringa canutus*: a clipped name among gunners. Also *beach-robin*. See *knot*², 1.—5. The sea-robin or red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. [Massachusetts.]—6. In *ichth.*, a sea-robin or flying-robin; one of several kinds of *Triglidæ*.—7. A local name of the pinfish. [U. S.]—8. A name variously applied (commonly as part of a compound) to the herb-robert, to species of *Lychnis*, and to some other plants. *Red-robin* denotes, besides the wheat-rust, the herb-robert, the *Lychnis diurna*, etc. See *ragged-robin* and *wake-robin*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Golden robin**, the Baltimore oriole, *Icterus galbula*.—**Ground robin**, the chewink. See *marsh-robin*, and cut under *Pipilo*. [Local, U. S.]—**Magpie robin**, a dayal. See cut under *Copsichus*.—**Oregon robin**, the varied thrush, *Turdus nævius* or *Hesperocichla nævia*.—**Red robin**, the scarlet tanager. [Local, U. S.]—**Robin redbreast**. See *robin-redbreast*.—**Robin's-egg blue**, a greenish blue, like that of the American robin's egg.—**Round robin**. See *round-robin*, 5.—**Sea robin**. See *sea-robin*.—**St. Lucas robin**, *Turdus* or *Merula confinis*, much like but specifically distinct from the common American robin, inhabiting Lower California.—**Water-robin**. See def. 3.—**Yellow robin**, an Australian bird of the genus *Eopsaltria*.

robin²† (rob'in), *n.* [Appar. ult. due to the F. name *Robin*: see *robin*¹.] A trimming on the front of a dress. *Davies.*

Several pieces of printed calico, remnants of silk, and such like, that . . . would serve for *robins* and facings. *Richardson*, Pamela, I. xxix.

robin³, *n.* Same as *robbin*².

robin-accentor (rob'in-ak-sen'tor), *n.* A small sylviine bird of Asia, *Accentor rubeculoides*: an occasional book-name, translating the specific designation bestowed by Moore in 1854 from Hodgson's MSS. This bird belongs to the same genus as the common hedge-sparrow of Europe, *A. modularis*, but resembles the British robin in the color of the breast. It inhabits the Himalayas and southward, Cashmere, Sikhim, etc.

robin-breast (rob'in-brest), *n.* The robin-snipe, or red-breasted sandpiper.

robin-dipper (rob'in-dip'ėr), *n.* The buffle, or buffle-headed duck. [New Eng.]

robinet (rob'in-et), *n.* [< ME. *robinet*, a chaffinch, < OF. *Robinet*, 'little Robin,' dim. of *Robin*, Robin; as a common noun, OF. *robinet*, a pipkin, tap, cock, F. *robinet*, a tap, cock.] 1. A chaffinch. Also *roberd*. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 310.—2. A little robin. See *robin*¹, 1. *Drayton*, Muses' Elysium, viii.—3. A tap or faucet.—4†. A military engine for throwing darts and stones. *Grose.*

robing (rō'bing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *robe*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of putting on a robe or ceremonious apparel.—2. Material for women's gowns and the like: a term of the eighteenth century.—3. A kind of trimming like a flounce or ruffle, used on women's and children's garments. *Diet. of Needlework.*

Robin Goodfellow. 1. A domestic spirit or fairy, said to be the offspring of a mortal woman and Oberon, king of Fairyland. He is analogous to the brownie of Scotland. It was from the popular belief in this spirit that Shakspere's Puck was derived.

2. As a general name, an elf; a fairy.

Kottri, or Kibaldi; such as wee
Pugs and Hob-goblins call. Their dwellings bee
In corners of old houses least frequented,
Or beneath stacks of wood: and these conuented,
Make fearefull noise in Buttries and in Dairies:
Robin good-fellowes some, some call them Fairies.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 574.

robing-room (rō'bing-rōm), *n.* A room where robes of ceremony are put on and off; a vestiary: as, the peers' *robing-room* in the House of Lords.

Robinia (rō-bin'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after the royal gardeners at Paris, Jean *Robin* (1550–1629) and his son Vespasien *Robin*; the latter introduced this genus into Europe, under the name *Pseudacacia*, in 1635.] A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs of the tribe *Galegeæ*, type of the subtribe *Robinieæ*; the locusts. It is characterized by a legume with thin valves, winged on its upper margin, and by papilionaceous flowers with a broad reflexed standard, an awl-shaped inflexed style terminating a stalked and many-ovuled ovary, and surrounding these a long sheath of ten diadelphous stamens, one of them partly, or at length wholly, free. The branchlets and leafstalks are nearly smooth, bristly, or viscid-hairy. The leaves are unequally pinnate with stipulate leaflets, and are furnished with a pair of bristle-shaped stipules, or of short stout spines in their place. The flowers are white or rose-purple, borne in conspicuous racemes. There are 5 or 6 species, 2 of them little-known Mexican trees, the others native in the southern and central United States. Of the latter the chief is *R. Pseudacacia*, the common locust or false acacia, widely planted and naturalized in the Northern States, also much planted in Europe, where it presents several varieties. For this and other species, see *locust*², 1, and *rose-acacia*; also *acacia*, 3.

Flowering Branch of Locust (*Robinia Pseudacacia*).
a, pod; *b*, flower.

Robinieæ (rob-i-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Robinia* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of leguminous plants of the tribe *Galegeæ*. It is characterized by racemed flowers from the axils or fascicled at the older nodes, commonly free banner-stamen, blunt anthers, numerous ovules, somewhat rigid style, and usually flat and two-valved pod. It includes 16 genera, of which 11 are American, 1 African, 3 Australasian, and 1 (*Sesbania*) of general distribution. They are either herbs, shrubs, or trees, rarely shrubby climbers. For important genera, see *Robinia* (the type), *Sesbania*, and *Oxyrea*.

robin-redbreast (rob'in-red'brest), *n.* [Early mod. E. *robyn redbrest*: see *robin*¹.] 1. Same as *robin*¹, 1.

Robyn redbrest,
He shall be the preest
The requiem masse to synge.
Skelton, Phyllyp Sparowe, l. 399.

No burial this pretty pair
Of any man receives,
Till *Robin-red-breast* piously
Did cover them with leaves.
Children in the Wood (Child's Ballads, III. 133).

2. Same as *robin*¹, 2.—3. The American bluebird, *Sialia sialis*: an occasional misnomer. See *bluebird*, and cut under *Sialia*.—4. The old-time Bow street runner: in allusion to the color of his waistcoat. [Slang, Eng.]—**Robin-redbreast's pincushion**. Same as *bedegar*.

robin-ruddock (rob'in-rud'ọk), *n.* Same as *robin*¹, 1.

Dyd you ever see two suche litle *Robin ruddockes*
So laden with breeches?
R. Edwards, Damon and Pythias.

robin-run-in-the-hedge (rob'in-run'in-thē-hej), *n.* The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*; the bedstraw, *Galium Aparine*; rarely the bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*; and the bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*. [Prov. Eng.]

robin-sandpiper (rob'in-sand'pī-pėr), *n.* Same as *robin-snipe*, 1.

robin-snipe (rob'in-snīp), *n.* 1. The red-breasted or ash-colored sandpiper; the canute or knot, *Tringa canutus*. In plain gray plumage it is also called *white robin-snipe*. See *knot*², 1.—2. Same as *red-breasted snipe* (*a*) (which see, under *red-breasted*). [New Eng.]

robin's-plantain (rob'inz-plan'tān), *n.* See *plantain*¹.

robin's-rye (rob'inz-rī), *n.* The haircap-moss, *Polytrichum juniperinum*: so called, perhaps, as suggesting a miniature grain-field. Also *robin-wheat*. See *haircap-moss*.

robin-wheat (rob'in-hwēt), *n.* Same as *robin's-rye*.

The birds are not the only harvesters of the pretty moss known as *robin-wheat*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 368.

roble (rō'bl), *n.* [< Sp. *roble*, oak-tree, < L. *robur*, oak, oak-tree: see *robust*.] 1. In California, one of the white oaks, *Quercus lobata*, also called *weeping oak*. It is a majestic tree with very widely spreading branches; its wood is of little value except for fuel.—2. In the West Indies, *Platymiscium platystachyum* and *Catalpa longisiliqua*, trees yielding ship-timber.—3. In Chili, a species of beech, *Fagus obliqua*, which affords a durable hard-wood building-material.

rob-o-Davy†, *n.* [Prob. orig. *rob-of-Davy*, 'Davy's syrup' (see *rob*²); *Davy* being a familiar term for a Welshman, and *metheglin* a Welsh name for mead.] Metheglin.

Sherry, nor *Rob-o-Davy* here could flow,
The French frontiniacke, claret, red nor white,
Graves nor high-country, could our hearts delight.
Taylor's Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

roborant (rob'ō-rant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *roborant* = Sp. Pg. It. *roborante*, < L. *roboran(t-)s*, ppr. of *roborare*, strengthen: see *roborate*.] I. *a.* Tonic; strengthening.

II. *n.* A medicine that strengthens; a tonic.

roborate† (rob'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *roboratus*, pp. of *roborare*, strengthen (> It. *roborare* = Sp. Pg. *roborar* = OF. *roborer*), < *robur* (*robor-*), strength: see *robust*. Cf. *corroborate*.] To give strength to; strengthen; confirm; establish.

This Bull also relateth to ancient priviledges of popes and princes, bestowed upon her; which herein are *roborated* and confirmed.
Fuller, Hist. of Cambridge Univ., ii. 37.

roboration (rob-ō-rā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *roboration* = Sp. *roboracion* = Pg. *roboração*, < ML. *roboratio(n-)*, a strengthening, < L. *roborare*, strengthen: see *roborate*. Cf. *corroboration*.] A strengthening. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

roborean (rō-bō'rē-an), *a.* [< L. *roboreus*, of oak (see *roboreous*), + *-an*.] Same as *roboreous*. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

roboreous (rō-bō'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *roboreus*, made of oak, < *robur*, an oak: see *robust*.] Made of oak; hence, strong. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

Robulina (rō-bū-lī'nä), *n.* [NL. (D'Orbigny, 1826, as a genus of supposed cephalopods), < L. *robur*, strength, + a dim. *-ina*, the reg. term. with this author for his genera of microscopic cephalopods.] A genus of foraminifers. Also called *Lampas*.

Robur Caroli (rō'bėr kar'ō-lī). [NL., Charles's Oak (see def.): L. *robur*, oak; ML. *Caroli*, gen. of *Carolus*, Charles: see *carl.*] A now obsolete constellation, introduced by Halley in 1677, between Argo and Centaurus, to represent the royal oak in which Charles II. was hidden after the battle of Worcester.

robust (rō-bust'), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *robuste* = Sp. Pg. It. *robusto*, < L. *robustus*, strong, < *robur*, OL. *robus* (*robor-*), hardness, strength, a hard wood, oak, an oak-tree; = Skt. *rabhas*, violence, force, < √ *rabh*, seize.] 1. Having or indicating great strength; strong; lusty; sinewy; muscular; sound; vigorous: as, a *robust* body; *robust* youth; *robust* health.

A *robust* boisterous Rogue knocked him down.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 22.

Survey the warlike horse! didst thou invest
With thunder his *robust* distended chest?
Young, Paraphrase of Job.

I said, "How is Mr. Murdstone?" She replied, "My brother is *robust*, I am obliged to you."
Dickens, David Copperfield, xxvi.

One can only respect a *robust* faith of this sort.
Saturday Rev., May, 1874, p. 674.

2. Violent; rough; rude.

Romp-loving miss
Is haul'd about, in gallantry *robust*.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 529.

3. Requiring vigor or strength: as, *robust* employment. *Imp. Dict.*—4. In *zoöl.*, stout; thick: as, a *robust* joint; *robust* antennæ. = **Syn.** 1. *Strong*, *Robust*, *Lusty*, *Sturdy*, *Stalwart*, *Stout*, hale, hearty, brawny, mighty, powerful. *Strong* is the generic term among these, and is the most widely used in figurative applications. By derivation it means having the power of exerting great muscular force. *Robust* suggests an oaken strength, hence compactness, toughness, soundness of constitution, blooming health, and good size if not largeness of frame. *Lusty* characterizes the kind of strength that one enjoys possessing, abounding health, strength, vitality, and spirits. *Sturdy* suggests compactness and solidity even more than *robust* does; it expresses a well-knit strength that is hard to shake or resist, standing strongly upon its feet. *Stalwart* suggests tallness or largeness with great strength or sturdiness. *Stout* is little different from *strong*; it sometimes means strong to do or to support burdens: as, a *stout* defender; a *stout* porter carrying a heavy trunk.

robustious (rō-bus'tyus), *a.* [Formerly also *robusteous*, *robustuous*; < L. *robusteus*, oaken (*robustus*, oaken, strong): see *robust.*] Robust; rough; violent; rude. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Violent and *robustuous* seas.
Heywood, Jupiter and Io (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, [VI. 258).

These redundant locks,
Robustious to no purpose, clustering down,
Vain monument of strength. *Milton*, S. A., l. 569.

Poh! you are so *robustious*, you had like to put out my eye: I assure you, if you blind me, you must lead me.
Swift, Polite Conversation, i.

robustiously (rō-bus'tyus-li), *adv.* In a robustious manner. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The multitude commend writers as they do fencers or wrestlers; who if they come in *robustiously*, and put for it with a deal of violence, are received for the braver fellows. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

robustiousness (rō-bus'tyus-nes), *n.* Vigor; muscular size and strength. [Obsolete or archaic.]

That *robustiousness* of body, and puissance of person, which is the only fruit of strength.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion, sig. S. 2.

robustly (rō-bust'li), *adv.* In a robust manner; with great strength; muscularly.

robustness (rō-bust'nes), *n.* The quality of being robust; strength; vigor, or the condition of the body when it has full firm flesh and sound health.

roc[1] (rok), *n.* [Also *rock*, *rok*, *ruc*, *ruck*, *rukh*; = G. *roc* = Sw. *roc*, *rok* = Dan. *rok* = It. *ruch*, *rochi* (Florio), < Ar. Pers. *rukh*, a roc. Cf. *rook*[2].] A fabulous bird of prey of monstrous size, famous in Arabian mythology, and corresponding to the Persian simurg. There is no certain basis of fact upon which the myth of the roc rests. The most colossal birds of which we have any knowledge are the dinornithic moas of New Zealand and the Madagascar sepyornithic elephant-birds. The largest known rapacious bird (the roc figures as a bird of prey) is the *Harpagornis*, which may have been able to kill a moa, though certainly not to fly away with one. The most plausible speculation bases the roc on the *Æpyornis*. See the quotation.

On the 27th of January, 1851, Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire read before the Parisian Academy of Sciences a paper, in which he described two enormous eggs and part of the metatarsus of a bird which he called *Æpyornis maximus*. . . . This brought again to mind the old story of the famous Venetian traveller, Marco Polo, who located the *ruc* or *roc*, the giant bird of the Arabian tales, upon Madagascar, and related that the great Khan of the Tartars, having heard of the bird, sent messengers to Madagascar, who brought back a feather nine spans long, and two palms in circumference. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 47.

Roc's egg, something marvelous or prodigious, having no foundation in fact; a mare's nest.

roc[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rock*[1].

rocaille (rō-kalyʹ), *n.* [F., rockwork, formerly also *rochaille*, < *roche*, a rock: see *roach*[2].] The scroll ornament of the eighteenth century, and especially of the epoch of Louis XV., combining forms apparently based on those of water-worn rocks and those of shells or deduced from them. See *rococo*.

rocambole (rokʹam-bōl), *n.* [Also *rokambole*, and formerly also *rocombole*; < F. *rocambole*, < G. *rockenbollen*, *roggenbollen* (so called because it grows among rye), < *rocken*, *roggen*, rye, + *bolle*, a bulb: see *rye* and *boll*[1].] A plant of the onion kind, *Allium Scorodoprasum*, native through the middle latitudes of Europe, and there somewhat cultivated. Its uses resemble those of garlic and the shallot, like which, also, it has a compound bulb composed of bulblets or cloves.

Insipid taste, old friend, to them who Paris know,
Where *rocambole*, shallot, and the rank garlic grow.
W. King, Art of Cookery, l. 336.

Roccella (rok-selʹä), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1805), an accom. form (based on ML. *rocca*, *roca*, a rock) of It. *orcella*, F. *orseille*, etc., orchil: see *orchil*, *archil*.] A genus of parmeliaceous lichens of the tribe *Usneei*. The thallus is fruticulose or finally pendulous, alike on both sides, and cartilaginous-coriaceous; the medullary layer is loosely cottony. The species are few and closely related, growing especially in the warmer maritime regions of the earth, and furnishing the famous archil or orchil of dyers. *R. tinctoria* and *R. fuciformis*, the best-known species, are the chief sources of the dye. See cut under *archil*; see also *canary-moss*, *cape-weed*, *dyer's-moss*, *flat-orchil*, *litmus*, *Mauritius-weed*.

roccellic (rok-selʹik), *a.* [< *Roccella* + *-ic.*] Related to or derived from *Roccella*. — **Roccellic acid**, $C_{17}H_{32}O_4$, a crystalline acid which occurs uncombined in *Roccella tinctoria*.

roccellin (rok-selʹin), *n.* [< *roccell(ic)* + *-in*[2].] A coal-tar color: same as *orseillin*.

roccelline (rok-selʹin), *a.* [< *Roccella* + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Roccella*.

Roccus (rokʹus), *n.* [NL. (S. L. Mitchell, 1814), < ML. *rocca*, E. *rock*: see *rock*[1].] A genus of serranoid fishes. It contains *R. lineatus*, the common rockfish or striped-bass of the United States, and *R. chrysops*, the white-bass. Both are well-known game-fish, of some economic importance. See cut under *bass*.

roche[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *roach*[1].

roche[2], *n.* and *v.* See *roach*[2].

Rochea (rō'kē-ä), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1799), named after François *Laroche*, who wrote on the genera *Ixia* and *Gladiolus*.] A genus of plants of the order *Crassulaceæ*. It is characterized by a salver-shaped corolla with its tube much longer than the small five-cleft calyx, the five stamens united to the petals, and five free carpels, attenuated into elongated and exserted converging styles. The 4 species are natives of South Africa, and are fleshy undershrubs, bearing thick opposite leaves with united bases. The flowers are showy and rather large, white, yellow, scarlet, or rose-colored, and clustered in dense cymes. For these and the singular leaves the species are somewhat cultivated as house-plants. *R. coccinea*, with scarlet flowers, has the name of *coral*, and *R. falcata* is sometimes called *ice-plant*.

Rochelle powder (rō-shelʹ pou'dėr). [< *La Rochelle*, a city in France, + *powder*.] Same as *Seidlitz powder*, or *compound effervescing powder* (which see, under *powder*).

Rochelle salt. See *salt*[1].

roches moutonnées (rosh mö-to-nāʹ). [F.: *roche*, rock (see *roach*[2], *rock*[1]); *moutonnée*, fem. of *moutonné*, rounded like the back of a sheep: see *mutton*.] Scattered knobs of rock rounded and smoothed by glacial action: fancifully so called from their resemblance, as seen rising here and there or in groups above a surface, to a flock of sheep lying down: sometimes Englished as "sheep-backs."

The surface of rock, instead of being jagged, rugged, or worn into rugged defiles, is even and rounded, often dome-shaped or spheroidal. . . . Such surfaces were called *Roches Moutonnées* by De Saussure.
J. D. Forbes, Travels in the Alps, p. 53.

rochet[1] (rochʹet), *n.* [Also dial. *rocket*; < ME. *rochet*, *rochette*, also *roket*, *rokette*, < OF. *rochet*, *roquet*, a frock, a prelate's rochet, F. dial. *rochet*, a blouse, mantle, = Sp. Pg. *roquete* = It. *rocchetto*, *roccetto* (ML. *rochetum*), a rochet, dim. of ML, *roccus*, *rocus*, < OHG. *roch*, MHG. *roc* (*rock*), G. *rock* = MLG. D. *rok* = OFries. *rokk* = AS. *roc*, *rocc* = Icel. *rokkr*, a frock, coat; cf. Ir. *rocan*, a mantle, cloak, Gael. *rochall*, a coverlet.] 1. Originally, a short cloak worn by men of all degrees, also by women (in this case frequently a white linen outer garment).

A *Roket* full rent & Ragget aboue,
Cast ouer his corse.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13525.

A womman wel more fetys is
In *roket* than in cote, ywis.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1242.

Superior vestis mulierum, Anglice a *rochet*.
MS. Bibl. Reg., 12 B. I. f. 12. (*Halliwell.*)

2. *Eccles.*, a close-fitting vestment of linen or lawn, worn by bishops and some others. It reaches to the knees or lower, and has close sleeves extending to the wrists, or is sleeveless. The rochet is a variety of the alb or surplice, the latter differing from both alb and rochet by the fullness of its sleeves. In the Roman Catholic Church the rochet is worn by bishops and abbots, usually under a manteletta, and, as a choir vestment, by some canons. In the Anglican Church the rochet is worn under the chimere — these vestments constituting the distinctive episcopal habit as ordinarily worn in church and in Parliament and Convocation. The lawn sleeves are now made very full, and attached to the chimere, not to the rochet.

And an Arm men seyn is ther
Of seint Thomas the holy Marter, . . .
And a *Rochet* that is good,
Al be-spreint with his blod.
Stacions of Rome (ed. Furnivall), l. 501.

The Elected Bishop, vested with his *Rochet*, shall be presented . . . unto the Presiding Bishop.
Book of Common Prayer [American], Consecration of [Bishops.

3†. Hence, a bishop: also used attributively.

They would strain us out a certain figurative prelate, by wringing the collective allegory of those seven angels into seven single *rochets*. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 5.

4. A mantelet worn by the peers of England during ceremonies.

rochet[2] (rochʹet), *n.* [< F. *rouget*, a gurnard.] A kind of fish, the roach or piper gurnard.

The whiting, known to all, a general wholesome dish,
The gurnet, *rochet*, mayd, and mullet, dainty fish.
Drayton.

Slit thy nose,
Like a raw *rochet*! *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

Rochets, whitings, or such common fish. *W. Browne.*

roching-cask (rochʹing-kåsk), *n.* A tank lined with lead, used for crystallizing alum.

rock[1] (rok), *n.* [< ME. *rocke*, *rokke*, < AS. **rocc* (in *stan-rocc*, 'stone-rock') = OF. *roc*, m. (= It. *rocco*, m.), *roke*, usually assibilated *roche* (> ME. *roche*, E. obs. *roach*[2], q. v.), F. *roche*, f., = Pr. *roca*, *rocha* = Sp. *roca* = Pg. *roca*, *rocha* = It. *rocca*, *roccia*, < ML. *roca*, *rocca*, a rock; prob. of Celtic origin: Ir. Gael. *roc* = Bret. *roch*, a rock. According to Diez, prob. < LL. **rupica*, or *rupea*, < L. *rupes*, a rock.] 1. The mass of mineral matter of which the earth, so far as accessible to observation, is made up; a mass, fragment, or piece of that crust, if too large to be designated as a *stone*, and if spoken of in a general way without special designation of its nature. When there is such special designation, the term *stone* is more generally adopted, as in *building-stone*, *paving-stone*, *limestone*, *freestone*; or the special designation of the material itself may be used without qualification, as *granite*, *slate*, *marble*, etc. The unconsolidated stony materials which form a considerable part of the superficial crust, or that which is at or near the surface, such as sand, gravel, and clay, are not commonly designated as *rock* or *rocks*; the geologist, however, includes under the term *rock*, for the purpose of general description, all the consolidated materials forming the crust, as well as the fragmental or detrital beds which have been derived from it. Rocks are ordinarily composed of two or more mineral species, but some rocks are made up almost entirely of one species: thus, granite is essentially an aggregate of quartz, feldspar, and mica, while marble usually consists chiefly of carbonate of lime, and sandstone and quartzite chiefly of quartz. The number of varieties of rock, according to the classification and description of lithologists, is very great. The number of names popularly in use for rocks is small: *granite*, *porphyry*, *lava*, *sandstone* or *freestone*, *limestone*, *marble*, and *slate* are terms under one or the other of which by far the largest part of the rocks are commonly classed. (See these words.) More than 600 distinct species of minerals have been described, but a very small number of them occur as essential constituents of rocks: of these, quartz, the feldspars, the micas, the minerals of the augite and hornblende group, talc, chlorite, olivin, and carbonate of lime, with which often more or less of carbonate of magnesia is associated, form the great bulk of the rocks. But there are several other minerals which are quite commonly found as accessory constituents, and sometimes in masses large enough to be worthy of the designation of *rock*: such are garnet, epidote, various oxids of iron, pyrites, apatite, andalusite, leucite, tourmalin, and a few others. Some mineral substances occur in masses of great extent and thickness, but do not play the part of rock-forming minerals: such are salt, gypsum, and the varieties of coal. Rocks are variously classed by geologists. The most general subdivision of them is into *igneous* and *aqueous*: the former are divided into *plutonic* and *volcanic*, according as they have been formed under conditions of depth and pressure, like granite, or have been poured out upon the surface in the manner of lava. The aqueous rocks are also designated as *sedimentary*, *fossiliferous*, or *stratified*. The sedimentary rocks in general are believed to be made up of material resulting from the decay and abrasion of igneous masses, since almost all geologists admit that the crust of the earth has cooled from a state of fusion. Part of the stratified deposits, however,

have been formed through the agency of life, as in the case of the limestones, most of which have been secreted from an aqueous solution by various organisms, and of coal, which is the result of a peculiar kind of decay of vegetable matter. Some rocks have been formed by the simple evaporation of a solution: for instance, rock-salt. The sedimentary rocks are classified for lithological description according to the nature and texture of the materials of which they are made up: they are arranged in the chronological order of their deposition according to the nature of the fossils which they contain. Sedimentary rocks have frequently been greatly changed in character by metamorphosis, by which they have been rendered crystalline, and sometimes made so closely to resemble igneous rocks that their true character can only with the greatest difficulty be made out.

Whan ye han maad the coost so clene
Of *rokkes* that ther nys no stoon ysene.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 15772.

A *rock* may be defined as a mass of mineral matter, composed of one, more usually of several, kinds of minerals, having, as a rule, no definite external form, and liable to vary considerably in chemical composition.
A. Geikie, Encyc. Brit., X. 229.

2. A stone of any size, even a pebble. [Vulgar, U. S.]

I put a hot *rock* to his feet, and made him a large bowl o' catmint tea. *Georgia Scenes*, p. 193.

Now I hold it is not decent for a scientific gent
To say another is an ass,—at least, to all intent;
Nor should the individual who happens to be meant
Reply by heaving *rocks* at him to any great extent.
Bret Harte, The Society upon the Stanislaus.

3. A mass of stone forming an eminence or a cliff.

And he [Samson] went down and dwelt in the top of the *rock* Etam. Judges xv. 8.

When he sees afar
His country's weather-bleached and battered *rocks*
From the green wave emerging. *Cowper*, Task, v. 884.

4. Hence, in *Scrip.*, figuratively, foundation; strength; asylum; means of safety; defense.

The Lord is my *rock*. 2 Sam. xxii. 2.

5. A cause or source of peril or disaster: from the wrecking of vessels on rocks: as, this was the *rock* on which he split.

Lo, where comes that *rock*
That I advise your shunning.
(Enter Cardinal Wolsey.)
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 113.

Either we must say every Church govern'd itself, or else we must fall upon that old foolish *Rock*, that St. Peter and his Successours govern'd all. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 57.

6. A kind of hard sweetmeat, variously flavored.

Around a revolving dial were arranged various-sized pieces of peppermint *rock*, closely resembling putty, but prized by youthful gourmands.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 625.

7. Same as *rockfish*, 1 (*a*). [Southern U. S.] —**8.** The rock-dove, *Columba livia*, more fully called *blue-rock*.—**9.** A kind of soap. See the quotation.

The action of lime upon the constituents of tallow decomposes them, glycerin being set at liberty, while calcium stearate and oleate are formed. . . . These salts, . . . when mixed together, constitute an insoluble soap, technically called *rock*.
W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 254.

10. A piece of money: commonly in the plural: as, a pocketful of *rocks*. [Slang, U. S.]

Here I am in town without a *rock* in my pocket.
New Orleans Picayune. (*Bartlett.*)

11. A very hard kind of cheese, made from skimmed milk, used in Hampshire, England. *Halliwell.*—**Acidic** (or **acid**) **rock**. See *acidic*.—**Æolian, aqueous, argillaceous rocks**. See the adjectives.—**Aërial rocks**. Same as *æolian rocks*.—**Band of rock**. See *band*[2] and *blackband*.—**Blue, clay, coltsfoot, conglomerate rock**. See the qualifying words.—**Cock of the rock**. See *cock*[1].—**Country rock**. See *country*, 8, and *country-rock*.—**Denuded rocks**. See *denuded*.—**Detrital rock**. See *detrital*.—**Dressed rocks**, ice-worn bosses of rock, usually called *roches moutonnées* or *sheep-back rocks*.—**Dudley rock**. See *Dudley limestone*, under *limestone*.—**Farewell rock**. See *farewell*.—**Gibraltar rock**, rock-candy.—**Intrusive rocks**. See *intrusive*.—**Kellaways rocks**, in *geol.*, the lower of the two zones into which the Oxfordian is divided, the latter being a division of the Middle or Oxford Oolite. The Oxfordian is the lowest division of the Upper Jura or White Jura of the Continental geologists. The name *Kellaways* is frequently spelled *Kelloway*. It is a locality in Wiltshire, England.—**Littoral rocks**. See *littoral*.—**Ludlow rocks**, in *geol.*, a portion of the Upper Silurian rocks, 2,000 feet in thickness. It is composed of three groups, the lower Ludlow rock or mudstone, the Aymestry limestone, and the upper Ludlow rock. They have their name from Ludlow in Shropshire, England, where they are characteristically developed.—**Metamorphic rocks**. See *metamorphism*.—**On the rocks**, quite out of funds; in great want of money. [Slang.]—**Rock-drilling machine**, a power-drill for boring rock or mineral substances. It operates either by percussion or by rotation. The usual motive power, in confined situations, is compressed air.—**Rock ice-cream**. Same as *granite*, 2.—**Rock-onion**. Same as *cibol*, 2, and *stone-leek* (see *leek*).—**Rocks of mechanical origin**. See *mechanical*.—**Syn.** It is an error to use *rock* for a stone so small that a man can handle it: only a fabulous person or a demi-god can lift a *rock*.

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move slow.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 370.

The Douglas rent an earth-fast *stone*
From its deep bed, then heaved it high,
And sent the fragment through the sky.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 23.

rock[1] (rok), *v. t.* [< *rock*[1], *n.* Cf. OF. *rocher*, stone, < *roche*, a stone, rock.] To throw stones at; stone. [U. S.]

It used to be said that if an unknown landsman showed himself in the streets [of Marblehead, Massachusetts] the boys would follow after him, crying, "*Rock* him! *Rock* him! He's got a long-tailed coat on!"
O. W. Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast Table, xii.

rock[2] (rok), *v.* [< ME. *rokken*, also *roggen* (cf. OF. *rocquer*), < AS. **roccian* (in a gloss) = Dan. *rokke* = Sw. freq. *rockera*, shake, rock; cf. OHG. *rucchen*, MHG. *rucken*, *rücken*, G. *rücken*, pull, = Dan. *rykke* = Sw. *rycka*, pull, = Icel. *rykkja*, pull roughly and hastily; from the noun, OHG. *ruc* (gen. *ruech-*), MHG. *ruc* (gen. *ruck-*), G. *ruck*, a pull, jolt, jerk, = Sw. *ryck* = Dan. *ryk*, a pull.]
I. *trans.* **1.** To move backward and forward, as a body supported below (especially on a single point, a narrow line, or a curved base); cause to sway upon a support: as, to *rock* a cradle; to *rock* a chair; sometimes, to cause to reel or totter.

The cradel at hir beddes feet is set,
To *rokken*. *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 237.

The god whose earthquakes *rock* the solid ground.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 68.

2. To move backward and forward in a cradle, chair, etc.

High in his hall, *rocked* in a chair of state,
The king with his tempestuous council sate.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, xi.

3. To lull; quiet, as if by rocking in a cradle.

Sleep *rock* thy brain. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 237.

Blow, Ignorance; O thou, whose idle knee
Rocks earth into a lethargy.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 14.

4. In *engraving*, to abrade the surface of, as a copper or steel plate, preparatory to scraping a mezzotinto. See *cradle*, *n.*, 4 (*e*).—**5†.** To cleanse by rocking or shaking about in sand.

His other harnays, that holdely watz keped,
Bothe his paunce, & his platez piked ful clene,
The ryngez *rokked* vof the roust, of his riche bruny;
And al watz fresch as vpon fyrst.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2018.

6. To affect by rocking in a manner indicated by a connected word or words: as, to *rock* one into a headache; the earthquake *rocked* down the houses.

Tyl Resoun hadde reuthe on me and *rokked* me aslepe.
Piers Ploweman (B), xv. 11.

II. *intrans.* To move backward and forward; be moved backward and forward; reel.

How her hand, in my hand being lock'd,
Forced it to tremble with her loyal fear!
Which struck her sad, and then it faster *rock'd*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 262.

During the whole dialogue, Jonas had been *rocking* on his chair. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xliv.

The blind wall *rocks*, and on the trees
The dead leaf trembles to the helis.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

Rocking bob. Same as *balance-bob*. **Rocking stone**, a large block of stone poised so nicely upon its point that a moderate force applied to it causes it to rock or oscillate. Such stones are most common in regions of granite, and especially where it has a marked cuboidal jointing. The quadrangular masses resulting from the weathering of this granite assume spherical forms since the edges and angles waste away more rapidly than the sides, and a rocking stone is not infrequently the result. There are several rocking stones in the granite region of Devonshire and Cornwall, where they are known as *loggans*, *loggan-stones*, or *loggan-rocks*. The best-known of these is near Castle Treryn, St. Levan; it is about 17 feet long, and weighs about 65 tons. "There are seven loggan-rocks in the parish of Zennor." *Woodward*, Geol. of Eng. and Wales (2d ed.), p. 606.

The same cause affects granitic cliffs, rounding the surfaces formed by the "joints," and often leaving detached blocks on the brow of the cliff; and they also give rise to the *Rocking Stones* common in granite districts.
Prestwich, Geol., I. 56.

=Syn. 1 and **2**. *Rock*, *Shake*, *Swing*, *Roll*. *Shake* expresses a quicker, more sudden, and less uniform motion than the others: as, to *shake* a tree or a carpet; his knees *shook*. *Rock* expresses the slow and regular motion to and fro of a body supported below — as a cradle upon *rockers*, or a *rocking* stone — or at the sides. *Swing* expresses the regular and generally slow motion to and fro, or around and around, of a body supported or held at one end, generally above: as, the *swinging* of a pendulum, a censer, a sword. *Roll* is sometimes used of an irregular motion to and fro, suggesting the *rolling* over of a round log: as, a *rolling* walk; the *rolling* of a ship in the trough of the sea. The figurative uses of these words are akin to their literal meanings: a ship *rocks* when the wind is steady on the aft quarter; it *swings* about its anchor with the change of the tide; it *shakes* with each blow from a heavy wave.

rock[2] (rok), *n.* [< *rock*[2], *v.*] The act of rocking; specifically, a step in fancy dancing.

rock[3] (rok), *n.* [< ME. *rokke*, *rocke*, *rok*, < AS. **rocca* (not recorded) = MD. *rock*, D. *rok*, *rokken* = OHG. *rocco*, *roccho*, *rocho*, MHG. *rocke*, G. *rocken* = Icel. *rokkr* = Sw. *rock* = Dan. *rok*, a distaff (cf. It. *rocca* = Sp. *rueca* = Pg. *roca*, a distaff; OF. *rocquet*, *rochet*, F. *rochet*, a spinning-wheel; < Teut.); root unknown.] A distaff used in hand-spinning; the staff or frame about which the flax or wool is arranged from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

Sad Clotho held the *rocke*, the whiles the thrid
By grisely Lachesis was spun with pake.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 48.

Herself a snowy fleece doth wear,
And these her *rock* and spindle bear.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

Rock Monday, the Monday after Twelfth Day: so called because spinning, interrupted by the Christmas sports, was then resumed. Also called *Plow Monday*.

rock[4] (rok), *n.* [Perhaps a dial. var. of *rough*.] A young hedgehog. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rock[5], *n.* See *roc*[1].

rockahomonie†, *n.* [Amer. Ind.] Same as *homing*.

Sometimes also in their travels each man takes with him a pint or quart of *rockahomonie* — that is, the finest Indian corn parched and beaten to powder.
Beverley, Virginia, iii. ¶ 19.

rock-alum (rok'al'um), *n.* **1.** Same as *alum-stone*.—**2.** The solid residue obtained from potash crystals on their liquefaction by heat and subsequent cooling. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 326.—**3.** A factitious article made by coloring small crystalline fragments of alum with Venetian red.

rock-alyssum (rok'a-lis'um), *n.* See *Alyssum*.

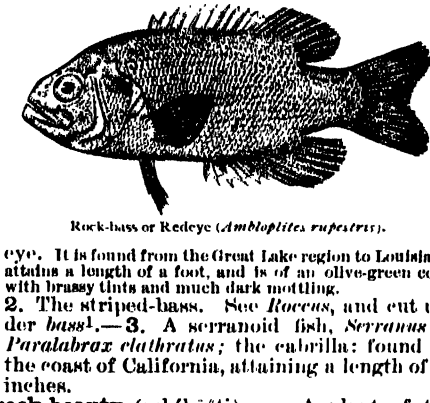
rockaway (rok'a-wā), *n.* A four-wheeled pleasure-carriage with two or three seats (each for two persons) and a standing top. It is a distinctly American type of vehicle.

rock-badger (rok'baj'ėr), *n.* **1.** Parry's ground-squirrel, *Spermophilus parryi*, of northwestern North America.—**2.** See *Hyrax*, 1.

rock-barnacle (rok'bär'na-kl), *n.* A sessile cirriped which adheres to rocks, as any species of *Balanus* proper; not specific.

rock-basin (rok'bā'sn), *n.* In *phys. geog.*, a basin or hollow in a rock. Such cavities are common on the exposed surface of the rocks in various countries, and they are most frequently met with in granitic regions, especially in Cornwall and Devonshire, where they have been worn out by atmospheric erosion, assisted by the tendency to a concentric structure which granite frequently exhibits. These rock-basins have been, and still are by some, ascribed to the Druids. On the Scilly Islands such cavities are common; some are called *devil's kettles* and *devil's punch-bowls*, and one group is known as the *Kettle and Pans*. There are multitudes of them, of all dimensions, in the Sierra Nevada, but few have received names. See *kettle*[1], 4 (*b*).

rock-bass (rok'bās), *n.* **1.** A centrarchoid fish, *Ambloplites rupestris*; the redeye or goggle-



Rock-bass or Redeye (*Ambloplites rupestris*).

eye. It is found from the Great Lake region to Louisiana, attains a length of a foot, and is of an olive-green color with brassy tints and much dark mottling.
2. The striped-bass. See *Roccus*, and cut under *bass*[1].—**3.** A serranoid fish, *Serranus* or *Paralabrax clathratus*; the cabrilla: found off the coast of California, attaining a length of 18 inches.

rock-beauty (rok'bū'ti), *n.* A plant of the Pyrenees and Alps, *Draba* (*Petrocallis*) *Pyrenaica*, forming dense cushions 2 or 3 inches high, with pale-lilac sweet-scented flowers in early spring. With care it can be cultivated on rock-work.

rock-bird (rok'bėrd), *n.* **1.** A bird of the genus *Rupicola* or subfamily *Rupicolinæ*; a cock of the rock. See cut under *Rupicola*.—**2.** The rock-snipe.

rock-blackbird (rok'blak'bėrd), *n.* Same as *rock-ouzel*. [Local, Eng.]

rock-borer (rok'bōr'ėr), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Petricolidæ*.

rock-bound (rok'bound), *a.* Hemmed in by rocks.

The breaking waves dash'd high
On a stern and *rock-bound* coast.
Mrs. Hemans, Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

rock-brake (rok′brāk), *n.* Same as *parsley-fern*.

rock-breaker (rok′brā″kėr), *n.* A machine for breaking rock and stones, in which the material to be broken passes between two jaws, one or both of which are movable. It is by machinery of this kind that stones are usually broken for road-metal.

rock-butter (rok′but″ėr), *n.* In *mineral.* See *butter*[1].

rock-candy (rok′kan″di), *n.* Pure sugar in cohering crystals of considerable size and hardness. Also called *candy-sugar*, and sometimes *Gibraltar rock*.

rock-cavy (rok′kā″vi), *n.* A South American quadruped of the family *Caviidæ*, *Kerodon moco* or *Cavia rupestris*; the moco.

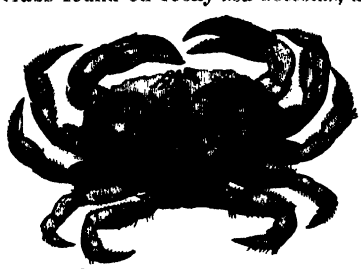
rock-cist (rok′sist), *n.* [Shortened from *rock-cistus* (the plants were once included in the genus *Cistus*).] A book-name for plants of the genus *Helianthemum*.

rock-cod (rok′kod), *n.* See *cod*[2] and *rockfish*.

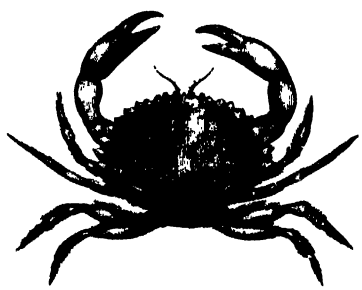
rock-cook (rok′kůk), *n.* The small-mouthed wrasse, *Centrolabrus exoletus*, about 4 inches long. [Cornwall, Eng.]

rock-cork (rok′kôrk), *n.* Mountain-cork, a white- or gray-colored variety of asbestos: so called from its lightness and fibrous structure. Also called *rock-leather*.

rock-crab (rok′krab), *n.* One of several different crabs found on rocky sea-bottoms, as the



Rock crab (*Cancer irroratus*).



California Rock-crab (*Cancer antennarius*).

common *Carcinus mænas*, *Cancer irroratus*, *C. antennarius*, *Panopæus depressus*, and related species. [Eng. and U. S.]

rock-cress (rok′kres), *n.* See *Arabis*.

rock-crowned (rok′kround), *a.* Crowned or surmounted with rocks: as, a *rock-crowned* height.

rock-crusher (rok′krush″ėr), *n.* A stone-breaker or stone-crusher.

rock-crystal (rok′kris″tal), *n.* See *crystal*, and cut under *pokal*.

Rock-day (rok′dā), *n.* [< *rock*[3] + *day*[1].] A popular name for St. Distaff's day, or the day after Twelfth Day.

rock-demon (rok′dē″mon), *n.* One of certain spirits or demons worshiped by the Huron Indians, and conceived of as dwelling in some famed, renowned, or dangerous rock.

An early missionary account of a *rock-demon* worshipped by the Huron Indians will show with what absolute personality savages can conceive such a being.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 189.

rock-doe† (rok′dō), *n.* A species of Alpine deer.

The *rock-doe* breeds chiefly upon the Alps: a creature of admirable swiftness. *N. Grew*, Museum.

rock-dolphin (rok′dol″fin), *n.* A local name at Brighton, England, of the sea-scorpion, *Cottus scorpius*.

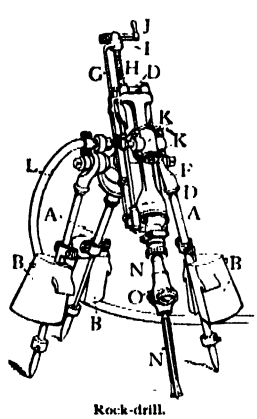
rock-doo (rok′dö), *n.* A Scotch form of *rock-dove*.

rock-dove (rok′duv), *n.* 1. The rock-pigeon or blue-rock, *Columba livia*: in distinction from the other two British pigeons of the same genus, the ring-dove (*C. palumbus*) and the stock-dove (*C. œnas*). It is widely distributed throughout the western part of the Palearctic region, and is the reputed wild stock or original of the domestic pigeon. The commonest varieties of the latter retain close resemblance to the wild bird, as may be seen by comparing the figure here given with that under *pigeon*.

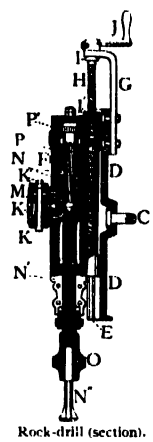
Rock-dove (*Columba livia*).

2. The sea-dove, sea-pigeon, or black guillemot, *Uria grylle*: so called because it breeds in the rocks. [Ireland.]

rock-drill (rok′dril), *n.* A machine-drill; a drill worked by steam-, water-, or horse-power: distinguished from a drill worked by hand. In the accompanying figures A, A are the legs which support the working parts shown in the section. The legs form a tripod stand which is pivoted at C to the bed-plate D.



Rock-drill.



Rock-drill (section).

The legs are weighted at B to hold the machine firmly when at work. The bed-plate has guideways E formed on its upper surface, one of which is shown in the section. To these ways are fitted guides on the cylinder F. A standard G is bolted to the back of the bed-plate, and at its upper end has a fixed bearing I for the feed-screw H. A winch J is used to turn the feed-screw, which, as the latter cannot move vertically, operates in the nut I′ to raise or lower the cylinder F together with all its attachments; K is the steam-chest and valve-box with bonnets K′. Steam is supplied to K by a steam-hose L; M (in the section) is the steam-thrown induction-valve, which also controls exhaust after the manner of the common slide-valve, but is cylindrical in form and is moved by the action of the steam admitted to K; N is the piston; N′, the piston-rod; N″, the drill, fitted to a socket O in the exterior end of N; P and P′ are parts of the mechanism which turns the piston, piston-rod, and drill a short distance on their vertical axis at each stroke of the piston.

rock-duck (rok′duk), *n.* The harlequin duck. *J. H. Langille.* [Nova Scotia.]

rock-eel (rok′ēl), *n.* A fish, *Murænoides gunnellus*, of the family *Xiphidiontidæ*, with an elongated smooth body, nearly eighty dorsal spines, and two spines and thirty-eight rays in dorsal. It inhabits the northern seas.

rockelt, *n.* [Cf. *roquelaure*.] A woman's cloak. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rockelay (rok′e-lā), *n.* Same as *roquelaure*.

rock-elm (rok′elm), *n.* An American elm, *Ulmus racemosa*, highly valued for its heavy, hard, and strong timber, which is used in making agricultural implements, for railroad-ties, etc. Also *cork-elm*, *hickory-elm*, etc.

rocker[1] (rok′ėr), *n.* [< *rock*[1] + *-er*[1].] The rock-dove, *Columba livia*. *Montagu*. Also *rockier*, *rock*.

rocker[2] (rok′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *rokker*; < *rock*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which rocks. Specifically — (*a*) One who rocks a cradle.

His majesty was graciously pleased that there should neither be nurse, *rocker*, nor any other officer belonging to the queen's nursery . . . save only Protestants.
Court and Times of Charles I., II. 63.

His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept,
Was weary, and without a *rocker* slept.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 228.

(*b*) The curved piece of wood on which a cradle or rocking-chair rocks. (*c*) A rocking-horse.

There were beasts of all sorts; horses, in particular, of every breed, from the spotted barrel on four pegs . . . to the thoroughbred *rocker* on his highest mettle.
Dickens, Cricket on the Hearth, ii.

(*d*) A rocking-chair. (*e*) In *engraving*, same as *cradle*, 4 (*e*). (*f*) A rocker-shaft. (*g*) In *mining*, same as *cradle* 4 (*i*) (1). (*h*) In an electric-lamp regulator, a lever, pivoted in the middle, carrying at its extremities the armatures of two electromagnets, by the alternate attraction of which the carbon rods are made to separate or to approach each other.

The armatures of the two electro-magnets were placed at the two extremities of a *rocker*, carrying a lever for the release of the mechanisms used for the approach or withdrawal of the carbons.
Hospitalier, Electricity (trans.), p. 170.

(*i*) A boat or yacht having a rocker keel.

When a fast sloop of the straight-keel type came out, the *rockers* were beaten. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 251.

(*j*) A skate in which the bottom of the runner is not straight, but is convex from toe to heel. (*k*) A vessel for freezing chemical mixtures, essentially a freezer mounted on rockers. (*l*) In a railway gravel tip-car, a curved iron casting which supports the car-body, and on which the body rocks when the load is dumped. (*m*) One of two beams used in the body-frame of a carriage to support the floor-boards. See cut under *barouche*.—**Boston rocker**, a rocking-chair with a plain wooden seat shaped slightly to the person, and back and arms supported on slender uprights, usually turned. This form has persisted nearly unchanged for two centuries. [U. S.]—**Rocker keel**, a keel curved upward both forward and aft of the midship line.

rocker-cam (rok′ėr-kam), *n.* A cam keyed to a rock-shaft. It does not make successive complete revolutions, but has a reciprocating rotary movement through an arc of generally less than 180°. Such cams are much used in the valve-gear of steam-engines on river-boats propelled by paddle-wheels, in the valve-gear of some stationary engines, and also in the construction of other machinery. Also called *wiper*.

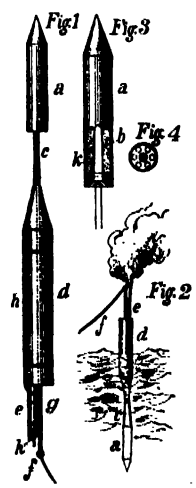
rockered (rok′ėrd), *a.* [< *rocker*[2] + *-ed*[1].] Shaped like a rocker; curved or bellied downward: as, a *rockered* keel.

rocker-shaft (rok′ėr-shâft), *n.* Same as *rock-shaft*.

rocker-sleeve (rok′ėr-slēv), *n.* A part of the breech-action of a magazine-gun

rockery (rok′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *rockeries* (-iz). [< *rock*[1] + *-ery*.] An artificial mound formed of stones or fragments of rock, earth, etc., for the cultivation of particular kinds of plants, as ferns.

rocket[1] (rok′et), *n.* [= D. *raket* = G. *rakete* = Dan. Sw. *raket* = F. *roquet*, *roquette*, *racquette* (> Sp. *raquete*), < Olt. *rocchetto* (ML. *rochetus*, *rocheta*), a rocket, so named from its shape, lit. 'a bobbin,' It. *rocchetto*, a bobbin (*rochetta*, a distaff) (= F. *rochet*, *roquet*, a bobbin), dim. of *rocca*, a distaff: see *rock*[3].] 1. A cylindrical tube of pasteboard or metal filled with a mixture of niter, sulphur, charcoal, etc., which, on being ignited at the base, propels the tube forward by the impact of the liberated gases against the atmosphere. Rockets are used for various purposes. (*a*) In war, when the apparatus generally consists of a sheet-iron case filled with a composition such as is described above, and a head which may be solid, or hollow and filled with a bursting-charge. (*b*) Life-rockets, used for carrying a line over a wreck, and thus establishing communication between the ship and the shore. The Russian rocket has a short stick attached to the base and armed with a hook which slides in a groove on the under side of the rocket-stand and engages the ring of the chain attached to the line as the rocket leaves the stand. The German system comprises five-centimeter and eight-centimeter rockets and eight-centimeter anchor-rockets, all of which have long chains attached to the rocket-stick at one end and to the line at the other. The English system consists of double Boxer rockets placed end to end in a single metallic case, having a stick fastened to one side of the case. The Hooper rocket is a modification of the Hale war-rocket, and was very unsatisfactory in its results. All these rockets have metallic cases, and are fired by means of fuses. The uncertainty of their flight and their liability to deterioration by transportation and storage have prevented their adoption for life-saving purposes in the United States. (*c*) Signal- or sky-rockets, pasteboard cylinders filled with nearly



Life-saving Rocket.

Fig. 1. Rocket before firing: *a*, rocket proper; *c*, metal rod connecting rocket with a float *d* carrying a torch *e*, which burns after the rocket strikes the water, showing at night position of line *f*; *g*, rod to which line *f* is attached; *h*, fuse. Fig. 2. Rocket after firing; lettering as above. Fig. 3. Rocket proper: *a*, metallic shell filled with a slow-burning composition *b*, around a wooden core *k*, and supplied with symmetrically arranged vents as shown in fig. 4.

the same composition, but with a conical head containing stars of various ingredients and colors, and a quantity of powder which, when the rocket has attained its greatest height, bursts the cylinder, when the ignited stars spread through the air and cast a brilliant or colored light producing a beautiful effect. These rockets are used in signaling or for mere pyrotechnic display. Rockets are kept point foremost in their flight by means of a stick projecting behind, which acts in the same way as the shaft of an arrow.

To the head of such *rockets* may be placed petards, balls of fire, granadoes, etc., and so may be applied to warlike affairs. *Mathematical Recreations* (1674).

And the final event to himself [Burke] has been that, as he rose like a *rocket*, he fell like the stick.
T. Paine, Letters to the Addressers. (*Bartlett.*)

2. The lever by which a forge-bellows is inflated. —**Congreve rocket**, a large rocket having a shell of sheet-iron and carrying charges of canister-shot, bullets, and other missiles. Sir William Congreve, who first introduced this weapon into warfare, and from whom its name is derived, caused sizes to be constructed ranging from 12 to 32 pounds, with sticks for the larger sizes 20 feet in length. The first notable use of Congreve rockets was at Copenhagen in 1807, and among the then-existing means of attack it proved a very formidable weapon. The composition used in these rockets is saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal; and they sometimes have a metal head loaded with a bursting-charge very destructive in a fortress or town. Modern improvements in ordnance have supplied more efficient means of attack, and rockets are now used in warfare chiefly as a means for signaling.

rocket[1] (rok'et), *v. i.* [< *rocket*[1], *n.*] To fly straight up rapidly when flushed, as a pheasant.

The driven partridge and the *rocketing* pheasant are beyond the skill of many a man who considers himself a very fair shot. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 387.

Presently an old cock-pheasant came *rocketing* over me, looking as though the feathers were all being blown out of his tail. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 182.

rocket[2] (rok'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rokat*; < OF. *roquette*, F. *roquette* = Sp. *roqueta*, *ruqueta*, < It. *ruchetta*, the herb rocket, dim. of *ruca*, garden-rocket, < L. *eruca*, a species of colewort: see *Eruca*.] 1. In old usage, the salad-plant *Eruca sativa*. See *Eruca*.—2. In modern usage, a plant of the genus *Hesperis*, chiefly *H. matronalis*, also called *dame's-violet* or *-rocket*, *garden-rocket*, or *white rocket*. This is a somewhat coarse standard garden plant with racemes of rather large flowers, which are fragrant after dark. They are naturally pinkish and single, but in cultivation have double varieties both white and purple. *H. tristis* is the night-scented rocket or stock.

The Inflorescence of Rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*).

3. One of various other plants, chiefly *Cruciferæ*. See phrases. - **Bastard rocket**, a European weed, *Brassica Erucastrum*. —**Crambling rocket**, the name in some old herbals of *Reseda lutea*, probably with the sense of 'scrambling rocket,' translating the old name *Eruca peregrina*. *Britton and Holland*, Eng. Plant-Names. —**Cress-rocket**, any of the three species of *Vella*, a Spanish cruciferous genus. —**Dame's-rocket**. See def. 2, above. —**Dyer's rocket**. Same as *dyer's-weed*. —**Night-scented rocket**. See def. 2, above. —**Wall-rocket**, *Diplotaxis tenuifolia*, a bushy mustard-plant on old walls, etc. —**White rocket**. See def. 2, above. —**Winter rocket**. See *yellow-rocket*. (See also *base-rocket*, *London-rocket*, *sea-rocket*, and *yellow-rocket*.)

rocket[3] (rok'et), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rochet*[1].

rocket[4] (rok'et), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A portion. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rocket-bird (rok'et-bėrd), *n.* [< *rocket*[1] + *bird*.] The Indian paradise flycatcher, *Terpsiphone* (formerly *Tchitrea*) *paradisi*. See cut under *Terpsiphone*. [Anglo-Indian.]

In the mango topes were procured examples of the Paradise flycatcher (Tchitrea paradisi), generally yclept the *rocket-bird* by our countrymen.
The Field (London), April 4, 1885.

rocket-case (rok'et-kās), *n.* A stout case, made of cardboard or cartridge-paper, for holding the materials of a rocket.

rocket-drift (rok'et-drift), *n.* In *pyrotechny*, a copper-tipped wooden rammer which is driven by a mallet in packing the composition in the cases of rockets.

rocketer (rok'et-ėr), *n.* [< *rocket*[1] + *-er*[1].] A bird that rises rapidly and flies straight up when flushed, as a pheasant may do. [Eng.]

rocket-harpoon (rok'et-här-pön'), *n.* In *whaling*, a harpoon propelled by a rocket. It carries at its point a shell, which is exploded by a time-fuse. The projectile is fired from a tube, or from the shoulder by means of a special form of gun.

rocket-larkspur (rok'et-lärk'spėr), *n.* See *larkspur*.

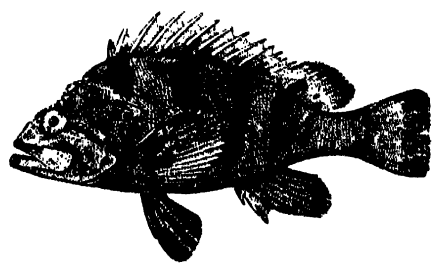
rock-faced (rok'fāst), *a.* In *masonry*, same as *quarry-faced*. See *ashlar*, 3.

rock-falcon (rok'fâ'kn), *n.* See *falcon*.

rock-fever (rok'fē'vėr), *n.* Intermittent fever.

rock-fire (rok'fīr), *n.* In *pyrotechny*, a composition of resin (three parts), sulphur (four parts), niter (ten parts), and regulus of antimony and turpentine (each one part). It burns slowly and is extinguished with difficulty. It is used in military operations for setting fire to ships, buildings, magazines, etc., and can be charged in cases or shells to be thrown from artillery, or it may be used with rockets.

rockfish (rok'fish), *n.* 1. A name of several fishes which are found about rocks. (*a*) The striped-bass, *Roccus lineatus*, a fine game-fish highly esteemed for the table. See *Roccus*, and cut under *bass*[1]. [U. S.] (*b*) One of several different wrasses. [Eng.] (*c*) The black goby. [Eng.] (*d*) The killifish or May-fish, *Hydrargyra majalis*. [Local, U. S.] (*e*) The log-perch or hog-fish, *Percina caprodes*. [Local, U. S.] (*f*) Any scorpænoid fish of the genus *Sebastodes* or *Sebastichthys* and related genera; as a collective name, the *Scorpænidæ* in general. These rockfish are especially numerous on the Pacific coast of North America, on rocky bottoms, and are economically important. Some specific names into which *rockfish* enters are *S. flavidus*, the yellow-tailed, also called *rock-cod*; *S. mystinus*, the black; *S. pinniger*, the orange; *S. ruber*, the red; *S. rastrelliger*, the grass-rockfish. See also *boccaccio*, *jack*[1], 9 (*c*), *priest-fish*, *viuva*, *garrupa*, *flaum*, *rasher*[3], *tambor*, *corsair*, *fly-fish*, *rena*, *tree-fish*, *Spanish-flag*. (*g*) One of various species of serranids. [Local, U. S.] 2. A codfish split, washed, and dried on the rocks.—**Banded rockfish**, *Sebastomus fasciatus*.—**Black rockfish**, *Sebastichthys melanops*, the priest-fish. See cut under *priest-fish*. [Pacific coast, U. S.]—**Grass-rockfish**, one of several species of *Sebastichthys* or rock-


Grass-rockfish (*Sebastichthys nigrocinctus*).

cod, as *S. nigrocinctus*. [Pacific coast.]—**Green rockfish**, the cultus-cod.—**Red rockfish**, a serranoid, *Trimotropis guttatus*. [Bermudas.]—**Rosy rockfish**, *Sebastomus rosaceus*. [California.]

rockfishing (rok'fish'ing), *n.* [< *rockfish* + *-ing*[1].] The act or art of taking rockfish.

rock-flint (rok'flint), *n.* Same as *chert*.

rock-flour (rok'flour), *n.* Same as *rock-meal*.

rock-gas (rok'gas), *n.* See *gas*.

rock-goat (rok'gōt), *n.* A goat which makes its home among rocks; an ibex. *Holland.*

rock-goose (rok'gös), *n.* Same as *kelp-goose*.

rockhair (rok'hâr), *n.* A rock-loving lichen, *Alectoria jubata*. See *Alectoria*[2].

rock-harmonicon (rok'här-mon'i-kon), *n.* A musical instrument consisting of a graduated series of pieces of rock-crystal, which are sounded by blows from hammers. Compare *lapideon*.

rock-hawk (rok'hâk), *n.* The merlin or stone-falcon, *Falco æsalon* or *F. lithofalco*. See cut under *merlin*.

rock-head (rok'hed), *n.* Bed-rock. [Rare, Eng.]

It is seldom that the geologist has an opportunity of seeing a complete section down to the *rock-head* in such a place. *Croll*, Climate and Time, p. 467.

rock-hearted (rok'här'ted), *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling.

rock-hopper (rok'hop'ėr), *n.* A curl-crested penguin; a penguin of the genus *Eudyptes*, as *E. chrysocome* or *E. chrysolophus*; a macaroni: so called by seamen from the way they hop over the rocks in places where they congregate to breed. See cut under *Eudyptes*.

rock-hopping (rok'hop'ing), *n.* See the quotation.

The end of the rope is thrown to a boat just outside the breakers, and the raft of blubber is towed to the tender or vessel. This rafting process is called by the sealers *rock hopping*. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 437.

rockie (rok'i), *n.* The rock-lintie or twite. [Scotch.]

rockier (rok'i-ėr), *n.* Same as *rocker*[1].

rockiness[1] (rok'i-nes), *n.* [< *rocky*[1] + *-ness*.] The state of being rocky, or abounding with rocks.

rockiness[2] (rok'i-nes), *n.* [< *rocky*[2] + *-ness*.] The condition or sensations of one who is rocky, as from drinking. See *rocky*[2]. [Slang.]

rocking[1] (rok'ing), *n.* [< *rock*[1] + *-ing*[1].] The mass of stone or ballast laid to form the understratum of a road.

rocking[2] (rok'ing), *n.* [ME. **rockynge*, *roggynge*; verbal n. of *rock*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of one who or of that which rocks; the act of swaying backward and forward.—2. The abrading of the surface of a copper or steel plate with a rocker, preparatory to scraping a mezzotint. —3. The motion by which the design on a steel mill is transferred to a copper cylinder to be used in calico-printing. Compare *mill*[1], 7.

rocking[3] (rok'ing), *n.* [< *rock*[3] + *-ing*[1].] An evening party in the country: so called from the practice once prevalent among the women of taking their rocks (distaffs) with them and spinning. [Scotch.]

On Fasten-e'en we had a *rockin'*,
To ca' the crack and weave our stockin'.
Burns, First Epistle to J. Lapraik.

rocking-bar (rok'ing-bär), *n.* A bar supporting a grate in a furnace, so arranged that, when desired, the grate will rock or tip over.

rocking-beam (rok'ing-bēm), *n.* In Wheatstone's automatic transmitter, an oscillating beam by the motion of which momentary contacts between the battery and the line-wire are made.

rocking-chair (rok'ing-chār), *n.* A chair mounted upon rockers.

He has extracted a particularly important one, and leaning back in his *rocking-chair*—that cradle for grown-up babies—is obeying my Lord Bacon and inwardly digesting the same. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 32.

rocking-horse (rok'ing-hôrs), *n.* A wooden horse mounted on rockers for the recreation of children; a hobby-horse.

rocking-pier (rok'ing-pēr), *n.* In *metallic-bridge construction*, a pier which is fastened by a movable joint to the truss which it supports, and has its lower end supported by a hinged shoe, so that it may rock slightly from the vertical position as the superstructure expands or contracts when exposed to changes of temperature. The device obviates the necessity of supporting metal trusses on rollers or sliding plates resting on rigid piers.

rocking-shaft (rok'ing-shâft), *n.* Same as *rock-shaft*.

A pair of those levers, to act on the two link motions at once, project from the *rocking-shaft*.
Rankine, Steam Engine, § 388.

rocking-tree (rok'ing-trē), *n.* In *weaving*, the axle from which the lay of a loom is suspended. *E. H. Knight.*

rockish (rok'ish), *a.* [< *rock*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Rocky. [Rare.]

His carcasse on *rockish* pinnacle hanged.
Stanihurst, Æneid, ii. 714. (*Davies.*)

rock-kangaroo (rok'kang-ga-rö'), *n.* A general name for the whallabees, or small kangaroos of the genus *Halmaturus* and (especially) of the genus *Petrogale*. See cut under *Petrogale*.

rock-kelp (rok'kelp), *n.* Same as *rockweed*.

rock-knotweed (rok'not'wēd), *n.* See *Polygonum*.

rock-lark (rok'lärk), *n.* See *lark*[1] and *rock-pipit*.

rocklay (rok'lā), *n.* Same as *roquelaure*.

rock-leather (rok'leтн'ėr), *n.* Same as *rock-cork*.

rockless (rok'les), *a.* [< *rock*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of rocks.

I'm clear by nature as a *rockless* stream.
Dryden and Lee, Duke of Guise, iii. 1.

rocklet (rok'let), *n.* [< *rock*[1] + *-let*.] A small rock. *Bulwer.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

rock-lever (rok'lev'ėr), *n.* An equalizing-bar with a knuckle-joint in the middle of the rear. *Car-Builder's Dict.* See cut under *ratchet-wheel*.

rocklier (rok'li-ėr), *n.* Same as *roquelaure*.

rock-lily (rok'lil'i), *n.* 1. A tropical American cryptogamous plant, *Selaginella convoluta*: so called from its rosette of densely tufted stems. —2. In Australia, a showy white-flowered orchid, *Dendrobium speciosum*, growing on rocks. It has large pseudobulbs, said to be eaten by the natives.

rock-limpet (rok'lim'pet), *n.* A limpet which adheres to rocks; a patella, as *Patella vulgaris*, the common limpet. See cuts under *patella* and *patelliform*.

rockling (rok'ling), *n.* [< *rock*[1] + *ling*[1].] A gadoid fish of the genus *Onos* or *Motella*; a whistlefish; a sea-loach. Several species are distinguished by the number of their barbels, as three-bearded, four-bearded, five-bearded. Also called *gade*.

rock-lintie (rok'lin'ti), *n.* 1. The twite, *Linota flavirostris*. Also *rockie*.—2. The rock-lark or rock-pipit, *Anthus obscurus*. [Scotch in both senses.]

rock-lobster (rok'lob'stėr), *n.* See *lobster*, 2, and cut under *Palinurus*.

rocklow (rok'lō), *n.* Same as *roquelaure*.

rock-lychnis (rok'lik'nis), *n.* Any one of certain species of *Lychnis*, once considered to form a genus *Viscaria*.

rock-manikin (rok′man′i-kin), *n.* A manikin of the genus *Rupicola;* a rock-bird or cock of the rock. See cut under *Rupicola.*

rock-maple (rok′mā′pl), *n.* See *maple*[1].

rock-meal (rok′mēl), *n.* In *mineral.*, a white, cotton-like variety of calcite occurring as an efflorescence, as at the quarries of Nanterre, near Paris.

rock-milk (rok′milk), *n.* [Tr. G. *bergmilch.*] A name given to a cryptocrystalline mixture of aragonite, with calcite in a condition resembling chalk, and some organic matter.

rock-moss (rok′mós), *n.* The lichen *Lecanora tartarea*, which yields archil; perhaps also one of some other lichens. It is much used in the Highlands of Scotland as a dyestuff, and is so called from abounding on rocks in alpine districts. See cut under *cudbear.*

rock-mouse (rok′mous), *n.* A South African rodent, *Petromys typicus.* See cut under *Petromys.*

rock-nosing (rok′nō′zing), *n.* See the quotation.

> Whilst the good ship lies secure in these unsurveyed and unauthorized harbors (each master mariner according to his predilection), the boats go outside to watch for whales. If they succeed in capturing one, frequently, if possible, the vessel goes out and assists in securing it. Though they are supposed to return to the ship every night, yet at this time the men are often subjected to great hardship and danger. This is known as the "autumn" or "fall fishing," and this method of pursuing it as *rock-nosing.*
>
> *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 203.

rock-oil (rok′oil), *n.* Petroleum.

rock-ouzel (rok′ō″zl), *n.* The ring-ouzel. See cut under *ouzel.* Also called *rock-blackbird.* [Local, Eng.]

rock-oyster (rok′ois″tėr), *n.* 1. An oyster growing upon a rock, as distinguished from oysters found in beds. [Delaware.]—2. An oyster-like bivalve, *Placunanomia macroschisma*, inhabiting the Pacific coast of North America from Alaska to California.

rock-parrakeet (rok′par″a-kēt), *n.* One of the Australian grass-parrakeets, *Euphema petrophila*, so called from nesting in rocks.

rock-pigeon (rok′pij″ọn), *n.* 1. The common pigeon, rock-dove, or rock, *Columba livia*, the wild original of the domestic pigeon or dove. See cut under *rock-dove.*—2. The sand-pigeon or sand-grouse. See *Pteroclidæ.*

rock-pipit (rok′pip″it), *n.* The British titlark, water-pipit, or sea-lark, whose two most frequent technical names are *Anthus aquaticus* and *A. obscurus.* It has several others, as *A. petrosus*, *A. rupestris*, *A. campestris* (of Bewick), *A. littoralis* (Brehm), and *A. immutabilis* (Degland). This bird is the titlark of Pennant (1760), and its earliest recognized scientific designation is *Alauda obscura* of Latham (1790).

> The resident *rock-pipit* of the British Islands is certainly distinct from the Scandinavian bird, but whether it is confined to Great Britain or inhabits also some part of continental Europe, I have not been able to determine with certainty.
>
> *R. B. Sharpe*, Cat. Birds British Museum (1885), X. 601.

rock-plant (rok′plant), *n.* A plant habitually growing on or among rocks.—**Rock-plant of St. Helena.** See *Petrobium.*

rock-plover (rok′pluv″ėr), *n.* 1. See *plover.*—2. The rock-snipe.

rock-ptarmigan (rok′tär″mi-gan), *n.* The ptarmigan *Lagopus rupestris*, of circumpolar and subarctic distribution, in winter white with a black tail and a black stripe from bill to eye. See cut under *ptarmigan.*

rock-pulverizer (rok′pul″vẹ-ri-zėr), *n.* A mill or machine for breaking stone or ore. See *stone-mill*, *stone-crusher.*

rock-punch (rok′punch), *n.* Same as *granite*, 2.

rock-rabbit (rok′rab″it), *n.* A hyrax, as the Cape cony, *Hyrax capensis*, called by the Dutch colonists *klipdas.*

rock-rat (rok′rat), *n.* An African rodent of the genus *Petromys*, *P. typicus.* See cut under *Petromys.*

rock-ribbed (rok′ribd), *a.* Having ribs of rock.

> The hills,
> *Rock-ribbed*, and ancient as the sun.
>
> *Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

rock-rose (rok′rōz), *n.* A plant of either of the genera *Cistus* and *Helianthemum.* These genera are closely allied, and were both (with others) included in the Linnean genus *Cistus.* The species of *Helianthemum* are now often distinguished as *sun-rose.* See cut in next column, and cut under *Cistus.*—**Australian rock-rose.** See *Hibbertia.*

rock-ruby (rok′rō″bi), *n.* A ruby-red garnet.

rock-salmon (rok′sam″ọn), *n.* 1. The coalfish. [Eng.]—2. A carangoid fish of the genus *Seriola*, such as *S. riveliana*, found from Brazil to Florida, and *S. falcata* of the Gulf of Mexico; an amber-fish.

rock-salt (rok′sâlt), *n.* Salt existing in nature in the solid form, as distinguished from salt in solution, either in seawater or in salt springs or lakes. Rock-salt made into prisms and lenses is invaluable in the study of the distribution of heat in the spectrum of the sun or other spectra, and in similar investigations, since it is very highly diathermanous even to the rays of long wave-length, which are largely absorbed by glass. See *salt*[1].

Rock-rose (*Helianthemum vulgare*).

a, longitudinal section of the flower, petals and sepals removed; *b*, calyx; *c*, fruit.

rock-samphire (rok′-sam″fir), *n.* A plant, *Crithmum maritimum.* See *samphire.*

rock-scorpion (rok′-skôr″pi-ọn), *n.* A name given to natives of Gibraltar. [Slang.]

rock-seal (rok′sēl), *n.* The common harbor-seal, *Phoca vitulina*, as commonly seen basking on tide-rocks. See cut under *Phoca.*

rock-serpent (rok′sėr″pent), *n.* 1. A rock-snake.—2. A venomous serpent of the genus *Bungarus*, family *Elapidæ* (or *Najidæ*), native of India, and closely allied to the cobra, though the neck is not so dilatable. See *Bungarus.*

rock-shaft (rok′shâft), *n.* In steam-engines, a shaft that oscillates or rocks on its journals instead of revolving; specifically, a vibrating shaft with levers which works the slide-valves of some engines. This mode was generally adopted before the introduction of the direct-action mode of working them. Also *rocker-shaft*, *rocking-shaft.*

rock-shell (rok′shel), *n.* A species of *Purpura.* The common rock-shell is *P. lapillus.* Some writers loosely extend the name to various related shells. See cut under *Purpura.*

rock-shrike (rok′shrīk), *n.* Same as *rock-thrush.* *Latham*, 1781.

rock-slater (rok′slā″tėr), *n.* A slater or woodlouse of the genus *Ligia*, found on rocky coasts.

rock-snake (rok′snāk), *n.* A snake that frequents rocks or rocky places; a rock-serpent; specifically, a very large snake of the family *Pythonidæ;* a python or anaconda, as *Python molurus*, or an Australian member of the genus *Morelia.* The true pythons are confined to the warmer parts of the Old World; but the term *rock-snake* has often been extended, as *anaconda* had been transferred, to the great boas of America, belonging to the family *Boidæ.* See *Morelia*, and cuts under *Python* and *Pythonidæ.*

rock-snipe (rok′snīp), *n.* The purple sandpiper, *Tringa* (*Arquatella*) *maritima*, which haunts rocky shores; the rock-bird or rock-plover: a gunners' name in New England.

rock-soap (rok′sōp), *n.* A mineral of a pitch-black or bluish-black color, having a somewhat greasy feel and adhering strongly to the tongue, used for crayons and for washing cloth. It is a hydrated silicate of aluminium containing some iron, and is properly a variety of halloysite.

rock-sparrow (rok′spar″ō), *n.* A finch of the genus *Petronia.* There are 6 species, ranging through the greater part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The best-known is *P. stulta* (originally *Fringilla petronia* of Linnæus), known to the early English ornithologists also as the *ring-sparrow*, *speckled*, *white-tailed*, and *foolish sparrow*, the last designation giving rise to the technical term *stulta*, bestowed by Gmelin in 1788. This sparrow occurs from central Europe to China and cis-Saharic Africa.

rock-staff (rok′stâf), *n.* The lever of a forge-bellows, or other vibrating bar in a machine.

rock-starling (rok′stär″ling), *n.* The rock-ouzel. [Local, Scotland.]

rock-sturgeon (rok′stėr″jọn), *n.* Same as *lake-sturgeon.* [Local, U. S.]

rock-sucker (rok′suk″ėr), *n.* A lamprey. See *Petromyzon.*

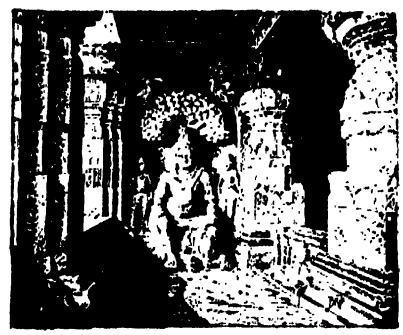
rock-swallow (rok′swol″ō), *n.* A swallow which affixes its nest to rocks: not specific.

> Lark and chat and *rock-swallow* leaped to wing.
>
> *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 7.

rock-swift (rok′swift), *n.* A bird of the family *Cypselidæ* and genus *Panyptila*, as *P. saxatilis* (or *melanolenca*), the white-throated rock-swift of western North America. It abounds in some places in the Rocky and other mountains, frequenting the most inaccessible cliffs and precipices, where it nests, and usually flies at a great height and with amazing celerity. It is blackish, mostly white underneath, with white tips of the secondaries, and is from 6½ to 7 inches long and 14 inches in extent of wings. See cut under *Panyptila.*

rock-tar (rok′tär), *n.* Rock-oil; petroleum.

rock-temple (rok′tem″pl), *n.* A temple hewn



Rock-temple.—An interior at Ellora, India, with figure of Oudra.

out of the solid rock, as at Ellora in Hindustan, and elsewhere.

rock-thrush (rok′thrush), *n.* Any bird of the genus variously called *Monticola*, *Petrocincla*, *Petrocossyphus*, or *Petrophila.* The species are 10 or 12 in number, and range from southern Europe through Africa and to China and Japan. The sexes are quite unlike; the males of nearly all have blue throats and chestnut breasts, with black bills and feet. The best-known, and the one to which the English name *rock-shrike* was given by Latham in 1781, is *M.* or *P. saxatilis* of southern Europe and many parts of Asia and Africa, prettily variegated with cobalt-blue, bluish-black, white, and chestnut. The blue rock-thrush, also of southern Europe, and with an extensive Asiatic and African range, is *M.* or *P. cyanea*, the blue or solitary thrush of Latham (1783), with about thirty other names, and mostly of a dark slaty-blue color. Its oriental congener is the solitaire, or pensive thrush, *M.* or *P. solitaria*, ranging from Japan and China through the Malay archipelago. All these birds are saxicoline, nest in holes, lay blue eggs, and are fair songsters. They appear to be the nearest Old World representatives or allies of the American bluebirds of the genus *Sialia.*

rock-tools (rok′tölz), *n. pl.* Tools used in drilling rock. See *cable-tools.*

rock-tripe (rok′trip), *n.* [Tr. F. *tripe de roche.*] Lichens of the genus *Umbilicaria.* They grow upon rocks in high northern latitudes, and have been the means of preserving for weeks or months the lives of arctic travelers. The name is suggested by the expanded and seemingly blistered thallus.

rock-trout (rok′trout), *n.* 1. The common American brook-trout, *Salvelinus fontinalis*, as occurring in Lake Superior.—2. A chiroid fish of the genus *Hexagrammus;* especially, the boregat or bodieron, *H. decagrammus*, abundant on the North Pacific coast of North America, about 18 inches long. Also called *sea-trout* and *starling.* See cut under *Hexagrammus.*

rock-turquoise (rok′tėr-koiz′), *n.* See *turquoise.*

rock-violet (rok′vī″ọ-let), *n.* An alga, *Chroölepus Iolithus*, growing on moist rocks in the Alps, the White Mountains, etc. Stones overgrown with it emit, especially when moistened, a strong fragrance of violets.

rock-warbler (rok′wâr″blėr), *n.* A small Australian bird, so named by Lewin in 1822, respecting the affinities of which there is much difference of opinion. It was described as the ruddy warbler by Latham in 1801, and a genus was framed for its reception by Gould in 1837. It is now technically known as *Origma rubricata*, and placed by the latest authority in the ornithological waste-basket (*Timeliidæ*). It is 5½ inches long and of a sooty-brown color varied with ruddy hues, and chiefly inhabits New South Wales. It is said to haunt rocky watercourses, and is sometimes called *cataract-bird.*

rock-water (rok′wâ″tėr), *n.* Water issuing from a rock.

> It [the Rhone] was extremely muddy at its entrance, when I saw it, though as clear as *rock-water* at its going out.
>
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy, Geneva, and the Lake.
>
> The river Wherfe . . . runs in a bed of stone, and looks as clear as *rock-water.*
>
> *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, III. 124. (*Davies.*)

rockweed (rok′wēd), *n.* A seaweed of the genera *Fucus*, *Sargassum*, etc., common on the rocks exposed at low tide. *Fucus vesiculosus* and *F. nodosus* are especially abundant on the New England coast. See *Fucus* (for description and cut) and *kelp*[2], 1 (*a*). Also called *rock-kelp.*

rock-winkle (rok′wing″kl), *n.* A periwinkle, *Littorina subtenebrosa*, frequenting rocks.

rock-wood (rok′wụd), *n.* Ligniform asbestos. It is of a brown color, and in its general appearance greatly resembles fossil wood.

rockwork (rok′wėrk), *n.* 1. Stones fixed in mortar in imitation of the irregular surface of natural rocks, and arranged to form a mound, or constructed as a wall.—2. A rockery; a design formed of fragments of rocks or large stones in gardens or pleasure-grounds: often forming a kind of grotto.—3. A natural wall or mass of

rock.—4. Rock-faced or quarry-faced masonry. See *quarry-faced* (with cut).

rock-wren (rok'ren), *n.* 1. A wren of the genus *Salpinctes*, as *S. obsoletus:* so called from its habit of frequenting rocks. The species named is common in the western parts of the United States; it is of active, restless habits, and has a loud song. The eggs

Rock-wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus*).

are from five to eight in number, crystal-white sparsely dotted with reddish-brown. The bird is 5¾ inches long, and of varied blended brownish colors, the most conspicuous markings being black and white dots on the brownish-gray of the upper parts. It is a near relative of the cañon-wren and cactus-wren.

2. The barking-bird of South America, *Hylactes tarni*. The name is also given to other members of the family *Pteroptochidæ*. See cut under *Scytalopus*.

rocky[1] (rok'i), *a.* [< *rock*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of rocks; abounding in rocks: as, a *rocky* mountain.

Listening to the doubling roar,
Surging on the *rocky* shore.
Burns, How can my poor heart be glad?

2. Consisting of rock or rocks.

Betwixt these *rocky* pillars Gabriel sat.
Milton, P. L., iv. 549.

3. Resembling a rock; hence, hard; stony; obdurate; insusceptible of impression; hard as a rock: as, a *rocky* bosom.

A *rocky* heart, killing with cruelty.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 3.

rocky[2] (rok'i), *a.* [< *rock*[2] + *-y*[1].] Disposed to rock or reel; hence, giddy; tipsy; dizzy. [Slang, prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Rocky Mountain bluebird, locust. See *bluebird, locust*[1].

Rocky Mountain garrot. *Clangula* or *Bucephala islandica*, otherwise called *Barrow's goldeneye*. See *garrot*[1].

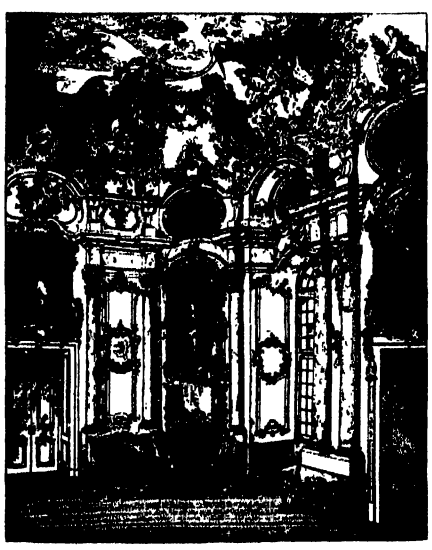
Rocky Mountain goat. See *goat*, and cut under *Haploceros*.

Rocky Mountain pika. *Lagomys princeps*, the little chief hare.

Rocky Mountain rat. The pack-rat. See *Neotoma* and *rat*[1].

Rocky Mountain sheep. See *sheep*, and cut under *bighorn*.

rococo (rō-kō'kō), *n.* [< F. *rococo*, appar. a made word, based perhaps, as usually explained, on *rocaille*, rockwork (on account of the rockwork which figures in the style), < *roche* (ML. *roca*), a rock: see *rock*[1].] A variety of ornament originating in the Louis-Quatorze style and continuing with constantly increasing inorganic exaggeration and extravagance throughout the artistic degeneracy of the Louis-Quinze. It is generally a meaningless, though often a very rich, assemblage of fantastic scrolls and crimped conventional shell-work, wrought into irregular and indescribable forms, without individuality and without expression apart from its usually costly material and surroundings. The style has a certain interest from its use in a great number of sumptuous European residences, and from its intimate association with a social life of great outward refinement and splendor. Much of the painting, engraving, porcelain-work, etc., of the time has, too, a real decorative charm, though not of a very high order in art. Hence *rococo* is used attributively in contempt to note anything feebly pretentious and tasteless in art or literature. Compare *baroque*.



Rococo.—An interior in Schloss Bruchsal, Baden, Germany. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

The jumble called *rococo* is, in general, detestable. A parrot seems to have invented the word; and the thing is worthy of his tawdriness and his incoherence.
Leigh Hunt, Old Court Suburbs, iv.

Rococo embroidery, ornamental needlework and other fancy work of different sorts, the application of the term varying at different times. Especially—(*a*) A kind of China-ribbon embroidery. (*b*) A kind of Roman work.

rocou (rō'kō), *n.* [F. *rocou, roucou*, arnotto; of Braz. origin.] Same as *arnotto*, 2.

rocta (rok'tä), *n.* [ML.: see *rote*[3].] A medieval musical instrument, much used by the minstrels and troubadours of the thirteenth century. It was somewhat like the modern violin.
O. Shipley.

rod[1] (rod), *n.* [< ME. *rod, rodde* (with short vowel; orig. with long vowel, *rōd, rōde*, > E. *rood*), < AS. *rōd*, a rod, pole, also a measure of land, a cross, the (holy) rood, a crucifix, = OS. *rōda, ruoda*, a cross, = OFries. *rōde*, a gallows, = D. *roede*, a rod, measuring-pole, perch, = MLG. *rōde, rūde*, LG. *rode, roode* = OHG. *ruota*, MHG. *ruote*, G. *ruthe, rute*, a rod, pole, a rod of land, = Icel. *rōtha*, a rood, crucifix (ML. *roda*); perhaps akin to L. *radis*, a rod, staff, *radius*, staff, spoke, ray (see *radius, ray*[1]). Skt. √ *rudh*, Zend √ *rud*, grow. Doublet of *rood*.] 1. A shoot or slender stem of any woody plant, more especially when cut off and stripped of leaves or twigs; a wand; a straight slender stick; a cane; also, anything of similar form: as, a brass *rod*.

Ye relyques yt Titus caryed to Rome—that is to say, the x. commaundements, Aarons *rodde*, Moyses *rod*, a vessell of gold full of manna.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 46.

Wi' walkin' *rod* intill his hand,
He walked the castle roun'.
Heir of Linne (Child's Ballads, VIII. 74).

There shall come forth a *rod* out of the stem of Jesse, and a Branch shall grow out of his roots. Isa. xi. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) An instrument of punishment or correction; a single switch or stick, or a bundle of switches; hence, chastisement.

M. Peter, as one somewhat seuere of nature, said plainlie that the *Rodde* onelie was the sworde that must keepe the Schole in obedience. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 18.

Thrice was I beaten with *rods*. 2 Cor. xi. 25.

A light to guide, a *rod*
To check the erring, and reprove.
Wordsworth, Ode to Duty.

(*b*) The badge of office of certain officials who are in a sense guardians or controllers of others, or ushers, marshals, and the like. The use of rods of certain colors gives names to their bearers: as, in England, *black-rod, green-rod*, etc. See *black-rod*.

About this Time John Duke of Lancaster was created Duke of Aquitain, receiving at the King's Hands the *Rod* and the Cap, as Investitures of that Duchy.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 146.

(*c*) A scepter; hence, figuratively, authority; sway.

She had all the royal makings of a queen;
As holy oil, Edward Confessor's crown,
The *rod*, and bird of peace, and all such emblems
Laid nobly on her. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 89.

Hands that the *rod* of empire might have sway'd.
Gray, Elegy.

(*d*) An enchanter's wand, or a wand possessing the power of enchantment.

Ye should have snatch'd his wand,
And bound him fast; without his *rod* reversed,
And backward mutters of dissevering power,
We cannot free the Lady. *Milton*, Comus, l. 816.

(*e*) A long, light, tapering, elastic pole used in angling, to which the line is attached, now usually made in adjustable sections or joints, and fitted with guides and a reel. There are eight woods commonly used for rods, of which four are solid (greenheart, hickory, ash, and willow) and four are hollow (East Indian bamboo, Carolina and West Indian cane, white cane, and jungle-cane). Rods have also been made of hard rubber and of steel. Jointed rods are made in three or four pieces, of which the largest and heaviest is the butt, and the slenderest is the tip. The joints are fitted with metal rings or ferrules, and with small rings called *guides* to receive the line. The reel is stepped into the butt, near its end, or otherwise suitably attached, as by a reel-plate. The special makes of rods are very numerous, and their names almost equally so. Besides being named and classed according to the material of which they are composed, as *bamboo rod*, etc., they are commonly identified with the name of the fish for which they are specially designed: as, *salmon-rod, trout-rod, bass-rod*, etc. All rods are, however, divisible into three classes, according to their make and purpose. These are (1) the *fly-rod*, which is long, slender, tapering, tough, and highly elastic; (2) the *trolling-rod*, which is comparatively short, stout, and stiff; and (3) the *bait-rod*, which is a mean between the other two. Fly-rods are most used, with artificial flies. Split-bamboo rods are now manufactured for all kinds of angling. See *fly-rod*, and cut under *reel*. (*f*) An instrument for measuring.

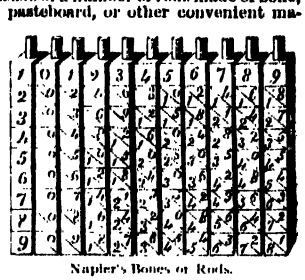
2. In *mech.*, any bar slender in proportion to its length, particularly such a bar used as a brace or a tie between parts for connecting them, or for strengthening a connection between them. The term is used in a very indefinite manner, depending entirely upon individual judgment or caprice. What some would call a rod would by others be called a bar.

The *rod* in the shaft, known as the main *rod* or spear *rod*, is usually made of strong balks of timber butted together and connected by strapping plates fastened by bolts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 458.

3. Specifically, in a steam-engine, the pitman which connects the cross-head with the crank: also and more generally called *connecting-rod*. The connection is made at the cross-head to the cross-head pin, and at the crank to the crank-wrist. See cut under *steam-engine*.—4. A measure of length equal to 5½ yards, or 16½ feet. (Also called *pole* and *perch*.) A square rod is the usual measure of brickwork, and is equal to 272¼ square feet.—5. A shoot or branch of a family; a tribe or race.

Remember thy congregation, which thou hast purchased of old; the *rod* of thine inheritance, which thou hast redeemed. Ps. lxxiv. 2.

6. In *anat.*, one of numerous slender rod-like or bacillary structures which collectively form, together with similar but conical bodies called *cones*, one of the layers of which the retina of the eye is composed, called the *layer of rods and cones*, essential to the function of vision. See cut under *retina*.—7. In *entom.*, specifically, any differentiation of the anterior end of a retinal cell of the eye, which may unite to form a rhabdom. See *rhabdomere*.—**Bait-rod,** a fishing-rod used with natural bait.—**Binding-rod,** a tie-rod.—**Boning-rod.** See *boning*.—**Cortian rods.** Same as *rods of Corti*.—**Crystalline rods.** See *crystalline*.—**Divining rod.** See *divining-rod*.—**Lengthening rod,** an extension-rod fitted with screws at the ends and used as a long shank for an auger or a drill in deep boring, as for a tube-well.—**Meckelian rod,** in *embryol.*, the cartilaginous basis of the mandibular or first postoral visceral arch of the embryo of most vertebrates, about the greater distal section of which the ossification of the lower jaw-bone takes place, the proximal end being converted into the malleus of a mammal, the quadrate bone of a bird or reptile, or the corresponding bones of lower vertebrates. See cut under *palatoquadrate*. Also called *Meckel's cartilage*.—**Napier's rods** (or **bones**), a contrivance, commonly attributed to John Napier (1550–1617), but in fact described in the Arithmetic of Orontce Finée (1532), for facilitating large calculations in multiplication or division for those who do not perfectly know the multiplication table. It consists of a number of rods made of bone, ivory, horn, wood, pasteboard, or other convenient material, the face of each of which is divided into nine equal parts in the form of little squares, and each part, with the exception of the top compartment, subdivided by a dexter diagonal line into two triangles. These nine little squares contain the successive multiples of the number in the



Napier's Bones, or Rods.

first, the figures in the tens' place being separated by the diagonal line from that in the units' place. A sufficient number of rods must be provided for each of the headings 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, so that by placing the proper rods side by side any number may be seen at the top, while the several multiples occupy, in order, the eight lower compartments; when the multiple consists of two figures these are placed one on each side of the diagonal line. There is also a rod called the *index-rod*, the squares on which are not subdivided into triangles. To multiply, for example, the number 6789 by 56: Place four of the rods together, so that the top numbers form the multiplicand; then look on the index-rod for 6, the first number of the multiplier, and on the corresponding compartments of the four rods the following disposition of figures will be found ranged in the two lines formed by the triangles of each square.....

	6284
	3445
These added together make	40734
Against 5, on the index-rod, the figures are	0505
	3844
	33945
The products when added give the sum required	380184

Division is performed in an analogous manner. Napier's rods are still made, though they are of little use.—**Parallel rod,** in locomotives having more than one pair

of driving-wheels, a rod connecting the crank-pins of all the driving-wheels on one side of the engine, so that when one is moved by the piston-rod all will be moved equally. Also called *coupling-rod*.—**Pedal rod.** See *pedal*.—**Perforating rods of Sharpey.** Same as *Sharpey's fibers* (which see, under *fiber*).—**Rod-and-cone layer of the retina.** See *retina*.—**Rod license.** See *license*.—**Rods of Corti,** the pillars of the arches of the organ of Corti. The external rods which form the outer pillars are shorter and less numerous than the inner rods. They consist of a cylindrical striated body with an expanded base; the upper extremity is curved, and has somewhat the shape of the head of a bird; the back part fits into a cavity between the heads of two or more inner rods; while the bill like process projects toward the reticular membrane. The inner rods have a striated body and an expanded base; the heads have a concavity which receives the outer rods, and a process entering into the composition of the membrana reticularis. The arches thus formed support the outer and inner hair-cells. Also called *pillars of Corti*.—**Setting-out rod,** a guide or gage used in making window-frames, doors, etc.—**Split rod.** (*a*) One of the rods into which plates of wrought-iron are cut by means of slitting rollers, to be afterward made into nails. (*b*) A fishing-rod made in sections of split bamboo strips.—**To have a rod in pickle for one.** See *pickle*[2].—**To kiss the rod.** See *kiss*.

rod[1] (rod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rodded*, ppr. *rodding*. [< *rod*[1], *n.*] 1. To furnish with a rod or rods; specifically, in recent use, to furnish or equip with lightning-rods.

Several other houses in the town were *rodded* in the same way. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 358.

2. To operate upon with a rod, in any way.

In most of the systems the cable is inserted by a process technically called *rodding*—that is, pushing rods through the duct from one manhole to the next.

Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XVI. 1. 14.

rod[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *road*[1].

rod[3]†. A Middle English form of *rode*[1], preterit of *ride*.

rod-bacterium (rod'bak-tē″ri-um), *n.* A bacillus.

rod-bayonet (rod'bā″o-net), *n.* See *bayonet*.

rod-chisel (rod'chiz″el), *n.* A smiths' chisel fixed to the end of a rod, used for cutting hot metal. *E. H. Knight*.

rod-coupling (rod'kup″ling), *n.* A coupling, clasp, or other device for uniting the rods which carry the tools used in boring artesian wells, oil-wells, etc.

roddin (rod'in), *n.* A Scotch form of *rowan*.

roddin-tree (rod'in-trē), *n.* A Scotch form of *rowan-tree*.

roddy (rod'i), *a.* [< *rod*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of rods or twigs. [Rare.]

rode[1] (rōd). Preterit of *ride*.

rode[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *road*[1].

rode[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rood*.

rode[4]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rud*[1].

rode[5] (rōd), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A rope attached to a boat-anchor or killock. *Perley*. [Bay of Fundy.]

rod-end (rod'end), *n.* One of the ends of a connecting-rod of an engine. Rod-ends are variously fitted. A common method is to fit them each with a strap and brasses, and a key for tightening the brasses when the latter wear loose. Sometimes called *pitman-box*.

rodent (rō'dent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *rodent(t-)s*, ppr. of *rodere* (> It. *rodere* = Sp. Pg. *roer* = OF. *roder*, gnaw); akin to *radere*, scratch: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1]. From the L. *rodere* are also ult. *corrode*, *erode*, *rostrum*, etc. Cf. Skt. *rada*, a tooth.] **I.** *a.* Gnawing, as certain mammals; habitually feeding upon vegetable substances, which are gnawed or bitten first with the front teeth; pertaining to the *Rodentia*, *Rosores*, or *Glires*, or having their characters; gliriform.—**Rodent dentition.** See *dentition*, 3.

II. *n.* A member of the order *Rodentia*, *Rosores*, or *Glires*; a rodent mammal; a gnawer.

In temperate climates prolonged sleep is not unknown among *rodents*. *Science*, VI. 403.

Rodentes† (rō-den'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Rodentia*.

Rodentia (rō-den'shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *rodentia* (sc. *animalia*), neut. pl. of *roden(t-)s*, ppr. of *rodere*, gnaw: see *rodent*.] An order of ineducabilian placental diphyodont *Mammalia*; the gnawers. The brain has a relatively small cerebrum, leaving much of the cerebellum and olfactory lobes exposed, and the corpus callosum has no well-defined rostrum in front. The placentation is discoidal-deciduate. The limbs are ambulatorial, variously modified for running, leaping, climbing, or swimming. The condyle of the lower jaw has its long axis longitudinal, and is not confined in a special socket, but glides back and forth, so that the lower jaw can be put forward and backward as well as moved up and down. The molar teeth are typically ridged on their crowns in various patterns; they are nearly always 3 in number above and below on each side. The premolars are small or few, often none. There are no canines. The incisors are large, strong, heavily enameled on their front surface, scalpriform or beveled to a sharp edge, and grow continually from persistently open pulps; their roots traverse much or nearly all of the bones of either jaw, in the arc of a circle. The typical number of incisors is 2 above and below, or one pair of upper and under front teeth; exceptionally, as in the rabbit tribe, there are small supplementary upper incisors, crowded together and concealed behind the functional pair. In some groups, as *Arvicolinæ*, the molar teeth are perennial, like the incisors. There being no canines, and the premolars being few and small, if any, there is a great gap between the front and the back teeth. The typical number of teeth is 16, which obtains with few exceptions throughout the murine series of rodents; in one genus there are only 12. In the hystricine series there are normally 20 teeth, in one genus 16. In the sciurine series the teeth are always either 20 or 22; in the leporine series there are 26 or 28. This order is by far the largest one among mammals, and of world-wide distribution; its numerous members are adapted to every kind of life. They are mostly of small size, a rabbit being far above the average; the beaver, porcupine, or coypou is a very large rodent, and the capibara is a giant. The order is divisible into 3 suborders: (1) *Hebetidentata*, enormal or blunt-toothed rodents, exceptional in having 4 lower incisors, and extinct; (2) *Duplicidentata*, subnormal or double-toothed rodents, with 4 upper incisors; these are the **hares, rabbits,** and pikas; and (3) *Simplicidentata*, normal or simple-toothed rodents, with only 2 incisors above and below. The last fall in 3 series: (1) *Hystricomorpha*, the hystricine series, including the porcupines and very numerous related forms, chiefly South American, as the capibara, coypou, cavies, viscachas, chinchillas, octodonts, etc. (see cuts under *capibara*, *coypou*, *rabbit-squirrel*, *porcupine*, and *Plagiodon*); (2) *Myomorpha*, the murine series, including rats and mice of all kinds (see cuts under *mouse*, *Muridæ*, and *rice-field*); and (3) *Sciuromorpha*, the sciurine series, or the squirrels, spermophiles, marmots, beaver, etc. (see cuts under *Arctomys*, *beaver*, and *prairie-dog*). In addition, the duplicident rodents are (4) *Lagomorpha*, the leporine series, the same as the suborder *Duplicidentata*. (See cut under *Lagomys*.) Many fossils of all these groups are known. There are 20 or 21 families of living rodents, and 100 genera. The order corresponds to the Linnean *Glires*, and is still often called by that name. Also called *Rosores*. See cuts under *castor*, *Leporidæ*, and *scalpriform*.

rodential (rō-den'shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rodentia*. *Nature*, XLII. 193. [Rare.]

rodeo (rō-dā'ō), *n.* [Sp. *rodeo*, a place for cattle at a market or fair, also a going round, a roundabout road, < *rodar*, go round, < L. *rotare*, go round, wheel: see *rotate*.] A gathering of cattle to be branded or marked; a round-up. [California.]

The ranch owner who gives the *rodeo* takes his own cattle . . . and drives them in with the ones to be branded, leaving in the *rodeo*-ground the cattle bearing the brands of all other rancheros.

K. D. Wiggin, A Summer in a Cañon, p. 255.

rod-fish (rod'fish), *n.* A fish that may be taken with a rod; any game-fish.

rod-fisher (rod'fish″ėr), *n.* One who fishes with a rod; a rodster.

rod-fishing (rod'fish″ing), *n.* The art or practice of fishing with a rod; fly-fishing; angling.

rod-fructification (rod'fruk-ti-fi-kā″shon), *n.* In *bot.*, a special simple gonidiophore in *Basidiomycetes*, consisting of a short branch of the mycelium from which small gonidia-like rods are abscised—fertile, however, only in the *Tremellineæ*. *Goebel*.

rodge (roj), *n.* [Formerly also *radge*; origin obscure.] The gadwall, or gray duck, *Chaulelasmus streperus*. See cut under *Chaulelasmus*. [Prov. Eng.]

The *Radge* is next unto the Teale in goodnesse: but yet there is great difference in the nourishment which they make. *Venner*, Via Recta ad Vitam Longam, p. 84.

rod-granule (rod'gran″ūl), *n.* One of the granules in the outer nuclear layer of the retina which are connected with the rods.

rod-holder (rod'hōl″dėr), *n.* One who holds or uses a fishing-rod.

They thus decrease the rental of waters either from net or *rod-holders*.

Cassell, Technical Educator, xii. 356. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rod-iron (rod'ī″ėrn), *n.* Rolled round iron for nails, fences, etc.

rod-knight†, *n.* One of a class of servitors who held their land by serving their lords on horseback. *Minsheu*.

rodlet (rod'let), *n.* [< *rod*[1] + *-let*.] A bacillus or rod-bacterium.

Billroth and Klebs assert that micrococci may grow into *rodlets* or bacilli. *Ziegler*, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. 184.

rod-line (rod'līn), *n.* A fishing-line not wound on a reel: used by anglers in distinction from *reel-line*.

rod-machine (rod'ma-shēn″), *n.* In *wood-working*, a machine for cutting out cylindrical sticks, such as pins, dowels, chair-rounds, and broom-handles. It has a cutter on the principle of a hollow auger, and operates on squared stuff.

rodman (rod'man), *n.*; pl. *rodmen* (-men). A man whose duty it is to carry the rod used in surveying.

Rodman gun. See *gun*[1].

rodomel (rod'ō-mel), *n.* [= Sp. *rodomel*, < Gr. *ῥόδον*, a rose, + *μέλι* = L. *mel*, honey: see *rose* and *mell*[2].] The juice of roses mixed with honey.

XL dayes to beholde on heven
In juce of rose a sester [sextarius] that weel smelle
A pounde hony, and name it *rodomelle*.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

rodomont (rod'ō-mont), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *rodomont*, < It. *rodomonte*, a bully, < *Rodomonte*, the name of the brave but somewhat boastful leader of the Saracens against Charlemagne, in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," xiv., earlier (in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato") *Rodamonte*, lit. 'one who rolls away mountains,' < *rodare* (< L. *rotare*), wheel, roll, + *monte* (< L. *mons*), a mountain: see *rotate* and *mount*.] **I.** *n.* A vain boaster; a braggart; a bombastic fellow; a bully.

He vapoured; [but] being pretty sharply admonished, he quickly became mild and calm, a posture ill-becoming such a *rodomont*.

Sir T. Herbert, Memorials of King Charles I. (*Todd.*)

II. *a.* Bragging; vainly boasting.

He had thought to have ben the leader
Had the match gone on,
And triumpht our whole nation
In his *rodomont* fashion.

B. Jonson, Masque of Owls.

rodomontade (rod″ō-mon-tād″), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *rhodomontade*, *rodomontado*; = G. *rodomontade*, < OF. *rodemontade*, *rodomontade*, *rotomontade*, F. *rodomontade*, < It. *rodomontata*, a boast, brag, < *rodomonte*, a boaster: see *rodomont*.] **I.** *n.* Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant.

I could shew that the *rhodomontades* of Almanzor are neither so irrational as his, nor so impossible to be put in execution. *Dryden*, Of Heroic Plays.

Poor Phil used to bore me after dinner with endless *rhodomontades* about his passion and his charmer.

Thackeray, Philip, viii.

II. *a.* Bragging.

I don't know what 's the matter with the boy all this day; he has got into such a *rhodomontade* manner all this morning. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, ii.

rodomontade (rod″ō-mon-tād″), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rodomontaded*, ppr. *rodomontading*. [< *rodomontade*, *n.*] To boast; brag; bluster; rant.

Abuse which Pitt in his free-lance days heaped upon the "desperate *rhodomontading* minister."

Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 235.

rodomontadist† (rod″ō-mon-tā″dist), *n.* [< *rodomontade* + *-ist*.] A blustering boaster; one who brags or vaunts.

When this *Rhodomontadist* had ended his perilous story, it was dinner time.

E. Terry, Voyage to East India, p. 157.

rodomontado† (rod″ō-mon-tā″dō), *n.* and *a.* [See *rodomontade*.] **I.** *n.* 1. Rodomontade; also, a piece of rodomontade; a brag.

I have heard a Biscayner make a *Rodomantado* that he was as good a Gentleman as Don Philippo himself.

Howell, Letters, I. iii. 32.

"So," says he, "if a *rhodomontado* will do any good, why do you not say 100 ships?" *Pepys*, Diary, III. 350.

2. A blusterer; a braggart.

Most terribly he comes off; like your *rodomontado*.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

II. *a.* Bragging; blustering.

A huge *rodomontado* Picture of the Duke of Lerma, wherein he is painted like a Giant, bearing up the Monarchy of Spain, that of France, and the Popedom upon his Shoulders. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 11.

rodomontador (rod″ō-mon-tā″dor), *n.* [< *rodomontade* + *-or*[1].] Same as *rodomontadist*.

rod-planer (rod'plā″nėr), *n.* A machine-tool especially designed for planing the connecting-rods of locomotives, guide-bars, etc., and for similar work. *E. H. Knight*.

Rodrigues's aneurism. A varicose aneurism in which the sac is formed in the tissue immediately contiguous to the artery.

Rodrigues's coördinates. See *coördinate*.

rod-ring (rod'ring), *n.* One of the small rings or guides through which the line passes along an angler's rod. The caliber is generally about six times that of the line.

rods-gold† (rodz'gōld), *n.* An old name of the marigold. *Gerarde*.

rodsman (rodz'man), *n.*; pl. *rodsmen* (-men). Same as *rodman*.

rodster (rod'stėr), *n.* [< *rod*[1] + *-ster*.] One who uses a fishing-rod; a rod-fisher; an angler.

It is the intention of a number of our local *rodsters* to leave the city for different streams.

Daily Telegraph, Sept. 2, 1882. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rodwood (rod'wūd), *n.* One of several West Indian shrubs or trees: *Lætia Thamnia* of the *Bixineæ*, several species of *Eugenia* (as *E. pallens*, the black rodwood, and *E. axillaris*, the red rodwood), and *Calyptranthes Chytraculia* of the *Myrtaceæ*, the white rodwood.

rody†, *a.* A Middle English form of *ruddy*.

roe[1] (rō), *n.* [< ME. *ro, roo, ra,* < AS. *rā, rāh, rāha, raa,* m. (also, in comp., *rāh-deór*), a roe, *rāge, rāege,* f., a wild she-goat, a roe, = D. *ree,* roe, roebuck, = OLG. *rēho,* MLG. *rē* = OHG. *rēh (rēh-),* n., *rēho,* m., *reia,* f., MHG. *rēch (rēh-),* G. *reh,* n., OHG. *reia,* f., also **riccha,* MHG. **ricke,* G. *ricke,* f., = Icel. *rā,* f., = Sw. *rå* = Dan. *raa,* roe, roebuck.] 1. The roe-deer.

I is ful wight [swift], God waat, as is a *raa*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 166.

Now than am I light as a *roo*. *York Plays*, p. 281.

Asahel was as light of foot as a wild *roe*. 2 Sam. ii. 18.

2. Improperly, the adult female of the hart; the doe of the stag or red deer.

roe[2] (rō), *n.* [Oftener in pl. *roes;* early mod. E. also *roughes,* pl.; prop. *roan* or *rone,* as still in E. dial. use (the terminal *-n* being mistaken for the pl. suffix *-n, -en*[4], as in *eyne, kine*[1], *shoon*); E. dial. *roan, rone, roun, rown, rawn,* and with excrescent *-d, round,* early mod. E. also *roughne;* < ME. *rowne, rawne,* < AS. **hrogn* (not recorded) = MLG. *rogen, rogel,* LG. *rögen* = OHG. **hrogan, rogan, rogo,* MHG. *rogen, roge,* G. *rogen* = Icel. *hrogn* = Sw. *rom* = Dan. *rogn* and *ravn,* roe. Root unknown; some compare Gr. *κρόκη, κροκάλη,* a rounded pebble, L. *calx,* lime, a stone, dim. *calculus,* a pebble, Skt. *çarkara,* gravel, W. *careg,* a stone, etc.: see *calx*[1].] 1. The spawn of a fish. That of the male is sperm, called *milt* or *soft roe;* that of the female is the mass of eggs, distinguished as *hard roe.* Roe is much eaten, either in its natural state or variously prepared. See *botargo, caviar.*

From fountains small Nilus flude doith flow,
Even so of *rawnis* do michty fisches breid.
K. James VI. Chron. S. P., iii. 489. (*Jamieson.*)

The hie fische [he-fish] spawnis his meltis. And the scho fische [she-fish] hir *rounis*.
Bellenden, Descr. Alb., xi. (*Jamieson.*)

2. The spawn of various crustaceans, used for food, as the berry, coral, or mass of eggs of the female lobster.—3. A mottled appearance in wood, especially in mahogany, being the alternate streak of light and shade running with the grain, or from end to end of the log.

roebuck (rō'buk), *n.* [< ME. *roobukke, raabuke, rabuke* = D. *reebok* = G. *rehbock* = Icel. *rābukkr* = Sw. *råbock* = Dan. *raabuk;* as *roe*[1] + *buck*[1]. Cf. *roe-deer.*] The male of the roe-deer; less properly, the roe-deer.

Roebuck (*Capreolus capræa*).

roebuck-berry (rō'buk-ber'i), *n.* A low herbaceous bramble, *Rubus saxatilis,* of the northern Old World; the stone-bramble; also, its fruit, which consists of a few rather large red grains.

roed (rōd), *a.* [< *roe*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having roe, as a fish; containing spawn developed to the stage in which it is known as roe.

The female or *road* fish.
Pennant, Brit. Zoöl. (ed. 1776), III. 197.

roe-deer (rō'dēr), *n.* [< ME. *roodeor,* < AS. *rāhdeór* = Icel. *raudhdýri* = Sw. *rådjur* = Dan. *raadyr;* as *roe*[1] + *deer.*] A species of the genus *Capreolus, C. capræa* or *caprea,* formerly *Cervus capreolus,* of small size, elegant form, and very agile, inhabiting most parts of Europe, including Great Britain, and parts of Asia; a roebuck or roe. The animal is only about 2 feet 3 inches high at the shoulder, and weighs 50 or 60 pounds; it is of a reddish-brown or grayish-brown color, with a large white disk on the rump, and very short tail. The antlers of the male are about a foot long, erect, cylindric, and branching toward the tip. See cut under *roebuck.*

roe-fish (rō'fish), *n.* A fish heavy with roe; a ripe fish, or spawner.

Roemeria (rē-mē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1821), named after J. J. *Roemer,* 1763–1819, a Swiss naturalist.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Papaveraceæ,* the poppy family, and of the tribe *Eupapavereæ.* It is characterized by a linear, usually three-valved capsule opening down nearly to the base, by pitted seeds destitute of a crest, and by flowers with two sepals, four petals, many stamens, and a sessile stigma with deflexed lobes. The 3 species are natives of the Mediterranean region, naturalized in fields in temperate parts of Europe and Asia. They are annuals resembling poppies, but readily distinguished by their long and valvular fruit, and by their less dilated stigmas. They bear dissected leaves and long-stalked violet flowers. *R. hybrida* has a pretty flower, and is sometimes planted, but the petals fall very quickly. It receives the names *purple horned poppy* and *wind-rose.*

roemerite (rēm'ėr-īt), *n.* [Named after F. A. *Roemer,* a German geologist.] A basic sulphate of iron, occurring in tabular triclinic crystals of a brownish-yellow color. Also written *römerite.*

roenoke, *n.* See *roanoke.*

roepperite (rēp'ėr-īt), *n.* [Named after W. T. *Roepper* of Bethlehem in Pennsylvania.] A variety of chrysolite from the zinc-mines in Sussex county, New Jersey. It is peculiar in containing, besides iron and magnesium, considerable amounts of zinc and manganese. Also spelled *ropperite.*

roesslerite (rès'lėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. C. *Roessler* of Hanau in Prussia.] A rare mineral consisting of hydrous arseniate of magnesium, and occurring in white crystalline plates. Also spelled *rösslerite.*

roe-stone (rō'stōn), *n.* A rock having the appearance of the roe of a fish; oölite.

roft, An obsolete preterit of *rive*[1].

roft†, *n.* A Middle English form of *roof*[1].

roffia, rofia, *n.* See *raffia.*

rogt, *v. t.* [ME. *roggen, ruggen;* a var. of *rock*[2], q. v.] To shake.

Hym she *roggeth* and awaketh softe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2708.

He romede, he rarede, that *roggede* alle the erthe,
So ruydly he rappyd at to ryot hymselvene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 784.

rogament†, *n.* [< LL. *rogamentum,* something asked, a question, < L. *rogare,* ask: see *rogation.*] A postulate or axiom.

Rogate Sunday. Same as *Rogation Sunday.*

rogation (rō-gā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *rogation,* F. *rogation* = Pr. *rogazo, roazo* = Sp. *rogacion* = Pg. *rogações,* pl., prayers in Rogation week, = It. *rogazione,* < L. *rogatio(n-),* a supplication, an asking, < *rogare,* pp. *rogatus,* ask. Cf. *abrogate, interrogate, supererogation, prerogative, prorogue,* etc.] 1. In *Rom. jurisprudence,* the demand by the consuls or tribunes of a law to be passed by the people.—2. Litany; supplication: especially as said in procession.

He [Bishop Mamercus] perfecteth the *Rogations* or Litanies before in use. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 41.

Rogation days, the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Ascension day. The special observance of these days with fasting and rogations (litanies and public processions) was first introduced by Mamertus or Mamercus, bishop of Vienne in southern France, about A. D. 470, at a time of general distress arising from earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, and other troubles. It soon became general in Gaul, and spread to England. In the Roman Catholic Church (which adopted the observance about 800) the Litany of the Saints is said in procession on these days. In the Anglican Church the Rogation days are appointed days of fasting or abstinence, and it was formerly the custom to say the Litany, to read the homily and exhortation given in the Book of Homilies, and to perambulate the parish. The custom of perambulation (which see) is still observed in some places in England. Also called *gang-days.*—**Rogation Sunday,** the Sunday preceding Ascension day.—**Rogation-tide,** the time of Rogation days.—**Rogation week,** the week in which the Rogation days occur. Also called *procession week, cross-week, gang-week.*

rogation-flower (rō-gā'shon-flou'ėr), *n.* An Old World milkwort, *Polygala vulgaris,* which blooms during Rogation week and was carried in processions. See *milkwort.*

rogatory (rog'ą-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *rogatoire* = It. *rogatorio,* < L. *rogator,* an asker, solicitor: see *rogation.*] Seeking information; authorized to collect or engaged in collecting information.

Many countries aid one another's judicial proceedings by consenting that their judges may accept *rogatory* commissions, or act as agents of foreign courts for the purpose of examining witnesses or otherwise ascertaining facts. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 76.

Letters rogatory. See *letter*[3].

roger (roj'ėr), *n.* [A familiar use of the personal name *Roger,* < OF. *Roger,* < OHG. *Ruodiger,* G. *Rudiger.* Cf. *robin*[1].] 1. A ram. See *Collins Miscellanies* (1742), p. 116. (*Halliwell.*) [Prov. Eng.]—2†. A rogue. [Old cant.]—**Roger of the buttery,** a goose. *Halliwell.*

Roger de Coverley (roj'ėr dē kuv'ėr-li). [Named after Sir *Roger de Coverley,* one of the members of the club under whose direction the "Spectator" professed to be edited.] An English country-dance, corresponding to the Virginia reel. Also called *Sir Roger de Coverley.*

After . . . dinner . . . comes dancing, . . . reels and flings, and strathapeys and *Roger de Coverleys*.
Molley, Correspondence, I. 353.

rogeriant (rō-jē'ri-ąn), *n.* [Appar. < *Roger,* a person's name, + *-ian.*] A wig. [Rare.]

The unruly wind blows off his periwink. . . .
The sportful wind, to mock the headless man,
Tosses apace his pitch'd *Rogerian*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, III. v. 16.

rogersite (roj'ėrz-īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. W. B. *Rogers.*] An imperfectly known mineral occurring in the form of a thin white crust upon the samarskite of North Carolina: it is essentially a hydrated niobate of the yttrium metals.

roggan (rog'ąn), *n.* [Cf. *rog.*] A rocking stone. See *rocking.*" *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

roggenstein (rog'en-stīn), *n.* [G., lit. 'rye-stone,' < *roggen,* = E. *rye,* + *stein* = E. *stone.*] A kind of oölite in which the grains are cemented by argillaceous matter. The roggenstein anticlinal is the uplift in which are the important mines of Stassfurt in Prussia, and its vicinity.

roggle (rog'l), *v. t.* and *i.* [Freq. of *rog.*] To shake; jumble. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

roghtlesse†, *a.* [ME., appar. an erroneously formed word, equiv. to *reckless* (after *roghte,* pret. of *reck*): see *reck, reckless.*] Reckless; careless.

Dreding ye were of my woos *roghtlesse;*
That was to me a grevous hevinesse.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 6, f. 116. (*Halliwell.*)

rogue (rōg), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *roag, roge;* < OF. *rogue,* presumptuous, malapert, rude, hence used in E. as a noun, a surly fellow, a vagabond; prob. < Bret. *rok, rog,* arrogant, proud, haughty, brusk; cf. Ir. Gael. *rucas,* pride, arrogance.] 1. A vagrant; a sturdy beggar; a tramp. Persons of this character were, by the old laws of England, to be punished by whipping and having the ear bored with a hot iron.

Wast thou fain, poor father,
To hovel thee with swine, and *rogues* forlorn,
In short and musty straw? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 7. 39.

Ros. Methinks 'tis pity such a lusty fellow
Should wander up and down, and want employment.
Bel. She takes me for a *rogue!*—You may do well, madam,
To stay this wanderer, and set him a-work, forsooth.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 3.

2. A knave; a dishonest person; a rascal: applied generally to males.

We're bought and sold for English gold—
Such a parcel of *rogues* in a nation.
Burns, Farewell to a' our Scottish Fame.

3. A sly fellow; a wag.

The satirical *rogue* says here that old men have grey beards, . . . and that they have a plentiful lack of wit.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 197.

4. A mischievous or playful person: applied in slight endearment to children or women. Compare *roguish,* 3.

Ah, you sweet little *rogue,* you!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 283.

What, rob your boys? those pretty *rogues!*
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vii. 27.

5. A rogue elephant (which see, under *elephant*).—6. A plant that falls short of a standard required by nurserymen, gardeners, etc.

When a race of plants is once pretty well established, the seed-raisers do not pick out the best plants, but merely go over their seed-beds, and pull up the *rogues,* as they call the plants that deviate from the proper standard.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 42.

Rogue elephant. See *elephant.*—**Rogue-money,** in Scotland, an assessment laid on each county for defraying the expense of apprehending offenders, maintaining them in jail, and prosecuting them.—**Rogues and vagabonds,** an appellation under which, in English law, fall various classes of persons who may be summarily committed, such as fortune-tellers, persons collecting alms under false pretenses, persons deserting their families and leaving them chargeable to the parish, persons wandering about as vagrants without visible means of subsistence, persons found on any premises for an unlawful purpose, and others. Rogues and vagabonds may be summarily committed to prison for three months with hard labor. See *vagrant.*—**Rogues' gallery,** a collection of photographs of notorious law-breakers, kept at police headquarters.—**Rogue's march.** See *march*[2].—**Rogue's yarn,** a rope-yarn distinguishable from the rest of the yarns in a rope, serving to identify rope made in government dock-yards. In rope made in United States navy-yards the rogue's yarn is twisted in a contrary direction to the others, and is of manila in hemp rope and of hemp in manila rope.—**Wild rogue**†, a vagrant by family inheritance.

A *wilde Roge* is he that is borne a Roge: he is more subtil and more geuen by nature to all kinde of knauery than the

other. . . . I once rebuking a *wyld roge* because he went idelly about, he shewed me that he was a begger by enheritance — his Grandfather was a begger, his father was one, and he must nedes be one by good reason.
Warning for Common Cursetors (1567), quoted in Ribton-[Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 597.

=**Syn.** 2. Cheat, sharper, scamp, swindler.

rogue (rōg), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rogued*, ppr. *roguing*. [Early mod. E. also *roge*; < *rogue*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To play the rogue; play knavish tricks. [Rare.]

And *roguing* virtue brings a man defame,
A packstaff epithet, and scorned name.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, v. 101.

2†. To wander; tramp; play the vagabond.

Yf he be but once taken soe idlye *roging*, he may punnish him more lightlye, as with stockes or such like.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To call (one) a rogue; denounce as a rogue; stigmatize as a cheat or impostor.

It may be thou wast put in office lately,
Which makes thee *rogue* me so, and ryle so stately.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

2. To cheat; injure by roguery.

That envious Scotchman, Sandy Macraw (a scurvy limb of the coast-guards, who lived by poaching on my born rights), had set himself up with a boat, forsooth, on purpose to *rogue* me and rob me the better.
R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, v.

3. To uproot or destroy, as plants which do not conform to a desired standard.

The destruction of horses under a certain size was ordered, and this may be compared to the *roguing* of plants by nurserymen. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 43.

rogue-house (rōg'hous), *n.* A prison; a lock-up. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

roguery (rō'gėr-i), *n.*; pl. *rogueries* (-iz). [< *rogue* + *-ery.*] **1**†. The life of a vagrant; vagabondism. — **2.** Knavish tricks; cheating; fraud; dishonest practices.

You rogue, here's lime in this sack too: there is nothing but *roguery* to be found in villanous man.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 138.

Peter had lately done some *rogueries* that forced him to abscond. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, xi.

3. Waggery; arch tricks; mischievousness.

rogue's-gilliflower† (rōgz'jil'i-flou-ėr), *n.* An old name of the rocket *Hesperis matronalis*. *Lyte.*

rogueship (rōg'ship), *n.* [< *rogue* + *-ship.*] The character or state of a rogue; also, a roguish person. [Rare.]

Ramb. Rank and rotten, is she not?
Shave. Your spittle *rogueships*
Shall not make me so.
Massinger, City Madam, iii. 1.

roguish (rō'gish), *a.* [< *rogue* + *-ish*[1].] **1**†. Vagrant; vagabond.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the Bedlam
To lead him where he would: his *roguish* madness
Allows itself to any thing. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7. 104.

2. Knavish; fraudulent; dishonest.

The law of evidence; a law very excellently calculated for the preservation of the lives of His Majesty's *roguish* subjects. *Fielding*, Amelia, xi. 3.

3. Mischievous; playful.

An' she has twa sparkling *roguish* een.
Burns, On Cessnock Banks.

roguishly (rō'gish-li), *adv.* In a roguish manner; like a rogue; knavishly; mischievously.

roguishness (rō'gish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being roguish. (*a*) Knavery. (*b*) Mischievousness; archness; sly cunning: as, the *roguishness* of a look.

roguy† (rō'gi), *a.* [< *rogue* + *-y*[1].] Knavish; dishonest. [Rare.]

Car. Gipsies, and yet pick no pockets?
Alv. Infamous and *roguy!*
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

rohan (rō'han), *n.* [Also *rohun*, *rohuna*; E. Ind.] A large East Indian tree, *Soymida febrifuga*, also called *red* or *bastard cedar*, *red-wood*, and *East Indian mahogany*. Its bark is tonic and astringent; its wood is heavy, dark, and durable, and is used for purposes of construction.

roi (rō'i), *n.* [Maori.] The rootstock of the brake, *Pteris aquilina*, var. *esculenta*, which when roasted was formerly a staple article of food with the aborigines of New Zealand.

roicond†, *a.* [ME., < OF. **roicond*, < L. *rubicundus*, red, ruddy: see *rubicund.*] Ruddy; rubicund.

Wele colouret by course, clene of his face,
Rede *roicond* in white, as the Roose freashe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3771

roid†, *a.* [ME. *roid*, *ruyd*, < OF. *roide*, F. *roide*, *raide*, < L. *rigidus*, stiff: see *rigid.* Cf. *redour.*] Stiff; stout; violent.

That bemoth in Ebrew ys opunly to say—
"A *Roid* beste vnreasonable, that no Rule holdes."
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4428.

roidly†, *adv.* [ME., < *roid* + *-ly*[2].] Violently.

Hit the hathill o the hede in his hote angur,
And rent hym doun *roidly* ryght to the sadill.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6988.

roignet, *n.* See *roin.*

roil[1]† (roil), *v. i.* [< ME. *roilen*, *roylen*, prob. a var. of *roulen*, roll, used in the same sense: see *roll* (I., 12), and cf. *roil*[2].] To run; wander; roll; rove.

Rist so, quod Gregorie, religioun *roileth*,
Sterueth and stynketh and steleth lordes almesses,
That oute of couent and cloystre coneyten to libbe.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 297.

The fletynge strem that *royleth* doun diversly fro hy mountaygnes is arested and resisted ofte tyme by the encountrynge of a stoon. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 7.

roil[2] (roil), *v. t.* [Formerly also *royle*; also dial. *rile* (sometimes spelled *ryle*), the common colloq. form in the U. S. (cf. *oil*, dial. *ile*, *point*, dial. *pint*, etc.). (*a*) According to Stratmann, < OF. *roeler*, *roiler*, *roller*, vex, disturb, beat, particular uses of the orig. sense 'roll': see *roil*[1], *roll.* (*b*) In another view, prop. *rile*, and orig. as a noun, ME. *ryal*, *riall*, foam, fermentation; perhaps < OF. *roille*, *rouille*, F. *rouille* = Pr. *roill*, rust, mildew, fungous growth, ult. < L. *robigo*, rust: see *roin.*] **1.** To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment: as, to *roil* wine, cider, or other liquor in casks or bottles.

The lamb down stream *roiled* the wolf's water above.
Roger North, Examen, p. 359. (*Davies.*)

I had dug out the spring and made a well of clear gray water, where I could dip up a pailful without *roiling* it.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 245.

I thirst for one cool cup of water clear,
But drink the *riled* stream of lying breath.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 78.

2. To excite to some degree of anger; annoy; vex: now more commonly, in colloquial use, *rile.*

His spirits were very much *roiled*.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, ii. 69. (*Davies.*)

You have always been one of the best fellows in the world, . . . and the most generous, and the most cordial — that you have; only you do *rile* me when you sing that confounded Mayfair twang. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvii.

3. To perplex. [Local.] — **4.** To salt (fish) by means of a roiler.

roil[3]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *royle*; < ME. *roile*, *royle*; origin uncertain.] A Flemish horse.

Polidamas the prise horse presit vnto,
Raght to the Reyne, and the *Roile* toke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8337.

By the good swimminge of horses many men haue ben saued, and contrary wise, by a timorouse *royle*, where the water hath uneth come to his bely, his legges hath foltred, wherby many a good and propre man hath perished.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 17.

roiler (roi'lėr), *n.* [< *roil*[2] + *-er*[1].] A machine for salting small fish, as a revolving box turned by means of a crank. [North Carolina.]

roily (roi'li), *a.* [Also dial. *rily*, *riley*; < *roil*[2] + *-y*[1].] Muddy; turbid: as, *roily* water.

Then flow away, my sweety sap,
And I will make you bolly;
Nor catch a woodman's hasty nap,
For fear you should get *roily*.
J. F. Cooper, Pioneer, xx.

The streams full and *roily*. *The Century*, XXVII. 107.

roint† (roin), *n.* [Also *roigne*; < ME. *roine*, *roigne*, < OF. *roingne*, *rogne*, *rongne*, scurf, mange, scabbiness, itch, F. *rogne*, itch, = Pr. *ronha*, *runha* = Cat. *ronya* = Sp. *roña* = Pg. *ronha* = It. *rogna*, itch; perhaps < L. *robigo*, *rubigo* (*-gin-*), rust, mildew, also sore, ulcer, scab: see *ronion.*] A scab or scurf.

Hir nekke was of good fasoun
In lengthe and gretnesse by resoun,
Withoute bleyne, scabbe, or *royne*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 553.

roinish† (roi'nish), *a.* [Also *roynish*; < *roin* + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *roinous.*] Mangy; scabby; hence, mean; paltry; scurvy.

My lord, the *roynish* clown, at whom so oft
Your grace was wont to laugh, is also missing.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 2. 8.

roinous† (roi'nus), *a.* [Also *roynous*; < ME. *roinous*, *roignous*, < OF. *roigneux*, *roingneux*, *rongneux* (= Pr. *rognos*, *ronhos*, *runhos* = Cat. *ronyos* = Sp. *roñoso* = Pg. *ronhoso* = It. *rognoso*), mangy, scabby; perhaps < L. *robiginosus*, rusty, mangy, etc., < *robigo* (*robigin-*), rust: see *roin.*] Scabby; rough; crooked; worthless.

The foule croked bowe hidous,
That knotty was and al *roynous*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 988.

This argument is al *roignous*;
It is not worth a croked brere.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6190.

roint† (roint), *v.* See *aroint.*

roist† (roist), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *royst*; cf. *roister.*] Same as *roister.* *Cotgrave.*

The vayne glorious, . . .
Whose humour the *roysting* sort continually doth feede.
Udall, Roister Doister, Prol.

I have a *roisting* challenge sent amongst
The dull and factious nobles of the Greeks.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 208.

roister (rois'tėr), *n.* [Also *royster*; < OF. *rustre*, a ruffian, roister, a particular use (with unoriginal *r*) of OF. *ruste*, *ruiste*, a rustic, F. *rustique*: see *rustic.*] 1. A rioter; a blusterer; a roisterer. [Obsolete or archaic.]

They must not part till they have drunk a barrell,
Or straight this *royster* will begin to quarrel.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

The natives were an honest, social race of jolly *roysters*, who had no objection to a drinking bout, and were very merry in their cups. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 92.

2. [< *roister*, *v.*] A drunken or riotous frolic; a spree.

roister (rois'tėr), *v. i.* [Also *royster*; < *roister*, *n.*] To bluster; swagger; bully; be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

A gang of merry *roistering* devils, frisking and curveting on a flat rock. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 348.

Her brother lingers late
With a *roystering* company.
Tennyson, Maud, xiv. 2.

The wind is *roistering* out of doors.
Lowell, To Charles Eliot Norton.

roister-doister† (rois'tėr-dois'tėr), *n.* [First recorded in the title of the first English comedy, Udall's "Ralph *Roister-Doister*" (1553); a varied redupl. of *roister.*] A roisterer.

I have . . . seen the mad-brainest *roister-doister* in a country dashed out of countenance.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

roisterer (rois'tėr-ėr), *n.* [Also *roysterer*; < *roister* + *-er*[1].] One who roisters; a bold, blustering, or turbulent fellow.

Midmost of a rout of *roisterers*,
Femininely fair and dissolutely pale.
Tennyson, Geraint.

roistering (rois'tėr-ing), *p. a.* Swaggering; rude.

She again encounters "Dick" Talbot, now grown more *roystering* and bloated than ever, and marries the lover of her youth. *The Academy*, March 1, 1890, p. 148.

roisterly† (rois'tėr-li), *a.* [< *roister* + *-ly*[1].] Like a roisterer; blustering; violent.

A mad world, where such shameful stuff is bought and sold; and where such *roisterly* varlets may be suffered to play upon whom they lust, and how they lust.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

roisterly (rois'tėr-li), *adv.* [< *roisterly*, *a.*] In a bullying, violent manner.

roisterous (rois'tėr-us), *a.* [< *roister* + *-ous.*] Violent; blustery; uproarious. [Rare.]

Was the like ever heard of? The *roysterous* young dogs; carolling, howling, breaking the Lord Abbot's sleep!
Carlyle, Past and Present, ii. 15.

roitelet (roi'te-let), *n.* [Also *roytelet*; < F. *roitelet*, a petty king, a wren (Cotgrave), dim. of *roi*, a king: see *roy.*] **1**†. A little or petty king; a royalet.

Causing the American *roytelets* to turn all homagers to that king and the crown of England. *Heylin.*

2. In *ornith.*, a kinglet or goldcrest; a small bird of the genus *Regulus*.

rok, *n.* See *roc*[1].

roka (rō'kä), *n.* A large East African tree, *Trichilia emetica*, whose fruit is considered emetic, and whose seeds yield a fatty oil.

rokambole, *n.* See *rocambole.*

roke (rōk), *n.* [< ME. *roke*, a var. of *reke* (= OD. *roke*, etc.): see *reek*[1].] Mist; smoke; damp.

Roke, myste. Nebula. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 436.

rokeage, rokee (rō'kāj, rō'kē), *n.* [Also *roucheage*, *yokeage*, *yokeague*; Amer. Ind.; orig. form uncertain. Cf. *nocake.*] Indian corn parched, pulverized, and mixed with sugar: commonly called *pinole*. [Local, U. S.]

rokelay (rok'e-lā), *n.* Same as *roquelaure.*

roker (rō'kėr), *n.* [Prob. connected with *roach*[1], and thus ult. with *ray*[2].] A species of *Raia*; especially, the thornback ray.

The English word *roker* in most cases signifies thornback, but is occasionally employed to denote any species of the ray family, with the exception of the skate.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 146.

Into lobsters and crabs which have become by reason of age of lighter weight are introduced portions of fresh haddock or *roker*. *Lancet*, No. 3455, p. 1025.

roket†, **rokette**[1]†, *n.* Middle English forms of *rochet*[1]. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13525.

rokket. A Middle English form of *rock*[1], *rock*[2], etc.

roky (rō'ki), *a.* [Also *roaky*, *rooky*; < ME. *roky*, misty, < *roke*, mist: see *roke* and *reek*[1].] Misty; foggy; cloudy. *Ray.*

Roky, or mysty. Nebulosus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 436.

He . . . in a *roky* hollow, belling, heard
The hounds of Mark.
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

Rolandic (rō-lan'dik), *a.* [< *Rolando* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Rolando, an Italian anatomist and physiologist (died 1831). Compare *postrolandic* (*prerolandic* is also used).—**Rolandic fissure.** Same as *fissure of Rolando* (which see, under *fissure*).—**Rolandic funiculus.** See *funiculus of Rolando*, under *funiculus*.—**Rolandic line**, a line on the surface of the skull (or head) marking the position of the fissure of Rolando beneath.—**Rolandic point**, the intersection of the Rolandic lines with the median plane and with each other on the surface of the skull. It is about half an inch behind the middle of the line passing over the skull from the glabella to the inion.

rolet, *v.* An obsolete form of *roll*.

rolet, *n.* [A var. of *roll*.] A unit of quantity formerly in use in England, defined by a statute of Charles II. as seventy-two sheets of parchment.

rôle (rōl), *n.* [< F. *rôle*: see *roll* and *rotary*.] A part or character represented by an actor; any conspicuous part or function assumed by any one, as a leading public character.—**Title rôle**, the part in a play which gives its name to the play, as Hamlet in the play of "Hamlet," or Macbeth in that of "Macbeth."

roll (rōl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *rowl*, *rowle*, *roule*; < ME. *rollen*, *rolen* (= D. *rollen* = MHG. *rolen*, G. *rollen* = Icel. *rolla* = Dan. *rulle* = Sw. *rulla*), < OF. *roler*, *roller*, *rueler*, *roeler*, *rouler*, F. *rouler*, F. dial. *roler*, *roller*, roll, roll up, roll along, go on wheels, = Pr. *rolar*, *rotlar* = Cat. *rotolar* = Sp. *rollar*, *rular* = Pg. *rolar* = It. *rotolare*, *rullare*, < ML. *rotulare*, roll, revolve, < L. *rotula*, a little wheel, dim. of *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1]. Cf. *roll*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move like a carriage-wheel; move along a surface without slipping by perpetually turning over the foremost point of contact as an instantaneous axis: as, a ball or wheel *rolls* on the earth; a body *rolls* on an inclined plane.

The fayre hede fro the halce hit [fell] to the erthe,
That fele hit foyned [spurned] wyth her fete, there hit forth *roled*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 428.

The *rolling* stone never gathereth mosse.
Heywood, Proverbs (ed. Sharman).

That goddess [Fortune] blind,
That stands upon the *rolling* restless stone.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6. 31.

2. To run or travel on wheels.

The wealthy, the luxurious, by the stress
Of business roused, or pleasure, ere their time,
May *roll* in chariots. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, ii.

3. To revolve; perform a periodical revolution.

The *rolling* Year
Is full of Thee. *Thomson*, Hymn, l. 2.

Sleep, holy spirit, blessed soul,
While the stars burn, the moons increase,
And the great ages onward *roll*.
Tennyson, To J. S.

4. To turn; have a rotatory motion, generally reciprocating and irregular, especially in lateral directions: as, the ship *rolls* (that is, turns back and forth about a longitudinal axis).

His eyen steepe, and *rollynge* in his heede.
Chaucer, Prol. to C. T., l. 201.

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy *rolling*,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 12.

Twice ten tempestuous nights I *rolled*, resigned
To roaring billows and the warring wind.
Pope, Odyssey, vi. 205.

The ship *rolled* and dashed, . . . now showing us the whole sweep of her deck, . . . now nothing but her keel.
Dickens, David Copperfield, lv.

5. To move like waves or billows; also, to move like a considerable body of water, as a river. Each particle of water in a wave revolves in a circle, and though this cannot be seen, there is a vague appearance of a wheel-like movement.

Wave *rolling* after wave, where way they found,
If steep, with torrent rapture. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 298.

The *rolling* smoke involves the sacrifice.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 248.

6. To fluctuate; move tumultuously.

What diff'rent Sorrows did within thee *roll*!
Prior, Solomon, ii.

7. To tumble or fall over and over.

Down they fell
By thousands, angel on archangel *roll'd*.
Milton, P. L., vi. 594.

8. To emit a deep prolonged sound, like the roll of a ball or the continuous beating of a drum.

Near and more near the thunders *roll*.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

A *rolling* organ-harmony
Swells up, and shakes and falls.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

9. To enroll one's self; be enrolled.

He lends at legal value considerable sums, which he might highly increase by *rolling* in the public stocks.
Steele, Spectator, No. 49.

Papillon. Right honourable sharpers: and Frenchmen from the county of York.
Widding. In the last list, I presume, you *roll*.
Foote, The Liar, i. 1.

10. To trill: said of certain singing birds.

The continuous roll is possessed almost exclusively by the canary, and the nightingale is one of the very few birds that share to some degree the faculty of *rolling* at any pitch of the voice uninterruptedly.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 87.

11. To lend itself to being coiled up in a cylindrical form: as, cloth that *rolls* well.—**12†.** To ramble; wander abroad; gad about. Compare *roil*[1].

That like proverbe of Ecclesiaste,
Where he comandeth and forbedeth faste
Man shal nat suffre his wyf go *roule* aboute.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 653.

These unruly rascals in their *rolling* disperse themselves into several companies, as occasion serveth, sometime more and sometime less.
Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 20.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to rotate; whirl or wheel.

When thou shalt speake to any man, *role* not to fast thyne eye. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Rolling his greedy eyeballs in his head.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 398.

Now heaven in all her glory shone, and *roll'd*
Her motions. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 499.

We have had enough of action, and of motion we,
Roll'd to starboard, *roll'd* to larboard, when the surge was seething free. *Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song.

2. To cause to move like a carriage-wheel; cause to move over a surface without sliding, by perpetually turning over the foremost point of contact: as, to *roll* a cask or a ball.

Who shall *roll* us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre? Mark xvi. 3.

3. To turn over in one's thoughts; revolve; consider again and again.

The yongest, which that wente unto the toun,
Ful ofte in herte he *rolleth* up and doun
The beautee of thise florins newe and bryghte.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 376.

I came home *rolling* resentments in my mind, and framing schemes of vengeance.
Swift, Letter, Sept. 9, 1710. (*Scager.*)

4. To wrap round and round an axis, so as to bring into a compact cylindrical form: as, to *roll* a piece of cloth; to *roll* a sheet of paper; to *roll* parchment; to *roll* tobacco.

As the snake, *roll'd* in a flowering bank,
With shining checker'd slough, doth sting a child.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 228.

He lies like a hedgehog *roll'd* up the wrong way,
Tormenting himself with his prickles.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Dream.

The bed, in the day-time, is *rolled* up, and placed on one side. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 20.

5. To bind or infold in a bandage or wrapper; inwrap.

Their Kings, whose bodies are . . . lapped in white skinnes, and *rowled* in mats. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 765.

What time the foeman's line is broke,
And all the war is *roll'd* in smoke.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

6. To press or level with a roller; spread out with a roller or rolling-pin: as, to *roll* a field: to *roll* pie-crust.

It is passed between cylinders often, and *rolled*.
Cowper, Flatting Mill, l. 3.

7. To drive or impel forward with a sweeping, easy motion, as of rolling.

And chalky Wey, that *rolls* a milky wave.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 344.

Where Afric's sunny fountains
Roll down their golden sand.
Bp. Heber, Missionary Hymn.

8. To give expression to or emit in a prolonged deep sound.

They care for no understanding: it is enough if thou canst *roll* up a pair of matins, or an even-song, and mumble a few ceremonies. *Tyndale*, Doctrinal Treatises, p. 243.

Man, her last work, who seem'd so fair,
Such splendid purpose in his eyes,
Who *roll'd* the psalm to wintry skies,
Who built him fanes of fruitless prayer.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lvi.

9. To utter with vibration of the tongue; trill.

Don't, like a lecturer or dramatic star,
Try over hard to *roll* the British R.
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

10. In *printing*, to make (paper) smooth by passing it under calendering rollers. [Eng.]—**11.** To turn over by degrees, as a whale when cutting in. At first the whale is rolled carefully and gently, then more quickly, as the blubber is loose up, and the head is cut off at last.

12. In *drum-playing*, to beat with rapid blows so as to produce a continuous sound.—**Rolled chop.** See *chop*[1], 2.—**Rolled cod**, boneless cod, prepared by rolling several slices into parcels which are packed in boxes. [Trade-name.]—**Rolled glass.** See *glass*.—**Rolled plating.** See *plate*, *v. t.*—**Rolled rail.** See *rail*[1].—**Syn. 2.** *Swing*, etc. See *rock*[2], *v. t.*

roll (rōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rowl*, *rowle*, *roule*; < ME. *rolle* = MD. *rol*, D. *rol* = MLG. *rol* = MHG. *rolle*, *rulle*, G. *rolle* = Sw. *rulla* = Dan. *rulle*, < OF. *rolle*, *rocle*, *roule*, F. *rôle* (see *rôle*) = Pr. *rolle*, *rotlle*, *rutle* = Cat. *rotllo* = Sp. *rol*, a list, roll, *rollo*, a roll, record, = Pg. *rolo*, *rol* = It. *ruolo*, *rullo*, *ruotolo*, *rotolo*, a roll, list, < ML. *rotulus*, a roll, list, catalogue, schedule, record, prop. a paper or parchment rolled up (cf. *volume*, ult. < L. *volvere*, roll); cf. *rotulare*, roll up: see *roll*, *v.* The ML. *rotulus*, a roll, is partly from the verb, and not wholly identical with L. *rotulus*, also *rotula*, a little wheel, from which the verb is derived. In the later senses directly from the mod. verb.] 1. A cylinder formed by winding something round and round; that which is rolled up: as, a *roll* of wool; a *roll* of paper.

The gentlemen . . . having theyr heades bounde aboute with listes and *rowles* of sundry coloures after the maner of the Turkes.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 14).

Take thee a *roll* of a book, and write therein.
Jer. xxxvi. 2.

Specifically— (*a*) A document of paper, parchment, or the like which is or may be rolled up; hence, an official document; a list; a register; a catalogue; a record: as, a muster-*roll*; a class-*roll*; a court-*roll*.

Nis nou so lutel thing of theos that the deouel nameth enbrened on his *rolle*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 344.

I am not in the *roll* of common men.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 43.

Then thundered forth a *roll* of names:
The first was thine, unhappy James!
Scott, Marmion, v. 26.

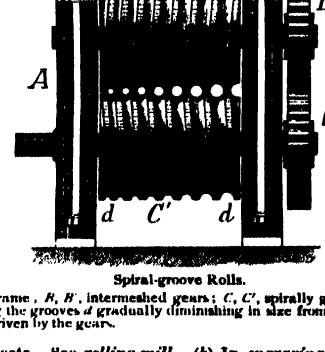
(*b*) A long piece of cloth, paper, or the like, usually of uniform width throughout, and rolled upon either a round stick or a thin board, or upon itself merely, as the most convenient form of making a package. See *roller*, 2. (*c*) In *cookery*, something rolled up: as, a veal *roll*; a jelly *roll*. Specifically— (1) A small cake of bread rolled or doubled on itself before baking: as, a French *roll*. (2) Same as *roly-poly*, 2. (*d*) A cylindrical twist of tobacco. (*e*) In *carding*, a slender, slightly compacted cylinder or sliver of carded wool, delivered from hand-cards or from the doffing-cylinder of a carding-machine. Such rolls were formerly much used in the hand-spinning of wool. For machine-spinning the sliver is extended into a continuous roving. (*f*) Part of the head-dress of a woman, a rounded cushion or mass of hair usually laid above the forehead, especially in the sixteenth century.

Antiæ, the heare of a woman that is layed over hir forheade; gentilwomen dyd lately call them their *rolles*.
Elyot, ed. 1559. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A revolving cylinder employed in any manner to operate upon a material, as in forming metals into bars, plates, or sheets, smoothing the surfaces of textures, as in paper-making, laundering, etc., or in comminuting substances, as in grinding grain, crushing ores, etc.

Where land is clotty, and a shower of rain comes that soaks through, use a *roll* to break the clots.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

(*a*) One of a pair of cylinders in a rolling-mill, between which metals are passed to form them into bars, plates,

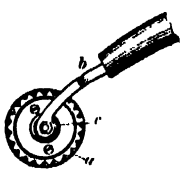


Spiral-groove Rolls.

A, frame; *B*, *B'*, intermeshed gears; *C*, *C'*, spirally grooved rolls, having the grooves *d* gradually diminishing in size from right to left, and driven by the gears.

or sheets. See *rolling-mill*. (*b*) In *engraving*, the cylindrical die of a transferring-press. (*c*) In *metal.*, one of a pair of hard and strong metallic cylinders between which

ores are crushed. (*d*) In *paper-making*, one of the cylinders of a calender; also, the cylinder of a pulping-engine. See *calender*[1], 1, and *pulp-engine*. (*e*) In *high milling*, one of a pair of metal cylinders through a series of which pairs grain is passed for successively crushing it to the requisite fineness. See *high milling*, under *milling*. (*f*) In *calico-printing*, a cylinder of a calico-printing machine. (*g*) The impression-cylinder of a printing-machine. (*h*) In a great variety of machines, one of the cylinders over which an endless apron extends, and upon which it is moved, as in the feed-aprons of carding-machines, pickers for opening cotton as taken from the bale, machines for manufacturing shoddy from rags, etc. (*i*) Either of a pair of plain or fluted cylinders between which material is passed to feed it into a machine, as in feeding rags to a shoddy-machine, paper to printing-presses, calico to calico-printing machines, etc. Such rolls are also called *feed-rolls*. (*j*) A hand-tool used by bookbinders for embossing book-covers, or forming thereon embossed gilded lines. It consists of either a plain or an embossed cylinder with a handle adapted to rest (when in use) against the shoulder of the workman. The roller is heated for use in embossing. (*k*) In the manufacture of plate-glass, a heavy metallic cylinder which spreads the "metal" on the table, and which, being supported on ways on opposite sides of the table, produces a sheet or plate of uniform thickness. The distinction between *roll* and *roller* is exceedingly indefinite. The term *roller* is, however, more generally applied to a revolving cylinder working in movable bearings, as in an agricultural roller for smoothing the surface of land, or the roller of a lawn-mower; while *roll* is more commonly used for a cylinder working in fixed bearings, as in a rolling-mill for working metals, or in a calender, or in a grinding-mill.]



Bookbinders' Roll.
a, roll, pivoted to forked handle *b* at *c*.

3. In *building*: (*a*) A rounded strip fastened upon and extending along the ridge of a roof. (*b*) In a leaden roof, one of a number of rounded strips placed under the lead at intervals, whereby crawling of the metal through alternate expansion and contraction is prevented. —**4.** The act of rolling, or the state of being rolled; a rotatory movement: as, the *roll* of a ball; the *roll* of a ship.

These larger hearts must feel the *rolls*
Of stormier-waved temptation.
Lowell, At the Burns Centennial.

5. A deep, prolonged, or sustained sound: as, the *roll* of thunder. Also *rolling*.

A *roll* of periods, sweeter than her [the Muse's] song.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 17.

Fancy, borne perhaps upon the rise
And long *roll* of the Hexameter.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

Specifically—(*a*) The prolonged sound produced by a drum when rapidly beaten, or the act of producing such a sound.

Now, to the *roll* of muffled drums,
To thee the greatest soldier comes.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, vi.

The *roll* [on the side-drum] . . . is made by alternately striking two blows with the left hand and two with the right, very regularly and rapidly, so as to produce one continuous tremolo. *Grove*, Dict. Music, I. 466.

(*b*) A trill: applied to the notes of certain birds, as the canary and nightingale.

The *roll* is the most characteristic of all the canary-notes. . . . This even and continuous *roll* is as perfect as the trill of any instrument, and can be produced at any pitch within the range of the voice.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., XI. 87.

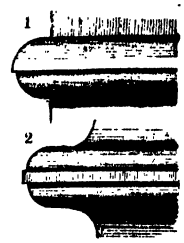
6. In *organ-playing*, the act or result of taking the tones of a chord in quick succession, as in an arpeggio.—**7†.** Round of duty; particular office; function; duty assigned or assumed; rôle.

In human society every man has his *roll* and station assigned him. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

8. A swell or undulation of surface: as, the *roll* of the prairie.—**9.** A rotatory or sidelong movement of the head or body; a swagger; a rolling gait.

That grave, but confident, kind of *roll*, peculiar to old boys in general. *Dickens*, Sketches, Characters, vii.

10. In *mining*, an inequality in the roof or floor of a mine. *Gresley.*—**Bagimont's Roll**, the rent-roll of Scotland, made up in 1275 by Benemund or Baimund de Vicci, vulgarly called *Bagimont*, who was sent from Rome by the Pope, in the reign of Alexander III., to collect the tithe of all the church livings in Scotland for an expedition to the Holy Land. It remained the statutory valuation, according to which the benefices were taxed, till the Reformation. A copy of it as it existed in the reign of James V. is in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. Also spelled *Bajimont's Roll*.—**Burgess roll.** See *burgess*. —**Close rolls.** See *close*[2].—**Great roll.** Same as *pipe-roll*. —**Judgment roll.** See *judgment*.—**Liberate roll.** See *liberate*.—**Long roll** (*milit.*), a prolonged roll of the drums: a signal of an attack by the enemy, or for the troops to assemble rapidly in line.—**Master of the Rolls.** See *master*[1].—**Merchant rolls.** See *merchant*.—**Oblate roll.** See *oblate*.—**Poor's roll.** (*a*) In England, a roll or list of paupers, or persons entitled to parochial relief or those who have received such aid. (*b*) In *Scots law*, the roll of litigants who, by reason of poverty, are privileged to sue or defend in forma pauperis, their cause being conducted gratuitously by the counsel and agents for the poor.—**Ragman's roll**†. Same as *ragman-roll*, 1.—**Resiant rolls**†. See *resiant*.—**Ridge-roll.** See *ridge*.—**Roll-and-fillet molding**, a round molding with a square fillet on the face of it. It is most usual in the Early Decorated style of English Pointed architecture.—**Roll latten.** See *latten*.—**Roll-molding**, in *arch.*, a molding resembling a segment of a scroll with its end overlapping. It occurs often in the Early Pointed style, in which it is used for dripstones, string-courses, etc.—**Roll of arms**, a document containing written lists of persons entitled to bear arms, with descriptions of their armorial bearings: usually a parchment of medieval origin. The earliest of these important documents dates from about 1245. They are of great value historically and for questions of genealogy.—**Rolls of court, of parliament**, or of any public body, the parchments kept in rolls, on which are engrossed by the proper officer the acts and proceedings of the body in question, and which constitute the official records of that body.—**Roughing-down rolls.** Same as *roughing-rolls*.—**Scavenger roll.** See *scavenger*.—**To call the roll.** See *call*[1].—**Syn.** 1. (*a*) *Catalogue*, etc. See *list*[5].



1. Roll-molding. 2. Roll- and fillet molding.

rollable (rō′la-bl), *a.* [< *roll* + *-able*.] Capable of being rolled.

roll-about (rōl′a-bout), *a.* Thick or pudgy, so as to roll when walking. [Colloq.]

A little fat *roll-about* girl of six.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvi.

roll-boiling (rōl′boi″ling), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, a process for giving a luster to cloth by scalding it, while tightly wound upon a roller, in a vessel filled with hot water or steam. *E. H. Knight.*

roll-box (rōl′boks), *n.* In *spinning*, the rotary can or cylinder of a jack-frame, in which revolve the bobbin and the carrier-cylinder for the rovings. *E. H. Knight.*

roll-call (rōl′kâl), *n.* 1. The act of calling over a list of names, as of a school or society, or of men who compose a military or legislative body. In the United States military service there are at least three roll-calls daily by the first sergeants under a commissioned officer of the company—namely, at reveille, at retreat, and at tattoo.

2. The military signal given by the drum, trumpet, or other musical instrument for soldiers to attend the calling of the roll.

roll-cumulus (rōl′kū″mū-lus), *n.* A form of strato-cumulus cloud in which the component masses of cloud at a distance from the zenith present the appearance of long bars, while overhead there is seen only the irregular flat base of scattered clouds. The linear arrangement increases toward the horizon, and is simply the effect of perspective. [Eng.]

roller (rō′lėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rowler*; < *roll* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which rolls, especially a cylinder which turns on its axis, used for various purposes, as smoothing, crushing, and spreading out. (*a*) A heavy cylinder of wood, stone, or (now more usually) metal set in a frame, used in agriculture, gardening, road-making, etc., to break lumps of earth, press the ground compactly about newly sown seeds, compress and smooth the surface of grass-fields, level the surface of walks or roads, etc. Land-rollers are also constructed of a series of disks or a series of rings with serrated edges placed side by side. Such rollers are used for breaking up clods and cutting up rough grass-land, and are known as *disk-rollers* and *clod-crushers*. Heavy road-rollers are often combined with steam traction-engines. Agricultural rollers are also combined with other tools, as with a seeder or a harrow. See *roll*, *n.*, 2.

Pope's [page] is a velvet lawn, shaven by the scythe, and levelled by the *roller*. *Johnson*, Pope.

(*b*) A rolling-pin. (*c*) In *printing*, a cylindrical rod of iron covered with a thick composition of glue and molasses, or glue, sugar, and glycerin, which takes ink on its surface by rolling on a table or against other rollers, and which deposits this ink on types when it is rolled over them. (*d*) In *etching*, a cylinder, about three inches in diameter, covered with soft leather, and used for revarnishing an imperfectly bitten plate. The ground is applied to the roller with a palette-knife on which a little has been taken up. When the ground has, by repeated passing, been evenly spread over all parts of the roller, this is carefully passed with slight pressure over the etched plate so as to cover its surface with varnish without allowing it to enter the furrows. (*e*) In *organ-building*, a wooden bar with pins in the ends upon which it may be rolled or rocked, and two projecting arms, usually at some distance from each other, one of which is pulled by a tracker from the keyboards, while the other pulls a tracker attached to a valve. Rollers are primarily designed to transfer motion from side to side, but they also often change it from a horizontal to a vertical plane, or vice versa. The rollers belonging to a single keyboard are usually placed together on a common roller-board, and the entire mechanism is called a *roller-board action* or *movement*. See cut under *organ*. (*f*) Any cylindrical tool or part of a machine serving to press, flatten, guide, etc., as the cylinders of a paper-making machine, the impression-cylinders in calico-printing, the roller-die by means of which patterns are transferred to such cylinders, etc. (*g*) The barrel of a musical box or of a chime-ringing machine.

2. That upon which something may be rolled up, as a wooden cylinder, or pasteboard rolled up, usually with a circular section.—**3.** A cylindrical or spherical body upon which a heavy body can be rolled or moved along: used to lessen friction.

What mighty *Rowlers*, and what massie Cars,
Could bring so far so many monstrous Quars?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

Specifically—(*a*) A cylindrical piece of wood put under a heavy stone to facilitate moving it. (*b*) A wheel in a roller-skate. (*c*) The wheel of a caster. (*d*) Same as *roller-towel*. [Colloq.] (*e*) A stout heavy sheave which revolves and saves a rope that passes over it from wear by friction.

4. A go-cart for a child.

He could run about without a *rowler* or leading-strings.
Smith, Lives of Highwaymen, II. 50. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

5. That in which something may be rolled; a bandage; specifically, a long rolled bandage used in surgery. It is unrolled as it is used.

I have broken the arm of Pharaoh king of Egypt; and, lo, it shall not be bound up to be healed, to put a *roller* to bind it. Ezek. xxx. 21.

6. In *saddlery*, a broad padded surcingle, serving as a girth to hold a heavy blanket in place. *E. H. Knight.*—**7.** A long, heavy, swelling wave, such as sets in upon a coast after the subsiding of a storm.

From their feet stretched away to the westward the sapphire *rollers* of the vast Atlantic, crowned with a thousand crests of flying foam. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xxxii.

The league-long *roller* thundering on the reef.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

8. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Any bird of the family *Coracidæ*: so called from the way they roll or tumble about in flight. The common roller of Europe, Asia, and Africa is *Coracias garrula*. There are many other species, of several different genera. The Madagascar ground-rollers are birds of the genera *Brachypteracias* and *Atelornis*. See cut under *Coracias*. (*b*) A kind of domestic pigeon; one of the varieties of tumblers.—**9.** In *herpet.*, a snake of the family *Tortricidæ*; a shorttail.—**10.** The rockfish or striped-bass, *Roccus lineatus*. [Maryland.]—**Breaking-down rollers**, in *metal-working*, rollers used to roll the metal while it is hot, for the purpose of consolidating it.—**Damping-roller.** See *damping*.—**Delivery-roller.** See *delivery*.—**Diluting roller**, in a paper-making machine, a roller which carries water into the pulp-cistern to reduce the density of the pulp.—**Distributing-roller**, a roller in the inking-apparatus of a printing-press between the ductor and the inking-rolls; a waver. **Drawing-rollers**, in a drawing-machine, the fluted rollers by which the sliver is elongated.—**Dutch roller**, a kind of domestic pigeon, a variety of the tumbler. *Darwin.*—**Fancy roller.** See *fancy*.—**Lithographic roller.** See *lithographic*.—**Printers' roller.** See *inking-roller*.—**Roller bandage.** Same as *roller*, 5.—**Roller bolt.** See *bolt*[1].—**Roller handspike.** See *handspike*. —**Side roller**, in *sugar-manuf.*, one of the side cylinders of the press. See *king-roller* and *macause*.—**The rollers**, the local name of a heavy surf peculiar to St. Helena and the Island of Ascension. Rollers prevail on the leeward side of the island after a period of strong trades, and are due to the confluence of the swell passing around the island by the right with that passing around by the left, the swell being also heightened by the surrounding shoals. The resulting surf is so dangerous to shipping that single and double roller-flags are displayed to warn small craft against making for land while the rollers prevail.

roller-bar (rō′lėr-bär), *n.* The sharp-edged bar or knife in the bed of a rag-cutting machine. *E. H. Knight.*

roller-barrow (rō′lėr-bar″ō), *n.* A barrow traveling on a roller of some width, instead of on the ordinary small front wheel, so that it can pass over smooth turf without cutting into it.

roller-bearing (rō′lėr-bâr″ing), *n.* A journal-socket which has antifriction rollers on its interior perimeter; a ring-bush.

roller-bird (rō′lėr-bėrd), *n.* Same as *roller*, 8.

roller-board (rō′lėr-bōrd), *n.* In *organ-building*. See *roller*, 1 (*e*).

roller-bowl (rō′lėr-bōl), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, a device used with a carding-machine to roll the detached slivers into cardings or rolls ready for the slubbing-machine.

roller-box (rō′lėr-boks), *n.* In *printing*, a chest or closet of wood in which inking-rollers are kept. Also *roller-closet*.

roller-composition (rō′lėr-kom-pō-zish″ọn), *n.* In *printing*, the composition of which inking-rollers are made. See *composition*, 5.

roller-die (rō′lėr-dī), *n.* A cylindrical die for transferring steel-plate engravings, as for printing bank-notes, and also for the transfer of patterns to calico-printing rolls. The design is engraved on a plate of soft steel, which is afterward hardened, and subjected to strong pressure upon the soft steel die, to which the incised lines of the plate are thus transferred in relief. The die is then hardened, and is used in turn to transfer the design to a plate, a roller, or another die.

roller-flag (rō′lėr-flag), *n.* A signal displayed, as at St. Helena and the Island of Ascension,

to warn boats against attempting to land during the prevalence of the rollers.

roller-forks (rō'lėr-fôrks), *n. pl.* In a printing-press, slotted or forked supports, of the nature of uncapped journal-boxes, in which the journals of the composition rollers are fitted, and in which they turn.

roller-gin (rō'lėr-jin), *n.* A machine for separating cotton-seeds from cotton-fiber, in the best form of which the separation is effected by leather rollers acting in conjunction with a knife or knives. The rollers are set at a distance from each other too narrow for the passage of the seeds, while the fiber is forced in and carried through between the rollers. The knife is blunt-edged, and sometimes has a longitudinal motion, its action assisting the separation of the seeds, which drop down behind the rollers while the detached fiber passes through. Such gins are slower in action than saw-gins, but they injure the fiber less. Compare *nib*[1], 6.

roller-grip (rō'lėr-grip), *n.* A device for clutching a traveling-rope, used as a means of traction for railroad-cars. It consists of a set of binding-rollers or -wheels controlled by special mechanism so as to grasp or let loose the traveling-rope or -cable at will.

roller-lift (rō'lėr-lift), *n.* In some printing-machines, a small cam which raises the ink-distributing roller from the surface of the inking-plate.

roller-mill (rō'lėr-mil), *n.* 1. Any form of mill for the coarse grinding of grain for feed. Specifically—2. A mill in which wheat is made into flour by a cracking process, passing between sets of rollers arranged consecutively at fixed distances apart.—3. A machine for bruising flaxseed before grinding under edge-stones and pressing. *E. H. Knight.*

roller-mold (rō'lėr-mōld), *n.* In *printing*, a metallic mold into which, in the casting of composition rollers, the melted composition is poured.

roller-skate (rō'lėr-skāt), *n.* A skate mounted on small wheels or rollers, instead of the usual iron or steel runner, and used for skating upon asphalt or some other smooth surface. Also called *parlor-skate.*

roller-stock (rō'lėr-stok), *n.* The cylindrical rod of iron, sometimes covered with wood, which serves as the axis of a printer's roller, and gives it its needed stiffness.

roller-stop (rō'lėr-stop), *n.* An apparatus for arresting or limiting the motion of the ductor inking-roller on a printing-machine.

roller-towel (rō'lėr-tou″el), *n.* An endless towel arranged to roll over a cylinder of wood bracketed to the wall, so that all parts of it may be conveniently used. Also called *jack-towel* and *roller.*

Rolle's plane. In *anat.*, the plane passing through the alveolar and the two auricular points.

rolley (rō'li), *n.* [Prob. < *roll* + dim. *-ey.*] A kind of truck drawn by a horse, used in coalmines for carrying tubs or corfs along underground ways. [North. Eng.]

rolley-polley, *n.* See *roly-poly.*

rolleyway (rō'li-wā), *n.* Any underground road along which rolleys are conveyed. [Prov. Eng.]

rollichie (rol'i-chi), *n.* [Also *rullichie;* < D. *rolletje,* "a truckle" (Sewel), sheave of a pulley, lit. 'little roll,' dim. of MD. *rolle,* D. *rol,* a roll: see *roll, n.*] Chopped meat stuffed into small bags of tripe, which are then cut into slices and fried: an old and favorite dish among the Dutch in New York. *Bartlett.*

They [the burghers of New Amsterdam] ate their supaen and *rollaches* of an evening, smoked their pipes in the chimney-nook, and upon the Lord's Day waddled their wonted way to the Gereformeerde Kerche.
E. L. Bynner, Begum's Daughter, i.

rollick (rol'ik), *v. i.* [Perhaps < *roll* + dim. *-ick,* equiv. to *-ock.*] To move in a careless, swaggering manner, with a frolicsome air; swagger; be jovial in behavior.

He described his friends as *rollicking* blades, evidently mistaking himself for one of their set.
T. Hook, Jack Brag. (*Latham.*)

There was something desperately amusing to him in the thought that he had not even money enough to pay the cabman, or provide for a repast. He *rollicked* in his present poverty. *G. Meredith,* Rhoda Fleming, xxix.

rolling (rō'ling), *n.* [< ME. *rollynge;* verbal n. of *roll, v.*] 1. A reciprocating rotary motion about a fore-and-aft axis, more or less irregular, as of a ship at sea.—2. (*a*) Ornamenting, by means of a bookbinders' roll, the edges or inner covers of a full-bound book. (*b*) Smoothing or polishing paper by means of calendering rollers.—3. A method of taking trout. When the streams are at their lowest stage in summer, a dam of logs, stones, and brush is roughly built at the lower end of some pool in which the fish have congregated. This rolling-dam being constructed, the stream for some distance above the pool is beaten with poles, and the fish are driven down to the deepest water, out of which they are swept with a net. [New Brunswick.]
4. Same as *roll,* 5.—5. A twist or partial knot by which the thread is secured to the bobbin in lace-making. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**Friction of rolling.** See *friction.*—**Instantaneous center of rolling.** See *center*[1].

rolling (rō'ling), *p. a.* 1. Moving on wheels, or as if on wheels.

He next essays to walk, but, downward pressed,
On four feet imitates his brother beast:
By slow degrees he gathers from the ground
His legs, and to the *rolling* chair is bound.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv. 340.

2. Making a continuous noise resembling the roll of a drum: as, a *rolling* fire of musketry.—3. Wavy; undulating; rising and falling in gentle slopes.

The country was what was termed *rolling,* from some fancied resemblance to the surface of the ocean when it is just undulating with a long "ground-swell."
Cooper, Oak Openings, i.

4. Turned over or down with the effect of a roll, or that may be so turned down.

Solemn old Thoresby records how he and his cousin "bought each a pair of black silk *rolling* stockings in Westminster Hall."
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 153.

A black and red velvet tartan [waistcoat] with white stripes and a *rolling* collar. *Thackeray,* Vanity Fair, lix.

Rolling bridge, a drawbridge or a ferry bridge which rolls upon wheels; or a swing bridge supported upon balls moving in a circular path.—**Rolling-cam press.** See *press*[1].—**Rolling circle** of a paddle-wheel, the circle described by a point in the paddle-wheel which moves with the speed with which the vessel passes through the water. If the vessel were traveling upon land upon wheels of the size of this circle and with the same speed of engine, her velocity would remain unaffected.—**Rolling colter.** See *colter.*—**Rolling curve,** a roulette.—**Rolling fire.** See *fire,* 13.—**Rolling friction.** See *friction.*—**Rolling globe,** a large ball on which acrobats stand and ascend inclined planes.—**Rolling hitch,** a hitch made with the end of one rope round another rope under tension, or round a spar, in such a way that when drawn on in the direction of the length of the rope or spar the hitch will jam.—**Rolling pendulum,** a pendulum carrying cylindrical bearings which roll upon a plane or other surface. A special case of a rolling pendulum is a cylinder loaded at one side; another and extreme case is a pendulum turning on knife-edges.—**Rolling-pressure press.** See *press*[1].—**Rolling purchase,** an arrangement of pulleys with one or more movable blocks: a phrase having application especially to the mechanical appliance used for bending the great arbalist of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It was an apparatus which could be applied to the stock when required, and then detached and carried in the belt. See cut under *moulinet.*—**Rolling reef,** a method of shortening sail by rolling the canvas about a roller underneath the yard, thereby doing away with the use of reef-points.—**Rolling resistance,** that resistance to the rolling of a body over a surface which is caused by cohesion.—**Rolling topsail, rolling topgallantsail,** sails reduced in area by being rolled up on a roller underneath the yard.

rolling-barrel (rō'ling-bar″el), *n.* In *gunpowder-manuf.* See *barrel.*

rolling-chock (rō'ling-chok), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of wood fastened to the middle of an upper yard, with a piece cut out of its center so that it may half encircle the mast, to which it is secured by an iron or rope parrel inclosing the other half of the mast. Its purpose is to steady the yard.

rolling-cleat (rō'ling-klēt), *n.* Same as *rolling-chock.*

rolling-dam (rō'ling-dam), *n.* The rough dam used in rolling for trout. See *rolling,* 3.

rolling-frame (rō'ling-frām), *n.* In *dyeing,* an arrangement of rollers for drawing cloth through the dye-beck. Also called *galloper.* *E. H. Knight.*

rolling-machine (rō'ling-ma-shēn″), *n.* Any machine which performs its functions essentially by means of rollers. Specifically—(*a*) A machine for making brass fender-moldings and brasswork for grates. (*b*) A machine for smoothing out a cotton-bat and working it into fiber like flax ready for carding. (*c*) A rolling-mill.

rolling-mill (rō'ling-mil), *n.* 1. A metal-working establishment using, in connection with heating-furnaces, systems of steel rollers for forming metal into sheets, bars, rods, or wires. Such rolling-mills sometimes bear special names, as a rail-mill, wire-rolling mill, etc. The essential feature of a rolling-mill is a set or train of steel rollers placed either in pairs one over the other, as in a two-high train, or in a group of three, as in a three-high train. The heated metal direct from the furnaces is presented to these rollers and is drawn through between the trains. It is at once caught on the other side and repassed between the rollers, each passage between them being called a *pass.* In a two-high train the rollers are stopped and reversed at each pass. In a three-high train the rollers turn constantly in one direction, the return pass being between a different pair of rollers from the pair first passed through, the middle roller, however, always being one of either pair. The distance between the rollers is regulated by screws at the ends. The section given to the metal in passing through the rollers is determined by the shape of the rollers, whether flat or grooved, it being possible to produce in this way bars having a great variety of sections, adapted for independent or structural uses. The rolling mill serves also to some extent to clear the metal passed through it from impurities. Small rolling-mills with tapering rollers are used to roll short flat metal bars into rings, the passage between the rollers expanding the outside more than the inside edge, and thus causing the strip to assume a curved form. See cut under *roll,* 2 (*a*).
2. One of the trains of rolls with its framework and driving-mechanism used in rolling metal bars, plates, or sheets in a rolling-mill. They are also called *rolls,* and *two-high* and *three-high rolls* according to the number of superimposed rolls in the machine.
3. A rolling-machine for making sheet-glass by rolling the hot metal.—4. A form of leather-rolling machine.

rolling-pin (rō'ling-pin), *n.* A cylindrical piece of wood, marble, or copper, having a projecting handle at each end, with which dough, paste, confectioners' sugar, etc., are molded and reduced to a proper thickness.

rolling-plant (rō'ling-plant), *n.* Same as *rolling-stock.*

rolling-press (rō'ling-pres), *n.* 1. A copper-plate-printers' press in which impression is made by passing the plate under a rolling cylinder.—2. A calendering-machine, which consists of two or more closely geared cylinders of smooth surface, used for smoothing and polishing the surface of paper.—3. A machine with two or more steam-heated iron rollers, which removes indentations from printed sheets.

rolling-rope (rō'ling-rōp), *n.* Same as *rolling-tackle.*

rolling-stock (rō'ling-stok), *n.* In *railways*, the cars, locomotive engines, etc. Also called *rolling-plant.*

rolling-tackle (rō'ling-tak″l), *n.* A tackle used to steady a yard when the ship rolls heavily. It is hooked to the weather quarter of the yard and to a strap around the mast, and hauled taut. Also called *rolling-rope.*

Rollinia (ro-lin'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (A. St. Hilaire, 1825), named after Charles *Rollin* (1661–1741), a French historian, who aided the botanist Tournefort in his work the "Institutiones."] A genus of trees and shrubs of the order *Anonaceæ,* the custard-apple family, and of the tribe *Xylopieæ.* It is characterized by its globose corolla with six lobes in two series, the three outer concave at the base and produced into a thick, laterally flattened dorsal wing, the three inner small, sometimes minute or obsolete. It is readily distinguished from the next related genus, *Anona,* the custard-apple, by its appendaged petals. There are about 20 species, all natives of warmer parts of America. They bear either thin or rigid leaves, and flowers in small clusters which are either terminal or opposite the leaves. The fruit is composed of many sessile berries borne on a broad convex receptacle, either separate or more often united into one roundish and many-celled fruit. *R. multiflora* and *R. longifolia* furnish a light tough wood, a kind of lancewood. *R. Sieberi* is called *sugar-apple* in the West Indies.

roll-joint (rōl'joint), *n.* 1. A method of joining metal sheets by rolling one edge over the other and pressing the joining flat.—2. A joint made by this method.

roll-lathe (rōl'lāᵺ), *n.* In *mach.*, a lathe for turning off massive rolls for rolling-mills, calendering-machines, etc. The centers are relieved from strain in such lathes by rests which support the journals of the rolls during the process.

roll-molding (rōl'mōl″ding), *n.* See *roll.*

rollock (rol'ok), *n.* Same as *rowlock.*

roll-top (rōl'top), *a.* Having a rolling top.—**Roll-top desk.** Same as *cylinder-desk.*

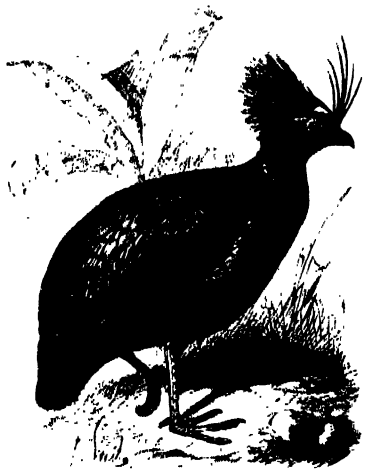
roll-train (rōl'trān), *n.* A rolling-mill train. See *rolling-mill* and *train.*

Rollulidæ (ro-lū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rollulus* + *-idæ.*] The *Rollulinæ* raised to family rank.

Rollulinæ (rol-ū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rollulus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Perdicidæ* or *Tetraonidæ,* represented by the genus *Rollulus.* *Bonaparte,* 1850. Also called *Cryptonychinæ.*

rolluline (rol'ū-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rollulinæ.*

Rollulus (rol'ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Bonnaterre, 1790), < *roulroul,* native name.] A genus of gallinaceous birds, type of the subfamily *Rollulinæ,* having the hind claw rudimentary; the roulrouls or wood-quail. The species inhabit Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Malacca, and Tenasserim. The red-crested wood-quail is *R. cristatus* or *roulroul,* of a rich green color, with a long red crest; it lives in the woods in small flocks from the sea-level to a height of 4,000 feet. The female is lighter-colored, and lacks the red crest. Another roulroul is *R. niger,* sometimes generically separated as *Melanoperdix* (Jerdon, 1864). The genus is also called *Cryptonyx* and *Liponyx.* See cut on following page.



Rollroll (*Rollulus cristatus*).

roll-up (rōl'up), *n.* 1. Same as *roly-poly*, 2.

I know what the pudden 'a to be — apricot *roll-up* — O my buttons! *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, I. 6.

2. A clogging of machinery in cotton-carding or the like. *F. Wilson*, Cotton Carder's Companion, p. 90.

rollway (rōl'wā), *n.* 1. A natural incline (as the bank of a stream), or an inclined structure, down which heavy bodies, especially logs, are propelled by their own weight; a shoot.

This appliance for swinging logs from stump to *rollway*, car, or boat is to be the chief means for placing this North Carolina cypress where it will do the most good. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 152.

2. In *lumbering*, a mass of logs piled up for rolling down to or into a stream, or placed upon the ice to await spring freshets.

The logs are drawn to the nearest river, where they are piled in great *roll-ways*, either on the ice or on a high bank, there to remain until the spring floods launch them. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 655.

roloway (rol'o-wā), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The Diana monkey, *Cercopithecus diana*. See cut under *Diana*.

roly-poly (rō'li-pō"li), *n.* and *a.* [Also spelled *rowly-powly*, *rolley-polley*, *rolly-poly*, etc.; a riming compound, with dim. effect, appar. < *roll* + *bowl*[2] (the game having formerly been called *half-bowl*).] **I.** *n.* 1†. An old game, somewhat resembling bowls, played with pins and a half-sphere of wood on a floor or smooth plot of ground.—2. A sheet of paste spread with jam and rolled up, to form a pudding.

As for the *roly-poly*, it was too good. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, I.

3. A low, vulgar person. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

I'll have thee in league first with these two *rollypoolies*. *Dekker*, Satiromastix.

4. A short, stout person. [Colloq.]

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a roly-poly; shaped like a roly-poly; round; pudgy.

You said I make the best *roly-poly* puddings in the world. *Thackeray*, Great Hoggarty Diamond, xii.

It [plum-duff] is sometimes made in the rounded form of the plum-pudding; but more frequently in the *roly-poly* style. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 207.

Cottages, in the doors of which a few *rolypoly*, open-eyed children stood. *Mrs. Craik*, Agatha's Husband, xii.

Rom (rom), *n.* [Gipsy *rom*, a man, husband; prob. < Hind. *dom*, also *domrā* (with initial cerebral *d*, which confuses with *r*), a man of a low caste who, in eastern India, make ropes, mats, baskets, fans, etc., and are also employed in removing dead bodies and carcasses, and are generally thieves, but who, in western India, are musicians or singers; < Skt. *domba* (with cerebral *d*), a man of a low caste who make their living by singing and dancing. Cf. *Romany*, *rum*[2].] A Gipsy; a Romany.

She [the Gipsy queen] had known the chiefs of her people in the days . . . when the *Rom* was a leader in the prize-ring, or noted as a highwayman. *C. G. Leland*, The Century, XXV. 909.

Rom. An abbreviation (*a*) [*cap.* or *l. c.*] of *Roman;* (*b*) of *Romance* (languages).

Romaan (rō-mē'an), *n.* [< Gr. 'Ρωμαῖος, Roman; after Constantinople became the capital of the empire also applied to the Greeks.] An inhabitant of one of the countries included in the eastern Roman (Byzantine) empire; a subject of the Greek emperor. *Robertson*, Hist. Christ. Church, viii. 95.

romaget, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *roomage, rummage.*

Romaic (rō-mā'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *romaïque* = Sp. Pg. It. *romaico*, < ML. *Romaicus*, < Gr. 'Ρωμαϊκός, belonging to Rome, Roman, Latin (later applied to the Greeks when the Roman capital was transferred to Constantinople) (NGr. 'Ρωμαϊκός, Roman, Latin, 'Ρωμαίικος, Romaic, modern Greek), < Gr. 'Ρώμη, L. *Roma*, Rome: see *Roman*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to the vernacular language of modern Greece, or to those who use it.

II. *n.* The vernacular language of modern Greece, the popular modern form of ancient Greek, written in the ancient character. The literary language of modern Greece is Romaic more or less conformed to classical Greek; it is styled *Hellenic.*

romaika (rō-mā'i-kạ̈), *n.* [NGr. *ρωμαϊκή*, fem. of 'Ρωμαϊκός, Roman: see *Romaic.*] A modern Greek dance, characterized by serpentine figures and a throwing of handkerchiefs among the dancers.

romal[1] (rō-mâl'), *n.* See *rumal.*

romal[2] (rō-mal'), *n.* [Prop. **ramal*, < Sp. *ramal*, a halter, rope's end, pendant, branch, < L. *ramale*, a branch, < *ramus*, branch: see *ramus, rammel.*] A round braided thong of leather, rawhide, or horsehair looped to the ends of the reins, and serving as a horseman's whip. [Western U. S.]

He rode ahead, on his blue-roan Indian pony, twirling his *romal*, a long leathern strap attached to the saddle, the end divided like a double whip-lash. *Mary Hallock Foote*, St. Nicholas, XIV. 33.

Romalea (rō-mā'lē-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1831), prop. *Rhomalea*, < Gr. *ῥωμαλέος*, strong of body, < *ῥώμη*, bodily strength.] A notable genus of

Lubber-grasshopper (*Romalea microptera*).

large-bodied short-winged locusts, or short-horned grasshoppers. *R. microptera* is the lubber-grasshopper of the southern United States, sharing the English name with a similar but quite distinct species, *Brachystola magna* of the western States.

Roman (rō'man), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Romayne;* < ME. *Romayne*, < OF. *romain*, F. *romain* = Sp. Pg. It. *romano*, < L. *Romanus*, Roman, < *Roma*, Rome. Cf. *Romish.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to ancient or modern Rome, or the people, institutions, or characteristics of Rome.

To every *Roman* citizen he gives,
To every several man, seventy-five drachmas. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 246.

Judea now, and all the Promised Land,
Reduced a province under *Roman* yoke,
Obeys Tiberius. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 158.

Hence—2. Having some attribute deemed especially characteristic of the ancient Romans; noble; distinguished; brave; hardy; patriotic; stern.

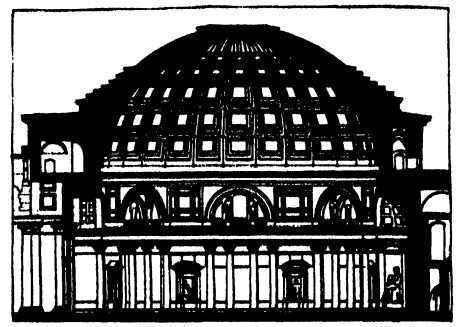
What 's brave, what 's noble,
Let 's do it after the high *Roman* fashion,
And make death proud to take us. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 15. 87.

There is something fine, something *Roman* in the best sense, in the calm way in which the British Government of India looks upon itself as virtually eternal. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 7.

3. Pertaining to Rome ecclesiastically; of or pertaining to the Church of Rome; papal.

The chief grounds upon which we separate from the *Roman* communion. *Burnet.*

4. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] Noting a form of letter or type of which the text of this book is an example. It is the form preferred for books and newspapers by the Latin races and by English-speaking peoples. Three series are used conjointly in printing: (1) capitals, which are copies of Old Latin lapidary letters; (2) small capitals, a medieval Italian fashion, first made in type by Aldus Manutius in 1501; and (3) minuscule or lower-case letters, first made in type by Sweinheim and Pannartz at Subiaco in 1465, and afterward, of better form, by Jenson at Venice in 1471.—**Holy Roman Empire.** See *empire.*—**Roman alum.** See *alum.*—**Roman architecture,** the architecture of the ancient Romans, characterized by admirable development and application of the round arch and vault, and of stone and particularly brick masonry of all varieties, especially in small materials and with proper use of excellent cements and mortar, and by adoption of the Greek orders in general as mere exterior ornaments in lavishness of redundant and artificial decoration, and without understanding of their delicately studied proportions and logical arrangement. The true Roman architecture, considered apart from its Hellenistic decoration, was not artistic, though the boldness and great span of its arches and vaults very frequently produce a grand and majestic effect; it was, however, a thoroughly practical architecture, flexible to all requirements, and admitting of the quick and solid construction, by great numbers of soldiers or other unskilled workmen, of even the greatest struc-



Roman Architecture.—Section of the Pantheon, illustrating the use of vaulting, arches, and columns.

tures, as aqueducts, bridges, amphitheaters, basilicas, thermæ, and fortresses, under the direction of a small number of trained engineers. From the Roman arched and vaulted construction medieval architecture was developed, and back to it can be traced most that is best in modern masonry. The interior decoration of Roman architecture under the empire was evolved from Greek models, without the Greek moderation and refinement; mosaic and molded stucco were profusely used, and wall-painting on a surface of mortar was universal. The artisans of this decoration were in large measure of Greek birth. See cuts under *amphitheater, Colosseum, octastyle, Pantheon.*—**Roman art,** the art of ancient Rome. Under the republic there was practically no Roman art. During the last two centuries of the republic the spoils of Greece, the masterpieces of the Greek sculptor and painter, accumulated in Rome. Greek art became fashionable, and Greek artists began to flock to Rome. The Greek taste became modified to accord with the love of the Romans for lavish richness and display. Under the empire there was developed from this Greek source a sculpture of truly Roman style, characteristic especially in its portrait-statues, in which the person represented is often

Roman Art.—Bust of the Empress Faustina, wife of Antoninus Pius.

idealized as a god, and which are often highly naturalistic and skilful in treatment, and many of them excellent art as portraiture. Another chief development of Roman sculpture is the historical relief, illustrating all phases of Roman imperial life and triumphs. Though these reliefs are seldom artistic, the episodes which they present are precise in detail, and strikingly true to life. *Roman painting* in its origin, and with Fabius Pictor and Pacuvius, was Etruscan; in its development under the empire, when it was profuse in quantity, covering in general the interior walls of all buildings of any pretension, it was Greek, of the degenerated but clever and light style of Alexandria. At its best, as seen in many of the wall-paintings of Pompeii and of Rome, it is highly decorative; and it is especially valuable as preserving the chief material that survives for the study of the great Greek painters of the fifth and fourth centuries B. C. See *Pastiglia.*—**Roman balance.** See *steelyard.*—**Roman camomile,** a cultivated form of the common camomile.—**Roman candle,** a kind of firework, consisting of a tube, which discharges a succession of white or colored stars or balls.—**Roman Catholic,** of or pertaining to the Church of Rome; hence, as a noun, a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Abbreviated *R. C.*—**Roman Catholic Church,** the popular designation of the church of which the Pope or Bishop of Rome is the head, and which holds him, as the successor of St. Peter and heir of his spiritual authority,

privileges, and gifts, as the supreme ruler, pastor, and teacher of the whole Catholic Church. Ecclesiastically, it is a hierarchy consisting of priests, bishops, and archbishops, presided over by the Pope, who is the supreme head of the church, and who is elected for life by the College of Cardinals from their own number. Every priest receives his consecration from a bishop or archbishop, and every bishop and archbishop holds his appointment from the Pope, by whose permission he must be consecrated. Celibacy is strictly enforced on the clergy. The doctrines of the church are contained in the decrees of the Council of Trent, and in a briefer form in the creed of Pius IV. (1564). This creed contains twelve articles, including an acceptance of the traditions and constitutions of the church and of the Scriptures as interpreted by the church; seven sacraments, necessary for the salvation of mankind, though not all for every individual — namely, baptism, confirmation, eucharist, penance, extreme unction, orders, and matrimony; the doctrines concerning original sin and justification defined by the decrees of the Council of Trent; the mass as a true propitiatory sacrifice; the real presence and transubstantiation; purgatory; the invocation of the saints; the veneration of images; indulgences; and the supremacy of the Pope. The last article, as since defined by the Vatican Council, involves the infallibility of the Pope. The worship of the Roman Catholic Church is an elaborate ritual, the central feature of it being the sacrifice of the mass, in which the real body and blood of Christ are believed to be corporeally present, each repetition of the mass being regarded as a real sacrifice for sin and as exercising a real efficacy in securing the salvation of those who in faith assist at and partake of it. These doctrines and usages are, with some differences, largely also those of the Greek and some other churches. The most distinctive doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church are the papal supremacy and infallibility, the immaculate conception, and the purgatorial fire. Communion is given in one kind only. — **Roman Catholicism**, the principles, doctrines, rules, etc., of the Roman Catholic Church collectively. — **Roman Catholic Relief Acts**, a series of English statutes of 1829, 1833, 1834, 1843, 1844, and 1846, removing the political disabilities of Roman Catholics. — **Roman cement**. See *cement*. **Roman collar** (*eccles.*), a straight collar of lawn or linen, bound and stitched. It is worn by priests and clerics over a black collar, by bishops and prelates over a purple, and by cardinals over a scarlet one. It is modern and secular in its origin. — **Roman empire**, the ancient empire of Rome, the beginning of which is generally placed at 31 B. C. Its division into Eastern and Western empires began in the fourth century. See *Eastern Empire*, *Holy Roman Empire*, and *Western Empire*, under *empire*. — **Roman fever**. See *fever*[1]. — **Roman hyacinth**. See *Hyacinthus*. — **Roman indiction**. See *indiction*, 3. — **Roman laurel**, the true laurel, *Laurus nobilis*. — **Roman law**, the civil law; the system of jurisprudence finally elaborated in the ancient Roman empire. The principles of the Roman law have exerted an extraordinary influence over most systems of jurisprudence in continental Europe, and are incorporated in a remarkable degree with the law of Scotland. See *civil law*, under *civil*. — **Roman lock, mosaic, nettle, nose, ocher**. See the nouns. — **Roman order**, in *arch.*, same as *composite order*. See *composite*, 3. — **Roman pearl**. See *pearl*. — **Roman pitch**. See *pitch of a roof*, under *pitch*[1]. — **Roman pottery**. See *pottery*. — **Roman pronunciation**. See *pronunciation*. — **Roman punch**, a water-ice, flavored usually with lemon, and mixed with rum or other spirit. — **Roman red ware**. Same as *Samian ware* (which see, under *Samian*). — **Roman school**, in *art*, the style of painting which prevailed at Rome in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and was developed from the art of Raphael (1483–1520), who in his later manner was the founder of the school. It was in no way a native school, being based on the art of Florence, and counting foreigners, for the most part, among its painters. Among the most prominent names of this school are Giulio Romano, Caravaggio, and the later Sassoferrato and Maratta. — **Roman string**, a peculiarly fine variety of catgut string for violins and similar instruments, made in Italy. — **Roman surface**, a surface invented by the geometer Steiner in Rome. See *Steiner's surface*, under *surface*. — **Roman vitriol, white**, etc. See the nouns. — **Roman wormwood**, one of the ragweeds, *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*. See *ragweed*. = **Syn. 1.** *Roman*, *Latin*. *Roman* naturally applies to that which is especially associated or connected with the city, Rome; *Latin* to that which similarly belongs to the district, Latium. Hence, we speak of *Roman* power, fortitude, administration; the *Roman* church; the *Latin* language. Nearly all the use of *Latin* has grown out of its application to the language: as, *Latin* grammar; a *Latin* idiom; the *Latin* Church. The words are not interchangeable.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Rome, the capital of Italy, and chief city of the ancient Roman empire.

Thei assemble and somowne on alle partees, and now be meved the *romaynes* with an huge peple, and theire lorde and gouernoure is Pounce, Antony, tweyne of the counsellours of Rome. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 303.

The last of all the *Romans*, fare thee well!
It is impossible that ever Rome
Should breed thy fellow. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3. 99.

2. A person enjoying the freedom or citizenship of ancient Rome. [An old use.]

Then the chief captain came, and said unto him, Tell me, art thou a *Roman*? He said, Yea. And the chief captain answered, With a great sum obtained I this freedom. And Paul said, But I was free born. Acts xxii. 28.

3. A member or an adherent of the Church of Rome; a Romanist. [Now mostly colloq.]

—4. [*l. c.*] A roman letter or type, in distinction from an *italic*. — **Epistle to the Romans**, an epistle written by the apostle Paul to a Christian community at Rome consisting partly of Jews and partly of Gentile converts. It was composed before the apostle had visited Rome, and is generally supposed to have been written from Corinth about A. D. 58. Its main subject is the doctrine of justification by faith, with special reference to the relative position of the Jews and Gentiles to the law of God (natural and revealed), the rejection of the Jews, and the admission of the Gentiles. Abbreviated *Rom.*

romance (rō-mans′), *n.* and *a.* [I. *n.* Early mod. E. also *romaunce*; < ME. *romance*, *romaunce*, *romans* (also *romant*, *romaunt*, q. v.), = D. G. Dan. Sw. *roman*, < OF. *romans*, *romanz*, *roumans*, also *roman*, *romant*, *roumant*, a story, history, romance, also the Romance language, = Pr. *romans*, a romance, the Romance or (vulgar) Roman language, = Sp. *romance*, a romance, tale, ballad, the common Spanish language, = Pg. *romance*, the vulgar tongue, = It. *romanzo*, a romance, fable, = Romansh *romansch* (ML. reflex *Romancium*, the Romance language; also *romagium*, a romance); < L. *Romanicus*, Roman (through the adverb, ML. *Romanice*, in Roman or Latin fashion; *Romanice loqui*, F. *parler romans*, speak in Romance, or the vulgar Latin tongue), < *Romanus*, Roman: see *Romanic*, *Roman*. Cf. *romant*. II. *a.* (and I., *n.*, 7). In form after the noun, < ML. *Romanicus*, Romanic, Romance: see above. Cf. *Romansh*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Originally, a tale in verse, written in one of the Romance dialects, as early French or Provençal; hence, any popular epic belonging to the literature of modern Europe, or any fictitious story of heroic, marvelous, or supernatural incidents derived from history or legend, and told in prose or verse and at considerable length: as, the *romance* of Charlemagne; the Arthurian *romances*.

He honoured that hit hade, euer-more after,
As hit is breued in the best boke of *romaunce*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2521.

Upon my bedde I sat upright,
And bad oon reche me a book,
A *romaunce*, and hit me took
To rede and dryve the night away;
For me thoghte it better play
Than playe either at chesse or tables.
And in this boke were written fables
That clerkes hadde, in olde tyme,
And other poets, put in ryme.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 48.

And yf any man demaunde hou certain,
What me shall call thys *romans* souerain,
Hit name the *Romans* as of Partenay,
And so som it call certes at this day.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6417.

Upon these three columns — chivalry, gallantry, and religion — repose the fictions of the middle ages, especially those usually designated as *romances*. These, such as we now know them, and such as display the characteristics above mentioned, were originally metrical, and chiefly written by natives of the north of France.
Hallam, Introd. to Lit. of Europe, I. ii. § 59.

History commenced among the modern nations of Europe, as it had commenced among the Greeks, in *romance*.
Macaulay, History.

2. In Spain and other Romanic countries — either (*a*) a short epic narrative poem (historic ballad), or, later, (*b*) a short lyric poem.

The *romance* . . . is a composition in long verses of fourteen syllables ending with one rhyme, or assonance, which have been generally, but wrongly, divided into two short lines, the first of which, naturally, is rhymeless.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 354.

3. A tale or novel dealing not so much with real or familiar life as with extraordinary and often extravagant adventures, as Cervantes's "Don Quixote," with rapid and violent changes of scene and fortune, as Dumas's "Count of Monte Cristo," with mysterious and supernatural events, as R. L. Stevenson's "Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," or with morbid idiosyncrasies of temperament, as Godwin's "Caleb Williams," or picturing imaginary conditions of society influenced by imaginary characters, as Fouqué's "Undine." Special forms of the romance, suggested by the subject and the manner of treatment, are the historical, the pastoral, the philosophical, the psychological, the allegorical, etc. See *novel*, *n.*, 4.

The narrative manner of Defoe has a naturalness about it beyond that of any other novel or *romance* writer. His fictions have all the air of true stories.
Lamb, Estimate of Defoe.

Others were much scandalized. It ["The Pilgrim's Progress"] was a vain story, a mere *romance*, about giants, and lions, and goblins, and warriors. *Macaulay*, John Bunyan.

Sir Philip Sidney's The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia, which appeared in 1590, after the author's death, is the most brilliant prose fiction in English of the century, and a genuine pastoral and heroic *romance*.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 660.

4. An invention; fiction; falsehood: used euphemistically.

This knight was indeede a valiant gentleman, but not a little given to *romance* when he spake of himselfe.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 6, 1651.

A Staple of *Romance* and Lies,
False Tears and real Perjuries.
Prior, An English Padlock.

5. A blending of the heroic, the marvelous, the mysterious, and the imaginative in actions, manners, ideas, language, or literature; tendency of mind to dwell upon or give expression to the heroic, the marvelous, the mysterious, or the imaginative.

The splendid phantoms of chivalrous *romance*, the trophied lists, the embroidered housings, the quaint devices, the haunted forests, the enchanted gardens, the achievements of enamoured knights, and the smiles of rescued princesses. *Macaulay*, Milton.

The hardships of the journey and of the first encampment are certainly related by their contemporary with some air of *romance*, yet they can hardly be exaggerated.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

The age of *Romance* has not ceased; it never ceases; it does not, if we think of it, so much as very sensibly decline. *Carlyle*, Diamond Necklace, i.

6. In *music*: (*a*) A setting of a romantic story or tale; a ballad. (*b*) Any short, simple melody of tender character, whether vocal or instrumental; a song, or song without words. Also *romanza*. **—7.** [*cap.*] A Romance language, or the Romance languages. See II.

Did not the Norman Conquest . . . bring with it a settlement of strangers, of *Romance*-speaking strangers, enough to destroy all pretence on the part of the English nation to pure Teutonic descent?
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 155.

= **Syn. 3.** *Tale*, etc. See *novel*.

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Pertaining to or denoting the languages which arose, in the south and west of Europe, out of the Roman or Latin language as spoken in the provinces at one time subject to Rome. The principal Romance languages are the Italian, French, Provençal, Spanish, Portuguese, Wallachian, and Rhæto-Romanic. Also *Romanic*. Abbreviated *Rom.*

romance (rō-mans′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *romanced*, ppr. *romancing*. [= OF. *romancier*, *roumancer* = Pr. *romansar* = Sp. Pg. *romancear*, translate into the vulgar tongue, = It. *romanzeggiare*, write romances; from the noun: see *romance*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To invent and relate fictitious stories; deal in extravagant, fanciful, or false recitals; lie.

I hear others *romancing* about Things they never heard nor saw; nay, and that they do with that Assurance that, when they are telling the most ridiculous and impossible Things in Nature, they persuade themselves they are speaking Truth all the While.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 53.

2. To be romantic; behave romantically or with fanciful or extravagant enthusiasm; build castles in the air.

That I am a "*romancing* chit of a girl" is a mere conjecture on your part; I never *romanced* to you.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxiii.

II. *trans.* To treat, present, or discuss in a romantic manner. [Recent, and a Gallicism.]

At the end Mr. B. does not *romance* us. His last words, where he treats of our social and economic future, embody the thoughts of every enlightened American.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 603.

romancer (rō-man′sėr), *n.* [< F. *romancier*, a romancer, novelist, = Sp. *romancero*, one who sings or recites romances or ballads (cf. *romancero* = Pg. *romanceiro*, a collection of romantic ballads), = It. *romanziere*, a romancer, novelist; as *romance* + *-er*[2].] **1.** A writer of romance.

In the civill warres [he was] colonel of horse. . . . Good sword-man; admirable extempore orator; great memorie; great historian and *romancer*. *Aubrey*, Lives, Sir J. Long.

Illustrious *romancer* [Cervantes]! were the "fine frenzies" which possessed the brain of thy own Quixote a fit subject . . . to be exposed to the jeers of duennas?
Lamb, Barrenness of the Imaginative Faculty.

2. One who romances; one who invents fictitious or extravagant stories.

The allusion of the daw extends to all impostors, vain pretenders, and *romancers*. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

romancical (rō-man′si-kal), *a.* [< *romance* + *-ic-al*.] Relating to or dealing in romance, particularly the romances of chivalry. [Rare.]

The poets and *romancical* writers (as dear Margaret Newcastle would call them). *Lamb*, Decay of Beggars.

romancist (rō-man′sist), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *romancista*, one who writes in the vernacular tongue, Pg. also a romancer; as *romance* + *-ist*.] A writer of romance; a romancer.

A story! what story? Père Silas is no *romancist*.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxxv.

Slow, determined, sure, artistic work . . . made the successful careers of the earlier generation of American poets, *romancists*, and essayists. *The Century*, XL. 313.

romancy† (rō-man′si), *a.* [< *romance* + *-y*[1].] Romantic. [Rare.]

An old house, situated in a *romancy* place.
Life of A. Wood, p. 118.

Romanée Conti. A wine of Burgundy, grown on the Côte d'Or, in a very small district in the

commune of Vosne. It is considered by many the chief of all the red wines of Burgundy.

Romanée St. Vivant. A wine of Burgundy of the highest class, grown on the Côte d'Or, a very small amount being produced.

romanesca (rō-ma-nes'kä), *n.* [It., fem. of *Romanesco*, Romanesque: see *Romanesque*.] A dance: same as *galliard*, 2.

Romanese (rō-man-ēs' or -ēz'), *n.* [< L. *Romanensis*, Roman, < *Romanus*, Roman: see *Roman*.] Same as *Wallachian*.

Romanesk† (rō-ma-nesk'), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Romanesque*. *Imp. Dict.*

Romanesque (rō-ma-nesk'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Romanesk*, < F. *romanesque*, < Sp. *romanesco* = It. *romanesco*, Roman, Romanish, < ML. *Romaniscus*, Roman, < L. *Romanus*, Roman: see *Roman* and *-esque*.]

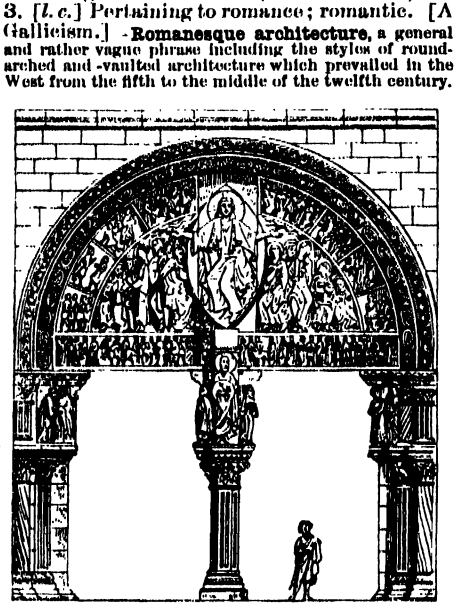
I. *a.* 1. Roman or Romance. Specifically, in *art:* (*a*) Belonging to or designating the early medieval style of art and ornament developed in western Europe from those of the later Roman empire.

The name *Romanesque*, which has been given to this style, very nearly corresponds with the term Romance as applied to a group of languages. It signifies the derivation of the main elements, both of plan and of construction, from the works of the later Roman Empire. But *Romanesque* architecture was not, as it has been called, "a corrupted imitation of the Roman architecture," any more than the Provençal or the Italian language was a corrupted imitation of the Latin. It was a new thing, the slowly matured product of a long period and of many influences.

C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 22.

Hence — (*b*) Same as *romantic*, 5.

2. Noting the dialect of Languedoc. See II., 2.— 3. [*l. c.*] Pertaining to romance; romantic. [A Gallicism.] — **Romanesque architecture**, a general and rather vague phrase including the styles of round-arched and -vaulted architecture which prevailed in the West from the fifth to the middle of the twelfth century.



Romanesque — Great Doorway of the Abbey Church of Vézelay, 12th century. (From Viollet le Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

The Romanesque can be separated into two distinct divisions: (*a*) that but little removed from debased Roman, prevalent from the fifth to the eleventh century; and (*b*) the late, fully developed Romanesque of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, which comprises the advanced and differentiated Lombard, Rhenish, Saxon, Norman, and Burgundian styles. The latter division, while retaining the semicircular arch and other characteristic features of Roman architecture, is in every sense an original style of great richness and dignity, always inferior, however, to the succeeding Pointed style in the less perfect stability of its round arch and vault, the greater heaviness and less organic quality of its structure (the Romanesque architect, like the old Roman, still trusting for stability rather to the massiveness of his walls than, like his successor in the thirteenth century, to the scientific combination of a skeleton framework of masonry), the inferior flexibility of its design, and the archaic character of its figure-sculpture, of which much, however, is admirable in the best examples, particularly in France. See *medieval architecture* (under *medieval*), and compare cuts under *Norman*, *Rhenish*, and *modillion*.

II. *n.* 1. The early medieval style of architecture and ornament founded in the West upon those of the later Roman empire, and the varieties into which it is subdivided, known as *Lombard*, *Norman*, *Rhenish*, etc. See I.

There existed a transitional style, properly called the *Romanesque*, which may be described as that modification of the classical Roman form which was introduced between the reigns of Constantine and Justinian, and was avowedly an attempt to adapt classical forms to Christian purposes. *J. Fergusson*, Illst. Arch., I. 396.

2. The common dialect of Languedoc and some other districts in the south of France. [Rare.]

romaneyt, *n.* See *rumney*. *Redding*, Wines, i.

Romanic (rō-man'ik), *a.* [< L. *Romanicus*, Roman, < *Romanus*, Roman: see *Roman*. Cf. *Romance*, *Romansh*.] 1. Pertaining to the Romance languages or dialects, or to the races or nations speaking any of the Romance tongues; Romance.

They [the Provençaux] are interesting as showing the tendency of the *Romanic* races to a scientific treatment of what, if it be not spontaneous, becomes a fashion and erelong an impertinence. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 241.

2. Being in or derived from the Roman alphabet.

Romaniform (rō-man'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *Romanus*, Roman, + *forma*, form.] Formed on the model of the Romance languages, as a phrase or term. Compare *Latiniform*. [Rare.]

The relative positions of the substantive and adjective are too inconstant in Latin to admit of generalization; but in the derivative Romance languages . . . the adjective almost invariably follows, while in the Germanic tongues it as commonly precedes; hence, strictly speaking, the two combinations should be called *Romaniform* and Germaniform, respectively.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 518, note.

Romanisation, Romanise, etc. See *Romanization*, etc.

Romanish (rō'man-ish), *a.* [< ME. *romanishe*, *romanisce;* < *Roman* + *-ish*[1].] 1†. Roman. *Ormulum*, l. 8327.— 2. Pertaining to the customs, ceremonies, doctrines, or polity peculiar to the Roman Catholic Church: used invidiously.

Romanism (rō'man-izm), *n.* [= F. *romanisme* = Pg. *romanismo;* as *Roman* + *-ism*.] The polity, doctrine, ceremonies, and customs peculiar to the Church of Rome.

Romanism is mediæval Christianity in conflict with modern progress. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 127.

Romanist (rō'man-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *romaniste* = Sp. *Romanista;* as *Roman* + *-ist*.] I. *n.* A Roman Catholic; an adherent of the Church of Rome: used chiefly by opponents of that church.

To these Oratories the people repair with their Vows and Prayers, in their several distresses, much after the same manner as the *Romanists* do to the shrines of their Saints. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 10.

Those slight vellitations he had with Bellarmin and the *Romanists*. *Harrington*, Oceana (ed. 1771), p. 28. (*Jodrell.*)

II. *a.* Belonging or relating to Romanism; Roman Catholic: as, the *Romanist* and the Protestant systems.

Romanization (rō'man-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *Romanize* + *-ation*.] A making Roman; the act or system of causing to conform to Roman standards and institutions. Also spelled *Romanisation*.

He [Cæsar] completed the *Romanization* of Italy by his enfranchisement of the Transpadane Gauls.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 768.

Romanize (rō'man-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Romanized*, ppr. *Romanizing*. [< F. *romaniser* = Sp. *Romanizar;* as *Roman* + *-ize;* cf. ML. *romanizare*, write in Romance, or make romances: see *romance*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make Roman; specifically, to Latinize; fill with Latin words or modes of speech.

They [the Gallo-Romans of the South] had been thoroughly *romanized* in language and culture.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 240.

2. To convert or proselytize to the Roman Catholic Church; imbue with Roman Catholic ideas, doctrines, or observances.— 3. [*l. c.*] To represent in writing or printing by roman letters or types.

A society for *Romanizing* the [Japanese] language.

Missionary Herald, July, 1886, p. 262.

II. *intrans.* 1. To use Latin words or idioms.

So aptishly *Romanizing* that the word of command still was set down in Latine. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 12.

2. To conform to or tend toward Roman Catholic polity, doctrine, ceremonies, or observances. Also spelled *Romanise*.

Romanizer (rō'man-ī-zėr), *n.* One who Romanizes, especially in religion. Also spelled *Romaniser*.

Romano-Byzantine (rō'man-ō-biz'an-tin), *a.* In *art:* (*a*†) Noting the style usually known as Romanesque. (*b*) Noting an early medieval architectural style of much of northeastern Italy, in which Byzantine elements are modified by the influence of distinctively Romanesque or Western elements. It was due to the influence of the Byzantine Church of San Vitale at Ravenna, completed about A. D. 550.

As it [the Byzantine style] was gradually blended with the classical Roman, with which it was then first brought face to face, a third great style was formed, known as the Romanesque, *Romano-Byzantine*, Lombard, or Comacine. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. x.

Romansh (rō-mansh'), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Romansch*, *Rumansch*, *Roumansch*, *Rumonsch* (G. *Romanisch*); < Romansh *romansch*, *rumansch*, *rumonsch*, *romonsch*, the Romansh language, lit. Romance: see *Romance*.] Same as *Rhæto-Romanic*.

romant (rō-mänt'), *n.* [< ME *romant*, *romaunt*, < OF. *romant*, *roumant*, a var., with excrescent *t*, of *roman*, *romans*, a romance: see *romance*.] Same as *romance*. *Florio; Cotgrave.* [Obsolete, but used archaically, in the Middle English form *romaunt*, as in the title of the "*Romaunt* of the Rose."]

Or else some *romant* unto us areed,
By former shepherds taught thee in thy youth,
Of noble lords' and ladies' gentle deed.

Drayton, Pastorals, Ecl. vi.

O, hearken, loving hearts and bold,
Unto my wild *romaunt*.

Mrs. Browning, *Romaunt* of Margret.

romant† (rō-mänt'), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *romaunt;* < *romant*, *romaunt*, *n.*] To romance; exaggerate. *Halliwell.*

romantic (rō-man'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *romantick;* = Sp. *romántico* = Pg. It. *romantico* (= D. *romantiek* = G. *romantik* = Dan. Sw. *romantisk*, n.; D. G. *romantisch* = Dan. Sw. *romantisk*, a.), < F. *romantique*, pertaining to romance, < OF. *romant*, a romance: see *romance* and *romant*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling romance, or an ideal state of things; partaking of the heroic, the marvelous, the supernatural, or the imaginative; chimerical; fanciful; extravagantly enthusiastic: as, *romantic* notions; *romantic* expectations; *romantic* devotion.

So fair a place was never seen
Of all that ever charm'd *romantic* eye.

Keats, Imitation of Spenser.

A *romantic* scheme is one which is wild, impracticable, and yet contains something which captivates the young.

Whately.

The poets of Greece and Rome . . . do not seem to have visited their great battle-fields, nor to have hung on the scenery that surrounded them with that *romantic* interest which modern poets do.

Shairp, Poetic Interpretation of Nature, p. 110.

2. Pertaining to romances or the popular literature of the middle ages; hence, improbable; fabulous; fictitious.

Their feigned and *romantic* heroes.

Dr. J. Scott, Works, II. 124.

I speak especially of that imagination which is most free, such as we use in *romantick* inventions.

Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, ii. 11.

3. Wildly or impressively picturesque; characterized by poetic or inspiring scenery; suggesting thoughts of romance: as, a *romantic* prospect; a *romantic* glen.

Such dusky grandeur clothed the height
Where the huge Castle holds its state, . . .
Mine own *romantic* town!

Scott, Marmion, iv. 30.

4. In *music*, noting a style, work, or musician characterized by less attention to the formal and objective methods of composition than to the expression of subjective feeling; sentimental; imaginative; passionate: opposed to *classical*. *Romantic* in music, as elsewhere, is a relative word; it denotes especially the style, tendency, or school represented by Von Weber, Schumann, Chopin, Wagner, and others, and by certain works or characteristics of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Schubert.

5. In *arch.* and *art*, fanciful; fantastic; not formal or classical; characterized by pathos. See *pathos*, 2.

There was nothing of classic idealism in his [the mediæval church-builder's] work; it was modern and *romantic* in the sense that in it the matter predominated over the form.

C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 29.

Romantic school, a name assumed by a number of young poets and critics in Germany — the Schlegels, Novalis, Tieck, and others — to designate a combination of writers whose efforts were directed to the overthrow of the artificial rhetoric and unimaginative pedantry of the French school of poetry. The name is also given to a similar school which arose in France between twenty and thirty years later, and engaged in a long struggle for supremacy with the older *classic school;* Victor Hugo and Lamartine were among the leaders. From literature the name passed into music as the designation of a class of musicians having many of the characteristics of the romantic school of authors. See def. 4. = **Syn.** 1. *Romantic*, *Sentimental*. *Sentimental* is used in reference to the feelings, *romantic* in reference to the imagination. *Sentimental* is used in a sense unfavorable, but in all degrees: as, an amiably *sentimental* person; the *sentimental* pity that would surround imprisoned criminals with luxuries. "The *sentimental* person is one of wrong or excessive sensibility, or who imports mere sentiment into matters worthy of more vigorous thought." (*C. J. Smith*, Syn. Disc., p. 680.) *Romantic*, when applied to character, is generally unfavorable, but in all degrees, implying that the use of the imagination is extravagant. A *romantic* person indulges his imagination in the creation and contemplation of scenes of ideal enterprise, adventure, and enjoyment.

A *romantic* tendency is often a part of the exuberance of youthful vitality, and may be disciplined into imaginative strength; *sentimentality* is a sort of mental sickliness or degeneration, and is not easily recovered from.

II. *n.* An adherent of the romantic school. See *romantic school*, under I.

Indeed, Chateaubriand had been a *romantic* before the time, and André Chénier had already written verse too warm and free for the classic mould.
New Princeton Rev., III. 2.

He [Balzac] includes in himself a mystic, a "realist," a classic, a *romantic*, and a humourist after the mediæval fashion of Rabelais. *The Academy*, March 1, 1890, p. 144.

romantical (rō-man'ti-kal), *a.* [< *romantic* + *-al.*] Same as *romantic*. [Rare.]

But whosoever had the least sagacity in him could not but perceive that this theology of Epicurus was but *romantical*. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, I. 2.

romantically (rō-man'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a romantic manner; fancifully; extravagantly.

romanticism (rō-man'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *romantic* + *-ism.*] 1. The state or quality of being romantic; specifically, in *lit.*, the use of romantic forms shown in the reaction from classical to medieval models which originated in Germany in the last half of the eighteenth century. Similar reactions took place at a later period in France and England. See *romantic school*, under *romantic*.

In poetic literature there came that splendid burst of *Romanticism* in which Coleridge was the first and most potent participant. *Shairp*, D. G. Rossetti, ii.

2. Romantic feeling, expression, action, or conduct; a tendency to romance.

Romanticism, which has helped to fill some dull blanks with love and knowledge, had not yet penetrated the times with its leaven, and entered into everybody's food. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xix.

You hope she has remained the same, that you may renew that piece of *romanticism* that has got into your head. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule.

romanticist (rō-man'ti-sist), *n.* [< *romantic* + *-ist.*] One imbued with romanticism; a romantic.

There is a story . . . that Spenser was half-bullied into re-writing the "Fairy Queen" in hexameters, had not Raleigh, a true *romanticist*, . . . persuaded him to follow his better genius. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, ix.

Julian was a *romanticist* in wishing to restore the Greek religion and its spirit, when mankind had entered on the new development. *George Eliot*, in Cross, I. iii.

Hugo had already, in the preface to the "Odes et Ballades," planted the flag of the *romanticists*.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 128.

romanticly (rō-man'tik-li), *adv.* Romantically. [Rare.]

He tells us *romanticklie* on the same argument, that many posts went to and fro, between Peter Martyr and Cranmer. *Strype*, Cranmer, iii. 38.

romanticness (rō-man'tik-nes), *n.* The state or character of being romantic.

Having heard me often praise the *romanticness* of the place, she was astonished . . . that I should set myself against going to a house so much in my taste.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. liii.

Romany, Rommany (rom'a-ni), *n.* and *a.* [< Gipsy *Romani*, Gipsy; cf. *rom*, man, husband: see *Rom.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *Romanies*, *Rommanies* (-niz). 1. A Gipsy.

Very nice, deep, old-fashioned *Romanies* they are.
C. G. Leland, The Century, XXV. 905.

2. The language spoken by the Gipsies. Originally a dialect brought from India and allied to the Hindustani, it has been much corrupted by the tongues of the peoples among whom the Gipsies have sojourned. The corrupt broken dialect now used by British Gipsies is called by them *posh romany* or *romanes*; the purer, "deep" *romanes*. See *Gipsy*.

"We were talking of languages, Jasper. . . . Yours must be a rum one?" "'Tis called *Rommany*."
G. Borrow, Lavengro, xvii.

II. *a.* Belonging or relating to the Romanies or Gipsies: as, *Romany* songs; a *Romany* custom.

"And you are what is called a Gypsy King?" "Ay, ay; a *Rommany* Kral." *G. Borrow*, Lavengro, xvii.

Also *Roman*.

romanza (rō-man'zä), *n.* [It. *romanzo*: see *romance.*] Same as *romance*, 6.

romanzovite (rō-man'zov-it), *n.* [Named after Count *Romanzoff.*] A variety of garnet, of a brown or brownish-yellow color.

romaunt†, *n.* and *v.* See *romant*.

rombelt, *n.* An obsolete form of *rumble*.

Romberg's symptom, trophoneurosis. See *symptom*, *trophoneurosis*.

romblet, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *ramble*.

rombonelli (rom-bō-nel'i), *n.* In South America, a breed of sheep having long fine wool.

The horses and cattle looked small, but there were some good specimens of sheep — especially the *rombonellis*.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. v.

rombowline, rumbowline (rom-, rum-bō'lin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Condemned canvas, rope, etc. *Dana.*

rome1†, *v.* A Middle English form of *roam*.

rome2†, *v. i.* [E. dial. *raum*, shout, cry; < ME. *romen*, roar, growl; prob. < Sw. *råma*, low. Cf. *reem*3.] To growl; roar.

He comanded that thay sulde take a ounge damesselle, and nakkene hir, and sett hir bifore hym, and thay did soo; and onane he raune apone hir *rougaud*, as he hadd bene wodd. *MS. Lincoln* A. 1. 17, *f.* 3*b*. (*Halliwell.*)

rome3†, *n.* A Middle English form of *room*1.

Rome-feet (rōm'fē), *n.* Same as *Rome-scot*.

romeine (rō'mē-in), *n.* [< *Romé* (*Romé* de Lisle, a mineralogist, 1736–90) + *-ine*2.] A mineral of a hyacinth or honey-yellow color, occurring in square octahedrons. It is an antimoniate of calcium. Also called *romeite*.

romekin†, *n.* See *rumkin*1.

rome-mort†, *n.* [< *rom* (*rum*2) + *mort*4.] A queen. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 115. [Old cant.]

Rome-penny (rōm'pen'i), *n.* [ME. **Rome-peny*, < AS. *Rōm-pening*, *Rōm-penig*, *Rōmpæning*, < *Rom*, Rome, + *pening*, *penig*, *pæning*, penny: see *penny.*] Same as *Rome-scot*.

romert, *n.* A Middle English form of *roamer*.

romerillo (rō-mėr-il'ō), *n.* [Perhaps Sp., dim. of *romero*, a pilgrim: see *romero.*] A plant, *Heterothalamus brunioides*, whose flowers yield a yellow dye; also, the dye thus produced. See *Heterothalamus*.

romero (rō-mā'rō), *n.* [< Sp. *romero*, a pilot-fish, a pilgrim, = OF. *romier*, traveling as a pilgrim, a pilgrim, < ML. **romarius*, *romerius*, a pilgrim (orig. to Rome), < L. *Roma*, Rome. Cf. *roamer.*] The pilot-fish, *Naucrates ductor*.

Rome-runner† (rōm'run'ėr), *n.* [ME. *rome-renner*; < *Rome* + *runner.*] One who runs to or seeks Rome; specifically, an agent at the court of Rome.

And |that| alle *Rome-renners* for |the benefit of| robbers in Fraunce
Bere no suluer ouer see. *Piers Plowman* (C), v. 125.

And thus thes *rome renneris* beren the kyngys gold out of oure lond, & bryngen agen deed leed and heresie and symonye and goddis curse.
Wyclif, Eng. Works (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

Rome-scot, Rome-shot† (rōm'skot, -shot), *n.* [Late AS. *Rōme-scot*, *Rōm-gescot*, < *Rōm*, Rome, + *scot*, *gescot*, payment: see *scot*2.] Same as *alms-fee*, and *Peter's pence* (which see, under *penny*).

This was the course which the Romains used in the conquest of England, for they planted some of theyr legions in all places convenient, the which they caused the countrey to maintayne, cutting upon everye portion of lande a reasonable rent, which they called *Romescott*, the which might not surcharge the tenaunte or freeholder, and defrayed the pay of the garrison.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Romescot, or Peter's Penny, was by as good Statute Law paid to the Pope. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

Romeward (rōm'wärd), *adv.* [< *Rome* (see def.) + *-ward.*] To or toward Rome or the Roman Catholic Church.

Romic (rō'mik), *n.* [< *Rom(an)* + *-ic*; a distinctive form of *Roman.*] A system of phonetic notation devised by Henry Sweet, consisting of the ordinary letters of the English alphabet used so far as possible with their original Roman values, and supplemented by ligatures, digraphs, and turned letters. In a stricter scientific form called *Narrow Romic*; in a more general practical form called *Broad Romic*. It is in part a recasting of Ellis's Glossic (which see). *H. Sweet*, Handbook of Phonetics, pp. 102, 105, 202.

Romish (rō'mish), *a.* [< ME. **Romish* = D. *roomsch* = MHG. *rœmesch*, *rœmisch*, *rœmsch*, G. *römisch*; as *Rome* + *-ish*1.] Belonging or relating to Rome; specifically, belonging to the Roman Catholic Church: commonly used in a slightly invidious sense.

A saucy stranger in his court to mart
As in a *Romish* stew. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 6. 152.

Romish Methodists. Same as *dialectic Methodists* (which see, under *Methodist*). = **Syn.** See *papal*.

Romist† (rō'mist), *n.* [< *Rome* + *-ist.*] A Roman Catholic.

The *Romists* hold fast the distinction of mortal and venial sins. *South*, Sermons, VII. v.

romite (rō'mīt), *n.* [Orig. Sw. *romit*; < Gr. *ῥώμη*, strength, + *-ite*2.] An explosive of Swedish origin, composed of a mixture of ammonium nitrate and naphthalene with potassium chlorate and potassium nitrate. The reaction of the nitrates and chlorate render the compound unstable, and on this account a license for its manufacture in England has been refused.

Romize† (rō'mīz), *v. t.* [< *Rome* + *-ize.*] To Romanize.

The *Romiz'd* faction were zealous in his behalf.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. iv. 16. (*Davies.*)

romkin†, *n.* See *rumkin*1.

Rommany, *n.* and *a.* See *Romany*.

rommle (rom'l), *r.* A dialectal form of *rumble*.

romney†, *n.* Same as *Romany*.

romp (romp), *v. i.* [< ME. *rompen*; a var. of *ramp*: see *ramp*, *v.*] To play rudely and boisterously; leap and frisk about in play.

The air she gave herself was that of a *romping* girl; . . . she would . . . snatch off my periwig, try it upon herself in the glass, clap her arms a-kimbo, draw my sword, and make passes on the wall
Steele, Spectator, No. 187.

romp (romp), *n.* [A var. of *ramp*: see *ramp*, *n.*, *romp*, *v.*] 1. A rude girl who indulges in boisterous play.

My cousin Betty, the greatest *romp* in nature; she whisks me such a height over her head that I cried out for fear of falling. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 15.

First, giggling, plotting chamber-maids arrive,
Hoydens and *romps*, led on by Gen'ral Clive.
Churchill, Rosciad.

2. Rude play or frolic: as, a game of *romps*.

Romp-loving miss
Is haul'd about, in gallantry robust.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 528.

romping (rom'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *romp*, *v.*] The act of playing in a boisterous manner; a game of romps.

A stool, a chair, or a table is the first weapon taken up in a general *romping* or skirmish.
Swift, Advice to Servants, General Directions.

rompingly (rom'ping-li), *adv.* In a romping manner; rompishly.

rompish (rom'pish), *a.* [< *romp* + *-ish*1. Cf. *rampish.*] Given to romp; inclined to romp.

rompishly (rom'pish-li), *adv.* In a rompish, rude, or boisterous manner.

rompishness (rom'pish-nes), *n.* The quality of being rompish; disposition to rude, boisterous play, or the practice of romping.

She would . . . take off my cravat, and seize it to make some other use of the lace, or run into some other unaccountable *rompishness*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 187.

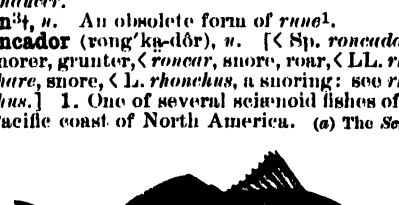
rompu (rom-pū'), *a.* [< F. *rompu*, pp. of *rompre*, break, < L. *rumpere*, break: see *rupture.*] In *her.*, same as *fracted*.

ron1†, *v.* An obsolete form of *run*1.

ron2†. An obsolete strong preterit of *rain*1. *Chaucer.*

ron3†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rune*1.

roncador (rong'ka-dôr), *n.* [< Sp. *roncador*, a snorer, grunter, < *roncar*, snore, roar, < LL. *ronchare*, snore, < L. *rhonchus*, a snoring: see *rhonchus.*] 1. One of several sciænoid fishes of the Pacific coast of North America. (*a*) The *Sciæna*



Roncador (*Roncador stearnsi*).

or *Roncador stearnsi*, a large and valuable food-fish of the coast of California, attaining a weight of from 5 to 6 pounds, of a silvery bluish or grayish color, with darker markings, and especially a black pectoral spot. (*b*) The *Sciæna* or *Rhinoncion saturna*, distinguished as the *red* or *black roncador*. (*c*) The yellow-finned or yellow-tailed roncador, *Umbrina xanti*. (*d*) The little roncador, *Genyonemus lineatus*.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A section of *Sciæna*, or a genus of sciænoids, represented by the roncador (see 1 (*a*)). *Jordan and Gilbert*, 1880.

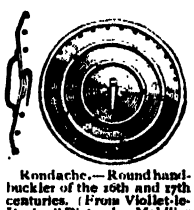
ronceval†, *n.* See *rounceval*.

ronchil, *n.* Same as *ronquil*.

roncho (rong'kō), *n.* [< Sp. *ronco*, snoring, *roncador*, snorer: see *roncador.*] The croaker, *Micropogon undulatus*. [Galveston, Texas.]

rondache (ron-dāsh'), *n.* [= D. *rondas*, < OF. *rondache*, a buckler, < *rond*, round: see *round.*] A buckler, or small round shield. Also called *roundel*.

Caspar . . . carries, for decorative purposes, the round buckler or *rondache* of the foot-soldier.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 68.



Rondache.—Round hand-buckler of the 16th and 17th centuries. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

ronde (rond), *n.* [< F. *ronde*, round-hand writ-

ing: see *round*[1].] In *printing*, an angular form of script or writing-type, of which the following is an example:

This is one form of Ronde.

rondeau (ron'dō), *n.* [< F. *rondeau*, < OF. *rondel*, a roundel: see *roundel*.] 1. A poem in a fixed form, borrowed from the French, and consisting either of thirteen lines on two rimes with an unriming refrain, or of ten lines on two rimes with an unriming refrain. It may be written in octosyllabic or decasyllabic measure. The refrain is usually a repetition of the first three or four words, sometimes of the first word only. The order of rimes in the thirteen-line rondeau, known technically as the "rondeau of Voiture" (that is, Vincent Voiture, 1598–1648), is *a, a, b, b, a; a, a, b* (and refrain); *a, a, b, b, a* (and refrain); that of the ten-line rondeau, known technically as the "rondeau of Villon" (that is, François Villon, 1431–1461 ?), is *a, b, b, a; a, b* (and refrain); *a, b, b, a* (and refrain). These are the strict rules; but, as in the case of the sonnet, both in France and England, they are not always observed. There is also a form called the *rondeau redoublé*. It consists of six quatrains, *a, b, a, b*, on two rimes. The first four lines form in succession the last lines of the second, third, fourth, and fifth quatrains. At the end of the final quatrain, the first words of the poem are added as an unriming and independent refrain. Sometimes the final quatrain is styled the *envoi* or *envoy*.

> This sort of writing, called the *rondeau*, is what I never knew practised in our nation. *Pope.*

2. In *music*. See *rondo*.

rondel (ron'del), *n.* [< OF. *rondel*: see *roundel*.] A poem in a fixed form, borrowed from the French, and consisting of thirteen lines on two rimes. It may be written in octosyllabic or decasyllable measure. The first line is repeated at the close, and the first two lines are repeated as the seventh and eighth lines. Thus, the whole poem, like the rondeau (which see), falls into three divisions or stanzas — two of four, and one of five — arranged as follows: *a, b, b, a; a, b, a, b; a, b, b, a, a.* It is permissible to repeat the first couplet at the close, making the last division *a, b, b, a, a, b*, and fourteen lines in all. Rondels in English were written by Charles of Orleans, Chaucer, Occleve, Lydgate, and others.

> In its origin the *rondel* was a lyric of two verses, each having four or five lines, rhyming on two rhymes only. In its eight (or ten) lines, but five (or six) were distinct, the others being made by repeating the first couplet at the end of the second stanza, sometimes in an inverse order, and the first line at the end of its first stanza. The eight-lined *rondel* is thus to all intents and purposes a triolet. . . . With Charles d'Orléans the *rondel* took the distinct shape we now assign to it, namely of fourteen lines on two rhymes, the first two lines repeating for the seventh and eighth and the final couplet. . . . By the time of Octavien de Saint Gelais (1466–1502) the *rondel* has nearly become the rondeau as we know it.
> *Gleeson White*, Ballades and Rondeaus, Int., p. lviii.

rondelet (ron'de-let), *n.* [< OF. *rondelet*, dim. of *rondel*, a roundel: see *rondel*, *roundel*, and cf. *rundlet*.] A poem of five lines and two refrains. The refrains repeat the first line, generally two words, the rime-scheme being *a, b* (and refrain); *a, b, b* (and refrain). It has been written in English, but not much.

> Then haue you also a *roudlette*, the which doth alwayes end with one self same foote or repeticion, and was thereof (in my iudgment) called a *rondelet*.
> *Gascoigne*, Notes on Eng. Verse (Steele Glas., etc., ed. Arber), ¶ 14.

Rondeletia (ron-de-let'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Guillaume *Rondelet* (1507–1566 ?), a French professor of medicine.] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs and trees of the order *Rubiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Rondeleticæ*. It is characterized by a globose calyx bearing four or five narrow, persistent, and nearly equal lobes, by a wheel-shaped or salver-form corolla with a long slender tube and four or five obovate broadly imbricating lobes, and by the loculicidal capsule, which is small, rigid, globose, two-furrowed, and two-valved. There are about 60 species, natives of the West Indies and tropical America from Mexico to the United States of Colombia, rarely extending into Guiana and Peru. They bear opposite or whorled leaves, which are thin or coriaceous and sessile, furnished with broad stipules between the petioles. Their small flowers are white, yellow, or red, and usually in axillary flattened, rounded, or panicled cymes. Various handsome species are cultivated under glass, among them *R. odorata*, with fragrant scarlet flowers, and *R. cordata*, whose deep rose-colored flowers become paler after expansion. Some species are still known as *Rogiera*, the name of a former genus, including species with connate stipules and corolla hairy in the throat.

Rondeletieæ (ron″de-le-ti′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Rondeletia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants of the order *Rubiaceæ*, characterized by the exceedingly numerous minute albuminous wingless seeds which fill the two cells of the dry capsule, and by the regular corolla with imbricated or contorted lobes. It includes 14 genera of shrubs and trees, with stipulate leaves and cymose, spiked, or variously clustered flowers, and 2 genera of herbs, without stipules, bearing terminal three-forked cymes. The species are tropical and mainly American. See *Rondeletia*, the type.

rondelle (ron-del'), *n.* [< OF. *rondelle*, dim. of *rond*, round: see *rondel*, *roundel*.] 1. Something round.

> A *rondelle* of firwood is fixed normally to the tube by its centre, and gives a larger surface for the voice to act against. *G. B. Prescott*, Elect. Invent., p. 288.

2. In *metal.*, one of successive crusts which form upon the surface of molten metal while cooling, and which as they form are removed for further treatment. In copper-working these disks are also called *rose-copper* and *rosettes*. Suboxid of copper contained in them is removed by further refining.

3. *Milit.*: (*a*) A small shield (15 inches in length) formerly used by pikemen and archers. (*b*) One of the iron disks, each having an opening in the center for the passage of a bolt, placed between the cheeks and stock of a field-gun carriage in bolting these parts together. (*c*) A semicircular bastion introduced by Albert Dürer. It was about 300 feet in diameter, and contained spacious casemates. — **Rondelle à poing**, a name given to the very small round buckler of the sixteenth century, often fitted with a long and pointed spike, and serving, when held in the left hand, to parry the thrusts of a rapier instead of a dagger of any description. See cuts under *buckler* and *rondache*.

rondle (ron'dl), *n.* [< OF. *rondel*, a round, roundel: see *round*, *roundel*.] 1. Same as *rondelle*. — 2. The step of a ladder; a round.

> Yea, peradventure in as ill a case as hee that goes up a ladder, but slippeth off the *rondells*, or, when one breakes, falls downe in great danger.
> *Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions* (1616). (*Nares.*)

rondo (ron'dō), *n.* [It. *rondò*, < F. *rondeau*: see *rondeau*.] 1. In *music*: (*a*) Same as *round*[1], 7 (*e*). (*b*) A setting of a rondeau or similar poem. (*c*) A work or movement in which a principal phrase or section is several times repeated in its original key in alternation with contrasted phrases or sections in the same or other keys. The succession of principal and subordinate phrases is often exactly regulated, but the form is open to wide variations. In a sonata the last movement is often a rondo. 2. A game of hazard played with small balls on a table.

> With card and dice, roulette wheels and *rondo* balls, he fooled himself to the top of his bent.
> *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 229.

Rondo form, in *music*, the form or method of composition of a rondo: often opposed to *sonata form*.

rondoletto (ron-dō-let'ō), *n.* [Dim. of *rondo*, q. v.] In *music*, a short or simple rondo.

rondure (ron'dụr), *n.* [< F. *rondeur*, roundness, < *rond*, round: see *round*[1].] A round; a circle; a curve; a swell; roundness. Also *roundure*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> All things rare
> That heaven's air in this huge *rondure* hems.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxi.
>
> The shape [of a ring] remains,
> The *rondure* brave, the lilied loveliness,
> Gold as it was. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 8.
>
> High-kirtled for the chase, and what was shown,
> Of maiden *rondure*, like the rose half-blown.
> *Lowell*, Endymion, iv.

rone[1] (rōn), *n.* An earlier, now only dialectal, form of *roe*[2].

rone[2], *n.* [< ME. *rone*, < Icel. *runnr*, older *rudhr*, a bush, grove.] 1. A shrub. — 2. A thicket; brushwood. *Jamieson.* [Scotch in both senses.]

> The lorde on a lyȝt horce launces hym after,
> As burne bolde vpon bent his bugle he blowez,
> He rechated, & rıode[ȝ] thurȝ *roneȝ* ful thyk,
> Suande this wylde swyn til the sunne schafted.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1466.

rone[3] (rōn), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rine*[1], *run*[1].

rone[4], *n.* Another form of *roan*[2].

rone[5]†. A Middle English preterit of *rain*[1].

rong[1]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *ring*[2].

rong[2]† (rong), *n.* A Middle English form of *rung*[1].

rongeur (rôn-zhėr'), *n.* [< F. *rongeur*, gnawer, < *ronger*, gnaw, nibble, OF. also chew the cud, = Pr. *romiar* = Sp. *rumiar*, < L. *rumigare*, chew the cud, ruminate, < *rumen*, throat, gullet: see *ruminate*.] A surgical forceps for gnawing or gouging bones.

ronin (rō'nin), *n.*; pl. *ronin* or *ronins*. [Jap., < *rō* (= Chin. *lang*), wave, + *nin* (= Chin. *jin*), man; lit. 'wave-man.'] A Japanese samurai, or two-sworded military retainer, who for any cause had renounced his clan, or who for some offense against his superior had been dismissed from service, and dispossessed of his estate, revenue, or pay; a masterless man; an outcast; an outlaw.

ronion†, ronyon† (run'yon), *n.* [Perhaps < OF. **roignon*, < *roingne*, F. *rogne*, itch, scab, mange: see *roin*.] A mangy, scabby animal; also, a scurvy person. Also *runnion*.

> Out of my door, you witch, you hag, you baggage, you polecat, you *ronyon!* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 195.

ronnet, *v.* An obsolete form of *run*[1].

ronnent. A Middle English past participle of *run*[1].

ronquil (rong'kil), *n.* [Also *ronchil*; < Sp. *ronquillo*, slightly hoarse, dim. of *ronco*, hoarse, < L. *raucus*, hoarse: see *raucous*.] 1. A fish of the North Pacific, *Bathymaster signatus*, of an elongate form with a long dorsal having only the foremost two or three rays inarticulate, frequenting moderately deep water with rocky grounds. — 2. One of a group or family of fishes of which *Bathymaster* has been supposed to be a representative — namely, the *Icosteidæ*.

Ronsdorfer (ronz'dôrf-ėr), *n.* [So called from *Ronsdorf*, a town in Prussia.] A member of a sect of German millenarians of the eighteenth century: same as *Ellerian*.

Ronsdorfian (ronz-dôr'fi-ạn), *n.* [< *Ronsdorf* (see *Ronsdorfer*) + *-ian*.] Same as *Ronsdorfer*.

ront†, *n.* Same as *runt*[1].

Röntgen rays. See *ray*.

ronyon†, *n.* See *ronion*.

roo[1]†, *n.* [ME. *roo*, *ro*, < AS. *rōw* = OHG. *rōa*, MHG. *ruo*, G. *ruhe* = Icel. *rō* = Dan. *ro*, rest, = Sw. *ro*, fun, amusement.] Peace; quietness.

> Allas! for doole what shall y doo?
> Now mon I neuer haue rest ne *roo*.
> *York Plays*, p. 31.

roo[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *roe*[1].

roo[3]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *roe*, *roue*, < L. *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1].] A wheel.

> And I salle redily rolle the *roo* at the gayneste,
> And reche the riche wyne in rynnede coupes.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3375.

rood (rōd), *n.* [< ME. *rood*, *rode*, *rod*, < AS. *rōd*, a rod, rood, cross: see *rod*[1].] 1†. A rod. See *rod*[1], 1. — 2. A cross or crucifix; especially, a large crucifix placed at the entrance to the choir in medieval churches, often supported on the rood-beam or rood-screen. Usually, after the fifteenth century, images of the Virgin Mary and St. John were placed the one on the one side and the other on the other side of the image of Christ, in allusion to John xix. 26. See cut under *rood-loft*.

> Of the appeltre that our nerste fader then luther [evil] appel nom
> In the manere that ichulle ȝou telle the swete *rode* com.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.
>
> No, by the *rood*, not so. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 14.

3. A name of various measures. (*a*) A measure of 5½ yards in length; a rod, pole, or perch; also, locally, a measure of 6, 7, or 8 yards, especially for hedging and ditching. (*b*) A square measure, the fourth part of a statute acre, equal to 40 square rods or square poles, or 1,210 square yards. This is the sense in which *rood* is generally used as a measure. See *acre*.

> A terrace-walk, and half a *rood*
> Of land, set out to plant a wood.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 5.

(*c*) A square pole, or 30¼ square yards, used in estimating masons' work; also, locally, a measure of 36, 42¼, 44, 49, or 64 square yards. (*d*) A cubic measure for masons' work of 64, 72, etc., cubic yards. — **Holy rood**, the cross of Christ; a crucifix.

> The *holi rode* the swete tre rıȝt is to habbe in munde,
> That hath fram stronge deth ibroȝt to lyue al mankunde.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

> The English answered [the Normans] with their own battle-cry, "God's Rood! *Holy Rood!*"
> *Dickens*, England, vii.

Holy-rood day. (*a*) The feast of the Finding of the Cross, celebrated on May 3d.

> The knights . . . vpon *holy Rood day* in May made their musters before the Commissioners ordained.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 76.

(*b*) Same as *Holy-cross day* (which see, under *day*[1]).

> The holi Roode was i-founde as ȝe witeth in May,
> Honoured he was seththe in Septembre the *holi Rode day*.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.
>
> On *Holy-rood day*, the gallant Hotspur there,
> Young Harry Percy, and brave Archibald . . .
> At Holmedon met. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 52.

Rood's body†, the body on the cross — that is, Christ's body.

> I'le be even with him; and get you gone, or, I sweare by the *rood's body*, I'le lay you by the heeles.
> *Lyly*, Mother Bombie, v. 3.

rood-arch (rōd'ärch), *n.* The arch in a church between the nave and the choir: so called from the rood being placed over it.

rood-altar (rōd'âl'tẖr), *n.* An altar standing against the outer side of the rood-screen.

rood-beam (rōd'bēm), *n.* [< ME. *roode beem*; < *rood* + *beam*.] A beam extending across the entrance to the choir of a church for supporting the rood. Also called *beam*.

> He deyde whan I cam fro Jerusalem,
> And lith ygrave under the *roode beem*.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 496.

Rood-day (rōd'dā), *n.* Holy-rood day. See under *rood*.

roodebok (rō'de-bok), *n.* [< D. *rood*, red, + *bok*, buck: see *red*[1] and *buck*[1].] The Natal

bushbuck, *Cephalophus natalensis*. It is of a deep reddish brown in color, stands about 2 feet high, has large ears, and straight, pointed horns about 8 inches long. It

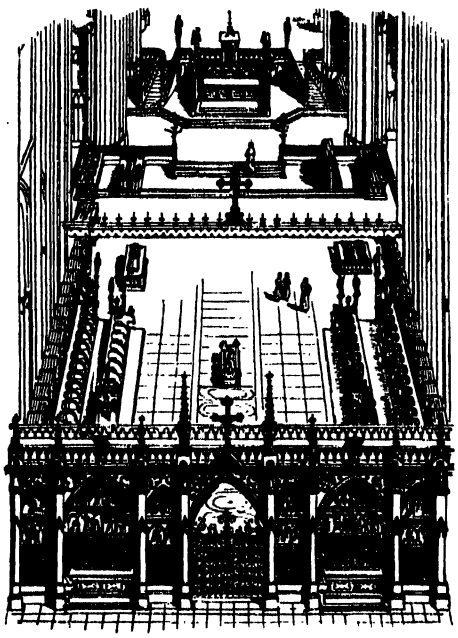
Roodebok (*Cephalophus natalensis*).

is solitary in its habits, and rarely leaves dense forests except in the evening or during rainy weather.

rood-free (röd'frē), *a.* Exempt from punishment. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

roodhout (röd'hout), *n.* [D., < *rood*, red (= E. *red*), + *hout*, wood (= E. *holt*).] The Cape redwood. See *Ochna*.

rood-loft (röd'lôft), *n.* [< ME. *rode lofte*; < *rood* + *loft*.] A gallery in a church where the rood and its appendages were placed. This loft or gallery was commonly situated between the nave and

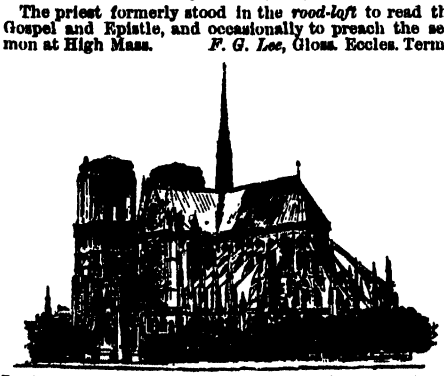


Rood-loft (now destroyed) of the Abbey of St. Denis, 13th century. (From Viollet le Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

the chancel, or over the rood-screen. The front of the loft, like the screen below, was usually richly ornamented with tracery and carvings, either in wood or in stone. It was often approached by a small staircase in the wall of the building. This feature does not appear in modern churches, and has now been removed from a large proportion of the medieval churches. The rood-loft originated from a combination of the rood-beam and ambo. The center was used as ambo (jube), and the epistle and gospel were read and announcements made from it. It was placed over the entrance to the choir, so that both could stand in the middle line (longitudinal axis) of the church, and the approach to it was made from the side of the church along a broadened rood-beam or loft crowning the rood-screen. See also diagram under *cathedral*.

And then to see the *rood-loft*
So bravely set with saints.
Plain Truth and Blind Ignorance (Percy's Reliques, p. 275).

The priest formerly stood in the *rood-loft* to read the Gospel and Epistle, and occasionally to preach the sermon at High Mass. *F. G. Lee*, Gloss. Eccles. Terms.



Rood-steeple.—Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris, from the southeast.

Roodmas-day†, *n.* Holy-rood day. Also *Rood-day* (*Rode-day*), *Rudmas-day*.

rood-screen (röd'skrēn), *n.* A screen or ornamental partition separating the choir of a church from the nave, and (properly) supporting the rood or crucifix. See cuts under *rood-loft* and *cathedral*.

The western limit of the quire [in Salisbury Cathedral] was shut in by the *rood-screen*, . . . a solid erection of stone. *G. Scott*, Hist. Eng. Church Architecture, p. 148.

rood-spire (röd'spīr), *n.* Same as *rood-steeple*.

rood-steeple (röd'stē'pl), *n.* A steeple or spire built over the entrance to the chancel, especially at the crossing of a cruciform church. See cut in preceding column.

rood-tower (röd'tou'ėr), *n.* A tower occupying the position described under *rood-steeple*.

rood-tree† (röd'trē), *n.* [< ME. *roodetre*, *rodetre*; < *rood* + *tree*.] The cross.

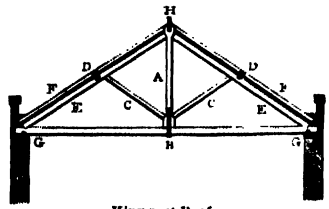
I leue and trust in Christes feith,
Whiche died vpon the *roode tre*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

roody (rö'di), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *rooty*.] Rank in growth; coarse; luxuriant. [Prov. Eng.]

roof[1] (röf), *n.* [< ME *rof*, < AS. *hrōf*, a roof, = OFries. *hrōf*, a roof, = OD. *roef*, a roof, ceiling, shelter, cover, D. *roef*, a cabin, a wooden cover, = MLG. *rōf*, LG. *rof*, a roof, = Icel. *hrof*, a shed under which ships are kept or built. Cf. Icel. *rūf*, also *rāfr*, mod. *ræfr*, a roof; Russ. *krovŭ*, a roof; perhaps akin to Gr. *κρύπτειν*, hide (see *crypt*).] 1. The external upper covering of a house or other building. Roofs are distinguished (1) by the materials of which they are mainly formed, as thatch, stone, wood, slate, tile, iron, etc., and (2) by their form and mode of construction, in great variety, as shed, curb, hip, gable, pavilion, ogee, and flat roofs. The *span* of a roof is the width between the supports; the *rise* is the height of the ridge of the highest part above the level of the supports; the *pitch* is the slope or angle at which it is inclined. In carpentry, *roof* signifies the timber framework by which the roofing or covering materials of the building are supported. This consists in general of the principal rafters, the purlins, and the common rafters. The principal rafters, or principals, as they are commonly termed, are placed so as to span the building at intervals usually of 10 or 12 feet; the purlins lie horizontally upon these, and sustain the common rafters, which carry the covering of the roof. The accompanying figure shows one of

Shed Roof. Gable Roof.

Conical Roof. Ogee Roof.



King-post Roof.

A, king-post; B, tie-beam; C, C, struts or braces; D, D, purlins; E, E, principal rafters; F, F, common rafters; G, G, wall-plates; H, ridge-pole.

the two varieties of principals which are in common use (the king-post principal), with the purlins and common rafters in position. (For a diagram of the second, the queen-post principal, see *queen-post*.) Each of these modes of framing constitutes a truss. Sometimes, when the width of the building is not great, common rafters are used alone to support the roof. They are in that case joined together in pairs, nailed where they meet at the top, and connected by means of a tie at the bottom. They are then termed *couples*, a pair forming a *couple-close*. See also cuts under *hammer-beam*, *hip-roof*, *jerkin-head*, *M-roof*, *pendent*, and *pendentive*.

Goodly buildings left without a *roof*
Soon fall to ruin. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 4. 36.

2. Anything which in form or position corresponds to or resembles the covering of a house, as the arch or top of a furnace or oven, the top of a carriage or coach or car, an arch or the interior of a vault, the ceiling of a room, etc.; hence, a canopy or the like.

Flor tristith, als trewly as tyllinge us helpeth,
That iche rewme vndir *roof* of the reyne-bowe
Sholde stable and stonde be these thre degres.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 248.

This brave o'erhanging firmament, this majestical *roof* fretted with golden fire. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 313.

Under the shady *roof*
Of branching elm star-proof.
Milton, Arcades, l. 88.

3. A house.

My dwelling, sir?
'Tis a poor yeoman's *roof*, scarce a league off.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii. 2.

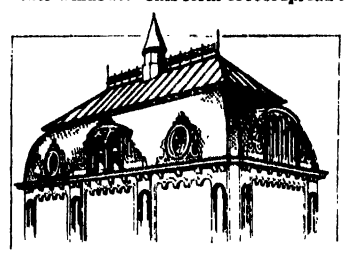
4. The upper part of the mouth; the hard palate.

Swearing till my very *roof* was dry.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 206.

5. Figuratively, the loftiest part.

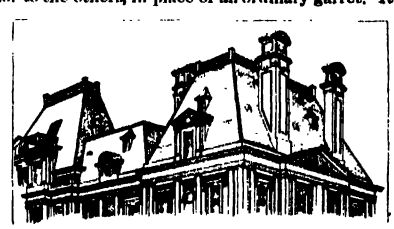
Why should we only toil, the *roof* and crown of things?
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song.

6. In *geol.*, the overlying stratum.—7. In *mining*, the top of any subterranean excavation: little used except in coal-mining.—**False roof**, in *arch.*, the ceiling of an upper room or garret where it is shaped like a roof: but a space is, in fact, left between the ceiling and the rafters of the roof proper.—**Flat roof**. (*a*) A roof the upper surface of which is horizontal. Such roofs are frequent in the East, where they are usually thickly covered with clay or mortar. (*b*) A roof but slightly inclined for the discharge of water. Roofs of this form are common in city buildings, especially in the United States, and are usually covered with sheet-metal.—**French roof**, a form of roof with almost vertical sides, sometimes concave or even convex, and the top usually flat or sloping toward the rear. The sides are commonly pierced with dormer or other windows. This form of roof spread through-



French Roof.—Pavilion of Women's Hospital, New York City.

out the United States about 1870 and in succeeding years. It has its name from its fancied resemblance to the French Mansard roof—its object, like that roof, being to gain space in the topmost story.—**Imperial roof**. See *imperial dome*, under *imperial*.—**Mansard roof**, a form of curb-roof the lower slope of which approaches the vertical, while the upper slope is variable, but much more nearly flat than in the typical curb-roof. The lower section of the roof is pierced with windows. A roof of this type permits the establishment of an upper story, but little inferior to the others, in place of an ordinary garret. It was



Mansard Roof.—Château of Maisons Lafitte, France, by François Mansart.

first used in the Louvre by Pierre Lescot, about 1550, but has its name from François Mansart (1598–1662), a French architect (uncle of the better-known Jules Hardouin Mansart, the architect of Versailles and of the dome of the Invalides), who brought these roofs into a vogue which they have since retained in France.—**Ogee roof**. See *ogee*.—**Packsaddle-roof, saddle-back roof**. Same as *saddle-roof*.—**Pavilion roof**. See *pavilion*.—**Pitch of a roof**. See *pitch*[1].—**Raised roof**, in *car-building*, a car-roof the middle part of which is raised to form a clear-story.—**Roof of the mouth**, the hard palate; the upper wall of the mouth, as far as the bone extends. Compare def. 4.—**Square roof**, a roof in which the principal rafters meet at a right angle. (See also *curb-roof*, *gambrel-roof*, *hip-roof*.)

roof[1] (röf), *v. t.* [< *roof*[1], *n.*] 1. To cover with a roof, in any sense of that word.

I have not, indeed, seen the remains of any ancient Roman buildings that have not been *roofed* with either vaults or arches.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 444).

Every winter in the Arctic regions the sea freezes, *roofing* itself with ice of enormous thickness and vast extent. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 133.

2. To inclose in a house; shelter.

Here had we now our country's honour *roof'd*,
Were the graced person of our Banquo present.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 40.

3. To arch or form like a roof. [Rare.]

And enter'd soon the shade
High *roof'd*, and walks beneath, and alleys brown.
Milton, P. R., ii. 298.

roof[2]†. An obsolete preterit of *rive*[1].

roof-cell (röf'sel), *n.* A nerve-cell found in the roof-nucleus.

roofer (rö'fėr), *n.* One who roofs, or makes and repairs roofs.

roof-gradation (röf'grā-dā'sl ·), *n.* In *salt-manuf.*, the system of utilizing the roofs of the large tanks containing the brine as evaporating-surfaces, by causing the contents of the tanks to flow in a thin and constant stream over the roofs.

roof-guard (röf'gärd), *n.* A board or an ornamental edging of ironwork placed just above

the eaves of a roof to prevent snow from sliding off.

roofing (rö'fing), *n.* [< ME. **roſing, roving;* < *roof*[1] + *-ing*[1].] 1. The act of covering with a roof.—2. The materials of which a roof is composed, or materials for a roof.—3. The roof itself; hence, shelter.

Lete hem [walls] drie er thou thi bemes bent,
Or *roving* sette uppon, lest all be shent
For lacke of crafte.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

Which forme of *roofing* [flat] is generally used in all those Italian cities. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 204.

Fit *roofing* gave. *Southey.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

4. The ridge-cap of a thatched roof. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] **Bay of roofing.** See *bay*[3].—**Carcass-roofing.** See *carcass.*—**Common roofing,** a roof-frame composed only of common rafters, with no principals.—**Roofing-felt.** See *felt*[1].—**Roofing-paper.** See *paper.*

roofless (röf'les), *a.* [< *roof*[1] + *-less.*] 1. Having no roof: as, a *roofless* house.

I, who lived
Beneath the wings of angels yesterday,
Wander to-day beneath the *roofless* world.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

The great majority of the houses [in Sebastopol] were still *roofless* and in ruins. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 436.

2. Having no house or home; unsheltered.

rooflet (röf'let), *n.* [< *roof*[1] + *-let.*] A small roof or covering.

roof-like (röf'lik), *a.* Like a roof.

roof-nucleus (röf'nū″klē-us), *n.* The nucleus fastigii in the white matter of the cerebellum which forms the roof of the fourth ventricle. It lies close to the middle line.

roof-plate (röf'plāt), *n.* A wall-plate which receives the lower ends of the rafters of a roof.

roof-rat (röf'rat), *n.* A white-bellied variety of the black rat, specifically called *Mus tectorum.* See *black rat,* under *rat*[1].

roof-shaped (röf'shāpt), *a.* In *entom.*, shaped like a gable-roof; having two slanting surfaces meeting in a ridge.

roof-staging (röf'stā″jing), *n.* A scaffold used in working on an inclined roof. It holds fast to the roof automatically by means of barbed rods and claw-plates.

roof-stay (röf'stā), *n.* In boilers of the locomotive type, one of the stays which bind the arch or roof of the boiler to the crown-sheet of the fire-box, for the support of the crown-sheet against internal pressure.

roof-tree (röf'trē), *n.* [< ME. *roof-tree, ruff-tree;* < *roof*[1] + *tree.*] 1. The beam at the ridge of a roof; the ridge-pole.

Her head hat the *roof-tree* o' the house.
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 148).

Hence—2. The roof itself.

Phil blessed his stars that he had not assaulted his father's guest then and there, under his own *roof-tree.*
Thackeray, Philip, x.

To your roof-tree, in Scotland, a toast expressive of a wish for prosperity to one's family, because the roof-tree covers the house and all in it.

roof-truss (röf'trus), *n.* In *carp.*, the framework of a roof, consisting of thrust- and tie-pieces. *E. H. Knight.* See cuts under *roof* and *pendent.*

roof-winged (röf'wingd), *a.* In *entom.*, stegopterous: as a descriptive epithet, applied to many insects which hold their wings in the shape of a roof when at rest. See *Stegoptera.*

roofy (rö'fi), *a.* [< *roof*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having a roof.

Whether to *roofy* houses they repair,
Or sun themselves abroad in open air
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 634.

rook[1] (růk), *n.* [< ME. *rook, rok, roc,* < AS. *hrōc* = MD. *roeck,* D. *roek* = MLG. *rōk, rōke,* LG. *rok, roek* = OHG. *hruoh,* MHG. *ruoch* (cf. G. *ruchert,* a jackdaw) = Icel. *hrōkr* = Sw. *råka* = Dan. *raage* = Ir. Gael. *rocas,* a rook; cf. *rook*[1], *v.*, Gael. *roc,* croak, Goth. *hrūkjan,* crow as a cock, Skt. √ *kruc,* cry out: of imitative origin; cf. *croak, crow*[1], *crow*[2], etc.] 1. A kind of crow, *Corvus frugilegus,* abundant in Europe. It is entirely black, with the parts about the base of the bill more or less bare of feathers in the adult. The size is nearly or about that of the common crow; it is thus much smaller than the raven, and larger than the jackdaw. It is of a gregarious and sociable disposition, preferring to nest in rookeries about buildings, and feeding on insects and grain.

Rook (*Corvus frugilegus*).

The halle was al ful ywis
Of hem that writen olde gestes,
As ben on trees *rokes* nestes.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1516.

He . . . saw the tops of the great elms, and the *rooks* circling about, and cawing remonstrances.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

2. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida.* [Local, U. S.]—3. A cheat; a trickster or swindler; one who practises the "plucking of pigeons." See *pigeon,* 2.

Your city blades are cunning *rookes,*
How rarely you collogue him!
Songs of the London Prentices, p. 91. (*Halliwell.*)

The Butcherly execution of Tormentors, *Rooks,* and Rakeshames sold to lucre.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

4†. A simpleton; a gull; one liable to be cheated.

An arrant *rook,* by this light, a capable cheating-stock; a man may carry him up and down by the ears like a pipkin. *Chapman*, May-Day, iii. 2.

What! shall I have my son a Stager now? . . . a Gull, a *Rooke,* . . . to make suppers, and bee laughed at?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

5. [Cf. *crow*[2], 6, *crowbar.*] A crowbar. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rook[1] (růk), *v.* [< *rook*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To caw or croak as a crow or raven. [Scotch.]—2. To cheat; defraud.

A band of *rooking* Officials, with cloke bagges full of Citations and Processes, to be serv'd by a corporality of griffonlike Promooters and Apparitors.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

II. *trans.* To cheat; defraud by cheating.

He was much *rooked* by gamesters, and fell acquainted with that unsanctified crew to his ruine.
Aubrey, Lives, Sir J. Denham.

His hand having been transfixed to a table, only because it innocently concealed a card, with which he merely meant to "*rook* the pigeon" he was then playing against.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote.

rook[2] (růk), *n.* [< ME. *rook, roke, rok* = MHG. *roch,* G. *roche,* < OF. (and F.) *roc* = Pr. *roc* = Sp. Pg. *roque* = It. *rocco* (ML. *rocus*) = Ar. Hind. *rukh,* < Pers. *rokh,* the rook or tower at chess: said to have meant 'warrior, hero'; cf. Pers. *rukh,* a hero, knight errant (also a rhinoceros, and a roc, a fabulous bird: see *roc*[1]).] In *chess,* one of the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board; a castle. The rook may move along the ranks or the files the whole extent of the board unless impeded by some other piece. See *chess*[1].

After chec for the *roke* ware fore the mate,
For 3if the fondment be false, the werke most nede falle.
MS. Douce 302, f. 4. (*Halliwell.*)

rook[3] (růk), *v.* Same as *ruck*[1].

rooker[1]† (růk'ėr), *n.* [< *rook*[1] + *-er*[1].] A sharper; a cheat; a swindler.

Rookers and sharpers work their several ends upon such as they make a prey of.
Kennet, tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly, p. 76. (*Davies.*)

rooker[2] (růk'ėr), *n.* [< **rook, ruck*[3], + *-er*[1].] An L-shaped implement used by bakers to withdraw ashes from the oven.

rookery (růk'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *rookeries* (-iz). [< *rook*[1] + *-ery.*] 1. A place where rooks congregate to breed.

Its gray front stood out well from the background of a *rookery,* whose cawing tenants were now on the wing.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xi.

2. The rooks that breed in a rookery, collectively.

The many-winter'd crow that leads the clanging *rookery* home. *Tennyson*, Lockaley Hall.

3. A place where birds or other animals resort in great numbers to breed. (*a*) The resort of various sea-birds, as auks, murres, guillemots, puffins, petrels, penguins, and cormorants, generally a rocky seacoast or island. (*b*) The breeding-grounds of the fur-seal and other pinnipeds.

Millions of live seals to be seen hauled up on the *rookeries* [in the Pribylof Islands].
Arc. Cruise of the Corwin (1881), p. 18.

4. A cluster of mean tenements inhabited by people of the lowest class; a resort of thieves, tramps, ruffians, and the like.

All that remained, in the autumn of 1849, of this infamous *Rookery* (so called as a place of resort for sharpers and quarrelsome people) was included and condensed in ninety-five wretched houses in Church-lane and Carrier-street. *Murray*, London as it is (1860), p. 282. (*Hoppe.*)

The misery, the disease, the mortality in *rookeries,* made continually worse by artificial impediments to the increase of fourth-rate houses. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 54.

5. A brothel. [Slang.]—6. A disturbance; a row. [Prov. Eng.]

rookle (rō'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rookled,* ppr. *rookling.* [Irreg. var. of *rootle.*] To rummage about; poke about with the nose, like a pig; root. [Prov. Eng.]

What 'll they say to me if I go a routing and *rookling* in their drains, like an old sow by the wayside?
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiv.

rookler (rōk'lėr), *n.* [< *rookle* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which goes rookling or rooting about; a pig. [Prov. Eng.]

High-withered, furry, grizzled, game-flavoured little *rooklers,* whereof many a sounder still grunted about Swinley down. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, viii.

rooky[1] (růk'i), *a.* [< *rook*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in rooks; inhabited by rooks: as, a *rooky* tree.

Light thickens; and the crow
Makes wing to the *rooky* wood.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 51.

[The above quotation is by some commentators held to bear the meaning of *rooky*[2].]

rooky[2] (růk'i), *a.* Same as *roky.* *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

rool (röl), *v. t.* and *i.* [Perhaps a contr. of *ruffle*[1].] To ruffle; rumple; pucker. [Prov. Eng.]

Whenever the balsam begins to *rool* or cause hitching of the specimen, add a few drops of the soap solution.
Jour. Roy. Microa. Soc., 2d ser., VI. i.

room[1]† (röm), *a.* [Early mod. E. **roum,* **rowm;* < ME. *roum, rom, rum,* < AS. *rūm* = OFries. *rum* = D. *ruim* = MLG. *rūm* = OHG. *rūmi,* MHG. *rūme, rūm* (also *gerūme, gerūm,* G. *geraum*) = Icel. *rūmr* = Goth. *rūms,* spacious, wide; perhaps akin to L. *rūs* (*rur-*), open country (see *rural*), OBulg. *ravĭnŭ* = Serv. *ravan* = Bohem. *rovný* = Pol. *rowny* = Russ. *rovnŭĭ,* plain, even, Pol. *rownia* = Russ. *ravĭina,* a plain, etc., Zend *ravañh,* wide, free, open, *ravan,* a plain.] Wide; spacious; roomy.

Ye konne by argumentez make a place
A myle brood of twenty foot of space,
Let se now if this place may suffise,
Or make it *rowm* [var. *rom*] with speche as is your gise.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 205.

Ther was no *rommer* herberwe in the place.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 225.

A renke in a rowmde cloke, with right *rowmme* clothes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3471.

Jhesu that made the planettes vij,
And all the worlde undur hevyn,
And made thys worlde wyde and *rome.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 105. (*Halliwell.*)

room[1] (röm), *adv.* [< ME. *rome,* < AS. *rūme* (= D. *ruim*), wide, far, < *rūm,* wide: see *room*[1], *a.*] Far; at a distance; wide, in space or extent; in nautical use, off from the wind. [Obsolete except in nautical use.]

The geaunt was wonder strong,
Rome thretti fote long.
Boves of Hamtoun, l. 1860.

Rowse, quoth the ship against the rocks; *roomer* cry I in the cocke; my Lord wept for the company, I laught to comfort him. *Tragedy of Hoffman* (1631). (*Halliwell.*)

To go, steer, put, or **bear roomer,** to go off with the wind free; sail wide.

Yet did the master by all meanes assay
To *steare* out *roomer,* or to keepe aloofe.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Orlando Furioso (1591), p. 343. [(*Halliwell.*)

I have (as your Highnesse sees) past already the Godwins [Bishop Godwin], if I can as well passe over this Edwin Sands [another bishop], I will *goe roomer* of Greenwiche rocke.
Sir J. Harington, Addition to the Catalogue of Bishops [(Nugæ Ant., II. 233).

We thought it best to returne vnto the harbor which we had found before, and so we *bare roomer* with the same.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 236.

The wind vering more Northerly, we were forced to *put roomer* with the coast of England againe.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 310.

room[1] (röm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rome, roum, rowm;* < ME. *roum, rowm, rum, rom,* < AS. *rūm,* room, = OS. *rūm* = D. *ruim* = MLG. LG. *rūm* = OHG. *rūmī, rūmin, rūm, rūn,* MHG. *rūm, rūn,* G. *raum,* space, room, = Icel. *rúm* = Sw. Dan. *rum* = Goth. *rūms,* space; from the adj.: see *room*[1], *a.* Cf. Pol., Sorbian, and Little Russ. *rum,* space, < OHG. *rūm.* Hence *roomy, rummage,* etc.] 1. Space; compass; extent of space, great or small: as, here is *room* enough for an army.

So he rid hym a *rowme* in a rad hast,
Of tho tulkes, with tene, that hym take wold.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6478.

And, as their wealth increaseth, so inclose
Infinite riches in a little *room.*
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, i. 1.

Thou . . . hast not shut me up into the hand of the enemy; thou hast set my feet in a large *room.* Ps. xxxi. 8.

So doth the Circle in his Circuit span
More *roum* then any other Fi[g]ure can.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Columnes.

2. Space or place unoccupied or unobstructed; place for reception of any thing or person; accommodation for entering or for moving about: as, to make *room* for a carriage to pass.

There was no *room* for them in the inn. Luke ii. 7.

Now to sea we go,
Fair fortune with us, give us *room*, and blow.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, Prol.

There was no *room* for other pictures, because of the books which filled every corner.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, i.

3. Fit occasion; opportunity; freedom to admit or indulge: as, in this case there is no *room* for doubt or for argument.

Men have still *room* left for commiseration.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vii., Expl.

He allowed your crimes to be great, but that still there was *room* for mercy. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 7.

In his [the Prince Consort's] well-ordered life there seemed to be *room* for all things.
Gladstone, Gleanings, I. 5.

4. Place or station once occupied by another; stead, as in succession or substitution: as, one magistrate or king comes in the *room* of a former one.

After two years Porcius Festus came into Felix' *room*.
Acts xxiv. 27.

Poore silly groome,
Which tother day wouldst faine have had the *roome*
Of some base trencher-scraper.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

Like the valet, [he] seems to have entirely forgot his master's message, and substituted another in its *room* very unlike it. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms, xii.

The inland counties had not been required to furnish ships, or money in the *room* of ships.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

5. Any inclosure or division separated by partitions from other parts of a house or other structure; a chamber; an apartment; a compartment; a cabin, or the like: as, a drawing-*room*; a bed*room*; a state-*room* in a ship; an engine-*room* in a factory; a harness-*room* in a stable.

Up from my cabin,
My sea-gown scarf'd about me, in the dark
Groped I, . . . and in fine withdrew
To mine own *room* again. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 16.

Others adde that this Moloch had seuen *Roomes*, Chambers, or Ambries therein. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 97.

The central hall with its 16 columns, around which were arranged smaller *rooms* or cells.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 193.

6†. Particular place or station; a seat.

It behoveth every man to live in his own vocation, and not to seek any higher *room* than that whereunto he was at the first appointed.
Sir T. Wilson (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 460).

And let an happie *rooms* remaine for thee
'Mongst heavenly ranks, where blessed soules do rest.
Spenser, tr. of Virgil's Gnat, l. 57.

When thou art bidden of any man to a wedding, sit not down in the highest *room*. Luke xiv. 8.

7†. A box or seat in a theater.

I beg it with as forced a looke as a player that, in speaking an epilogue, makes love to the two-pennie *rowme* for a plaudite.
Hospit. of Inourable Fooles (1600), Ded. (*Nares.*)

As if he had . . . ta'en tobacco with them over the stage, in the lords' *room*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

8†. Family; company.

For offerd presents come,
And all the Greeks will honour thee, as of celestiall *roome*.
Chapman, Iliad, ix. 568.

9†. Office; post; position.

In consecrations and ordinations of men unto *rooms* of divine calling, the like [imposition of hands] was usually done from the time of Moses to Christ.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 66.

Euery man, according to his *roome*, bent to performe his office with alacritie and diligence.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 288.

He exercised his high *rome* of Chauncellorship, as he was accustomed. *G. Cavendish*, Wolsey.

10. A fishing-station; also, an establishment for curing fish. [British North America.]—**11.** A heading or working-place in a coal-mine.—**Blubber-room.** (*a*) In a whaling-ship, a place down the main hatch between decks where blubber is stowed away. It is merely a hold, which, when not used for stowing blubber, is usually filled up with oil-casks, fire-wood, etc. (*b*) The stomach: as, to fill the *blubber-room* (to take a hearty meal). [Whalers' slang.]—**Combination-room.** See *combination*.—**Commercial room, common room, dark room.** See the adjectives.—**Muniment-room.** See *muniment*.—**Pillar and room, stoop and room.** Same as *pillar and breast* (which see, under *pillar*).—**Room and space,** in *ship-building*, the distance from the joint of one frame to that of the adjoining one.—**To make room,** to open a way or passage; make space or place for any person or thing to enter or pass.—**Syn. 3.** Capacity, scope, latitude, range, sweep, swing, play.

room[1] (röm), *v. i.* [< *room*[1], *n.*] To occupy a room or rooms; lodge: as, he *rooms* at No. 7. [Colloq.]

I don't doubt I shall become very good, for just think what a place I am in—living at the minister's! and then I *room* with Esther! *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 418.

room[2] (röm), *n.* [Also *roum*; Assamese.] A deep-blue dye like indigo, obtained by maceration from the shrub *Strobilanthes flaccidifolius* (*Ruellia indigotica*, etc.); also, the plant itself, which is native and cultivated in India, Burma, and China.

room[3] (röm), *n.* Dandruff. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

roomage (rö'māj), *n.* [< *room*[1] + *-age.*] **1.** Space; capacity.

Pile my ship with bars of silver, pack with coins of Spanish gold,
From keel piece up to deck-plank, the *roomage* of her hold!
Whittier, Cassandra Southwick.

2†. An obsolete form of *rummage*.

roomal, *n.* See *rumal*.

roomed (römd), *a.* [< *room*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Containing rooms; divided into rooms: used in composition: as, a ten-*roomed* house.

roomer (rö'mėr), *n.* One who hires a room; a lodger.

The mother . . . occupies herself more with the needs of the *roomers*, or tenants, and makes more money.
The Standard, VII. 4.

roomful (röm'fûl), *a.* [< *room*[1] + *-ful*, 1.] Abounding with rooms; roomy; spacious.

Now in a *roomful* house this soul doth float,
And, like a prince, she sends her faculties
To all her limbs, distant as provinces.
Donne, Progress of the Soul.

roomful (röm'fûl), *n.* [< *room*[1] + *-ful*, 2.] As much or as many as a room will hold: as, a *roomful* of people.

roomily (rö'mi-li), *adv.* [< *roomy* + *-ly*[2].] Spaciously.

roominess (rö'mi-nes), *n.* [< *roomy* + *-ness.*] The state of being roomy; spaciousness.

The oaken chair, to be sure, may tempt him with its *roominess*. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xviii.

room-keeper (röm'kē'pėr), *n.* One who occupies a room in a house, with or without a family.

roomless (röm'les), *a.* [< *room*[1] + *-less.*] Without room or rooms; not affording space; contracted.

The shyppe wherein Jesus preached is very narowe and *roumles* to vncleane and synfull persons.
J. Udall, On Mark iii.

room-mate (röm'māt), *n.* One who shares a room with another or others.

We two Americans join company with our *room-mate*, an Alexandrian of Italian parentage.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 28.

room-paper (röm'pā'pėr), *n.* Same as *wall-paper*.

room-ridden (röm'rid'n), *a.* Confined to one's room. Compare *bedridden*. [Rare.]

As the *room-ridden* invalid settled for the night.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, i. 15.

roomsome† (röm'sum), *a.* [< *room*[1] + *-some.*] Roomy.

In a more vnruly, more vnweildie, and more *roomesome* vessell then the biggest hulke on Thames.
Florio, It. Dict., Ep. Ded., p. [11].

Not only capable but *roomsome*. *Evelyn.*

roomstead (röm'sted), *n.* [< *room*[1] + *stead.*] A lodging.

His greens take up six or seven houses or *roomsteads*.
Archæologia, XII. 188 (Account of Gardens near London, [1691]).

roomth† (römth), *n.* [< ME. *rumthe, rymthe,* < AS. **rȳmth* (Lye), *rȳmet*, space (= MD. *ruimte*), < *rūm*, spacious: see *room*[1], *a.*] **1.** Room or place, in any sense.

And when his voyce failed him at any time, Mecœnas supplied his *roomth* in reading.
Phaer, tr. of Virgil (1600). (*Nares.*)

The Seas (then wanting *roomth* to lay their boist'rous load)
Upon the Belgian Marsh their pamp'red stomachs cast.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 244.

2. Roominess; spaciousness.

A monstrous paunch for *roomth*, and wondrous wide.
Mir. for Mags., p. 109.

roomthsome† (römth'sum), *a.* [< *roomth* + *-some.*] Roomy; spacious.

By the sea-side, on the other side, stoode Heroe's tower; . . . a cage or pigeon-house, *roomthsome* enough to comprehend her. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 167).

roomthy† (röm'thi), *a.* [< *roomth* + *-y*[1].] Spacious.

And her [Atre] not much behind
Comes Kensey; after whom, clear Enian in doth make,
In Tamer's *roomthier* banks their rest that scarcely take.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 210.

roomy (rö'mi), *a.* [< *room*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having ample room; spacious; large.

Indeed, the city of glory is capacious and *roomy*; "In my Father's house there are many mansions."
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 252.

With *roomy* decks, her guns of mighty strength,
Whose lowlaid mouths each mounting billow laves.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 153.

A very antique elbow-chair, with a high back, carved elaborately in oak, and a *roomy* depth within its arms.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ii.

roon[1]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *roan*[1].

roon[2] (rön), *n.* [A dial. form of *rund*, < Icel. *rönd*, rim, border, stripe, = E. *rand*: see *rand*[1].] A border; edge; selvage. [Scotch.]

In thae auld times, they thought the moon . . .
Wore by degrees, till her last *roon*
Gaed past their viewing.
Burns, To W. Simpson (Postscript).

Her face was like the lily *roon*
That veils the vestal planet's hue.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

[*Roon* in this passage is usually explained as 'vermilion,' apparently after Halliwell, who defines the Middle English *roone*, properly 'roan,' in one passage as 'vermilion.']

roop (röp), *v. i.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *roup*; < ME. *ropen*, < AS. *hrōpan* (pret. *hreóp*) = OS. *hrōpan* = OFries. *hrōpa* = D. *roepen* = MLG. *ropen* = OHG. *hruofan, ruofan*, MHG. *ruofen*, G. *rufen*, cry out; also in weak form, OHG. *ruofen*, MHG. *rüefen*, cry out, = Icel. *hrōpa*, call, cry out, in old use slander, = Sw. *ropa* = Dan. *raabe*, cry out, = Goth. *hrōpjan*, cry out. Cf. *roup.*] **1.** To cry; shout. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**2.** To roar; make a great noise.

And a *ropand* rayne raiked fro the heuyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4631.

roop (röp), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *roup*; < ME. *röp*, < AS. *hrōp* = OHG. **hruof, ruof*, MHG. *ruof*, G. *ruf*, a cry, = Icel. *hröp*, crying, in old use caviling, scurrility, = Sw. *rop* = Dan. *raab*, a cry, a call, crying; cf. Goth. *hrōpei*, a cry; from the verb.] **1.** A cry; a call.—**2.** Hoarseness.

O may the *roup* ne'er roust thy weason!
Beattie's Address (Ross's Helenore), st. 3. (*Jamieson.*)

roopit (rö'pit), *a.* [Also (Sc.) *roupit, roupet*; < *roop, n.*, + *-it* = *-ed*[2].] Hoarse; husky. [Scotch.]

Alas! my *roupit* Muse is hearse!
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

roopy (rö'pi), *a.* [Also (Sc.) *roupy*; < *roop* + *-y*[1].] Hoarse.

He said he had observed I was sometimes hoarse—a little *roopy* was his exact expression.
Dickens, David Copperfield, vii.

roorback (rör'bak), *n.* [So called in allusion to certain fictions, published in the United States in 1844, devised for political purposes, but purporting to be taken from the "Travels of Baron *Roorbach*."] A fictitious story published for political effect; a "campaign lie." [U. S.]

Roosa (rö'sä), *n.* See *Rusa*.

roosa-oil (rö'sä-oil), *n.* See *rusa-oil*.

roose (röz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *roosed*, ppr. *roosing*. [Also dial. *rose, ruse*; < ME. *rosen*, < Icel. *hrōsa*, praise, extol, boast, = Sw. *rosa* = Dan. *rose*, praise.] To extol; commend highly. [Now only Scotch.]

To *rose* him [the king] in his rialty rych men soztten [sought]. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1371.

To *roose* you up, and ca' you guid.
Burns, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

roost[1] (röst), *n.* [< ME. **rost*, < AS. *hrōst*, given by Somner ("*hrost*, al. *henna hrost*, petaurum, a hen-roost"), and contained also in the compound *hrōst-bēag*, a poetical term of uncertain meaning, explained as 'the woodwork of a circular roof'; = OS. *hrōst*, roof, = MD. *roest*, a hen-roost, = Icel. *hraust*, roof, ceiling, = Norw. *rost, raust, röst*, roof, roofing, space under the roof; prob. orig. the inner framework of a roof (as in Sc.); prob., with formative *-st*, from the same root (√ *hro*) as Icel. *hröt*, a roof, *röt*, the inner part of the roof of a house where fish are hung up to dry, = Norw. *rot*, a roof, the inner part of a roof, a cockloft, = Goth. *hröt*, a roof. The Sc. sense (def. 4) is prob. of Scand. origin (< Norw. *rost*, see above).] **1.** A pole or perch upon which fowls rest at night; any place upon which a bird may perch to rest; also, a locality where birds, as pigeons, habitually spend the night.

Who [the cock] daily riseth when the Sun doth rise,
And when Sol setteth, then to *roost* he hies.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

He clapp'd his wings upon his *roost*.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 46.

Thousands of white gulls, gone to their nightly *roost*, rested on every ledge and cornice of the rock.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 304.

These *roosts* [of wild pigeons] have been known to extend for a distance of forty miles in length and several miles in breadth. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 251.

Hence—**2.** A temporary abiding- or resting-place.

No, the world has a million *roosts* for a man, but only one nest. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, vi.

3. The fowls which occupy such a roost, collectively. A somewhat special application of the word (like *rookery*, 2) is to the roosts of some perching birds, which assemble in vast numbers, but not to breed, and for no obvious purpose that would not be as well attained without such congregation. Among conspicuous instances may be noted the roosts of the passenger-pigeon, sometimes several miles in extent, and the winter roosts of many thousands of crows (see *crow*, 2), which in the breeding season are dispersed. It is not generally known that the common robin of the United States sometimes forms such roosts in summer.

4. The inner roof of a cottage, composed of spars reaching from one wall to the other; a garret. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**At roost**, roosting; hence, in a state of rest or sleep.

A fox spied out a cock *at roost* upon a tree.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

roost[1] (röst), *v.* [= MD. *roesten*, roost; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To occupy a roost; perch, as a bird.

O let me, when Thy roof my soul hath hid,
O let me *roost* and nestle there.
G. Herbert, The Temper.

So [I] sought a Poet, *roosted* near the skies.
Burns, Address spoken by Miss Fontenelle.

The peacock in the broad ash-tree
Aloft is *roosted* for the night.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

2. To stick or stay upon a resting-place; cling or adhere to a rest, as a limpet on a rock.

The larger number of limpets *roost* upon rocks.
Nature, XXXI. 200.

II. *trans.* To set or perch, as a bird on a roost: used reflexively.

I wonder,
How that profane nest of pernicious birds
Dare *roost themselves* there in the midst of us,
So many good and well-disposed persons.
O impudence! *Randolph*, Muses' Looking-glass, i. 1.

roost[2] (röst), *n.* and *v.* See *roust*[2].

roost-cock (röst'kok), *n.* A cock; a rooster. [Prov. Eng.]

Gallus, that greatest *roost-cock* in the rout.
The Mous-Trap (1606). (*Halliwell*, under *porpentine*.)

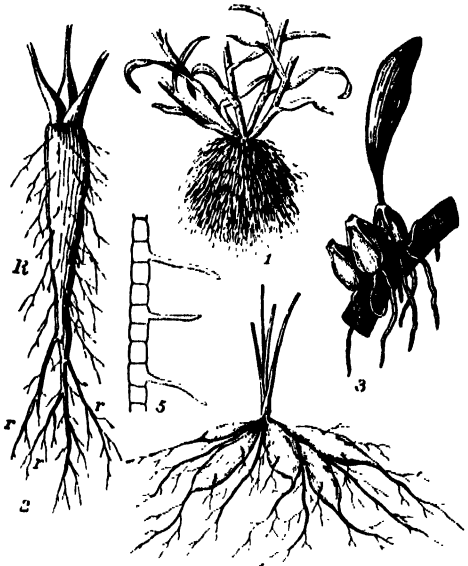
rooster (rös'tėr), *n.* **1.** The male of the domestic hen; a cock, as distinguished from the female or hen. [U. S.]

A huge turkey gobbling in the road, a *rooster* crowing on the fence, and ducks quacking in the ditches.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

2. Any bird that roosts; a percher. See *Insessores*.

Almost all birds are *roosters*.
R. G. White, Words and their Uses, p. 182.

root[1] (röt or rūt), *n.* [< ME. *roote*, *rote*, < late AS. *rōt* (acc. pl. *rota*, occurring in connection with *bare* (see *bark*[2]) in a fragment printed in AS. Leechdoms, I. 378), < Icel. *rōt* = Sw. Norw. *rot* = Dan. *rod*, a root, the lower part of a tree, a root in mathematics; prob. orig. with initial *w* (Icel. *r*, reg. lost before *r*), Icel. **vrōt* = AS. **wrōt*, a collateral form of *wyrt* = OHG. MHG. *wurz*, G. *wurz*, a plant, = Goth. *waurts*, a root; prob. akin to W. *gwreiddyn* = OCorn. *grueitcu*, a root, L. *rādix* (√ *vrad*), a root, = Gr. *ῥάδιξ* (√ *Fραδ*), a branch, a root, *ῥίζα* (for **ῥιδ-γα*, √ *Fραδ*), a root: see *wort*[1], and cf. *radix*, *rhizome*. See also *root*[2].] **1.** (*a*) In *bot.*, a part of the body of a plant which, typically, grows downward into the soil, fixes the plant, and absorbs nutriment. A root may be either a descending axis originating in germination from the lower end of the caulicle, and persisting as a *tap-root*, or one of a group of such roots—in either case called *primary*; or a branch of such a root, the ultimate ramifications forming rootlets or *root-fibrils*; or a similar organ developed from some other part of the plant (adventitious), sometimes with special functions—in the latter cases called *secondary*. The root differs from the stem in having no nodes and internodes, its branches appearing in no regular order, and, normally, in giving rise to no other organs, though, as in the pear and poplar, it may develop buds and thence suckers. In mode of growth the root is peculiar in elongating only or chiefly at the extremity, and at the same time in not building upon the naked apex, but in a stratum (the growing-point) just short of the apex under the protection of a cover or sheath—the *root-cap* (which see). Aside from securing the plant in position, the ordinary function of roots is the absorption of water with nutritive matter in solution from the soil, or, in the case of aquatics, wholly or partly from the water. This office is performed by imbibition through the cell-walls of the fresher root-surface, except that of the extreme tip, the absorbent surface being greatly increased by the production of root-hairs. (See *root-hair*.) Many roots, however—chiefly the tap-roots of biennials—serve the special purpose of storing nutriment for a second season, becoming thus much enlarged, as in the beet and turnip. Roots of this class must be distinguished from the rhizome, bulb, etc., which, though subterranean, are modifications of the stem. Numerous plants put forth aërial roots, eventually reaching the soil (banian, mangrove),



Various Forms of Roots.

1. Fibrous Roots of *Poa annua*. 2. Root of *Daucus Carota*: *R*, tap-root; *r*, *r*, rootlets. 3. Aërial Roots of *Oncidium ciliatum*. 4. Tuberous Roots of *Anemone thalictroides*. 5. Root-bulbs of *Yucca gloriosa* (highly magnified).

serving as means of climbing (ivy, poison-ivy), or, in the case of epiphytes, part fastening the plant to a bough, part free in the air, whence they are capable of absorbing some moisture. The roots of a parasitic plant penetrate the tissues of the host-plant and draw their nutritive matter from it. True roots are confined to flowering plants and vascular cryptogams, the rhizoids of many lower plants in part taking their place. See *annual*, *biennial*, *perennial*. See also cuts under *ivy*, *monocotyledonous*, *prothallium*, and *rhizome*.

An oak whose antique *root* peeps out
Upon the brook that brawls along this wood.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1. 31.

(*b*) Specifically, an esculent root, as a beet or a carrot.

But his neat cookery! he cut our *roots*
In characters. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 49.

2. That which resembles a root in shape, position, or function; that from which anything springs. (*a*) The part of anything that resembles the root of a plant in manner of growth, or as a source of nourishment, support, or origin; specifically, in *anat.* and *zool.*, some part or organ like or likened to the root of a plant; the deepest or most fixed part of something embedded in another; a base, bottom, or supporting part: technically called *radix*: as, the *root* of a finger-nail or a tooth; the *root* of a nerve or a hair: often used in the plural, though the thing in fact is singular: as, to drag out a nail by the *roots*.

The colde blode that was at our lordes herte *rote*
Fell within Iosephes sherte & lay on his chest.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Euch false [word]
Be as a cauterizing to the *root* o' the tongue.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 136.

Hence—(*b*) The bottom or lower part of anything; foundation.

Ther is at the west syde of Italille,
Doun at the *roote* of Vesulus the colde,
A lusty playne, abundant of vitaille.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 2.

The Mount, which was a frame of wood built by Master More for a Watch-tower to looke out to Sea, was blowne up by the *roots*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 150.

In the Domdaniel caverns,
Under the *Roots* of the Ocean,
Met the Masters of the Spell.
Southey, Thalaba, ii. 2.

(*c*) The origin or cause of anything; source.

Whan that Aprille with his shoures soote
The droghte of Marche hath perced to the *roote*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 2.

The love of money is the *root* of all [all kinds of, R. V.] evil. 1 Tim. vi. 10.

(*d*) The basis of anything; ground; support.

The *root* of his opinion. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 89.

With a courage of unshaken *root*.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 15.

(*e*) In *philol.*, an elementary notional syllable; that part of a word which conveys its essential meaning, as distinguished from the formative parts by which this meaning is modified; an element in a language, whether arrived at by analysis of words or existing uncombined, in which no formative element is demonstrable: thus, *true* may be regarded as the *root* of un-*tru*-th-ful-ness.

But we must beware of pushing the figure involved in *root* to the extent of regarding *roots* thus set up as the elements out of which the language containing them has grown. A given *root* may be more modern than certain or than all of the formative elements with which it is combined.
Whitney, Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII., App., p. xx.

Equity and equal are from the same *root*; and equity literally means equalness.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 109.

(*f*) The first ancestor; an early progenitor.

Myself should be the *root* and father
Of many kings. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 5.

(*g*) In *math.*: (1) The *root* of any quantity is such a quantity as, when multiplied into itself a certain number of times, will exactly produce that quantity. Thus, 2 is a root of 4, because when multiplied into itself it exactly produces 4. *Power* and *root* are correlative terms: the power is named from the number of the factors employed in the multiplication, and the root is named from the power. Thus, if a quantity be multiplied once by itself, the product is called the *second power*, or *square*, and the quantity itself the *square root*, or second root of the product; if the quantity be multiplied twice by itself, we obtain the *third power*, or *cube*, and the quantity is the *cube root* or third root; and so on. The character marking a root is √ (a modification of *r* for *radix*, which has been used probably since the middle of the sixteenth century), and the particular root is indicated by placing above the sign the figure which expresses the number of the root, which figure is called the *index* of the root. Thus, $\sqrt[4]{16}$ indicates the fourth root of 16 (that is, 2), and $\sqrt{4}$ the square root of 4 (that is, 2)—the index in the case of the square root being usually omitted. The same is the case with algebraic quantities, as $\sqrt[3]{(a^3+3a^2b+3ab^2+b^3)} = a+b$. See *power*[1], *index*, *involution*, *evolution*. (2) The *root* of an equation is a quantity which, substituted for the unknown quantity, satisfies the equation: thus, $2+\sqrt{2}$ is a *root* of the equation $x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x - 2 = 0$; for

$$\begin{aligned}(2+\sqrt{2})^3 &= 20+14\sqrt{2}\\ -5(2+\sqrt{2})^2 &= -30-20\sqrt{2}\\ +6(2+\sqrt{2}) &= 12+6\sqrt{2}\\ -2 &= -2,\end{aligned}$$

the sum of which is 0. Another root of the same equation is obviously 1; and the third root will be found to be $2-\sqrt{2}$. (*h*) In *music*: (1) With reference to a compound tone or a series of harmonics, the fundamental, generator, or ground tone. (2) With reference to a chord, the fundamental tone—that is, the tone from whose harmonics the tones of the chord are selected, or the tone on which they are conceived to be built up. Theorists are not agreed as to what constitutes a root of a chord, or whether a chord may have two roots; and in many cases the term is used merely to designate the lowest tone of a chord when arranged in its simplest or normal position. (*i*) In *chron.*, the earliest time at which an event can take place, as a movable feast; also, the time at which any progressive change begins. (*j*) In *astrol.*, the state of things at the beginning of any time; particularly, the figure of the heavens at the instant of birth, specifically called the *root of nativity*, a term also applied to the horoscope, or ascendant. Chaucer, in the passage below, has in mind the introduction to Zahel's treatise on Elections, where it is stated that elections of fortunate times for undertakings are not much to be depended upon, except in the case of kings, who have their *roots of nativity* (that is, in their case there is no doubt as to the precise aspect of the heavens at the moment of birth), which roots strengthen the inferences to be drawn, especially (at least so Chaucer understands the words) in the case of a journey. When the horoscope of birth was not known, astrologers were accustomed to determine elections chiefly by the place and phase of the moon, whose influence was, however, considered debile. It appears that in the case of the lady of the story, the moon was impedited in the *root of nativity* (see Almanzor, Prop. 35: "Cum in radice nativitatis impeditur luna," etc.), and Mars, a planet most unfavorable to journeys, was at azir, or lord of the ascendant, at her birth, and was in the fourth, or darkest, house; so that the omens of the journey were as gloomy as they well could be.

Of viage is ther non electioun,
Namely to folk of hey condicioun,
Nat whan a *rote* is of a birthe yknowe?
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 216.

(*k*) In *hydraul. engin.*, the end of a weir or dam where it is joined to the natural bank. *E. H. Knight.*

3. In *hort.*, a growing plant with its root; also, a tuber or bulb.

Your herb-woman; she that sets seeds and *roots*.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 93.

Perhaps the pleasantest of all cries in early spring is that of "All a-growing—all a-blowing," heard for the first time in the season. It is that of the *root*-seller, who has stocked his barrow with primroses, violets, and daisies.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 138.

4. Gross amount; sum total. *Halliwell.*—**Aërial roots.** See def. 1.—**Bear's-paw root**, the rhizome of the male fern, *Aspidium Filix-mas*.—**Bengal root**, the root of a species of ginger, *Zingiber Cassumunar*.—**Biquadratic root.** See *biquadratic*.—**Commensurable root**, a root of an equation equal to a whole number or fraction.—**Conjugate roots.** See *conjugate*.—**Continuity of roots**, the fact that the values of the roots of an algebraic equation vary continuously with the coefficients.—**Criterion for roots**, a rule for deciding whether a solution is multiple or not, how many solutions are imaginary, and the like.—**Crop and root.** See *crop*.—**Crown of a root.** See *crown*.—**Cubocubic root.** See *cubocubic*.—**Demonstrative root.** See *demonstrative*.—**Double root**, in *music*, two tones assumed as the generators of one chord.—**Dutch roots or bulbs**, a trade-name of certain ornamental flowering bulbs, especially tulips and hyacinths, exported from Holland.—**Equal roots**, two or more roots of an equation having the same value. That is, if x_1 is such a root, the equation is not only satisfied by putting x_1 for x, the unknown quantity, but this is also true after the equation (with all its terms equated to zero) has been divided by $x-x_1$.—**Fibrous roots**, roots in the form of fibers—the

regular form of roots except so far as they are thickened for strength as holdfasts or by the accumulation of nutriment.—**Horizontal root**, in *bot.*, a root that lies horizontally on the ground.—**Latent roots of a matrix**, in *math.* See *latent*.—**Lateral root of the auditory nerve**, the root which passes on the outer side of the restiform tract. Also called *superficial*, *inferior*, or *posterior root*; also sometimes *radix cochlearis*.—**Limit of the roots.** See *limit*.—**Mechoacan root**, a jalap-tuber of very feeble properties, obtained from Mexico, apparently identical with the *Ipomœa Jalapa* (*I. macrorhiza*) found in the southern United States from South Carolina to Florida.—**Medial root of the auditory nerve**, the root which passes on the inner side of the restiform tract, between the latter and the ascending root of the trigeminus. Also called *deep*, *anterior*, or *upper root*; sometimes *radix vestibularis*.—**Musquash-root.** Same as *beaver-poison*.—**Primary root.** See *primary*, and def. 1, above.—**Primitive root**, a root of an equation or congruence which satisfies no lower equation that implies the truth of the former. Thus, 9 is a root of the congruence $x^4 \equiv 1 \pmod{10}$, but not a primitive root, since it also satisfies $x^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{10}$. For *primitive root* in various specific phrases, see *primitive*.—**Quadratocubic root, quadratoquadratic root.** See the adjectives.—**Root and branch.** (*a*) As a whole; wholly; completely.

He was going and leaving his malison on us, *root and branch*. I was never so becursed in all my days.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xlviii.

(*b*) In *Eng. hist.*, the extremists of the Parliamentary party who about 1641 favored the overthrow of Episcopacy; also, the policy of these extremists.—**Root of a hair**, the portion contained in the follicle, the lower portion being the bulb.—**Root of a lung**, the place where the bronchi and large vessels enter a lung.—**Root of an equation.** See *equation*, and def. 2 (*g*) (2).—**Root of bitterness.** See *bitterness*.—**Root of the mesentery**, the junction of the mesentery with the body-wall.—**Root of the tongue**, the posterior basal part of the tongue.—**Secondary root.** See def. 1 (*a*).—**Separation of the roots of an equation**, the separation of the whole field of quantity into such parts that there shall be only one root at most in each part.—**The root of the matter**, that which is fundamental or essential.

But ye should say, Why persecute we him, seeing *the root of the matter* is found in me? Job xix. 28.

To extract the root. See *extract*.—**To take root**, or **to strike root.** (*a*) To begin rooting in germination or (more frequently) as a layer, cutting, or transplanted plant. (*b*) To become fixed; become established.

If we shall stand still,
In fear our motion will be mock'd or carp'd at,
We should *take root* here where we sit.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2. 87.

Deep *strike* thy *roots*, O heavenly Vine,
Within our earthly sod. *Whittier*, Our Master.

(See also *bloodroot*, *bowman's-root*, *cancer-root*, *colic-root*, *musk-root*, *orris-root*, *rattlesnake-root*, and *snakeroot*.)

root[1] (röt or růt), *v.* [= Sw. *rota*, take root; from the noun. Cf. *root*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To fix the root; strike root; enter the earth, as roots.

In deep grounds the weeds *root* the deeper.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. To be firmly fixed; be established.

There *rooted* betwixt them then such an affection which cannot choose but branch now. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1. 25.

If any error chanced . . . to cause misapprehensions, he gave them not leave to *root* and fasten by concealment.
Bp. Fell.

II. *trans.* 1. To fix by the root or as if by roots; plant and fix deep in the earth: as, a tree *roots* itself; a deeply *rooted* tree.

The fat weed
That *roots* itself in ease on Lethe wharf.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 33.

2. To plant deeply; impress deeply and durably: used chiefly in the past participle.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased,
Pluck from the memory a *rooted* sorrow?
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 41.

root[2] (röt or růt), *v.* [Also *rout*, early mod. E. *wroot*, *wrout*; < ME. *roten*, *routen*, prop. *wroten*, < AS. *wrōtan*, root or grub up, as a hog, = NFries. *wretten* = MD. D. *wroeten* = MLG. *wrōten*, LG. *wröten*, root or grub in the earth, = OHG. *ruozjan*, *ruozzan*, root up (cf. G. *rotten*, *reuten*, *roden*, root out), = Icel. *rōta* = Sw. Norw. *rota* = Dan. *rode*, root, grub up; connected with the noun, AS. *wrōt* = OFries. **wrōte*, snout, = OHG. dim. **ruozil*, MHG. *rüezel*, G. *rüssel*, snout; perhaps allied to L. *rōdere*, gnaw, nag, and to *radere*, scratch: see *rodent*, *rase*[1], *raze*[1]. The verb is commonly associated with the noun *root*[1] as if *root up* or *uproot* meant 'pull up the roots of,' 'pull up by the roots'; but it means rather 'raise or plow up with the snout,' and is orig. applied to swine.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To dig or burrow in with the snout; turn up with the snout, as a swine.

Alas, he [the boar] nought esteems that face of thine, . . .
Would *root* these beauties as he *roots* the mead.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 626.

2. To tear up or out as if by rooting; eradicate; extirpate; remove or destroy utterly; exterminate: generally with *up*, *out*, or *away*.

Er that eight dais were ended fully,
Al the wodys were *roted* up and gon.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1112.

I will go *root away*
The noisome weeds. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 4. 37.

He's a rank weed, Sir Thomas,
And we must *root* him *out*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 1. 53.

II. *intrans.* 1. To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine.

Al swa that wilde swin
That *wrotetth* 3eond than grouen.
Layamon, l. 409.

Doo beestes smale in hit [earth] to stere and stonde,
And make hem *route* aboute, and trede.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 158.

The kyng that had grete plente
Off mete and drinke, withoutene le,
Long he may dyge and *wrote*,
Or he have hys fyll of the rote.
MS. Ashmole 61. (*Halliwell.*)

Thou elvish-mark'd, abortive, *rooting* hog!
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 228.

2†. To push with the snout.

Delphyns knowe by smello yf a deed man that is in the see ete ouer of Delphyns kynde, and *yf* the deed hath ete therof he etyth hym anone, and yf he dyde not he kepyth and defendyth hym fro etynge and bytynge of other fisshe, and showyth hym and bryngyth him to the clyffe with his own *wrotynge*.
Glanvil, De Propr. Rerum, XIII. xxvi. 460 (Cath. Ang., p. 425).

root[3] (röt), *n.* A form of *rut*[1]. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

root[4] (röt), *v.* A dialectal form of *rot*.

rootage[1] (rö'tāj or růt'āj), *n.* [< *root*[1] + *-age*.] The act of striking root; the growth or fixture of roots; the hold obtained by means of a root or roots. [Rare.]

Ours is, scarcely less than the British [government], a living and fecund system. It does not, indeed, find its *rootage* so widely in the hidden soil of unwritten law; its tap-root at least is the Constitution.
W. Wilson, Cong. Gov., i.

rootage[2] (rö'tāj or růt'āj), *n.* [< *root*[2] + *-age*.] Extirpation. *Halliwell.*

root-alcohol (röt'al'kō-hol), *n.* See *alcohol*, 1.

root-barnacle (röt'bär'na-kl), *n.* A root-headed cirriped. See *Rhizocephala*.

root-beer (röt'bēr), *n.* A drink containing the extracted juices of various roots, as of dock, dandelion, sarsaparilla, and sassafras.

No less than five persons, during the forenoon, inquired for ginger-beer, or *root-beer*, or any drink of a similar brewage. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iii.

root-borer (röt'bōr'ėr), *n.* An insect which perforates the roots of plants: as, the clover *root-borer*, *Hylesinus trifolii*.

root-bound (röt'bound), *a.* Fixed to the earth by roots; firmly fixed, as if by the root; immovable.

And you a statue, or, as Daphne was,
Root-bound, that fled Apollo.
Milton, Comus, l. 662.

root-breaker (röt'brā'kėr), *n.* A machine for breaking potatoes, turnips, carrots, or other raw roots into small or moderate-sized pieces, in order to prepare them as food for cattle or horses.

root-bruiser (röt'brö'zėr), *n.* Same as *root-breaker*.

root-built (röt'bilt), *a.* Built of roots.

Philosophy requires
No lavish cost; to crown its utmost prayer
Suffice the *root-built* cell, the simple fleece,
The juicy viand, and the crystal stream.
Shenstone, Economy, i.

root-cap (röt'kap), *n.* A cap-like layer of parenchymatous cells which occurs at the tip of growing roots. It may be several or many or only two or three layers of cells thick, the cells composing it being older, firmer, and in part effete, and serving to protect the active growing-point, which is immediately behind it.

At the very end of the radicle they [the cells] are relatively large, and form a sort of cap-like covering (*root-cap*) for the smaller cells lying directly back (the growing point). *Goodale*, Physiol. Bot., p. 106.

root-cellar (röt'sel'ėr), *n.* A cellar or part of a cellar set apart for the storage of roots or tubers, as potatoes. Compare *root-house*, 2.

root-crop (röt'krop), *n.* A crop of plants with esculent roots, especially of plants having single roots, as turnips, beets, or carrots.

root-digger (röt'dig'ėr), *n.* In *agri.*, a form of tongs with curved jaws for raising carrots and beets from the ground.

root-eater (röt'ē'tėr), *n.* A rhizophagous marsupial; a member of the *Rhizophaga*; any root-eating animal.

root-eating (röt'ē'ting), *a.* Feeding habitually upon roots; rhizophagous.

rooted (rö'ted or růt'ed), *a.* [< *root*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Fixed by a root or roots; firmly planted or embedded.—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Fixed by the roots; embedded and attached as if rooted, as a hair, feather, nail, or tooth. (*b*) Specifically, fixed so by the root as to cease to grow, as a tooth: the opposite of *rootless*.—3. Provided with roots.

rootedly (rö'ted-li or růt'ed-li), *adv.* [< *rooted* + *-ly*[2].] Deeply; from the heart.

They all do hate him
As *rootedly* as I. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2. 103.

rootedness (rö'ted-nes or růt'ed-nes), *n.* [< *rooted* + *-ness*.] The state or condition of being rooted.

rooter[1] (rö'tėr or růt'ėr), *n.* [< *root*[1] + *-er*[1].] A plant (or, figuratively, some other thing, or a person) which takes root.

They require dividing and planting on fresh soil frequently, being strong *rooters*. *The Field*, LXVII. 338.

rooter[2] (rö'tėr or růt'ėr), *n.* [< *root*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which roots or roots up, or tears up by the roots; one who eradicates or destroys.

The strongest champion of the Pagan gods,
And *rooter* out of Christians.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, i. 1.

rootery (rö'tėr-i or růt'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *rooteries* (-iz). [< *root*[1] + *-ery*.] A mound or pile formed with the roots of trees, in which plants are set as in a rockery. *Imp. Dict.*

rootfast (röt'fåst), *a.* [< ME. *rotfest* (= Icel. *rōtfastr*); < *root*[1] + *fast*[1].] Firmly rooted.

root-fibril (röt'fī'bril), *n.* One of the fine ultimate divisions of a root; a rootlet; less properly, same as *root-hair*.

root-footed (röt'fůt'ed), *a.* Provided with pseudopodia. See *pseudopodium* and *rhizopod*.

root-forceps (röt'fôr'seps), *n.* In *dentistry*, a forceps for extracting roots of teeth.

root-form (röt'fôrm), *n.* A form assumed by an insect when radicicolous or living on roots, if different from some other form of the same insect: thus, the grape-vine pest, *Phylloxera vastatrix*, is most destructive in its *root-form*.

root-grafting (röt'gräf'ting), *n.* In *hort.*, the process of grafting scions directly on a small part of the root of some appropriate stock, the grafted root being then potted.

root-hair (röt'hãr), *n.* A delicate filament developed from a single cell (thus distinguished from a root-fibril) on the epidermis of the young parts of a root; a unicellular trichome borne on a root. The office of root-hairs is absorption, and they are often so numerous as greatly to enlarge the absorbent capacity of the root. As the surface ripens, they shrivel and disappear. See cut under *root*.

root-headed (röt'hed'ed), *a.* Fixed as if rooted by the head; having a head like roots; rhizocephalous: as, the *root-headed* cirripeds.

root-house (röt'hous), *n.* 1. A rustic house or lodge built ornamentally of roots.

Winding forward down the valley, you pass beside a small *root-house*, where on a tablet are these lines.
Shenstone, Works (ed. 1791), II. 289.

2. A house for storing up or depositing potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbages, or other roots or tops, for the winter feed of cattle.

root-knot (röt'not), *n.* A knot or excrescence of a root; specifically, an abnormal irregular growth of the subcortical layer of tissue of roots and underground stems of various plants, shrubs, and trees, resulting from the attack of a nematoid worm, as a species of *Anguillulidæ*.

rootle (rö'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rootled*, ppr. *rootling*. [Freq. of *root*[2].] To root up, as swine. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

root-leaf (röt'lēf), *n.* A radical leaf. See *radical leaves*, under *radical*.

rootless (röt'- or růt'les), *a.* [< *root*[1] + *-less*.] 1. Having no root.

But by a long continuance, a stronge depe roted habitte, not lyke a *rooteles* tree, scante vp an end in a lose heape of light sand, that wil with a blast or two be blowen down.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 180.

2. In *zoöl.*, having a persistently open pulp-cavity and growing perennially, as the incisor teeth of rodents, and the molar teeth of many of these animals; not rooted so as to stop growing. See *Rodentia*.

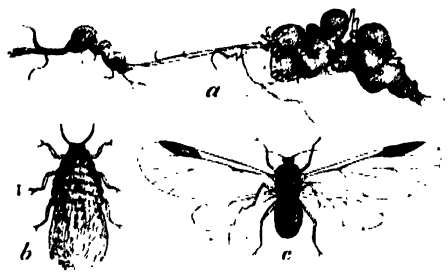
rootlet (röt'- or růt'let), *n.* [< *root*[1] + *-let*.] A little root; a radicle; a root-fibril: specifically applied to the fine roots put forth by certain plants, by which they cling to their supports, as in *Rhus Toxicodendron*.

The tree whose *rootlets* drink of every river.
Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy, v. 2.

root-loop (röt'löp), *n.* An arch or bow in a root, standing out of the ground.

root-louse (röt'lous), *n.* One of a number of radicicolous or root-feeding plant-lice of the

family *Aphididæ*, and usually of the subfamily *Pemphiginæ*. The grape-vine root-louse is an example. (See *Phylloxera*.) The root-louse of the apple is *Schizo-*



Root-louse of the Apple (*Schizoneura lanigera*).

a, apple-root, showing swellings caused by lice; *b*, wingless stem-mother, or first spring generation; *c*, winged agamic female. (Line and cross show natural sizes.

neura lanigera, apparently indigenous to America, but now occurring in Europe, New Zealand, and Australia, where it is known as the *American blight*. It passes the winter under ground in the wingless condition, and also as a winter egg on the trunk. It spreads by means of an occasional generation of winged agamic females. It has an above-ground summer form which is furnished with a flocculent excretion of white wax.

root-mouthed (röt'moutht), *a*. In *zoöl.*, rhizostomous.

root-parasite (röt'par″a-sīt), *n*. A plant which grows upon the root of another plant, as plants of the order *Orobanchaceæ*, or broom-rapes.

root-pressure (röt'presh″ūr), *n*. In *bot.*, a hydrostatic pressure exerted in plants, which manifests itself by causing, especially in the spring, a more or less copious flow of watery fluid from the cut surface of a part of the stem which is directly connected with the root. This flow of sap is the so-called "bleeding" of plants, and is found to be the result of the absorbent activity of the root-hairs.

In a vine, for example, before its leaves have grown in the spring, this process, called *root-pressure*, causes a rapid ascent of fluid (sap) absorbed from the soil.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 469.

root-pulper (röt'pul″pėr), *n*. A mill for grinding roots or reducing them to pulp for industrial uses or for preparing them as food for farm-stock. Also called *root-grinder*, *root-shredder*, and *root-rasp*.

root-sheath (röt'shōth), *n*. The sheath of the root of a hair or feather, an invert of epidermis lining the follicle in which a hair or feather grows. See second cut under *hair*.

rootstock (röt'stok), *n*. 1. In *bot.*, same as *rhizome*.—2. The original ground or cause of anything; a root.

The Egyptians being really the oldest civilized people that we certainly know, and therefore, if languages have one origin, likely to be near its *root-stock*.
Dawson, Origin of the World, p. 272.

3. In *zoöl.*, a cormus, as of a zoöphyte; a rhizocaulus.

root-tree (röt'trē), *n*. An aspect of a geometrical tree in which it is regarded as springing from a given knot.

root-vole (röt'vōl), *n*. A vole or meadow-mouse of Siberia, *Arvicola œconomus*, which feeds on roots like other animals of its kind.

rooty (rö'ti or rût'i), *a*. [Also dial. *rutty*; < *root*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding in roots; containing many roots: as, *rooty* ground.

Along the shoare of silver streaming Themmes,
Whose *rutty* Bancke, the which his Riuer hemmes.
Spenser, Prothalamion (ed. Grosart).

Yet as a sylvane hill
Thrusts back a torrent that hath kept a narrow channell still, . . .
Nor can [it] with all the confluence break through his *rooty* sides.
Chapman, Iliad, xvii.

2. Rank, as grass. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

root-zone (röt'zōn), *n*. A region of the spinal cord traversed by or immediately adjacent to the roots of the spinal nerves.—**Posterior root-zone**, the postero-external column of the spinal cord, especially its lateral portions.

rooye-bok (rō'ye-bok), *n*. [< D. *rooije-bok*, < *rooijen*, regulate, order (< *rooi*, regular order, rule), + *bok* = E. *buck*[1].] The African pallah, *Æpyceros melampus*: so called by the Dutch colonists from its habit of walking in single file. See cut under *pallah*.

ropt, *n*. [Also *rope* (in pl. *ropes*); < ME. *rop* (pl. *roppes*), < AS. *rop*, irreg. *roap* (i. e. *rōp*), also *hrop*, an intestine, the colon, = MD. *rop*, intestine.] An intestine: commonly in the plural.

His talowe also servythe for plastyrs mo than one;
For harpe stryngis his *Ropys* serwythe Ichoone.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

ropalic, *a*. See *rhopalic*.

rope[1] (rōp), *n*. [< ME. *rop*, *roop*, *rope*, *rape*, < AS. *rāp*, a rope, = OFries. *rāp* (in *silrap*), cord, = D. *reep*, also *roop* = MLG. *rēp*, *reep* = OHG. MHG. *reif*, a cord, string, circular band, fetter, circle, G. *reif*, ring, a rope, circular band, circle, wheel, hoop, ferrule, = Icel. *reip* = Sw. *rep* = Dan. *reb*, a rope, = Goth. *raips*, a string (in comp. *skauda-raips*), shoe-string: root uncertain. The word *rope* exists disguised in the second element of *stirrup*.] 1. A cord of considerable thickness; technically, a cord over one inch in circumference. Ropes are usually made of hemp, manila, flax, cotton, coir, or other vegetable fiber, or of iron, steel, or other metallic wire. A hempen rope is composed of a certain number of yarns or threads, which are first spun or twisted into strands, and the finished ropes have special names according to the number and arrangement of the strands, and the various sizes are indicated by the circumference in inches. The ropes in ordinary use on board a vessel are composed of three strands, laid right-handed, or, as it is called (though this is not correct for southern latitudes), "with the sun." Occasionally a piece of large rope will be found laid up in four strands, also with the sun. This is generally used for standing rigging, tacks, sheets, etc., and is sometimes called *shroud-laid*. In nautical language a rope is usually called a *line*.

Furste to murte [broke] mony *rop* & the mast after.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 150.

If they bind me fast with new *ropes* that never were occupied, then shall I be weak. Judges xvi. 11.

2. A row or string consisting of a number of things united so as to form a cord more or less thick: as, a *rope* of onions; a *rope* of pearls.

Car. . . . Let's choke him with Welsh parsley [hemp].
Never. Good friend, be merciful; choke me with puddings and a *rope* of sausages.
Randolph, Hey for Honesty, iv. 1.

This King was at Chawonock two yeares agoe to trade with blacke pearle, his worst sort, whereof I had a *rope*, but they were naught.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 88.

What lady
I' the primitive times wore *ropes* of pearl or rubies?
Jasper Mayne, City Match, ii. 2.

3. Anything glutinous or gelatinous which is drawn out in long strings.

A pickled minnow is very good, . . . but I count him no more than the *ropes* in beer compared with a loach done properly. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, vii.

4. A local linear measure, twenty feet; in Devonshire, a measure of stonework, 20 feet in length, 1 foot in height, and 18 inches in thickness.—**Cable-laid rope**, a rope composed of nine strands. It is made by first laying the strands into three ropes of three strands each, right-handed; and then laying the three ropes up together into one, left-handed. Thus, cable-laid rope is like three small common ropes laid up into one large one. Formerly the ordinary three-stranded right-hand rope was called *hawser-laid*, and the nine-stranded *cable-laid*, and they will be found so distinguished in books; but among seafaring men now the terms *hawser-laid* and *cable-laid* are applied indiscriminately to nine-stranded rope, and the three-stranded, being the usual kind of rope, has no particular name, or is called *right-hand rope*. See cut under *cable-laid*.—**Cat-block rope**. See *cat-block*.—**Clue-rope**, a rope fastened to the clue of a course and used as a temporary tack or sheet.—**Flat rope**, a rope the strands of which are not twisted, but plaited together.—**Hawser-rope, hawser-laid rope**. See *cable-laid rope*.—**Holy rope†**. See *holy*.—**In the rope**, in the original twist or braid as delivered by the factory: said of horsehair used in upholstery, and of similar fibers which are put up in this form.—**Laid rope**, a rope that is twisted in strands. See *cable-laid rope*.—**Left-hand rope**, rope which is laid up and twisted from right to left, or "against the sun," as it is termed (see def. 1). Also called *backhanded rope*, *water-laid rope*.—**Locked-wire rope**, wire rope having the outer layer or layers of wires so made that they interlock each other. It is intended to prevent broken wires from springing out of place; the adjoining wires are supposed to hold them down.—**Manila rope**, rope made from Manila hemp. See *manila*, 2.—**On or upon the high ropes**. (*a*) Elated; in high spirits. (*b*) Haughty; arrogant.

He is one day humble, and the next day *on the high ropes*.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xxxvi.

Plain-laid rope, rope made by twisting three strands together right-handed, or from left to right.—**Right-hand rope**, the three-stranded rope ordinarily used, which generally bears this name: it is laid "with the sun" (see def. 1). See *cable-laid rope*, above.—**Rope bridge**. See *bridge*[1].—**Rope driving-gear**. See *gear*.—**Rope ladder**, a ladder made by connecting two long pieces of rope at regular intervals by shorter pieces, or by rounds of wood or metal.—**Rope of sand**, proverbially, a feeble union or tie; a band easily broken.—**Rope's end**, the end of a rope; a short piece of rope, often used as an instrument of punishment.

Buy a *rope's end*; that will I bestow
Among my wife and her confederates
For locking me out of my doors by day.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1. 16.

Shroud-laid rope, rope made by laying four strands together right-handed: it takes its name from the use to which it is frequently applied. All four-stranded rope is made with a central strand called a *heart*, which assists in keeping the others in place.—**Straw rope**, a rope made of straw twisted. It is used to secure the thatch of corn-ricks and -stacks, and also the thatch of poor cottages.—**Tapered rope**, rope made larger at one end than the other, used where there is considerable travel to the rope, and where much strain is brought on only one end, such as the fore- and main-tacks and -sheets.—**To back a rope**. See *back*[1].—**To be at the end of one's rope**, to have exhausted one's powers or resources.—**To cap a rope**. See *cap*[1].—**To give a person rope**, to let him go on without check, usually to his own defeat or injury.—**To know the ropes**. See *know*[1].—**To lay, overhaul, point a rope**. See the verbs.—**Twice-laid rope**, rope made from yarns that have already been used in other ropes.—**White rope**, rope not saturated with tar; untarred rope.—**Wire rope**, a collection of wires of iron, steel, etc., twisted, or (less usually) bound together so as to act in unison in resisting a strain. They are extensively used in raising and lowering apparatus in coal-mines, as standing rigging for ships, as substitutes for chains in suspension-bridges, for telegraph-cables, etc.

rope[1] (rōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *roped*, ppr. *roping*. [< *rope*[1], *n*.] I. *intrans.* To be drawn out or extended into a filament or thread by means of any glutinous or adhesive element.

Their poor jades
Lob down their heads, . . .
The gum down-*roping* from their pale-dead eyes.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2. 48.

II. *trans.* 1. To draw by or as by a rope; tie up or fasten together with a rope or ropes: as, to *rope* a bale of goods; specifically, to connect by means of ropes fastened to the body, for safety in mountain-climbing: as, the guides insisted that the party should be *roped*.—2. To pull or curb in; restrain, as a rider his horse, to prevent him from winning a race; pull: a not uncommon trick on the turf.

The bold yeomen, in full confidence that their favourite will not be *roped*, back their opinions manfully for crowns.
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, ix.

3. To catch with a noosed rope; lasso. [Western U. S.]

Californians use the Spanish word "lasso," which has with us been entirely dropped, no plainsman with pretensions to the title thinking of any word but *rope* either as noun or verb. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 506.

4. To tether, as a horse. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—5. To inclose or mark off with a rope: as, a space in front of the pictures was *roped* off to prevent injury to them; a circle was *roped* out for the games.—6. To sew a bolt-rope on, as on a sail or an awning.—**To rope in**, to secure for some business, social, or other enterprise: frequently with the idea of entanglement or disadvantage: as, I was *roped in* for this excursion before I knew it. [Slang, U. S.]

rope[2]†, *v.* and *n*. A Middle English form of *roop*.

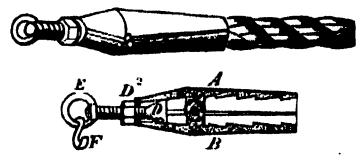
rope[3]†, *n*. See *rop*.

rope[4] (rōp), *n*. [Origin obscure.] A dwarf. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

rope-band (rōp'band), *n*. A small piece of two- or three-yarn spun-yarn or marline, used to confine the head of a sail to the yard or gaff. Also *roband*. *Dana*.

ropebark (rōp'bärk), *n*. The shrub leatherwood, *Dirca palustris*. See cut under *leatherwood*.

rope-clamp (rōp'klamp), *n*. 1. A device consisting of a pair of clamping-jaws carrying a ring and hook, used for securing or attaching



Rope-clamp.

The clamping-jaws are formed by two half-tubes *A*, *B*, made with teeth on their inner faces to hold the rope and prevent it from slipping out. An inclined groove is cut in the ends of the clamping-jaws to receive a wedge *D*, which is formed on the end of the screw-threaded stem, on which is a nut *D*², resting against a washer. *E* is a swivel-ring on the end of the stem: *F*, a hook on the ring for attachment. The wedge is tightened by turning the nut *D*².

the end of a cord, as a round lathe-belt or a railroad-car signal-cord.—2. A device by which a rope can be compressed to check its motion. *E. H. Knight*.

rope-clutch (rōp'kluch), *n*. A device for grasping and holding a rope. It usually consists of a pair of movable jaws, or of one fixed and one movable jaw, which are made to seize the rope either automatically or by pulling a cord. *E. H. Knight*.

rope-cord (rōp'kôrd), *n*. In *upholstery*, an ornamental cord of large diameter.

rope-dancer (rōp'dan″sėr), *n*. One who walks, dances, or performs acrobatic feats on a rope extended at a considerable height above the floor or ground; a funambulist. Also *rope-walker*.

A daring *rope-dancer*, whom they expect to fall every moment. *Addison*, Guardian, No. 115.

Terence, in the prologue to Hecyra, complains that the attention of the public was drawn from his play by the exhibitions of a *rope-dancer*.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 302.

rope-dancing (rōp'dān'sing), *n.* The act or profession of a rope-dancer. *Arbuthnot.*

rope-drilling (rōp'dril'ing), *n.* A method of drilling or boring holes, in which a rope or cable is used, for any purpose connected with prospecting or mining, or more especially for obtaining petroleum. The rope forms the connection between the drilling-tools proper (see *cable-tools*) and the walking-beam, which, driven by a steam-engine, gives the reciprocating motions to the drilling-tools. These are lowered as the hole deepens by letting out the so-called "temper-screw," and they are rotated constantly by the driller by means of a short lever. The jars, by means of the vibrations communicated through the rope, show the driller how the tools are working. Also called *cable-drilling.*

rope-end (rōp'end), *v. t.* Same as *rope's-end.*

The roof all frayed with cobwebs, and the corners such as, in the navy, we should have been *rope-ended* for.
R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, vi.

rope-grass (rōp'gràs), *n.* See *Restio.*

rope-house (rōp'hous), *n.* In *salt-manuf.*, an evaporating-house. It is a shed with open sides for free circulation of air, and with a number of ropes depending from the roof, to each of which leads a conduit; through this flows brine from a reservoir. The brine trickles slowly down the ropes, and the evaporation of the water leaves upon them a deposit of salt.

rope-machine (rōp'ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for making rope from yarn. It consists essentially of a series of bobbins arranged in a frame and made to revolve as they deliver the yarns to a revolving reel, which compacts and unites them into the twisted rope. For large ropes, as cables, etc., a traveling rope-machine is used, the bobbins of yarn being made to revolve by a sun-and-planet motion as they deliver the yarns to the forming-reel, and the entire mechanism advancing along the ropewalk as fast as the cable is formed. Compare *rope-winch.*

2. A machine for laying up the strands of a rope: same as *laying-machine.*—3. Same as *rope-winch.*

rope-maker (rōp'mā'kėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the making of ropes or cordage.

rope-making (rōp'mā'king), *n.* The art or business of manufacturing ropes or cordage.

ropent. A Middle English past participle of *reap.*

rope-pattern (rōp'pat'ėrn), *n.* An ornamental design in which twisted or spiral lines combine to form a decorative pattern.

rope-porter (rōp'pōr'tėr), *n.* A pulley mounted on a frame, over which the ropes of steam-plows are borne off the ground so as to prevent wear and tear from friction.

rope-pull (rōp'půl), *n.* In *athletics*, same as *tug of war* (which see, under *tug*).

rope-pulling (rōp'půl'ing), *n.* The sport of pulling at a rope, the contending parties endeavoring to pull one another over a line marked on the ground between them. See *tug of war*, under *tug*, and also the quotation.

The ancient custom of *rope-pulling* is always strictly observed in Ludlow on Shrove Tuesday. At about four o'clock in the afternoon the rope is given out from the town-hall by the Mayor, on whom this important duty by right devolves. Immediately on the rope being let down from a window, an indescribable struggle and trial of strength commences between the denizens of the different wards, which is not concluded without an obstinate contention. There are afterwards ordinaries at the various inns, and pleasure and conviviality are the order of the day. *Halliwell.*

rope-pump (rōp'pump), *n.* A machine for raising water, consisting of an endless rope or ropes passing over a pulley fixed at the place to which the water is to be raised, and under another pulley fixed below the surface of the water. The upper pulley being turned rapidly by a winch, motion is given to the rope, and the water rises along with the ascending part of the rope, partly by the momentum it acquires when in motion, and partly by capillary attraction.

roper (rō'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *ropere*, a rope-maker; < *rope*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. A rope-maker.

Robyn the *ropere* arose. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 336.

We will send you such things as you write to haue for the *ropers;* and wee would they should make more store of small cables and ropes. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 307.

2. One who ropes or cords parcels, bales, and the like.—3. One who deserves a halter; a crafty fellow; a rogue. *Halliwell.* (*Douce.*) [Prov. Eng.]—4. One who throws the lasso. [Western U. S.]

Once a cowboy is a good *roper* and rider, the only other accomplishment he values is skill with his great army revolver. *T. Roosevelt,* The Century, XXXV. 506.

rope-railway (rōp'rāl'wā), *n.* A railway on which the cars are moved by means of ropes wound upon drums actuated by stationary engines; a cable-railway. Such railways are common in mining districts. Also *ropeway.*

rope-ripe (rōp'rīp), *a.* Fit for being hanged; deserving punishment by hanging. [Rare.]

Lord, how you roll in your *rope-ripe* terms!
Chapman, May-Day, iii. 1.

rope-roll (rōp'rōl), *n.* In *mach.*, a drum on which to wind a rope.

rope-runner (rōp'run'ėr), *n.* See the quotation.

I was what is called *rope-runner* on as neat a little tipping-engine as you need to see. A *rope-runner* is pretty much the same as a breakman on a goods-train—that is, he has to see to coupling and uncoupling the wagons that run with his engine, and to drive the engine at a pinch. *All the Year Round,* quoted in N. Y. Evening Post, April 10, 1886.

ropery (rō'pėr-i), *n.*; pl. *roperies* (-iz). [< *rope*[1] + *-ery.* In def. 2, cf. *roper*, 3.] 1. A place where ropes are made.

In Riley's Memorials of London [an. 1310], . . . where mention is also made of a *roperie* or rope-walk, situate in the parish of Allhallows' the Great, Thames Street.
Piers Plowman (ed. Skeat), Notes, p. 91.

2†. Knavery; roguery.

I pray you, sir, what saucy merchant was this, that was so full of his *ropery?* *Shak.,* R. and J., ii. 4. 154.

Thou art very pleasant, and full of thy *ropery.*
Three Ladies of London. (*Nares.*)

rope's-end (rōps'end), *v. t.* [< *rope's end.*] To punish by beating with a rope's end.

rope-shaped (rōp'shāpt), *a.* Same as *funiliform.*

rope-socket (rōp'sok'et), *n.* Same as *rope-clamp.*

rope-spinner (rōp'spin'ėr), *n.* One who makes ropes in a ropewalk by means of a revolving wheel.

rope-spinning (rōp'spin'ing), *n.* The operation of twisting ropes by means of a revolving wheel.

rope-stitch (rōp'stich), *n.* In *embroidery*, a kind of work in which the separate stitches are laid diagonally side by side so as to produce the appearance of a rope or twist.

rope-trick (rōp'trik), *n.* 1†. A trick that deserves the halter.

Why, that 's nothing; an he begin once, he'll rail in his *rope-tricks.* *Shak.,* T. of the S., i. 2. 112.

2. A juggling trick performed with ropes.

ropewalk (rōp'wâk), *n.* A long low building or shed prepared for making ropes, and furnished with machinery for that purpose.

rope-walker (rōp'wâ'kėr), *n.* Same as *rope-dancer.*

ropeway (rōp'wā), *n.* Same as *rope-railway.*

Rope railways, as they were called, or *rope-ways* for transmitting minerals and goods, seem to be rapidly growing in favour, especially for mining purposes.
The Engineer, LXVIII. 454.

rope-winch (rōp'winch), *n.* In *rope-making*, a set of three whirlers, actuated by a belt or band, each making the same number of turns per minute, for simultaneously twisting the three yarns which are to be laid up into a rope. By this arrangement the same twist is given to each of the three yarns, which can hardly be done by separate and independent twisting, and the uniformity of twisting secures a perfectly even rope.

rope-work (rōp'wėrk), *n.* Decorative work imitating the twisted or spiral form of cordage.

rope-yarn (rōp'yärn), *n.* A yarn composed of many fibers, as of hemp, loosely twisted, several of which twisted together make a strand.

The owners of a vessel buy up incredible quantities of old junk, which the sailors unlay, and, after drawing out the yarns, knot them together, and roll them up in balls. These *rope-yarns* are constantly used for various purposes.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 16.

ropily (rō'pi-li), *adv.* [< *ropy* + *-ly*[2].] In a ropy or viscous manner; so as to be capable of being drawn out like a rope. *Imp. Dict.*

ropiness (rō'pi-nes), *n.* [< *ropy* + *-ness.*] The state or property of being ropy, or of containing ropes; stringiness, or capability of being drawn out in a string or thread without breaking, as of glutinous substances; viscosity; adhesiveness.

roping (rō'ping), *n.* [< *rope*[1] + *-ing*[1].] A collection of ropes; ropes in general.

Coil all the remainder of the *roping.*
Luce, Seamanship, p. 332.

roping (rō'ping), *a.* [< ME. *ropynge*, ropy, viscous: see *rope*[1], *v.*] Ropy; viscous.

Let us not hang like *roping* icicles
Upon our houses' thatch, whiles a more frosty people
Sweat drops of gallant youth in our rich fields!
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 23.

roping-needle (rō'ping-nē'dl), *n.* A large needle used in sewing bolt-rope on the edges of sails and awnings.

roping-palm (rō'ping-päm), *n.* *Naut.*, a heavy palm or piece of leather used in sewing bolt-rope on the edge of sails. See *palm*[1], 4.

ropish (rō'pish), *a.* [< *rope*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Tending to ropiness; ropy.

ropy (rō'pi), *a.* [Formerly also *roapy;* < ME. *ropy;* < *rope*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Resembling a rope or cord; cord-like. [Rare.]

In valu
Their lax'd and *ropy* sinews sorely strain
Heap'd loads to draw. *J. Baillie.*

2. Capable of being drawn into a thread, as a glutinous substance; stringy; viscous; tenacious; glutinous: as, *ropy* wine; *ropy* lees. Wine is called *ropy* when it shows a milky or flaky sediment and an oily appearance when poured out.

Ropy as ale, . . . Viscosus. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 436.

Roquefort cheese. See *cheese*[1].

roquelaure (rok'e-lōr), *n.* [Also *rocklay, rocklay, rokelay, rocklow, rocolo, roquelo, rocklier, roclier;* < F. *roquelaure;* so called from the Duc de *Roquelaure.* Hence *rocklay*, etc.] A form of short cloak much worn in the earlier part of the eighteenth century.

Roquelaure, time of George II.

Within the *roquelaure's* clasp thy hands are pent.
Gay, Trivia, i. 51.

It is not the firmest heart (and Jeanie, under her russet *rokelay*, had one that would not have disgraced Cato's daughter) that can most easily bid adieu to these soft and mingled emotions.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xiv.

Scarlet seems to have been the favourite colour for the *roquelaure* or cloak, and some must have been "exceedingly magnifical," scarlet *rocklows* and *rocliers*, with gold buttons and loops, being advertised as lost.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 160.

roquelo (rok'e-lō), *n.* Same as *roquelaure.*

She then saw, parading up and down the hall, a figure wrapped round in a dark blue *roquelo.*
Mme. D'Arblay, Camilla, ix. 4. (*Davies.*)

roquet[1] (rō-kā'), *v. t.* [Appar. an arbitrary alteration of *croquet*, to express a special meaning.] In the game of croquet, to cause one's ball to strike (another ball), entitling the player to place his own ball beside that he has struck and to continue in play.

roquet[1] (rō-kā'), *n.* [< *roquet*[1], *v.*] In the game of croquet, a stroke by which a player roquets another ball.

roquet[2] (rō'ket), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A lizard of the genus *Liocephalus.*

roquet-croquet (rō-kā'krō-kā'), *n.* In the game of croquet, the act of a player, after roqueting a ball, of putting his own in contact with it and driving both away by a blow of the mallet against his own ball.

roquet-croquet (rō-kā'krō-kā'), *v. t.* [< *roquet-croquet, n.*] In the game of croquet, to move by a roquet-croquet, as one's own and another ball.

roral† (rō'ral), *a.* [< L. *ros* (*ror-*), dew, + *-al.*] Pertaining to dew, or consisting of dew; dewy.

These see her from the dusky plight . . .
With *roral* wash redeem her face.
M. Green, The Spleen.

roration† (rō-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *roratio*(*n-*), a falling of dew, < *rorare*, pp. *roratus*, distil dew, < *ros* (*ror-*), dew: see *rore*[3].] A falling of dew. *Bailey,* 1727.

rore[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *roar.*

rore[2]†, *v. i.* [ME. *roren, rooren;* origin obscure; perhaps a use of *rore*[1], roar, cry (cf. *roop*, cry out, auction).] To barter or exchange merchandise.

Rooryn or chaungyne on chaffare fro a nother.
Prompt. Parv., p. 71, note 4.

rore[3] (rōr), *n.* [< L. *ros* (*ror-*), dew. Cf. *rorid, rory, honey-rore, rosemary.*] Dew. Compare *honey-rore.*

roric (rō'rik), *a.* [< L. *ros* (*ror-*), dew, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling dew; dewy: specifically applied to certain curious figures or appearances seen on polished solid surfaces after breathing on them, also to a class of related phenomena produced under various conditions. See *cohesion figures*, under *cohesion.*

Roricrucian (rō-ri-krō'shi-an), *n.* and *a.* [As if < L. *ros* (*ror-*), dew, + *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross.] Same as *Rosicrucian:* an occasional spelling adopted by those who take the implied view of the derivation of the word.

rorid† (rō'rid), *a.* [< L. *roridus*, dewy, < *ros* (*ror-*), dew: see *rore*[3].] Dewy.

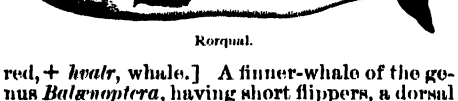
A loose and *rorid* vapour.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, Sestiad 3.

Roridula (rō-rid'ū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), named from the dewy appearance of the glandular hairs covering the plant; dim. of L. *roridus*, dewy: see *rorid.*] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Droseraceæ*, the sundew family. It is unlike the rest of the order in its three-celled ovary, and is further characterized by a five-parted calyx, five petals, five stamens, their anthers with thickened connectives and dehiscent by terminal pores facing outward, and by the ovoid three-angled septifragal capsules, containing three large pendulous seeds. The 2 species are natives of the Cape of Good Hope. They are very leafy and glandular-hairy undershrubs, bearing narrow entire or pinnatifid leaves, circinately coiled in the bud, and rather large red or white two bracted flowers forming a terminal raceme or spike. *R. dentata* is a shrubby herb 3 feet high, with the leaves so viscid that it is hung up as a flycatcher in Cape country-houses.

roriferous (rō-rif'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *rorifer*, dew-bringing (> F. *rorifère*), < *rōs* (*rōr-*), dew, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Generating or producing dew.

rorifluent† (rō-rif'lö-ent), *a.* [< L. *ros* (*ror-*), dew, + *fluen(t-)s*, flowing. Cf. L. *rorifluus*, honey-flowing.] Flowing with dew.

rorqual (rôr'kwal), *n.* [= F. *rorqual* (NL. *Rorqualus*): (*a*) Prob. < Sw. *rörhval*, 'the round-headed cachalot,' < *rör* (= Dan. *ror* = Icel. *reyrr* = G. *rohr* = D. *roer* = Goth. *raus*), reed, + *hval* = E. *whale*. (*b*) According to Bugge (Romania, X. 157), < Norw. *reydhr-hval*, < (Icel.) *raudhr*,



Rorqual.

red, + *hvalr*, whale.] A finner-whale of the genus *Balænoptera*, having short flippers, a dorsal fin, and the throat plicated. There are several species, and the name is sometimes extended to other cetaceans of the subfamily *Balænopterinæ*. Some of these whales attain great size, the common rorqual, *B. musculus*, reaching a length of 60 or 70 feet, while the blue rorqual, *B. sibbaldii* or *Sibbaldius maximus*, is sometimes 80 feet, being thus the longest known mammal. Rudolphi's rorqual, *B. borealis*, is about 50 feet long; the lesser rorqual, *B. rostrata*, 30 feet. These four are well-established species in North Atlantic waters, though their synonymy has been much confused by the introduction and cross-use of various generic names. The sulphur-bottomed whale of the Pacific is a rorqual, *B. sulphurea*.

rorulent (rō'rö-lent), *a.* [< L. *roruleutus*, full of dew, < *ros* (*ror-*), dew: see *rory.*] 1†. Full of dew.—2. In *entom.*, covered with a kind of bloom which may be rubbed off, like that of a plum.

rory† (rō'ri), *a.* [< *rore*[3] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *rorid.*] Dewy. Also *roary.*

> On Libanon at first his foot he set,
> And shook his wings, with *rory* May-dews wet.
> *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, i. 14.

Rosa (rō'zä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *rosa*, a rose: see *rose*[1].] A genus of polypetalous plants, comprising all the genuine roses, type of the order *Rosaceæ* and sole genus of the tribe *Roseæ*. It is characterized by an urn-shaped calyx-tube with constricted mouth, bearing five leaf-like imbricated lobes, destitute of the intermediate bractlets which are frequent in related genera, but often furnished with similar smaller leaf-like lobes on their sides. It is also distinguished by the broad and open corolla of five obovate petals, numerous stamens in many rows, and many free carpels each with one pendulous ovule, a ventral style, and a somewhat dilated stigma, and each forming in fruit a one-seeded bony achene, the whole mass of achenes inclosed in a fleshy fruiting receptacle, known as the *hip* or *hep*. (See *Rosaceæ.*) The species are polymorphous and variable, and though 600 have been enumerated (exclusive of garden varieties), they are believed to be reducible to 50 or 55. They inhabit temperate and subalpine regions through a large part of the northern hemisphere, being limited southward by India, Abyssinia, and Mexico, and being less numerous in America than in the Old World. *R. cinnamomea* is said to be found as far north as Point Barrow in Alaska (71° 27'). Ten species are native in the northeastern United States, of which one, *R. blanda*, extends to Hudson's Bay. Five species are found in Great Britain, or, as they are sometimes classified, 20. They are erect or climbing shrubs, commonly with prickly stems, the leaves smooth, silky, or downy, or (in *R. rubiginosa*, the sweetbrier) beset with copious minute glands beneath and fragrant. The leaves are alternate and unequally pinnate, with adherent wing-like stipules and serrate leaflets; in *R. berberifolia*, a small yellow-flowered Persian species, they are reduced to a single leaflet or are replaced wholly by stipules. The flowers are large and beautiful, often fragrant, made double in cultivation by the transformation of part or all of the stamens into petals, and also so occurring rarely in the wild state. They are of numerous shades of red, white, and yellow, and often over 2 inches across, in *R. gigantea*, of Upper Burma, reaching 6 inches. The scarlet or crimson fruit is often ornamental and sometimes edible. See *rose*[1].

Rosaceæ (rō-zā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), fem. pl. of L. *rosaceus*: see *rosaceous.*] An order of polypetalous plants, of the cohort *Rosales;* the rose family. It is characterized by a calyx of five lobes often alternating with five bractlets; by a calyx-tube sheathed by a disk which bears the five uniform petals and the one or more complete circles of numerous stamens; and by the usually several or many separate carpels inserted at the base or throat of the calyx-tube, each with a basilar or ventral style, and usually with two anatropous ovules which are pendulous or ascending. Some yellow- or white-flowered species suggest by their appearance the buttercup family, *Ranunculaceæ*, but their numerous stamens and pistils are inserted on the calyx or disk, not on the receptacle. The rose family is closely allied to the *Leguminosæ;* but in that order the fifth petal, in this the fifth sepal, is nearest the axis of the plant. The resemblance is most strongly marked between the drupaceous *Rosaceæ* and the acacias. The order passes gradually, through the spiræas, into the saxifrage family, but is distinguished in general by its inflorescence, its exalbuminous seeds, and its commonly numerous pistils. Its species are properly about 1,000, though over 2,000 have been enumerated. They are classed in 71 genera composing 10 tribes (*Chrysobalaneæ*, *Pruneæ*, *Spiræeæ*, *Quillaieæ*, *Rubeæ*, *Potentilleæ*, *Poterieæ*, *Roseæ*, *Neuradeæ*, and *Pomeæ*). These are often grouped in 3 subfamilies, *Drupaceæ*, *Pomaceæ*, and *Rosaceæ* proper. They are natives both of temperate and of tropical regions, extending southward principally in the tribes *Chrysobalaneæ* and *Quillaieæ;* 4 genera reach Australia, 4 South Africa, and 4 or 5 Chili. The chief home of the order, however, is the north temperate zone, whence it extends into the extreme north. More than 25 species occur in Alaska, while the genera *Alchemilla*, *Potentilla*, and especially *Dryas*, furnish characteristic arctic plants, the last affording the most common plant found by the Greely arctic expedition, forming beds covering acres in the interior of Grinnell Land, and flourishing on Lockwood's Island, latitude 83° 24' N. The order includes herbs, trees, and shrubs, either erect or prostrate, rarely climbing. Their leaves are generally alternate, either simple or compound, often with glandular teeth, accompanied by stipules, these being free or adherent to the petiole, which is frequently dilated at the base and gland-bearing at the summit. The flowers are very often showy, commonly red, white, or yellow, but not blue, of very various inflorescence, either solitary or in racemes, spikes, panicles, or cymes. The order offers examples of widely different types of fruit, as the drupe, pome, follicle, and achene, with many specialized fruiting-bodies, as the rose-hip, the fleshy receptacle of the strawberry, and the drupetum or collection of small drupes found in the raspberry, and, with the addition of a fleshy receptacle, in the blackberry. The true berry and the capsule are, however, but seldom produced in this family. Many of the most valued fruit-trees belong here, as the apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach, and apricot; and many of the most common ornamental flowering shrubs of cultivation, for which see *Rosa* (the type), *Spiræa*, *Kerria*, *Photinia*, *Pyrus*, *Prunus*, etc.; together with many weedy plants, as *Agrimonia*, *Geum*, *Potentilla*.

rosaceous (rō-zā'shius), *a.* [< L. *rosaceus*, made of roses, < *rosa*, a rose: see *rose*[1].] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Rose-like; having a corolla composed of several wide-spreading roundish petals, with the claws very short or almost wanting. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the order *Rosaceæ*.—2. In *zoöl.*, of a rosy color; rose-red; rosy; roseate.

rosal (rō'zal), *a.* [< L. **rosalis*, of roses (> Sp. *rosal*, rose-bush, = Pg. *rosal*, bed of roses), < *rosa*, a rose: see *rose*[1].] 1†. Rosy.

> While thus from forth her *rosall* gate she sent
> Breath form'd in words, the marrow of content.
> *Beedome*, Poems (1641). (*Nares.*)

2. In *bot.*, typified by the order *Rosaceæ:* used by Lindley in his class name *rosal alliance.*—3. Belonging to the cohort *Rosales.*

Rosales (rō-zā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), pl. of L. **rosalis:* see *rosal.*] A cohort of dicotyledonous plants, of the polypetalous series *Calycifloræ*, characterized by distinct styles and solitary or numerous and separate carpels, not united into a syncarpic ovary as in the other cohorts of the series. The leaves are either compound or simple, and the flowers either regular or irregular, but commonly unisexual. It includes 9 orders, 3 of which are small families with a pendulous apical ovule—the *Hamamelideæ*, trees and shrubs, *Brunoniaceæ*, heath-like shrubs, and *Haloragaceæ*, chiefly aquatics; 1, a small family with parietal ovules—the *Droseraceæ*, glandular herbs; and the 5 others, families with ovules ascending or affixed to the central angle—the large orders *Leguminosæ*, *Rosaceæ*, and *Saxifragaceæ*, together with the *Connaraceæ*, tropical trees and shrubs, and the *Crassulaceæ*, fleshy herbs.

rosalia (rō-zā'li-ä), *n.* [< It. *rosalia* (> F. *rosalie*): see def.] 1. In *music*, a form of melody in which a phrase or figure is repeated two or three times, each time being transposed a step or half-step upward. The term is derived from the first word of an old Italian song in which such repetition was used. It is sometimes applied to repetitions in which the progression is downward or is by longer intervals than a step. 2. A kind of marmoset, the marikina.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of cerambycid beetles. *Serville*, 1833.

Rosalina (rō-za-lī'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *rosa*, a rose: see *rose*[1].] A fossil genus of many-chambered *Foraminifera:* so named because the cells are disposed in a circular or rose-like form.

rosaniline (rō-zan'i-lin), *n.* [< *rose*[1] + *aniline.* See *rose-aniline.*] An organic base ($C_{20}H_{21}N_3O$), a derivative of aniline, crystallizing in white needles, capable of uniting with acids to form salts, which are the well-known rosaniline coloring matters of commerce; also, the color thus produced. Thus, fuchsin is the monohydrochlorid and azalein the nitrate of rosaniline. Silk and wool dipped into aqueous solutions of any of the salts withdraw them from solution and become dyed at once. Cotton, on the other hand, does not withdraw the coloring matter, but must be first treated with a mordant of some animal substance, such as albumen. Also called *aniline red*, *roseine*, *magenta*, *azalein.*—**Diphenyl rosaniline**, an aniline dye giving a blue-violet color.—**Rosaniline-blue.** Same as *spirit-blue.*

rosaria, *n.* A plural of *rosarium.*

rosarian (rō-zā'ri-an), *n.* [< L. *rosarium*, a rose-garden (see *rosary*), + *-an.*] 1. A cultivator of roses; a rose-grower; a rose-fancier.

> The Rev. Reynolds Hole, Canon of Lincoln, the genial pastor and *rosarian*, who formulated the aphorism that "he who would grow beautiful roses in his garden must first of all have beautiful roses in his heart."
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 14.

2. [*cap.*] A member of the Fraternity of the Rosary.

> Another *Rosarian* recommends a special temporal intention. *Rosarian*, i. 378. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rosarium (rō-zā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *rosariums*, *rosaria* (-umz, -ä). [L., a rose-garden: see *rosary.*] A rose-garden.

> The *rosarium* must be both open and sheltered, a place both of sunshine and shade. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 360.

rosary (rō'za-ri), *n.*; pl. *rosaries* (-riz). [< ME. *rosarie*, < OF. *rosarie*, later *rosaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *rosario*, a rosary, < ML. *rosarium*, a garland of roses to crown the image of the Virgin, a chaplet of beads used in prayers in honor of the Virgin, instituted by St. Dominic, a rosary, also a rose-bush, and, as in L., a rose-garden (hence used in ML. as a fanciful title for treatises or anthologies); neut. of *rosarius*, of roses, < *rosa*, a rose: see *rose*[1]. In def. 8, < ML. *rosarius* (sc. *nummus*), a coin so called, < L. *rosarius*, adj., as above.] 1†. A rose-garden.

> This moone is eke the *rosaries* to make
> With sotes, or me may here sedes sowe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.
>
> Is there a Hercules that dare to touch,
> Or enter the Hesperian *rosaries?*
> *Machin*, Dumb Knight, iv. 1.

2†. A rose-bush.

> The ruddy *rosary*,
> The soueravne rosemary,
> The praty strawbery.
> *Skelton*, Garland of Laurel, l. 979.
>
> The sweetest and the fairest blossom that ever budded, either out of the white or red *rosary.*
> *Proceedings against Garnet*, etc., sig. D. d. 3 (1606). [(*Latham.*)

3. A garland of roses; any garland; a chaplet.

> Every day propound to yourself a *rosary* or chaplet of good works, to present to God at night.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying. (*Latham.*)

4. Hence, an anthology; a book culled from various authors, like a garland of flowers: formerly often given as a title to works of such a character.—5. A string of beads carried about the person, either for mere pastime, as to occupy the fingers, or for reckoning, especially in numbering the prayers offered up at fixed times of the day. Mohammedans carry rosaries with them for both these purposes, wearing them in the girdle or carrying them in the hand at all hours of the day.

6. Specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (*a*) A series of devotions consisting of a specified number of aves (that is, salutations to the Virgin Mary), of paternosters (that is, repetitions of the Lord's Prayer), and of glorias (or doxologies).

> Our Lady's Psalter . . . is now better known as the *Rosary.* *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 320.

(*b*) A string of beads of various sizes representing the same number of aves, paternosters, and glorias respectively, used for marking off these prayers. Each bead receives the name of the prayer it represents. The rosary is divided into decads of aves, each decad being preceded by a paternoster and followed by a gloria. The ordinary rosary, sometimes called the *Dominican rosary*, consists of fifteen decads—that is, of one hundred and fifty aves (corresponding to the number of psalms in the Psalter), fifteen paternosters, and fifteen glorias. In this rosary each decad is devoted to the contemplation of a mystery of the life of Christ, the first five being joyful mysteries (such as the annunciation and the nativity), the second five being the sorrowful mysteries (such as the passion), the third five being the glorious mysteries (such as the resurrection and ascension). This regular use of the rosary of one hundred and fifty aves was first instituted by St. Dominic (1170–1221), although the devotional use of beads, etc., was already familiar. The term *rosary* also applies to a similar instrument of devotion in use among the Greeks, Armenians, and other Eastern communions. See *chaplet*[1], 5.

7. A string of eggs of a batrachian wound about the body or limbs, as of the nurse-frog or obstetrical toad, *Alytes obstetricans.* See cut under *Alytes.* *E. D. Cope.*—8. A counterfeit

coin of base metal, illegally introduced into England in the reign of Edward I. It probably bore a general resemblance to the silver penny or sterling current at the time, and may have derived its name from having a rose or rosette as part of its reverse type.—**Festival of the Rosary**, a festival celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church on the first Sunday in October, in commemoration of the victory of the Christian forces over the Turks at Lepanto (1571).—**Fraternity of the Rosary**, a Roman Catholic order established in the fourteenth or fifteenth century for the purpose of averting public evils by means of prayer to God. To its prayers was ascribed the victory at Lepanto (see above).—**Rosary-peas.** See *pea*[1] and *rosary-plant*.—**Rosary ring.** Same as *decad ring* (which see, under *decad*).

rosary-plant (rō′zą-ri-plant), *n.* A vine, the Indian licorice, *Abrus precatorius*, whose seeds are known as *crabs'-eyes*, *rosary-peas*, etc. See *Abrus*.—**Mexican rosary-plant.** See *Rhynchosia*.

rosary-shell (rō′zą-ri-shel), *n.* A gastropod of the genus *Monodonta*. See cut under *Monodonta*.

rosa solis (rō′zä sō′lis). [NL., 'rose of the sun': L. *rosa*, rose; *solis*, gen. of *sol*, the sun. Cf. *rosolio*.] A cordial made with spirits and various flavorings, as orange-flower and cinnamon, and formerly much esteemed.

> We abandon all ale,
> And beer that is stale,
> *Rosa solis*, and damnable hum.
> *Wits' Recreations* (1654). (*Nares.*)

Repeating, as the rich cordial trickled forth in a smooth oily stream — "Right *rosa solis* as ever washed mulligrubs out of a moody brain!" *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxi.

rosated† (rō′zā-ted), *a.* [< **rosate* (= F. *rosat* = Sp. Pg. *rosado* = It. *rosato*; as *rose*[1] + *-ate*[1]) + *-ed*[2].] Crowned or adorned with roses. [Rare.]

He [Gower] appeareth there neither the laureated nor hederated poet, . . . but only *rosated*, having a Chaplet of four roses about his head.
Fuller, Worthies, Yorkshire, III. 426.

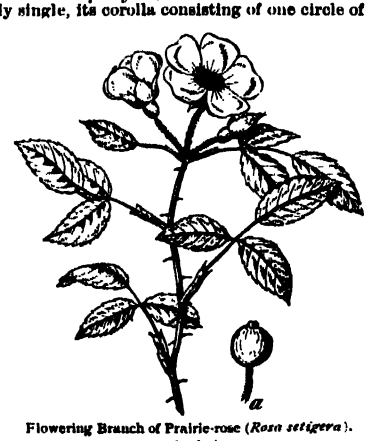
Roscicrucian, *n.* and *a.* See *Rosicrucian*.

roscid (ros′id), *a.* [= Pg. *roscido*; < L. *roscidus*, dewy, < *ros* (*ror-*), dew: see *rore*[3], *rorid*.] Dewy; containing dew, or consisting of dew.

> These relicks dry suck in the heavenly dew,
> And *roscid* Manna rains upon her breast.
> *Dr. H. More*, Infinity of Worlds, st. 100.

roscoelite (ros′kō-līt), *n.* [< *Roscoe* (Prof. H. E. Roscoe) + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] A mineral of a green color and micaceous structure, in composition a silicate of aluminium and potassium, remarkable for containing nearly 30 per cent. of vanadium pentoxid. It has been found in California associated with gold.

rose[1] (rōz), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *rose*, *roose* (pl. *roses*, *rosen*), < AS. *rōse* (pl. *rōsan*) = MD. *rose*, D. *roos* = OHG. *rōsa*, MHG. *rōse*, G. *rose* = Icel. *rōs* = Sw. *ros* = Dan. *rose* = F. *rose* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *rosa* = OBulg. *rosa* = Bulg. Serv. *ruzha* = Bohem. *ruže* = Pol. *rozha* = Little Russ. *ruzha* = White Russ. *rozha* = Russ. *roza* = Lith. *rozhe* = Lett. *roze* = Hung. *rózsa* = Ir. *ros* = Gael. *ros* = W. *rhosyn*, pl. *rhos*, < L. *rosa*, < Gr. **ῥοδία* (not found), *ῥόδον*, Æolic Gr. *βρόδον*, a rose, of Eastern origin: cf. Ar. Pers. *ward*, a rose, flower, petal, flowering shrub, Armen. *ward*, a rose. The AS. *rōse* (ME. *rose*, *roose*) would reg. produce a mod. E. **roose*; the mod. E. *rose* is due partly to the F. form.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A shrub of the genus *Rosa*, or its flower, found wild in numerous species, and cultivated from remote antiquity. In the wild state the rose is generally single, its corolla consisting of one circle of round-



Flowering Branch of Prairie-rose (*Rosa setigera*).
a, the fruit.

ish spreading petals. Under cultivation the petals commonly multiply at the expense of the stamens, the flower thus doubling into a cushion-, nest-, or cabbage-shaped body. Starting with a few natural species, cultivation has obtained, through selection and complex intercrossing, many hundred varieties, whose parentage frequently cannot be conjectured. Some, however, remain near their originals, and very many can be referred to certain general stocks. For practical purposes the roses of culture have been loosely grouped as follows: (1) Climbing roses. Here belong the prairie-rose, and its offspring the queen-of-the-prairies, Baltimore belle, etc., and the evergreen, Ayrshire, musk, many-flowered, and Banksian stocks (see below). (2) Garden roses, non-climbers, blooming but once in the season; summer or June roses. Among these are the Scotch roses, derived from the burnet-rose, *R. spinosissima* (*R. pimpinellifolia*), a low bush of temperate Europe and Asia; the cinnamon- and damask-roses; the Provins, hundred-leaved, or cabbage rose, *R. centifolia*, among whose numerous varieties are most of the moss-roses; and the French or red rose, *R. Gallica*, prolific of variegated and other varieties. These are old favorites, now giving way to the next class. (3) The so-called hybrid perpetuals or autumn roses, best called *remontants* (see *remontant*), as blooming not perpetually, but a second time after rest. The characteristic element in this group is from the China or Indian rose, *R. Indica*. They are large, brilliant, and hardy, afford the great fancy roses of the rosarians, and include such varieties as the *Baronne Prévost*, *General Jacqueminot*, and *giant-of-battles*. The Jacqueminot is forced in immense quantities for the market. (4) Roses blooming continuously. Here may be classed the *Bourbons*, originating in a cross between the China and a damask variety, a rather tender race, including the *Souvenir de Malmaison*, a famous standard. More constant bloomers are varieties of the China rose known popularly as *monthly roses*, also called *Bengal roses*; the flowers are brilliant and abundant: the plant multiplies readily, and is the best for house culture. Another race of perpetuals is the *noisette*, derived from the musk- and the tea-rose, mostly climbers. Lastly, here belong the tea-roses, or tea-scented roses, descended from var. *odorata* of the China rose, a race of numerous and increasing varieties, most extensively cultivated. The large yellow Maréchal (or Marshal) Niel, highly popular for forcing, is by some classed as a tea-rose, by others as a Noisette. In England roses called *standards* are produced by budding the desired variety on the stock of the common dogrose, or of a vigorous variety known as *Manetti*; in the American climate most sorts do better on their own stock. The rose in culture has numerous enemies, as the rose-aphis or greenfly, the rose-beetle, the rose-slug, and the red-spider. The most important economical use of the rose is in the manufacture of attar or oil of roses. (See *attar* and *rose-water*.) The petals of the red or French rose are slightly astringent and tonic, and are used in various official preparations, chiefly as a vehicle for stronger tonic astringents. The petals of the cabbage-rose are slightly laxative, but are used chiefly in making rose-water. The bright-red hip of some wild roses is ornamental and sometimes edible; that of the dogrose is used to make a confection. The rose is a national emblem of England.

> As the *Roose* in his Radness is Richest of floures.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 624.
>
> Like the red *rose* on triumphant brier.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., III. 1. 96.

2. One of various other plants so named from some resemblance to the true rose. See the phrases below.—**3.** A knot of ribbon in the form of a rose, used as an ornamental tie of a hat-band, garter, shoe, etc.

> My heart was at my mouth
> Till I had viewed his shoes well: for those *roses*
> Were big enough to hide a cloven foot.
> *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, i. 2.
>
> The heir, with *roses* in his shoes,
> That night might village partner choose.
> *Scott*, Marmion, vi., Int.

4. Figuratively, full flush or bloom.

> He wears the *rose*
> Of youth upon him. *Shak.*, A. and C., III. 13. 20.

5. A light crimson color. Colors ordinarily called crimson are too dark to receive the name of *rose*. See II.

> Her cheek had lost the *rose*. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

6. In *her.*, a conventional representation of the flower, composed of five leaves or lobes, or, in other words, a kind of cinquefoil: when the five spaces between the leaves are filled by small pointed leaves representing the calyx, it is said to be *barbed*. (See *barb*[1], *n.*, 8.) The center is usually a circle with small dots or points of a different tincture, usually or. These may be supposed to represent the stamens, but they are called in heraldry *seeds*, and when they are of a different tincture the rose is said to be *seeded*.

7. In *arch.* and *art*: (*a*) A rose-window. (*b*) Any ornamental feature or work of decorative character having a circular outline: properly a larger and more important feature or work than a rosette or a circular boss.—**8.** A rosette, as of lace.—**9.** In *zoöl.*, a formation suggestive of a rose; a radiating disposition or arrangement of parts; a rosette, as that formed at the parting of feathers on the heads of domestic pigeons of different breeds, or that represented by caruncles about the eyes or beak. Compare *rose-comb*, under *comb*[1], 3.

It [tetronerythrin] was first found in the so-called *roses* around the eyes of certain birds by Dr. Wurm.
Micros. Sci., XXX. 90.

10. A perforated nozle of a pipe, spout, etc., to distribute water in fine shower-like jets; a rose-head; also, a plate similarly perforated covering some aperture.

The acid enters the cistern . . . through a leaden *rose*, which detains all solid bodies which may have accidentally got into the acid. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 78.

11. An ornamental annular piece of wood or metal surrounding the spindle of a door-lock or a gas-pipe at the point where it passes through a wall or ceiling.—**12.** The disease erysipelas: so named, popularly, from its color.

Among the hot swellings, whereof commonly the foresaid impostumes are caused, is also the *rose*, or erysipelas, which is none other thing but an inflammation of the skin, which in this country we call the *rose*.
Moxan's Physic (4th ed.), p. 595. (*Nares.*)

13. In *Eng. hist.*, one of the two rival factions, York and Lancastrian. See *Wars of the Roses*, below.

Henry VII., combining the interests of the rival *Roses*, combines the leading characteristics of their respective policies. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 373.

14. A circular card or disk, or a diagram with radiating lines: as, the compass-card or *rose* of the compass; the barometric *rose*, which shows the barometric pressure, at any place, in connection with the winds blowing from different points of the compass; a wind-*rose*.—**15.** In musical instruments like flutes, guitars, dulcimers, and harpsichords, an ornamental device set in the sound-hole of the belly, and often serving as a trade-mark as well as a decoration.—**16.** A form in which precious stones, especially small diamonds, are frequently cut. Large rose diamonds were much used from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century, but are now quite obsolete. The characteristic of the rose is that it is flat below, and forms a hemisphere or low pyramid above, covered with small facets. When, as is usually the case, these facets are 24 in number, the cut is called a *Dutch rose*; when 36, a *rose recoupée*. The *Brabant rose* has also 24 facets, but they are flatter or less raised than in the Dutch rose. The rose cut is selected when the loss to the stone in cutting would be too great if the brilliant cut were selected. Rose diamonds are generally cut from plates cleaved from the crystals of diamonds while being cleaved into brilliant form. See *brilliant*.

17. A very small diamond, scarcely more than a splinter, of which as many as 400 are sometimes necessary to make a carat, or 60,000 to make an ounce. These are seldom regularly cut, 6 to 8 facets only being the usual number.—**Alpine rose**, *Rosa alpina* of European mountains, to which are commonly referred the Boursault roses. The name has also been applied to certain species of *Rhododendron*, as *R. ferruginea*, etc.—**Ashes of roses.** See *red*[1], 1.—**Attar of roses.** See *attar*.—**Austrian rose.** See *yellow rose*.—**Ayrshire rose**, a group of climbing roses derived from *Rosa sempervirens*, the evergreen rose of southern Europe.—**Banksian rose**, *Rosa Banksiæ* of China, a climber, producing large clusters, not hardy.—**Bengal rose.** See def. 1.—**Blue rose**, an impossibility.

The niece of the prince-bishop of Wilna strikes us as in many respects a typical Pole, and . . . we can only think of Hélène Massalska as one who was, in her way, a seeker after *blue roses*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 120.

Blush-rose, a delicate pink rose of the damask and other stocks.—**Bourbon rose.** See def. 1.—**Brier-rose**, the dogrose; also, a sweetbrier.—**Burgundy rose**, a small variety of *Rosa centifolia*.—**Burnet-rose** or **burnet-leafed rose.** See def. 1.—**Canker-rose**, the corn-poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Cayenne rose.** See *Lecania*.—**Chaplet of roses**, in *her.* See *chaplet*[1], 3.—**Cherokee rose**, *Rosa lævigata* (*R. Sinica*), a climber once supposed to be indigenous in the southeastern United States, where it abounds, but now known to be from China, whence it was early introduced. Its flowers are single, pure-white, large, and profuse. It makes an excellent hedge-plant.—**China rose.** See def. 1.—**Chinese rose.** (*a*) The China rose. (*b*) A rose-mallow, *Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis*. See *shoeblack-plant*.—**Christmas rose.** See *Christmas* and *Helleborus*.—**Cinnamon-rose**, an old-fashioned sweet-scented rose, *Rosa cinnamomea* of Europe.—**Collar of roses**, an ornamental or honorary collar worn in the time of the Tudor sovereigns as emblematic of the union of the houses of York and Lancaster.—**Corn-rose.** See *poppy* and *cockle*[1].—**Cotton-rose.** See *Filago*.—**Crown of the rose, of the double rose.** See *crown*, 13.—**Crucified rose**, an emblem of the Rosicrucians; a rose-cross.—**Damask rose.** See def. 1 and *damask*.—**Dogrose**, *Rosa canina*, the most common wild rose of Europe and Russian Asia. The stems are commonly erect the first year, 2 or 3 feet high, later elongated and rather straggling, armed with curved prickles; the flowers are pink or white, three or four together. It is sparingly naturalized in Pennsylvania, etc.—**Double rose**, in *her.*, a bearing consisting of a smaller cinquefoil laid upon another larger one, the leaves or lobes of the one coming opposite the divisions between the leaves of the other. The double rose may be barbed and seeded like the rose.—**Egyptian rose**, *Scabiosa arvensis* and *S. atropurpurea*, the latter also known as *mourning-bride*.—**Evergreen rose**, *Rosa sempervirens* of southern Europe. It is the parent of many varieties of free-growing, hardy climbers, including the Ayrshires, evergreen in mild climates.—**Fairy rose**, a miniature rose known as *Rosa Lawrenceana*, doubtless derived from the China rose.—**Field-rose**, *Rosa arvensis*, a trailing rose of western Europe, with white scentless flowers.—**French rose.** See def. 1.—**Golden rose.** See *golden*.—**Holland rose.** See *rose-out*.—**Holly-rose.** (*a*) The rock-rose, *Helianthemum*. (*b*) Same as *sage-rose*.—**Hundred-leaved rose**, *Rosa centifolia*, a stock of uncertain origin. See def. 1.—**Indian rose**, the China rose, *R. Indica*.—**Jamaica rose**, the name of species of *Meriania*, also of *Blakea trinervis* of the *Melastomaceæ* (Jamaica wild rose), a pretty greenhouse climber.—**Jap**

pan or **Japanese rose,** one of various true roses, as *Rosa multiflora*, the many-flowered rose, and *R. rugosa*. The name is also applied to plants of the genus *Camellia*.—**Macartney rose,** *Rosa bracteata*, introduced from China, an evergreen climber, the source of a small group of varieties. It is not hardy in the northern United States, but in the South is used for hedges and is sometimes spontaneous.—**Malabar rose,** a shrubby East Indian rose-mallow, *Hibiscus hirtus* (*H. Rosa-malabarica*).—**Many-flowered rose,** a Japanese species, *Rosa multiflora*, the source of several varieties: not hardy in the northern United States.—**Michigan rose.** Same as *prairie-rose*.—**Monthly rose,** one of a class of perpetuals derived from the China rose; a Bengal rose.—**Musk-rose,** *Rosa moschata*, found in southern Europe, Abyssinia, and in Asia to China: a tall climber and profuse bloomer with strongly scented flowers, long known in cultivation, but not hardy.—**Mystic rose,** a vague phrase empty of real meaning, frequent in Rosicrucian literature, especially in the phrase *crucifixion of the mystic rose*. See *Rosicrucian*.—**Noisette rose.** See def. 1.—**Nutka rose,** *Rosa Nutkana* of northwestern North America, the most showy western wild rose, with larger flowers and fruit than any other American species.—**Oil of roses.** See *oil* and *attar*. **Pale rose,** in the pharmacopœias, same as *hundred-leaved rose*.—**Pompon-rose,** the name of miniature varieties of *Rosa centifolia* or of *R. Indica* (Bengal pompons).—**Prairie-rose,** *Rosa setigera*, common in the interior of the United States. It is the only American climber, a vigorous grower, the flowers large and abundant in corymbs. Also *climbing* and *Michigan rose*. See cut under def. 1. **Provence, Provins rose.** Same as *cabbage-rose*.—**Provincial rose.** See *provincial*[2].—**Red rose.** (*a*) The badge of the house of Lancaster. (*b*) Specifically, the French rose.—**Rose bengale.** Same as *Bengal red* (which see, under *red*[1]).—**Rose cut.** See *cut*.—**Rose drill.** See *drill*[1].—**Rose du Barry,** in *ceram.*, a pink or light-crimson color in porcelain-decoration, named from Madame du Barry, mistress of Louis XV. See *rose Pompadour*.—**Rose family.** (*a*) A name given by some writers to a division of the porcelain of China in which red prevails, and which is marked by the abundant use of enameled color in perceptible relief above the background. (*b*) In *bot.*, the order *Rosaceæ*.—**Rose of Jericho.** See *Anastatica*.—**Rose of Plymouth.** See *Sabbatia*.—**Rose of Sharon.** (*a*) In *Scrip.* (Cant. ii. 1), the autumn crocus [so explained in R. V. margin]; perhaps *Colchicum autumnale*. (*b*) A St.-John's-wort, *Hypericum calycinum*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant-names. [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) Same as *althæa*, 2. [U. S.]—**Rose Pompadour,** a rose-pink or light-crimson color of the Sèvres porcelain, imitated by other factories: a name derived from the Marquise de Pompadour: called later *rose du Barry*, as a compliment to Madame du Barry. The second name is more commonly heard in England, though it is less correct, the name *rose Pompadour* having been given when the color was first introduced.—**Scotch rose.** See def. 1.—**South-sea rose,** the oleander. [Jamaica.]—**Sun-rose,** the rock-rose, *Helianthemum*.—**Swamp-rose,** *Rosa Carolina*, common in the eastern United States, forming thickets in swampy ground.—**Tea-rose,** or **tea-scented rose.** See def. 1.—**Tudor rose,** in *her.*, a combination of two heraldic roses, one gules and the other argent. Sometimes one of these is set upon the other, the upper being the smaller; in other instances it is divided, as per cross or per saltier, alternately red and white.—**Under the rose** (a translation of Latin *sub rosa*), in secret; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure.

> *Under the rose*, since here are none but friends,
> (To own the truth) we have some private ends.
> *Swift*, Epil. to a Benefit Play, for the Distressed Weavers.

Wars of the Roses, in *Eng. hist.*, the prolonged armed struggle between the houses of Lancaster and York: so called from the red rose and white rose, badges respectively of the adherents of the two families. The wars commenced with the first battle of St. Albans in 1455; the Yorkist claimant was killed in 1460, but his son Edward IV. supplanted the Lancastrian king Henry VI. in 1461; the Yorkist kings (Edward IV., Edward V., and Richard III.) continued in power in spite of the repeated efforts of Queen Margaret (wife of Henry VI.), except for a brief period in 1470–71, when Henry VI. was restored. The contest was ended in 1485 with the death of Richard III. at Bosworth, and the succession of Henry VII., a Lancastrian, who, by his marriage with a Yorkist princess, united the conflicting interests.—**White rose.** (*a*) The badge of the house of York. (*b*) Specifically, *Rosa alba*, a garden rose, native in the Caucasus.—**Wild rose,** any native species.—**Wind-rose.** (*a*) An old name of *Papaver Argemone*. (*b*) See *Rœmeria*.—**Yellow rose.** Specifically—(*a*) *Rosa lutea* (*R. Eglanteria*), the Austrian brier or yellow eglantine, sometimes distinguished as *single yellow rose*, though often double. It is a summer rose of many varieties, with a habit like that of sweetbrier (eglantine); native from Asia Minor to the Himalayas and northward. (*b*) *R. sulphurea*, the double yellow rose, beautiful in warm climates, native from Asia Minor to Persia.—**York-and-Lancaster rose,** a variegated variety of the French, also of the damask rose. (See also *cabbage-rose*, *eglantine*, *guelder-rose*, *Lent-rose*, *moss-rose*, *mountain-rose*, *rock-rose*, *sage-rose*, *sweetbrier*.)

II. *a.* Of an extremely luminous purplish-red color. Some *rose* colors are deficient in chroma, and are therefore varieties of pink, *rose-pink;* others have the most intense chroma, *rose-reds;* others incline so much toward purple as to be called *rose-purple*.

> The lights, *rose*, amber, emerald, blue.
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

Bengal rose, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, somewhat similar to eosin, but producing bluer shades. It is the sodium salt of tetra-iodo-dichlor-fluorescein.—**Rose elder, finch, lake, linnet.** See the nouns.—**Rose madder.** See *madder lakes*, under *madder*[1].—**Rose pink, porcelain.** See the nouns.

rose[1] (rōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rosed*, ppr. *rosing*. [< *rose*[1], *n.*] 1. To render rose-colored; redden; cause to flush or blush.

> A maid yet *rosed* over with the virgin crimson of modesty. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 323.

2. To perfume as with roses.

> A *rosed* breath from lips rosie proceeding.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, p. 234.

rose[2] (rōz). Preterit of *rise*[1].

rose[3] (rōz), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *roose*.

rose-acacia (rōz-ạ-kā′shiạ), *n.* The bristly or moss locust, *Robinia hispida*, from the southern Alleghanies, an admired shrub or small tree with large deep rose-colored inodorous flowers in racemes.

Roseæ (rō′zē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), < *Rosa* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of rosaceous plants consisting of the genus *Rosa*.

roseakert, *n.* Blue vitriol.

> To have a man chased to death in such manner by poison after poison, first *roseaker*, then arsenick, then mercury sublimate, then sublimate again, it is a thing would astonish man's nature to hear it.
> *Bacon*, Accusation of Wentworth, 1615 (Works, ed. Spedding, XII. 216).

roseal† (rō′zē-al), *a.* [Also *rosial;* < L. *roseus*, rosy (< *rosa*[1], rose), + *-al*.] Like a rose, especially in color; roseate.

> Beholding the *rosiall* colour, which was wont to be in his visage, tourned in to salowe.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 12.
>
> The *roseal* cross is spread within thy field,
> A sign of peace, not of revenging war.
> *Greene*, James IV., v.
>
> From the West returning,
> To th' honored Cradle of the *rosiall* Morning.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.
>
> His *roseal* cheeks ten thousand Graces swell'd.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 58.

rose-aniline (rōz′an″i-lin), *n.* Same as *rosaniline*.

rose-aphis (rōz′ā″fis), *n.* Any aphid which infests roses; a greenfly; specifically, *Siphonophora rosæ*.

rose-apple (rōz′ap″l), *n.* An East Indian tree, *Eugenia Jambos*, widely cultivated in the tropics, beautiful in flower, foliage, and fruit. The fruit is of the size of a hen's egg, heavily rose-scented, only moderately palatable, wanting juice. Related species are to some extent included under the name. Also *jam-rosade* and *Malabar plum*.

rose-a-ruby† (rōz′ạ-rō′bi), *n.* [L. *rosa rubea*, red rose: *rosa*, rose; *rubea*, fem. of *rubeus*, red: see *ruby*.] The pheasant's-eye, *Adonis autumnalis*.

roseate (rō′zē-āt), *a.* [< L. *roseus*, rosy, + *-ate*[1]. Cf. *rosated*.] 1. Full of roses; consisting of roses; prepared from roses.

> I come, I come! prepare your *roseate* bowers,
> Celestial palms, and ever-blooming flowers.
> *Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 317.
>
> Celestial Venus hover'd o'er his head,
> And *roseate* unguents, heav'nly fragrance! shed.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xxiii. 229.

2. Of a rose color; blooming: as, *roseate* beauty.

> The wind-stirred robe of *roseate* gray,
> And rose-crown of the hour that leads the day.
> *D. G. Rossetti*, The Stream's Secret.

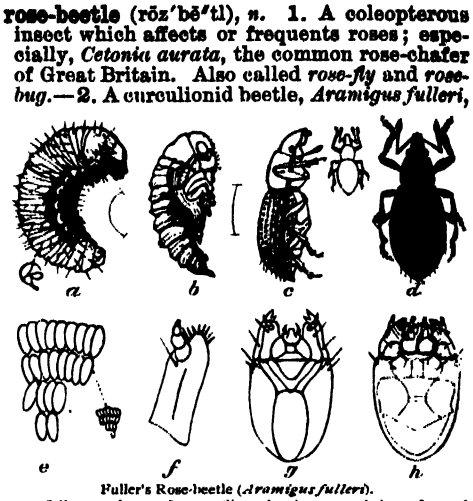
Roseate spoonbill, *Ajaja rosea*, the common spoonbill of America. See cut under *Ajaja*.—**Roseate tern,** *Sterna paradisea* or *S. dougalli*, the paradise tern, the under parts of which, in the breeding-season, are white with a delicate rosy blush. The mantle is pale pearl-blue; the cap is black, the bill is black, and the feet are coral-red. The tail is long and deeply forked. The length is 14 or 15 inches, the extent 30. This bird is common along the Atlantic coast of the United States, and in many other regions of both hemispheres. It was named in 1813 by Colonel Montagu in compliment to one of its discoverers, Dr. McDougall; though often called *S. paradisea*, the latter name, brought into use by Keyserling and Blasius in 1840, rests upon a questionable identification of a tern so called by Brünnich in 1764. Montagu's specific name was "emended" *macdougalli* by Macgillivray in 1842.

Roseate Tern (*Sterna dougalli* or *paradisea*).

rose-back (rōz′bak), *a.* In *ceram.*, having the back or outside decorated richly in red, either plain or with an incised pattern or some peculiarity of texture, as some fine Oriental porcelain.

rose-bay (rōz′bā), *n.* A name of several plants. (*a*) The oleander. (*b*) The willow-herb, *Epilobium angustifolium*. (*c*) Any rhododendron; somewhat specially, *Rhododendron maximum*.—**Lapland rose-bay,** the Lapland rhododendron. See *rhododendron*, 2.

rose-beetle (rōz′bē″tl), *n.* 1. A coleopterous insect which affects or frequents roses; especially, *Cetonia aurata*, the common rose-chafer of Great Britain. Also called *rose-fly* and *rose-bug*.—2. A curculionid beetle, *Aramigus fulleri*,



Fuller's Rose-beetle (*Aramigus fulleri*).

a, full-grown larva; *b*, pupa (lines showing natural sizes of *a* and *b*); *c*, adult beetle, from side; *d*, same, from above (outline between them showing natural size); *e*, eggs, enlarged and natural size; *f*, left maxilla with palpus, enlarged; *g*, head of larva, from below, enlarged; *h*, same, from above, enlarged.

more fully called *Fuller's rose-beetle*.—3. The rose-chafer of the United States, *Macrodactylus subspinosus*. See cut under *rose-bug*.

roseberry (rōz′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *roseberries* (-iz). The fruit of the rose; a hip. [Colloq.]

rose-bit (rōz′bit), *n.* A cylindrical bit, terminating in a truncated cone, the oblique surface of which is cut into teeth. It is often used for enlarging holes of considerable depth in metals and hard woods.

rose-blanket (rōz′blang″ket), *n.* A blanket of fine quality, having a rose, or a conventional device resembling a rose, worked in one corner.

rosebone (rōz′bōn), *n.* A fish with a deformity of the backbone; a humpbacked fish, as a cod.

rose-box (rōz′boks), *n.* A plant of the genus *Cotoneaster*.

rose-breasted (rōz′bres″ted), *a.* Having rose color on the breast, as a bird: as, the *rose-breasted* grosbeak, *Zamelodia* (or *Habia*) *ludoviciana*. This is one of the most beautiful birds of the United States, abundant from the Atlantic to the Missis-

Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Habia ludoviciana*).

sippi and somewhat beyond. It is a fine songster. The male is black, much varied with white on the wings, tail, and under parts; the bill is white; and a patch on the breast and the lining of the wings are rose-red or carmine. It is 8 inches long and 12½ in extent of wings.—**Rose-breasted godwit,** the Hudsonian or red-breasted godwit, *Limosa hæmastica*.

rosebud (rōz′bud), *n.* 1. The bud of a rose.

> Let us crown ourselves with *rosebuds*, before they be withered. *Wisdom of Solomon*, ii. 8.

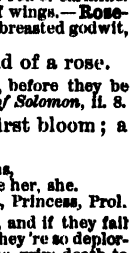
Hence—2. A young girl in her first bloom; a débutante; a bud. [Colloq.]

> A *rosebud* set with little wilful thorns,
> And sweet as English air could make her, she.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

They flutter their brief hour in society, and if they fail to marry as they or their friends expect, they're so deplorably de trop. Some of them hold on like grim death to *rosebud* privileges. *The Century*, XL. 582.

rose-bug (rōz′bug), *n.* A rose-beetle. A common species which infests roses in the United States is a melolonthid, *Macrodactylus subspinosus*, a pest in gardens and vineyards.

Crop injured by attacks of *rose-bug* in the spring. Whether Noah was justifiable in preserving this class of insects? *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.



Rose-bug (*Macrodactylus subspinosus*), natural size.

rose-burner (rōz′bėr″nėr), *n.* A gas-burner in which the gas issues from a series of openings disposed radially around a center, so that the flames

resemble the petals of a flower. Also called *rosette-burner*.

rose-bush (rōz'bụsh), *n.* A shrub which bears roses, commonly of a bushy habit.

rose-camphor (rōz'kam'fėr), *n.* One of the two volatile oils composing attar of roses. It is a stearoptene, and is solid.

rose-campion (rōz'kam'pi-ọn), *n.* A pretty garden flower, *Lychnis coronaria*. The plant is a branching woolly herb, covered in summer and autumn with rosy-crimson blossoms. Also *mullen-pink*.

rose-carnation (rōz'kär-nā'shọn), *n.* A carnation the ground-color of whose petals is striped with rose-color.

> And many a *rose-carnation* feed
> With summer spice the humming air.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, ci.

rose carthame. A color used in water-color painting. See *Carthamus*.

rose-catarrh (rōz'ka-tär'), *n.* Same as *rose-cold*.

rose-chafer (rōz'chā'fėr), *n.* Same as *rose-beetle* or *rose-bug*.

rose-cheeked (rōz'chēkt), *a.* 1. Having rosy or ruddy cheeks.

> *Rose-cheek'd* Adonis hied him to the chase.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 3.

2. Having rose-red on the cheeks, as a bird: as, the *rose-cheeked* kingfisher, *Ispidina picta*, of Africa.

rose-cold (rōz'kōld), *n.* A form of hay-fever developing early in the summer. Also called *rose-catarrh*, *rose-fever*.

rose-color (rōz'kul'ọr), *n.* 1. The color of a rose; specifically, a deep and vivid pink, a color common in roses. See *rose*[1], *a.* Hence— 2. Beauty or attractiveness, as of a rose; often, fancied beauty or attractiveness; couleur de rose: as, life appears to the young all *rose-color*.

rose-colored (rōz'kul'ọrd), *a.* 1. Having the color of a rose; rosy: as, the *rose-colored* pastors, the starlings of the genus *Pastor*. See cut under *Pastor*.—2. Uncommonly beautiful; hence, extravagantly fine or pleasing: as, *rose-colored* views of the future.

> She believed her husband was a hero of a *rose-colored* romance, and he turns out to be not even a hero of very sad-colored reality. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 425.

rose-comb (rōz'kōm), *n.* See *comb*[1], 3.

rose-copper (rōz'kop'ėr), *n.* Same as *rosette-copper*.

rose-cross (rōz'krôs), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. [*cap.*] [See *Rosicrucian*.] A Rosicrucian.—2. A rosy cross, the alleged symbol of the Rosicrucians, supposed to denote the union of a rose with a cross: indicated by a cross within a circle, a rose on a cross, and otherwise. See *crucified rose* and *mystic rose*, under *rose*[1]. Also called *rosie-cross*, *rosy cross*, *rosicrux*, *rosecroix*, etc.

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Rosicrucian.

> That stone of which so many have us told, . . .
> The great Elixir, or . . .
> The *Rose-Cross* knowledge.
> *Drayton*, To Master William Jeffreys.

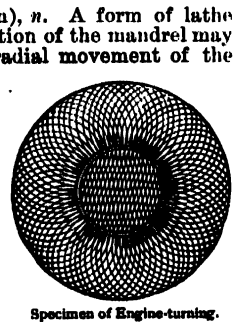
rose-cut (rōz'kut), *a.* Cut with a series of triangular facets, the whole surface rounding up from the girdle. The number of triangular faces on the upper side of the girdle is usually twenty-four. The back is usually flat—that is, the girdle is at one extreme of the stone, having no base projecting beyond it. In some cases, however, there is a base resembling a crown; then the cut is called the *double* or *Holland rose*.

rose-drop (rōz'drop), *n.* 1. A lozenge flavored with rose-essence.—2. An ear-ring.—3. A pimple on the nose caused by drinking ardent spirits; a grog-blossom; acne.

rose-ear (rōz'ēr), *n.* A dog's ear which hangs so as to show the flesh-colored inside.

rose-encrinite (rōz'en'kri-nīt), *n.* A rhodocrinite.

rose-engine (rōz'en'jin), *n.* A form of lathe in which the rotary motion of the mandrel may be combined with a radial movement of the tool-rest, the result being a movement of eccentric character. An eccentric chuck is also used with a stationary tool-rest, or the work in the lathe is, by means of suitable mechanism, made to oscillate slightly. Whatever the method used, the result is the tracing on a flat surface, such as the back of a watch-case, of a series of waved or circular lines which may be considered to bear some resemblance to a full-blown rose. The rose-engine is used to make complicated ornamental tracings on the engraved plates used for printing bank-notes, bonds, etc., and in decorating watch-cases and other metal-work. The work performed by it is called *engine-turning*. Also called *geometrical lathe*.



Specimen of Engine-turning.

rose-festival (rōz'fes'ti-val), *n.* A festival celebrated on June 8, which had its origin at the village of Salency, near Noyon, in France. A girl is selected from three most distinguished for feminine virtues, her name being announced from the pulpit to give an opportunity for objections. She is then conducted to church, where she hears service in a place of honor, after which she formerly used to open a ball with the seigneur. She is called *La Rosière*, because she is adorned with roses held together by a silver clasp presented by Louis XIII. The festival has been imitated at other places in France, at many of which the rosière receives a purse or a dower from a foundation established for the purpose.

rose-fever (rōz'fē'vėr), *n.* Same as *rose-cold*.

rose-fish (rōz'fish), *n.* A scorpænoid fish, the Norway haddock, *Sebastes marinus*. It inhabits both coasts of the North Atlantic; it is mostly orange-red. Also called *snapper*, *beryx*, *redfish*, etc. See cut under *Sebastes*.

rose-fly (rōz'flī), *n.* Same as *rose-beetle*, 1, or *rose-bug*.

rose-flycatcher (rōz'flī'kach-ėr), *n.* One of the American fly-catching warblers of the genus *Cardellina*, as *C. rubra* and *C. rubrifrons*. They are small insectivorous birds related to the redstart (*Setophaga*), of rich or varied coloration, of which rose-red is one tint. Those named reach the border of the United States from Mexico.

rose-gall (rōz'gâl), *n.* A gall produced on roses by an insect, as the cynipid *Rhodites rosæ*.

rose-geranium (rōz'jẹ-rā'ni-um), *n.* A common house-plant, *Pelargonium capitatum*, with rose-scented leaves and small rose-purple flowers.

rose-haw (rōz'hâ), *n.* The fruit of the wild rose; a rose-hip. [Colloq.]

> Redly gleam the *rose-haws*, dripping with the wet,
> Fruit of sober autumn, glowing crimson yet.
> *Celia Thaxter*, May Morning.

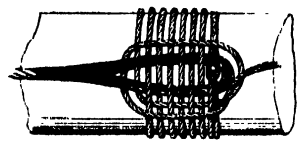
rose-house (rōz'hous), *n.* In *hort.*, a glass house for the propagation of roses, or for the forcing of roses into bloom.

rose-hued (rōz'hūd), *a.* Of the hue or color of the rose; rose-colored.

> Many a dark delicious curl,
> Flowing beneath her *rose-hued* zone.
> *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

roseine (rō'zẹ-in), *n.* [< *rose*[1] + *-ine*[2].] Same as *fuchsin*.

rose-knot (rōz'not), *n.* A rosette of ribbon, worsted, or other soft material.



Rose-lashing.

rose-lashing (rōz'lash'ing), *n.* *Naut.*, a kind of lashing or seizing employed in binding anything on a spar: so termed from the rose-like form in which the end of the seizing is secured.

rose-lathe (rōz'lāŦH), *n.* A lathe fitted with a rose-engine.

rose-leaf (rōz'lēf), *n.* [< ME. *rose-lēf*; < *rose*[1] + *leaf*.] One of the petals of a rose.

roselet (rōz'let), *n.* [< F. *roselet*, the stout or ermine in summer when brown, not white, < *rose*, rose: see *rose*[1].] The fur of the ermine, *Putorius erminea*, as taken from the animal in the summer.

roselette (rōz'let), *n.* [< OF. **roselette*, dim. of *rose*, a rose: see *rose*[1].] In *her.*, a rose, when many are used on a field at once. Compare *lioncel*.

rose-lip (rōz'lip), *n.* A lip of a rosy or red-ripe color. *Tennyson*, Adeline, i.

rose-lipped (rōz'lipt), *a.* Having red or rosy lips. [Rare.]

> Thou young and *rose-lipp'd* cherubin.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2. 63.

roselite (rō'ze-līt), *n.* [=G. *roselith*; named after Gustav *Rose*, a German naturalist (1798–1873).] A hydrous arseniate of cobalt and calcium, occurring in small red triclinic crystals at Schneeberg in Saxony.

rosella (rō-zel'ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *rosa*, rose: see *rose*[1].] A beautiful Australian parrot, *Platycercus eximius*, the rose-parrakeet. This is a favorite cage-bird, elegantly varied with scarlet, green, blue, yellow, white, and other colors. There are many similar birds of the same genus. See cut in next column.

rosella-fiber (rō-zel'ạ-fī'bėr), *n.* See *roselle*.

roseliate (rō-zel'āt), *a.* [< NL. **rosella*, dim. of L. *rosa*, rose (see *rose*[1]), + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, disposed like the petals of a rose, or in rosettes: said of leaves.

roselle (rō-zel'), *n.* [Also *rozelle*, *rouselle*; < NL. *rosella*; cf. F. *oseille*, sorrel.] An East Indian rose-mallow, *Hibiscus Sabdariffa*, widely cultivated in the tropics, where its pleasantly acidulous calyxes are used for tarts, jellies, etc., and for making a cool refreshing drink. It yields also a fiber sparingly substituted for hemp, known as *roselle-hemp* or *rosella fiber*. In the West Indies the plant is called *Indian* or *red sorrel*. Also called *sabdariffa*.

Rosella (*Platycercus eximius*).

rose-mallow (rōz'mal'ō), *n.* See *mallow*.

rose-maloes (rōz'mal'ōz), *n.* [An Anglo-Malayan modification of *rasamala*, q. v.] A kind of liquid storax obtained from the East Indian *Altingia excelsa*.

rosemarinet, *n.* Same as *rosemary*.

rosemary (rōz'mā-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *rosmary*; < ME. *rosemary*, altered (in simulation of *rosa Mariæ*, 'Mary's rose') from *rosemarine*, *rosemaryne*, *rosemaryn*, *rosmarin*, < OF. *rosmarin*, *romarin*, F. *romarin* = Pr. *romani*, *romanin* = Sp. *rosmarino*, *romero* = Pg. *rosmaninho* = It. *rosmarino*, *rameríno* = D. *rozemarijn*, *rosmarijn* = G. Dan. Sw. *rosmarin*, < L. *rosmarinus*, *rosmarinum*, prop. two words, *ros marinus* or *marinus ros*, rosemary, lit. 'marine dew,' sea-dew (called *ros maris*, 'dew of the sea,' by Ovid): *ros* (*ror-*), dew; *marinus*, marine: see *rore*[3] and *marine*.] An evergreen shrub, *Rosmarinus officinalis*, native in southern Europe, widely cultivated. (See *Rosmarinus*.) It has a fragrant smell, and a warm, pungent, bitterish taste. It yields by distillation a light pale essential oil of great fragrance, which is extensively employed in the manufacture of pomatums for the hair. Its leaves are gently stimulant, and are used to some extent in European medicine.

Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*).
1, the upper part of the stem, with flowers; *a*, the lower part of the stem; *a*, a flower; *b*, a leaf, seen from below, showing the revolute margin.

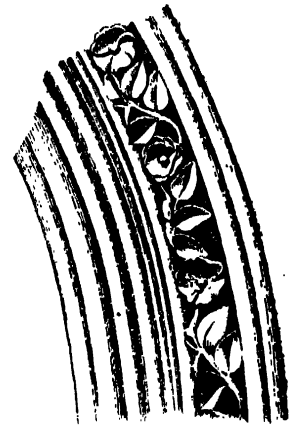
> There 's *rosemary*, that 's for remembrance.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 175.

Some sign of mourning was shown by every one, down to the little child in its mother's arms, that innocently clutched the piece of *rosemary* to be thrown into the grave "for remembrance."

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

Rosemary-moorwort. Same as *wild rosemary* (*a*).—**Rosemary-pine.** See *loblolly-pine*.—**Wild rosemary.** (*a*) A plant, the *Andromeda polifolia*. (*b*) See *Ledum*.

rose-molding (rōz'mōl'ding), *n.* In *arch.*, a molding ornamented with roses. Very beautiful examples with conventionalized yet naturalistic treatment of the flowers and climbing vine occur in French work of the thirteenth century.



Rose-molding, 13th century. (From the Porte Rouge, Notre Dame de Paris.)

rose-money (rōz'-mun'i), *n.* A name sometimes given to screw-dollars or screw-modals.

rosen† (rō'zn), *a.* [< ME. *rosen*, < AS. *rōsen*, made of roses, < *rōse*, a rose: see *rose*[1] and *-en*[2].] 1. Roseate; rose-colored; ruddy.

Phebus the sonne with his golden chariet bryngeth forth the *roseine* day. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. meter 8.

2. Consisting of roses.

His leef a *rosyn* chapelet
Hadde made, and on his heed it set.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 845.

rose-nail (rōz'nāl), *n.* A nail with a conical head which is hammered into triangular facets.

Rosenbach's sign. See *sign*.

rosenbuschite (rō'zn-bush-īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. H. *Rosenbusch* of Heidelberg.] A silicate of calcium and sodium, containing also zirconium and titanium: it occurs in monoclinic crystals and in fibrous forms of a pale orange color. It is found in the elæolite-syenite of southern Norway.

Rosendale cement. See *cement*, 2.

Rosenhain's function. See *function*.

Rosenmüller's fossa. A somewhat triangular depression in the pharynx on either side behind the openings of the Eustachian tubes.

Rosenmüller's gland. The inferior or palpebral portion of the lacrymal gland.

Rosenmüller's organ. See *organ*.

rose-noble (rōz'nō'bl), *n.* An English gold coin first issued by Edward IV., and worth at the time ten shillings: same as *ryal*.

2. *Hunt.* What haue they giuen vs?
1. *Hunt.* Six *rose-nobles* just.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 43).

Rosen's liniment. A liniment composed of oil of nutmeg, spirit of juniper, and oil of cloves.

Rosenstrehl's green. See *green*[1].

Rosenthal's canal. The spiral canal of the modiolus.

Rosenthal's test. See *test*.

rose-of-heaven (rōz'ov-hev'n), *n.* A pretty garden plant, *Lychnis Cœli-rosa*.

rose-oil (rōz'oil), *n.* Same as *oil of rose* (which see, under *oil*).

roseola (rō-zē'ō-lä), *n.* [= F. *roséole*; < NL., < L. *roseus*, rosy (< *rosa*, rose: see *rose*[1]), + dim. *-ola*.] In *pathol.*, a kind of rash or rose-colored efflorescence, mostly symptomatic, occurring in connection with different febrile complaints. Also called *rose-rash* and *scarlet rash*.

roseolar (rō-zē'ō-lär), *a.* [< *roseola* + *-ar*[2].] Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting roseola.

roseoloid (rō-zē'ō-loid), *a.* [< *roseola* + *-oid*.] Same as *roseolous*.

roseolous (rō-zē'ō-lus), *a.* [< *roseola* + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling roseola: as, *roseolous* rash.

rose-ouzel (rōz'ö'zl), *n.* The rose-colored pastor, *Pastor roseus*.

rose-parrakeet (rōz-par"a-kēt), *n.* The rosella.

rose-pink (rōz'pingk), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A chromatic crimson-pink color.—2. A pigment prepared by dyeing chalk or whiting with a decoction of Brazil-wood and alum.

Clean faces appeared in lieu of black ones smeared with *rose pink*. *Dickens*, Sketches.

3. The American centaury, *Sabbatia angularis*. [Rare or obsolete.]

II. *a.* Of a rosy-pink color or hue; roseate; having a delicate bloom: also used figuratively: as, "*rose-pink* piety," *Kingsley*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

rose-point (rōz'point), *n.* See *point*[1].

rose-quartz (rōz'kwârts), *n.* A translucent and at times almost transparent variety of quartz, varying in color from light rose-red to dark-pink. The coloring matter is due to the presence of oxid of manganese, which is more or less affected by the action of the sunlight. Fine examples are found in Oxford county, Maine, and in other localities.

roser† (rō'zėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rosier*, *rosyer*; < ME. *roser*, *rosyere*, < OF. *rosier*, *rozier*, F. *rosier*, a rose-bush, = Pr. *roser*, *rosier*, < L. *rosarium*, a rose-garden, ML. also a rosebush: see *rosary*.] 1. A rose-garden.—2. A rose-bush.

An hound whan he cometh to a *roser*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

The third was a *rosyer*, with the armes of England; the fourth a braunche of lylies, bearing the armes of France.
Hall, Hen. VIII., fol. 59, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 240.

rose-rash (rōz'rash), *n.* Same as *roseola*.

rose-red (rōz'red), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *rose-red*; < *rose*[1] + *red*[1].] **I.** *a.* Red as a red rose.

Two corones han we,
Snow-whyte and *rose-reed*.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 254.

From thy *rose-red* lips my name
Floweth. *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

II. *n.* A luminous and chromatic crimson.

rose-ringed (rōz'ringd), *a.* Having a collar of rose-red feathers: noting a collared parrot, *Palæornis torquatus*, known as the *rose-ringed parrakeet*. See cut under *ring-parrot*.

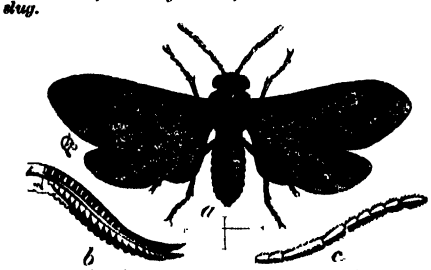
roseroot (rōz'röt), *n.* A succulent herb, *Sedum Rhodiola*, having simple leafy stems 5 to 10 inches high, broad thick leaves, yellowish or purplish flowers in a close cyme, and a rose-scented root. It grows on cliffs in northern Europe and Asia, and in North America in eastern Pennsylvania, Maine, and northward. Also *rosewort*.

rose-rowel (rōz'rou'el), *n.* See *rowel*.

rosery (rō'zėr-i), *n.*; pl. *roseries* (-iz). [< *rose*[1] + *-ery*. Cf. *rosary*, and also F. *roseraie*, < *rosier*, a rose-bush: see *roser*.] A place where roses grow; a nursery of rose-bushes; a rosary.

rose-ryal (rōz'rī'al), *n.* An English gold coin of the reign of James I. See *ryal*.

rose-sawfly (rōz'sâ'fli), *n.* A sawfly which affects the rose. (*a*) In Europe, *Hylotoma rosarum*. (*b*) In America, *Monostegia rosæ*, whose larva is called *rose-slug*.



American Rose-sawfly (*Monostegia rosæ*).
a, female fly (cross shows natural size); *b*, her saws; *c*, antenna (*b* and *c* enlarged).

rose-slug (rōz'slug), *n.* The larva of the American rose-sawfly, *Monostegia rosæ*, which skeletonizes the leaves of the rose in the United States.

Rose's metal. See *metal*.

rose-steel (rōz'stēl), *n.* A cement-steel the interior of which exhibits on fracture a different structure from the exterior.

roset[1] (rō'zet), *n.* [Also *rosette*; < OF. (and F.) *rosette*, a kind of red coloring matter, < *rose*, rose: see *rose*[1].] A red color used by painters.

roset[2] (roz'et), *n.* [A corrupt form of *rosin*.] Rosin. [Scotch.]

roseta, *n.* Latin plural of *rosetum*.

rose-tanager (rōz'tan"a-jėr), *n.* The summer redbird, *Piranga æstiva*: distinguished from the scarlet tanager, *P. rubra*.

rose-tangle (rōz'tang"gl), *n.* Red or brown-red seaweeds of the suborder *Ceramieæ*.

rose-topaz (rōz'tō"paz), *n.* An artificial color of the true topaz produced by heating the crystals of yellow Brazilian topaz to a red heat. A chemical change results which, if prolonged too great a time, would change the topaz into the colorless white variety, the color ranging from light rose-red to sherry-red.

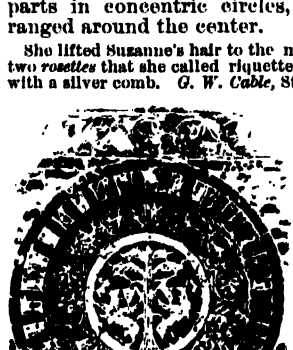
rose-tree (rōz'trē), *n.* A standard rose; a rose-bush.

Rosetta stone. See *stone*.

rosetta-wood (rō-zet'a-wůd), *n.* A handsome wood, of an orange-red color with very dark veins, from the East Indies, used in fine cabinet-making. It is of durable texture, but the colors become dark by exposure. The tree yielding it is not known.

rosette (rō-zet'), *n.* [< F. *rosette*, a rosette, a little rose (= Pr. Sp. *roseta*, tassel, = Pg. *roseta*, the rowel of a spur, = It. *rosetta*, a rosette), dim. of *rose*, < L. *rosa*, rose: see *rose*[1].] 1. Any circular ornament having many small parts in concentric circles, or regularly arranged around the center.

She lifted Suzanne's hair to the middle of the head in two *rosettes* that she called riquettes, and fastened them with a silver comb. *G. W. Cable*, Stories of Louisiana, x.

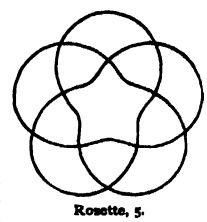


Rosette.—Early Italian medieval work.

Specifically—(*a*) In *arch.*, an ornament of frequent use in decoration in all styles. In Roman architecture rosettes decorate coffers in ceilings and soffits of cornices, and appear as a central ornament of the abacus of the Corinthian order. In medieval architecture rosettes are abundant, and consist usually of a knot of foliage inscribed in a circle, trefoil, or quatrefoil. See also cut under *patera*. (*b*) A knot of ribbon or a bunch of colored worsted used as an ornament of costume, especially one of the two bunches of ribbons attached to the loops by which an officer's gorget was suspended on his chest.

2. Any object or arrangement resembling in form a full-blown rose. (*a*) A rose gas-burner, in which the jets of flame are disposed radially about a center. (*b*) A particular arrangement of the sails of a windmill. (*c*) The pattern produced by a rose-engine lathe. (*d*) In *bot.*, a circle of leaves or fronds.

3. Same as *roset*[1].—4. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a natural formation of parts resembling a rose. See *rose*, 9. (*a*) The anal bunch of gills of a nudibranchiate gastropod. (*b*) The central plate which occupies the space between the apices of the first five radials of *Comatula*, and is formed from the confluence of five basals. *Carpenter; Huxley.* (*c*) The set of five petaloid ambulacra of some sea-urchins. See cut under *Petalosticha*. (*d*) A spot of color which resembles a flower, as a broken-up ocellus. See cut under *jaguar*. (*e*) A rosette-cell. (*f*) A rosette-plate.



Rosette, 5.

5. A curve whose polar equation is $r = a + \sin m\theta$, which presents a great variety of forms symmetrical about a center.—6. *Naut.*, a form of knot.—7. In *metal.*, a disk or plate formed by throwing water on melted metal. See *rosette-copper*, and compare *quenching*, 2.—**Red rosette**, or **red button**, the rosette worn in the buttonhole by officers and higher dignitaries of the Legion of Honor.

rosette-burner (rō-zet'bėr"nėr), *n.* Same as *rose-burner*.

rosette-cell (rō-zet'sel), *n.* One of the small spheroidal clusters or masses of usually eight or sixteen cells which are developed in sponges, in the cavity both of the adult sponge and of its free-swimming ciliated gemmules. *W. S. Kent.*

rosette-copper (rō-zet'kop"ėr), *n.* A product of copper made by throwing water on the surface of the melted metal (after the refining process), which is then removed in the form of a disk, the operation being repeated as often as is necessary. These disks or rosettes are colored bright-red by the action of the water on the copper, by which a suboxid is formed. This process has been followed at Chessy in France, chiefly, and also at Mansfeld in Prussia. Also called *rose-copper*.

rosette-cutter (rō-zet'kut"ėr), *n.* A rotary cutting-tool for making wooden rosettes or circular ornaments in which different moldings are combined. Its cutting edge is of the inverse form of the ornament desired. Such tools are used in cabinet-making and carpentry.

rosetted (rō-zet'ed), *a.* [< *rosette* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Furnished or ornamented with a rosette.

The low-cut and *rosetted* shoe. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 614.

2. Formed or arranged in rosettes: as, the decorations were of looped and *rosetted* ribbons.

rosette-plate (rō-zet'plāt), *n.* In *Polyzoa*, a communication-plate.

rosetum (rō-zē'tum), *n.*; pl. *rosetums*, *roseta* (-tumz, -tä). [< L. *rosetum*, a garden or bed of roses, < *rosa*, a rose: see *rose*[1].] A garden or parterre devoted to the cultivation of roses.

rose-vinegar (rōz'vin'ē-gėr), *n.* An infusion made by steeping the petals of roses in vinegar, used as an external application in headaches, also to dispel unpleasant odors. *Chambers's Encyc.*, art. Rose.

rose-water (rōz'wâ'tėr), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Water tinctured with oil of roses by distillation.

Euery morning their Priestes (called Bramini) washe the Image of the deuyll with *rose water*, or such other swete liquoure, and perfume hym with dyuerse swete sauours.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 17).

Let one attend him with a silver basin
Full of *rose-water* and bestrew'd with flowers.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 56.

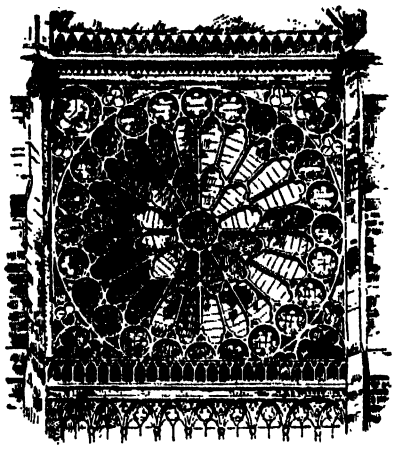
II. *a.* Having the odor or character of rose-water; hence, affectedly delicate or sentimental: as, *rose-water* religion.

Rose-water philanthropy. *Carlyle.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

Rose-water dish. (*a*) A dish with perforated top, for pouring or sprinkling rose-water over the hands. (*b*) The plateau for a rose-water ewer.—**Rose-water ewer**, a name given to the aftaba, or spouted aiguière, used in Persia and other parts of the East for pouring water over the hands after eating. See cut under *aftaba*.—**Rose-water ointment.** See *ointment*.

rose-willow (rōz'wil'ō), *n.* See *willow*.

rose-window (rōz'win'dō), *n.* In *arch.*, a circular window divided into compartments by mullions or tracery radiating or branching from a center. Such windows are especially fine and numerous in French medieval architecture, and often attain very considerable dimensions, as in the cathedrals of



Rose-window in North Transept of Abbey Church of Saint Denis, France.

Paris, Chartres, Rheims, Amiens, etc. Also called *catharine-wheel* and, rarely, *marigold-window*.

Nothing can exceed the majesty of its deeply-recessed triple portals, the beauty of the *rose-window* that surmounts them, or the elegance of the gallery that completes the façade. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 541.

rosewood (rōz'wůd), *n.* 1. The wood of various Brazilian trees, especially of *Dalbergia nigra*. It is a fine hard cabinet-wood of a chestnut color streaked with black, or varying in the different sorts, and used chiefly in veneers. The name is due to the faint rose-scent of some kinds when freshly cut. Other species of *Dalbergia*, species of *Jacaranda*, and perhaps of *Machærium*, produce the rosewood of commerce. The woods known as *kingwood* and *violet-wood* may be considered as varieties. See *palisander*, the several generic names, and the phrases below.

2. A wood, lignum rhodium, the source of oil of rhodium, or rosewood-oil; Canary rosewood. It is obtained in pieces a few inches thick from the root and stem of *Convolvulus scoparius* and *C. floridus*, small trees of the Canaries. See *rosewood-oil*.

3. Any of the trees producing rosewood.—**African rosewood**, the molompi, *Pterocarpus erinaceus*.—**Australian rosewood**, a moderate-sized tree, *Synoum glandulosum* of the *Meliaceæ*.—**Burmese rosewood**. See *Pterocarpus*.—**Canary rosewood**. See def. 2.—**Dominica rosewood**, *Cordia Gerascanthus*, a boraginaceous tree of the West Indies.—**East Indian rosewood**. See *blackwood*, 1, and *Dalbergia*.—**Jamaica rosewood**, *Linociera ligustrina* and *Amyris balsamifera*, West Indian trees not botanically related—the latter also called *candlewood* and *rhodes-wood*.—**Moulmein rosewood**, a Burmese species of *Millettia*.

rosewood-oil (rōz'wůd-oil), *n.* A pale-yellow, viscid, volatile oil, having an odor resembling that of sandalwood or rosewood, and obtained by distillation with water from a kind of rosewood. (See *rosewood*, 2.) It has been used in perfumery, liniments, etc., but is now wholly or mostly replaced by artificial compounds.

rose-worm (rōz'wėrm), *n.* The larva of a common tortricid moth, *Cacœcia rosaceana*, which folds the leaves of the rose and skeletonizes them. It feeds also on many other plants, as the apple, peach, plum, birch, clover, strawberry, and cotton.

rosewort (rōz'wėrt), *n.* 1. A plant of the order *Rosaceæ*. *Lindley*.—2. Same as *roseroot*, 1.

rose-yard (rōz'yärd), *n.* [< ME. *rosegerde*; < *rose*[1] + *yard*[2].] A rose-garden.

rosialt, *a.* See *roseal*.

rosicler (rō-si-kler'), *n.* [Sp.] The Spanish term for the ores of silver embraced under the general English name *ruby silver*. It includes the light-red silver ore proustite (rosicler claro) and the dark-red silver ore pyrargyrite (rosicler oscuro); besides these, the mineral stephanite is sometimes called *rosicler negro*.

Rosicrucian (rō-zi-krō'shi-an), *n.* and *a.* [Said to be a Latinized form of *Rosenkreuz*, 'rose-cross,' the mythical name of the mythical founder of the sect, identified with L. *rosa*, a rose, + *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross, whence F. *rose-croix*, a Rosicrucian, E. *rose-cross*, the Rosicrucian symbol: see *rose*[1] and *cross*[1]. Others alter the name to *Roscicrucian* or *Roricrucian*, in order to derive it < L. *roscidus*, dewy (see *roscid*), or *ros* (*ror-*), dew (see *rore*[3]), + *crux* (*cruc-*), cross, the emblem of light.] I. *n.* A member of a supposed secret society, said to have originated in the fifteenth century, which combined pretensions to the possession of occult wisdom and gifts with so-called mysteries of physic, astronomy, alchemy, etc. The book describing the Rosicrucians ("Fama Fraternitatis," published in 1614) is generally regarded as merely an elaborate satire on the charlatanry and credulity of the times. Books of Rosicrucian pretensions were formerly numerous in England as well as in Germany, and several have lately reappeared in the United States. The sect were also styled *Brethren* or *Knights of the Rosy-cross*, *Rosy-cross Philosophers*, etc.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Rosicrucians or their arts.

Rosicrucianism (rō-si-krō'shi-an-izm), *n.* [< *Rosicrucian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines, arts, or practices of the Rosicrucians.

rosicrux (rō'zi-kruks), *n.*; pl. *rosicruces* (rō-zi-krō'sēz). Same as *rose-cross*, 2.

rosied (rō'zid), *a.* [< *rosy* + *-ed*[2].] Adorned with roses or rose-color; made rosy.

rosier†, *n.* See *roser*.

rosière (rō-ziär'), *n.* [F., the young girl who wins the rose, emblem of virtue, < L. *rosaria*, fem. of *rosarius*, of roses: see *rosary*.] See *rose-festival*.

rosily (rō'zi-li), *adv.* With a rosy color or effect.

The white Olympus-peaks
Rosily brighten, and the soothed gods smile.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna, ii.

rosin (roz'in), *n.* [Formerly also *rozin*; a var. of *resin*: see *resin*.] 1. Same as *resin*. Specifically—2. Resin as employed in a solid state for ordinary purposes. It is obtained from turpentine by distillation. In this process the oil of the turpentine comes over, and the rosin remains behind. Rosin varies in color from dark brown or black to white, according to its purity and the degree of heat used in its preparation. Chemically it is the anhydrid of abietic acid. It has the physical and chemical properties common to all resins. It is used in common varnishes, is combined with tallow to make common candles, is used by founders to give tenacity to their cores, by tinmen and plumbers as a flux for their solder, for rubbing on violin-bows, and for many other purposes. Also called *colophony*.

Suddainly Auernus Gulf did swim
With *Rosin*, Pitch, and Brimstone to the brim.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

rosin (roz'in), *v. t.* [< *rosin*, *n.*] To cover or rub with rosin.

Black Cæsar had that afternoon *rosined* his bow, and tuned his fiddle, and practised jigs and Virginia reels.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 349.

rosined (roz'ind), *a.* [< *rosin* + *-ed*[2].] Treated with rosin.

rosiness (rō'zi-nes), *n.* [< *rosy* + *-ness*.] The quality of being rosy, or of resembling the rose in color.

The *rosiness* of glowing embers tinted the walls of Jouaneaux's house.
M. H. Catherwood, Romance of Dollard, xvii.

rosing (rō'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rose*[1], *v.*] The operation of imparting a pink tint to raw white silk.

rosin-oil (roz'in-oil), *n.* An oil manufactured from pine-resin, used for lubricating machinery, etc., and in France for printers' ink. See *London oil*, under *oil*.

rosin-plant (roz'in-plant), *n.* Same as *rosin-weed*.

rosin-soap (roz'in-sōp), *n.* A soap made of rosin and an alkali, as soda or potash, or by boiling with an alkaline carbonate and evaporating to dryness. It is worthless except when mixed with tallow soap, or palm-oil soap, or with both, as in the common yellow soap of commerce. See *soap*.

rosin-tin (roz'in-tin), *n.* A pale-colored native oxid of tin with a resinous luster.

rosin-weed (roz'in-wēd), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Silphium*; especially, *S. laciniatum*. See *compass-plant*, 1, and *prairie burdock* (under *burdock*).

Rosin-weed (*Silphium laciniatum*).
1, the upper part of the stem with the head; 2, a leaf; *a*, one of the involucral scales.

rosiny (roz'-in-i), *a.* [< *rosin* + *-y*[1].] Resembling rosin; abounding with rosin.

rosland (ros'-land), *n.* [Prop. **rossland*, < *ross*[2] + *land*[1].] Moorish or watery land; heathy land. [Prov. Eng.]

rosmart (ros'-märt), *n.* [< Dan. *rosmar*, a walrus, < Norw. *rossmaar*, *rossmaal*, *rossmal*, < Icel. *rosmhvalr*, a walrus, < *rosm*, of unknown meaning (appar. connected with *rostungr*, a walrus), + *hvalr* = E. *whale*: see *whale*. Cf. *horse-whale*, *walrus*, and *rorqual*.] The morse or walrus. See cuts under *rosmarine*[2] and *walrus*.

Rosmaridæ (ros-mar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rosmarus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Pinnipedia*, named from the genus *Rosmarus*: now usually called *Trichechidæ* and sometimes *Odobænidæ*.

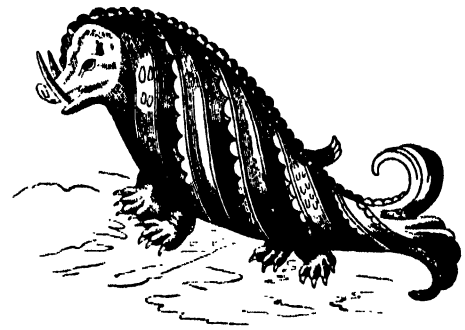
rosmarine[1]† (roz'ma-rēn or -rīn), *n.* [< L. *ros marinus*, 'sea-dew,' rosemary: see *rosemary*.] 1. Sea-dew.

You shall . . . steep
Your bodies in that purer brine
And wholesome dew called *ros-marine*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

2. Rosemary.

Cold Lettuce, and refreshing *Rosmarine*.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 200.

rosmarine[2] (roz'ma-rēn or -rīn), *n.* and *a.* [Appar. an altered form of Dan. *rosmar*, a walrus (see *rosmar*), simulating *rosmarine*[1], whence the fable of its feeding on dew.] I. *n.* The walrus: formerly imagined as a sea-monster which climbed cliffs to feed on dew. Some of the early representations of this animal are extremely curious (as



Rosmarine (*Vacca marina* of Gesner, 1560).

that from Gesner here reproduced), and to them is probably traceable the heraldic creation known as the *marine wolf* (which see, under *marine*). Gesner's figure is clearly the walrus, though the tusks point upward from the lower jaw, instead of downward from the upper jaw, and though it is provided with hind feet besides a tail, instead of hind limbs forming a tail. Many zoological illustrations of the sixteenth century are not more accurate. Compare the cut under *walrus*.

Greedy *Rosmarines* with visages deforme.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 24.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to the walruses.

Rosmarinus (ros-ma-rī'nus), *n.* [< L. *ros marinus*, sea-dew: see *rosemary*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Labiatæ* and tribe *Monardeæ*. It is characterized by an ovoid and slightly two-lipped calyx, beardless within; by an exserted corolla-tube enlarged in the throat, the limb two-lipped, the large middle lobe of the lower lip declined and concave; and by having two stamens, each with a single anther-cell, the connective being continuous with the filament and the other cell represented by a slender reflexed tooth. The only species, *R. officinalis*, the rosemary (which see), is native through the Mediterranean region, and cultivated elsewhere, but is not hardy in America north of Virginia. It is a low-branched evergreen aromatic shrub, 4 or 5 feet high, bearing linear entire opposite leaves which are sessile, thickish, about one inch long, smooth and green above, with revolute margins, and white with stellate hairs beneath. The pale-blue flowers are produced throughout the year; they are nearly sessile among the upper leaves, and form loosely few-flowered and axillary bracted verticillasters clustered in a few short racemes.

rosmaroid (ros'ma-roid), *a.* Belonging to the *Rosmaroidea*.

Rosmaroidea (ros-ma-roi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rosmarus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of *Pinnipedia*, represented by the *Rosmaridæ* alone, having the lower canines atrophied and the upper ones enormously developed as tusks protruding far from the mouth. Also called *Trichechoidea*.

Rosmarus (ros'ma-rus), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777, after Klein, 1751), < Dan. *rosmar*, a walrus: see *rosmar*, *rosmarine*[2].] The typical genus of *Rosmaridæ*; the walruses: also called *Trichechus* and *Odobænus*.

Rosminian (ros-min'i-an), *n.* [< *Rosmini* (see def.) + *-an*.] A member of a Roman Catholic congregation, entitled the Fathers of the Institute of Charity, founded by the Italian philosopher Antonio Rosmini Serbati in 1828, for the purpose of pursuing charitable work.

Rosminianism (ros-min'i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Rosminian* + *-ism*.] The philosophical system of Antonio Rosmini Serbati. Its fundamental proposition is that every idea involves the idea of being.

rosolic (rō-zol'ik), *a.* [< *rose* + *-ol* + *-ic*.] Related to rosaniline.—**Rosolic acid**, an acid closely related to rosaniline, and differing from it in that the amide groups of the latter are replaced by hydroxyl groups in rosolic acid, with elimination of one molecule of water.

rosolio (rō-zō'liō), *n.* [Also *rosoglio* (and *rosoli*, *rossolis*, < F.); < It. *rosolio* = Sp. *rosoli* = Pg. *rossoli* = F. *rossolis*, rosolio, appar., like *rossolis*, sundew, a plant, < L. *ros solis*, sundew (*ros*,

dew; *solis*, gen. of *sol*, the sun); but perhaps orig. It., < It. *rosso*, red, < L. *russus*, red: see *russet*[1].] A red wine of Malta; also, a sweet cordial made from raisins, popular throughout the Levant.

> Rogue Hyacinth . . .
> Shall have a small full glass
> Of manly red *rosolio* to himself.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 117.

Rosores (rō-sō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *rosor*, gnawer, < L. *rodere*, pp. *rosus*, gnaw: see *rodent*.] In *zoöl.*, the gnawing mammals: a synonym of *Glires* and of *Rodentia*. [Now rare.]

Rosoria (rō-sō′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Rosores*.] Same as *Rosores*. *Bonaparte*, 1837.

rosorial (rō-sō′ri-ąl), *a.* [< *Rosores* + *-al*.] Belonging to the *Rosores* or *Rosoria*; rodent.

ross[1] (ros), *n.* [< Norw. *ros*, *rus*, *rös*, *rys*, shell, rind, peel, scale (usually of that which falls off of itself), = Dan. *ros*, shavings, chips; prob. connected with Norw. *ros*, f., a fall, landslide, etc., < *rusa* = AS. *hreósan*, etc., fall: see *ruse*[1].] 1. The rough scaly matter on the surface of the bark of certain trees.—2. Branches of trees lopped off; the refuse of plants. [Scotch.]

ross[1] (ros), *v. t.* [< *ross*[1], *n.*] 1. To strip the ross from; strip bark from.—2. To cut up (bark) for boiling, etc.

ross[2] (ros), *n.* [< W. *rhos*, a moor, heath, morass. Cf. *rosland*.] A morass. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

rosselt (ros′el), *n.* [Cf. *ross*[2], *rosland*.] Light land; rosland.

> A true *rossel* or light land, whether white or black, is what they are usually planted in.
> *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

Rossella (ro-sel′ą), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Rossellidæ*. *Carter*.

Rossellidæ (ro-sel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rossella* + *-idæ*.] A family of lyssacine silicious sponges whose dermal spicules have no centripetal ray, typified by the genus *Rossella*. The other genera are numerous.

rosselly† (ros′el-i), *a.* [< *rossel* + *-y*[1].] Loose; light: said of soil.

> In Essex, moory land is thought to be the most proper; that which I have observed to be the best soil is a *rossely* top, and a brick earthy bottom. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

rosset (ros′et), *n.* Same as *rousselle*.

Ross Herald. One of the six heralds of the Scottish Heralds' College.

Rossia (ros′i-ą), *n.* [NL., named after Sir John *Ross* (1777–1856), an Arctic explorer.] 1. In *ornith.*, same as *Rhodostethia*. *Bonaparte*, 1838.—2. In *Mollusca*, a genus of decapod cephalopods of the family *Sepiolidæ*. *R. Owen*, 1838.

rossignol (ros′i-nyol), *n.* [< F. *rossignol*, OF. *lousseignol*, *louseignol* = Pr. *rossignol*, *rossinhos*, *rossignola* = Cat. *rossinyol* = Sp. *ruiseñor* = Pg. *rouxinol*, *roxinol* = It. *rusignuolo*, < L. *luscinĭola*, *luscinĭolus*, nightingale, dim. of *luscinia*, nightingale: see *luscinia*.] The nightingale.

rossing-machine (ros′ing-mą-shēn′), *n.* 1. A machine for removing the ross or rough exterior part of bark; a bark-rossing machine.—2. A rossing attachment to a sawmill for removing the bark from the log just before it meets the saw.—3. A machine for cutting up bark preparatory to boiling or steeping, for purposes of tanning, medicine, dyeing, etc. *E. H. Knight*.

rosso antico (ros′ō an-tē′kō). [It., < *rosso*, red, + *antico*, antique, ancient: see *russet* and *antique*.] See *marble*, 1.

rossoli (ros′ō-li), *n.* [It., < L. *ros*, dew, + *sol*, the sun.] An Italian liquor in the preparation of which the sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*) is used.

Ross's rosy gull. See *gull*[2], and cut under *Rhodostethia*.

rost[1]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *roast*.

rost[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *roust*[2].

rostel (ros′tel), *n.* [= F. *rostelle*, < L. *rostellum*, a little beak or snout, dim. of *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] Same as *rostellum*.

rostella, *n.* Plural of *rostellum*.

rostellar (ros′te-lär), *a.* [< *rostel*(*l*) + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a rostellum.

Rostellaria (ros-te-lā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *rostellum*, a little beak or snout: see *rostel*.] A genus of marine univalves belonging to the family *Strombidæ*; the spindlestrombs. It is found both recent and fossil. The shell is fusiform or subturriculate, with an elevated pointed spire; the aperture is oval, with canal projecting, and terminating in a pointed beak. The species are found in the Indian ocean and neighboring seas.

Rostellaria curta.

rostellarian (ros-te-lā′ri-ąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling a spindlestromb; pertaining or belonging to the genus *Rostellaria*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Rostellaria*.

rostellate (ros′te-lāt), *a.* [= F. *rostellé*, < NL. **rostellatus*, < L. *rostellum*, a little beak or snout: see *rostel*.] Having a rostellum; diminutively rostrate or beaked.

rostelliform (ros-tel′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *rostellum*, a little beak or snout, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a rostel; shaped like a rostellum.

rostellum (ros-tel′um), *n.*; pl. *rostella* (-ą). [L.: see *rostel*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Any small beak-shaped process, as in the stigma of many violets; specifically, a modification of the stigma in many orchids, which bears the glands to which the pollen-masses are attached.

> The upper stigma is modified into an extraordinary organ, called the *rostellum*, which in many Orchids presents no resemblance to a true stigma.
> *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 4.

(*b*) A Linnean term for the caulicle or radicle.—2. In *zoöl.*, the fore part of the head of tapeworms or other cestoids, bearing spines or hooklets which are said to be *rostellar*. See cut under *Cestoidea*.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, same as *Rostellaria*.

roster[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *roaster*.

roster[2] (ros′tėr), *n.* [Also dial. *royster*, an inventory; < D. *rooster*, a list, table; prob. a particular use, in allusion to the crossing lines and columns in a table, of *rooster*, a grate, gridiron, = E. *roaster* (see *roaster*). The word is commonly supposed to be a corruption of *register*[1].] 1. In the British and the United States regular armies, a list showing the turn or rotation of service or duty of those who relieve or succeed each other; specifically, a military list or register showing or fixing the rotation in which individuals, companies, or regiments are called into service.—2. In Massachusetts and Connecticut, a list of the officers of a division, brigade, regiment, etc., containing, under several heads, their names, rank, corps, place of abode, etc. These are called *division rosters*, *brigade rosters*, *regimental* or *battalion rosters*. *Bartlett*.—3. Hence, any roll, list, or register of names. [Colloq.]

rosterite (ros′tėr-īt), *n.* A variety of beryl of a pale rose-red color, found in the granite of the island of Elba, Italy.

rostlet†, *n.* [Appar. an error for **rostre*, < F. *rostre* = Sp. Pg. It. *rostro*, < L. *rostrum*, beak: see *rostrum*.] The beak of a ship.

> Vectis rostratus, a barre or leaver with an iron point or end: a *rostle*. *Nomenclator*, 1585. (*Nares*.)

rostra, *n.* Latin and New Latin plural of *rostrum*.

rostral (ros′tral), *a.* [= F. *rostral* = Sp. Pg. *rostral* = It. *rostrale*, < LL. *rostralis*, < L. *rostrum*, a beak, snout: see *rostrum*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a rostrum.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to a rostrum in any sense; rostellar; rostriform. (*b*) Having a rostrum or beak of this or that kind; rostrate: usually in composition with a qualifying epithet: as, *lamellirostral*, *longirostral*, *fissirostral*, *conirostral*, *cultrirostral*, *curvirostral*, *rectirostral*, *dentirostral*, *recurvirostral*, *pressirostral*, *tenuirostral*, *serratirostral*, etc. See the compounds.

> Thus for a day or two in the chick there are two "basi-temporal" and one *rostral* center.
> *Nature*, XXXVII. 501.

Rostral channel or **canal**, in the *Hemiptera*, a hollow on the lower surface of the thorax, in which the rostrum is received.—**Rostral column**, a column in honor of a naval triumph: it was ornamented with the rostra or prows of ships (whence the name).

Rostral Column, Grand Opera, Paris.

> At each angle of the esplanade rises a *rostral column* of rose-colored granite 100 feet high.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 192.

Rostral crown. Same as *naval crown* (which see, under *crown*).

> The monuments of their admirals . . . are adorned with *rostral crowns* and naval ornaments, with beautiful festoons of seaweed, shells, and coral.
> *Addison*, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

Rostral groove or **furrow**, a groove or furrow on the lower surface of the body of a weevil, in which the rostrum is received in repose or when the insect feigns death. Its extension and form (shallow or deep, open or closed behind, etc.) are of great use in the classification of these insects.—**Rostral sheath**, in *Hemiptera*, a jointed organ formed by an extension of the labium, and deeply grooved on its upper surface for the reception of the needle-like mandibles and maxillæ: generally simply called *rostrum*.

rostrate (ros′trāt), *a.* [= F. *rostré* = Sp. Pg. *rostrado* = It. *rostrato*, < L. *rostratus*, having a beak, hook, or crooked point, < *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] 1. Furnished or adorned with beaks: as, *rostrated* galleys.—2. In *bot.*, beaked; having a process resembling the beak of a bird.—3. In *conch.*, having a beak-like extension of the shell, in which the canal is situated; canaliculate; rostriferous. See cuts under *murex* and *Rostellaria*.—4. In *entom.*, provided with a rostrum or snout-like prolongation of the head, as the weevils; rhynchophorous.

Rostrate Fruit of *Rhynchospera macrostachya*.

rostrated (ros′trā-ted), *a.* [< *rostrate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *rostrate*.

Rostratula (ros-trat′ū-lą), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < L. *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] The proper name of the genus usually called *Rhynchæa* (Cuvier, 1817), and the type of the subfamily *Rostratulinæ*.

Rostratulinæ (ros-trat-ū-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Coues, 1888), < *Rostratula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Scolopacidæ*, typified by the genus *Rostratula*, characterized by the formation of the windpipe, which makes one or more subcutaneous convolutions; the painted snipes, usually called *Rhynchæinæ* (see *Rhynchæa*).

Rostrhamus (ros-trā′mus), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), irreg. < L. *rostrum*, beak, + *hamus*, hook.] An American genus of *Falconidæ*, having the slender bill extremely hooked, the upper mandible being almost like a reaping-hook; the sickle-billed kites. There are 2 or 3 species, of the warmer parts of America, among them the well-known everglade kite of Florida, *R. sociabilis*. See cut under *everglade*.

rostrifacture (ros-tri-fak′tūr), *n.* [Formed on the model of *manufacture*; < L. *rostrum*, beak, + *factura*, a making, < *facere*, pp. *factus*, make: see *rostrum* and *facture*.] That which is constructed or fabricated by means of the bill or beak of a bird, as a nest. [Rare.]

> The dexterity and assiduity they [orioles] display in their elaborate textile *rostrifactures*.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 408.

Rostrifera (ros-trif′e-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rostriferus*: see *rostriferous*.] A suborder or otherwise denominated group of gastropods having a contractile rostrum or snout, and supposed to be phytophagous. It includes most of the holostomatous shells and various others. The name is contrasted with *Proboscidifera*.

rostriferous (ros-trif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *rostriferus*, < L. *rostrum*, beak, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having a beak or rostrum; belonging to the *Rostrifera*, or having their characters.

rostriform (ros′tri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *rostriforme*, < L. *rostrum*, a beak, + *forma*, form.] Formed like or as a rostrum; shaped like a beak.

rostro-antennary (ros″trō-an-ten′e-ri), *a.* [< L. *rostrum*, beak, + NL. *antenna*, antenna, + *-ary*. Cf. *antennary*.] Pertaining to the rostrum and antennæ of a crustacean. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 225. [Rare.]

rostrobranchial (ros-trō-brang′ki-ąl), *a.* [< L. *rostrum*, beak, + *branchiæ*, gills, + *-al*. Cf. *branchial*.] Pertaining to or representing the extent of the rostral and branchial parts of a fish. *Gill*. [Rare.]

rostroid (ros′troid), *a.* [< L. *rostrum*, beak, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a rostrum, beak, or snout; rostrate; rostriform. [Rare.]

> The head [of *Macrotus*, a genus of bats] has the same long *rostroid* appearance. *H. Allen*, Smiths. Misc. Coll., VII. 2.

rostrolateral (ros-trō-lat′e-ral), *a.* [< L. *rostrum*, beak, + *latus* (*later-*), side: see *lateral*.] 1. Lateral with reference to the rostrum: applied to a part of the shell of a cirriped: see *rostrum*, 3 (*f*).—2. Situated alongside the rostrum, as of the skull of a fish.

> Infraorbital chain with its anterior bones excluded from the orbit and functional as *rostrolateral*.
> *Gill*, Amer. Nat., 1888, p. 357.

rostrular (ros′trō-lėr), *a.* [< *rostrul*(*um*) + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to the rostrulum of fleas.

rostrulate (ros'trȣ-lāt), *a.* [< *rostrul(um)* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*: (*a*) Having the form of a rostrulum, as the oral organs of a flea. (*b*) Provided with a rostrulum, as the *Pulicidæ*.

rostrulum (ros'trȣ-lum), *n.*; pl. *rostrula* (-lȧ). [NL., dim. of L. *rostrum*, a beak, snout: see *rostrum*.] The peculiar rostrum, beak, or mouth-parts of fleas.

rostrum (ros'trum), *n.*; pl. *rostrums*, *rostra* (-trumz, -trȧ). [< L. *rostrum*, the beak or bill of a bird, the snout or muzzle of a beast, a curved point, as of a bill-hook, hammer, plow, etc., the curved end of a ship's prow, the beak of a ship; orig. **rodtrum*, with formative *-trum* (*-tro-*) (= E. *-ther*, *-der*, in *rother*[1], *rudder*[1]), < *rodere*, gnaw, peck: see *rodent*.] 1. The beak or bill of a bird.—2. The snout, muzzle, or sometimes the face of an animal, especially when protrusive.—3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, any beaked or rostrate part, or part likened to a beak. Hence—(*a*) In *anat.*: (1) The forward median projection from the body of the sphenoid bone, received between the lips of the vomer, and effecting articulation with that bone; the beak of the sphenoid. See cuts under *parasphenoid* and *Aoipenser*. (2) The reflected anterior part of the corpus callosum of a mammalian brain below the genu. (*b*) In *ornith.*: (1) The beak of the skull; the narrow spike-like projection forward of the basisphenoid bone in the middle line of the base of the skull, along which play the movable palatal parts, and upon which the vomer is supported in some cases: its lower border, especially if thickened, is commonly formed by a parasphenoid. (2) The beak of the sternum; the manubrium. *Coues*, 1884. (*c*) In *Crustacea*, the anterior termination of the carapace, especially when prominent or protrusive. For example, see cut of *Libinia*, under *Oxyrhyncha*; see also cuts under *Amphithoë*, *cephalothorax*, *Copepoda*, and *stalk-eyed*. (*d*) In *entom.*: (1) The beak or suctorial organ formed by the appendages of the mouth in certain insects, as *Hemiptera*. More fully called *rostral sheath* (which see, under *rostral*). (2) The proboscis, snout, or elongated anterior part of the head of a rhynchophorous beetle. The parts of the mouth are situated at the end of the rostrum, and the antennæ generally lie in grooves at the sides. See *Rhynchophora*. (3) A more or less cylindrical anterior prolongation of the head of certain *Diptera*, not to be confounded with the proboscis or sucking-mouth, which in these flies is a prolongation from the front of the rostrum, though *rostrum* is incorrectly applied by some authors to the proboscis of any fly. (*e*) In *Cirripedia*, as an acorn-shell, the median one of three compartments of the fixed conical shell, into which the movable valves may be retracted, situated on the same side of the animal as the opening between the valves, between the two rostrolateral compartments. See cut under *Balanus*. (*f*) In *conch.*: (1) The anterior extension of the head or snout when simply contractile (not retractile) and transversely annulated: opposed to *proboscis*. (2) The beak or beak-like extension of the shell, in which the canal is situated. See cuts under *murex* and *Rostellaria*. (3) A strong solid process behind the apex of the phragmacone of a cephalopod, formed by its investing layers. In *Belemnites* it is a conical calcified laminated structure, the guard, inclosing the straight phragmacone of these Mesozoic cephalopods. It is continued forward into the proöstracum, the rostrum and proöstracum together representing the pen of the *Teuthidæ*. See cut under *belemnite*.

4. The beak of a ship: an ancient form of ram, consisting of a beam to which were attached heavy pointed irons, fixed to the bows, sometimes just above and sometimes below the water-line, and used for the purpose of sinking other vessels. See cut under *rostral*.

> A man would expect, in so very ancient a town of Italy [Genoa], to find some considerable antiquities; but all they have to show of this nature is an old *rostrum* of a Roman ship that stands over the door of their arsenal.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 368).

5. *pl.* A platform or elevated place in the Roman forum, whence orations, pleadings, funeral harangues, etc., were delivered: so called because it was adorned with the rostra or beaks of the ships taken in the first naval victory gained by the republic. Hence—6. A pulpit or any platform or elevated spot from which a speaker addresses his audience. See cut under *pulpit*.

> The things that mount the *rostrum* with a skip,
> And then skip down again; pronounce a text.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 409.

7. In *bot.*, an elongated receptacle with the styles adhering: also applied generally to any rigid process of remarkable length, or to any additional process at the end of any of the parts of a plant.—8. A trestle used in supporting platforms in a theater.—9. In an ancient lamp, the beak or projection in which the wick lies.—10. In *distilling*, that part of the still which connects the head with the worm and forms a passage for vapor from the head to the worm; the beak. It has a very marked taper from the head to the worm, and a downward inclination which gives it somewhat the appearance of a beak. See *still*[2].

rosula (roz'ȣ-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *rosa*, a rose: see *rose*[1].] 1. A small rose; a rosette.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of echinoderms.

rosular (roz'ȣ-lȧr), *a.* [< *rosula* + *-ar*[2].] In *bot.*, same as *rosulate*.

rosulate (roz'ȣ-lāt), *a.* [< *rosula* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having the leaves arranged in little rosettes or rose-like clusters.

rosy (rō'zi), *a.* [< ME. **rosy*, < AS. *rōsig*, rosy, < *rōse*, rose: see *rose*[1].] 1. Resembling a rose in color or qualities; red; blushing; blooming.

> That sweet *rosy* lad
> Who died, and was Fidele.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 121.
>
> Celestial *rosy* red, love's proper hue.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 619.
>
> And every *rosy* tint that lay
> On the smooth sea hath died away.
> *Moore*, Lalla Rookh, The Fire-Worshippers.

2. Consisting of roses; made of roses.

> I sent thee late a *rosy* wreath.
> *B. Jonson*, To Celia.
>
> And we shall meet once more in happier days,
> When death lurks not amidst of *rosy* ways.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 239.

3†. Made in the form of a rose.

> His *rosy* ties and garters so o'erblown.
> *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, xcvii.

Rosy cross [also *rosie cross*, an accommodated form of *rose cross*, F. *rose croix*, NL. *rosicrux*, etc.: see *Rosicrucian*]. Same as *rose-cross*, 2.—**Rosy finch, gull, minor, rockfish**, etc. See the nouns.—**Syn. 1.** See *ruddy*.

rosy-bosomed (rō'zi-bȣz'umd), *a.* Having the bosom rosy in color or filled with roses.

> Lo! where the *rosy-bosom'd* hours,
> Fair Venus' train, appear,
> Disclose the long-expecting flowers,
> And wake the purple year!
> *Gray*, Ode on the Spring.

rosy-colored (rō'zi-kul'ȯrd), *a.* Having a rosy color.

> *Rosy-coloured* Helen is the pride
> Of Lacedemon, and of Greece beside.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Theocritus's Idylls, xviii.

rosy-crowned (rō'zi-kround), *a.* Crowned with roses. *Gray*.

rosy-drop (rō'zi-drop), *n.* Acne rosacea; grog-blossoms; brandy-face.

rosy-fingered (rō'zi-fing'gėrd), *a.* Having rosy fingers: Homer's favorite epithet of the dawn, *ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἠώς*.

rosy-footman (rō'zi-fȧt'man), *n.* The red-arches, a British moth, *Calligenia miniata*.

rosy-kindled (rō'zi-kin'dld), *a.* Suffused with a rosy color; blushing.

> Her bright hair blown about the serious face,
> Yet *rosy-kindled* with her brother's kiss.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

rosy-marbled (rō'zi-mȧr'bld), *a.* Marbled with rosy color: as, the *rosy-marbled* moth.

rosy-marsh (rō'zi-mȧrsh), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Noctua subrosea*.

rosy-rustic (rō'zi-rus'tik), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Hydræcia micacea*.

rosy-tinted (rō'zi-tin'ted), *a.* Having rose-tints.

> All about the thorn will blow
> In tufts of *rosy-tinted* snow.
> *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

rosy-wave (rō'zi-wāv), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Acidalia emutaria*.

rot (rot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rotted*, ppr. *rotting*. [< ME. *roten*, *rotien* (pret. *rotede*, pp. *roted*), < AS. *rotian* (pret. *rotede*, *rolode*, pp. *rotod*) = OS. *rotōn* = D. *rotten* = MLG. *roten*, *raten*, *rotten*, LG. *rotten* (> G. *rotten*, *verrotten*), rot, = OHG. *rōzēn*, *rozēn*, MHG. *rozen*, *roezen*, *ratzen*, become or make rotten, G. *rösten*, rot or ret (hemp, flax, etc.); cf. D. *rot* = MHG. *roz*, rotten; Icel. *rotna* = Sw. *ruttna* = Dan. *roadne*, become rotten: see *rotten*[1]. Cf. *ret*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To undergo natural decomposition; fall into a course or a state of elemental dissolution; suffer loss of coherence from decay: used of organic substances which either do or do not putrefy in the process, and sometimes, by extension, of inorganic substances.

> I *root*, he seyde, fro the boon;
> Jhesu Cryste, what schall y done?
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 114. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> For Cedre may not, in Erthe ne in Watre, *rote*.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 10.
>
> Ay, but to die; . . .
> To lie in cold obstruction, and to *rot*.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 119.

2. To become morally corrupt; deteriorate through stagnation or indulgence; suffer loss of stamina or principle.

> Wither, poor girl, in your garret; *rot*, poor bachelor, in your Club. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxxiii.

3. To become morally offensive or putrid; be nauseous or repulsive; excite contempt or disgust. [Rare.]

> The memory of the just is blessed; but the name of the wicked shall *rot*. Prov. x. 7.

> Cutthroats by the score abroad, come home, and *rot* in tripperies. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, iii. 1.

4. To become affected with the disease called rot.

> The hungry sheep look up, and are not fed;
> But, swoln with wind, and the rank mist they draw,
> *Rot* inwardly, and foul contagion spread.
> *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 127.

=Syn. 1. *Rot*, *Decay*, *Putrefy*, *Corrupt*, *Decompose*. *Rot* is, by its age and brevity, so energetic a word that it is often considered inelegant, and *decay* is used as a softer word. That which *rots* or *decays* may or may not emit a foul odor, as an egg or an apple; *putrefy* by derivation implies such foulness of odor, and hence is especially applied to animal matter when it is desired to emphasize that characteristic result of its rotting. *Corrupt* is sometimes used as a strong but not offensive word for thorough spoiling, that makes a thing repulsive or loathsome. To *decompose* is to return to the original elements; the word is sometimes used as a euphemism for *rot* or *putrefy*. The moral uses of the first four words correspond to the physical.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause decomposition in; subject to a process of rotting; make rotten: as, dampness *rots* many things; to *rot* flax. See *ret*[1]. Sometimes used imperatively in imprecation. Compare *rat*[3], *drat*[2].

> Wel bet is roten apul out of hoord,
> Than that it *rotie* al the remenaunt.
> *Chaucer*, Cook's Tale, l. 43.
>
> I would my tongue could *rot* them [your hands] off!
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 370.
>
> "What are they fear'd on? fools! 'od *rot* 'em!"
> Were the last words of Higginbottom.
> *H. Smith*, Rejected Addresses, ix.

2. To produce a rotting or putrefactive disease in; specifically, to give the rot to, as sheep or other animals. See *rot*, *n.*, 2.

> The other [sheep] *rotted* with delicious feed.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 4. 98.

rot (rot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rott*; < ME. *rot*, *rott*, *rote*, *rotte* = MD. *rot*, rottenness: see *rot*, *v.*] 1. The process of rotting, or the state of being rotten; also, rotted substance; matter weakened or disintegrated by rotting.

> I will not kiss thee; then the *rot* returns
> To thine own lips again. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 63.

2. A condition of rottenness to which certain animals and plants are liable, as the sheep and the potato (see *potato*), attended by more or less putrescence. (*a*) The rot in sheep, which sometimes affects other animals also, is a fatal distemper caused by the presence of a great number of entozoa, called liver-flukes (*Distoma hepaticum*), in the liver, developed from germs swallowed with the food. The disease is promoted also by a humid state of atmosphere, soil, and herbage. It has different degrees of rapidity, but is generally fatal. (*b*) In botany *rot* is a general term somewhat loosely applied to cases of the breaking down of the tissues of plants by the destructive agencies of fungi, especially saprophytic fungi and bacteria, but also parasitic fungi. The attacks of parasitic forms, the punctures of insects, and mechanical injuries to plants are frequently followed by decay or rot, since these accidents permit the introduction of bacteria, which are very active agents. The rot may be either "dry" (see *dry-rot*) or "wet"—that is, it may or may not be accompanied by moisture: both kinds may be seen in the potato-rot, which is caused by the fungus *Phytophthora infestans*. The so-called black rot of the grape is caused by *Phoma uvicola*, the white rot by *Coniothyrium diplodiella*, the brown rot by *Peronospora viticola*, and the bitter rot by *Greeneria fuliginea*. The brown rot of the cherry is caused by *Monilia fructigena*. See *potato-rot*, *Phytophthora*, *grape-rot*, *Phoma*, *Peronospora*.

> They have a *Rott* some Years like Sheep.
> *Congreve*, Husband his own Cuckold, Prol.

3. Disgusting stuff; nauseating nonsense; unendurable trash; rant; twaddle; bosh. [Slang.]

> Immediately upon the conclusion of the second act Sir Christopher charged out, muttering something, as he passed, about . . . having had enough of this *rot*.
> *W. E. Norris*, Miss Shafto, vi.

> The accomplished stenographer . . . restored the awful volume of unmitigated *rot*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 477.

Grinders' rot. See *grinder*. **Saltpeter rot.** See *saltpeter*.—**White rot**, hydrocotyle, a small herb belonging to the natural order *Umbelliferæ*; pennywort; sheep-rot.

rota[1] (rō'tȧ), *n.* [= OF. *roe*, *roue* (> ME. *roo*), F. *roue*, dial. *reue* = Pr. *roda* = Sp. *rueda* = Pg. *roda* = It. *rota*, *ruota*, a wheel, < L. *rota*, a wheel of a vehicle, a potters' wheel, a wheel for torture, poet. a car, chariot, the disk of the sun, etc., ML. a circle, circular garment, a round cake, etc., = Ir. Gael. *roth* = W. *rhod*, a wheel, = D. *rad* = MLG. *rat*, LG. *rad* = OHG. *rad*, MHG. *rat* (*rad-*), G. *rad*, a wheel, = Lith. *rãtas*, a wheel, pl. *ratai*, a cart, wheeled vehicle, = Skt. *ratha*, wagon, war-chariot, prob. < √ *ar*, go. From L. *rota* are ult. E. *rotate*, *rotary*, *rotatory*, *rotund*, *round*, *roundel*, *rondel*, *rondeau*, *rundlet*, *roué*, *roll*, *rowel*, *roulade*, *rouleau*, *roulette*, *control*, etc.] 1. A wheel.—2. A course, turn, or routine.

> Fifty years' service of our country had familiarized the whole *rota* of duty in every office and department.
> *E. Styles*, Sermon, 1783.

The experience of those managers who have taken their *rota* of duty in the office.
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 254.

3. A roll or list; a school-roll, a military roll, a roll of jurors, or the like, showing the order of call or of turns of duty.

"Whose turn for hot water?" . . . "East's and Tadpole's," answered the senior fag, who kept the *rota*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

Its [the county court's] ordinary judicial work . . . required the attendance of the parties to suits and the *rota* of qualified jurors, and of none others.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 420.

4. In *music*, same as *round*[1], or any variety of piece in which repeats are frequent.—5. A reliquary or other receptacle of circular form, ornamented with a cross whose arms reach the outer rim so that the whole resembles a wheel.—6. [*cap.*] An ecclesiastical tribunal in the Roman Catholic Church, having its seat at the papal court. It is composed of twelve prelates, called *auditors*, and was formerly the supreme court of justice and universal court of appeal. It is now divided into two colleges or senates, and has jurisdiction, in the territory of the church, of all suits by appeal and of all matters beneficiary and patrimonial. Owing to the present political position of the papacy, its power is very greatly diminished. There is no appeal from its decisions except to the Pope.

rota[2] (rō′tä), *n.* [ML., also *rotta*: see *rote*[3].] Same as *rote*[3], in either of its senses.

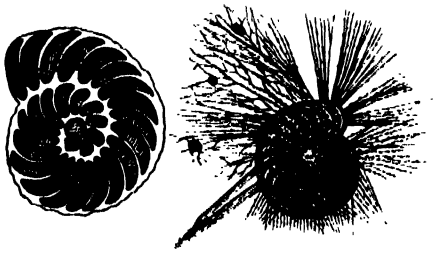
rotacism, rotacize, etc. See *rhotacism*, etc.

rotal (rō′tal), *a.* [< LL. *rotalis*, having wheels, < L. *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1].] 1. Pertaining to a wheel or wheels, or to wheeled vehicles. [Rare.]

The Cannebière is in a chronic state of vocal and *rotal* tumult.
G. A. Sala, in Illustrated London News, Nov. 5, 1881, [p. 439. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. Rotary; pertaining to circular or rotary motion. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Rotalia (rō-tā′li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1809), neut. pl. of LL. *rotalis*, having wheels: see *rotal*.] The typical genus of *Rotaliidæ*, formerly used with great latitude, now much restricted.



Rotalia.—On the right, with extended filamentous pseudopodia; on the left, more enlarged section of the chambered shell.

The shells or tests of these foraminifers are extremely minute, and of a rotate, turbinate, or nautiloid figure. They abound from the Chalk onward.

rotalian (rō-tā′li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rotalia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Rotalia*, in a broad sense; rotaline; rotaliform.

In the *Rotalian* series the chambers are disposed in a turbinoid spire. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 483.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Rotalia* in a broad sense.

Rotalidea (rō-ta-lid′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rotalia* + *-idea*.] A group of perforate foraminifers, regarded as an order. It contains groups called families and named *Spirillinina*, *Rotalina*, and *Tinaporina*, and corresponds to the family *Rotaliidæ*.

rotalidean (rō-ta-lid′ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rotalidea* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Rotaline or rotaliform, in a broad sense; of or pertaining to the *Rotalidea*.

II. *n.* A rotalidean foraminifer.

rotaliform (rō-tal′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Rotalia* + L. *forma*, form.] Shaped like the test of members of the genus *Rotalia*; rotaline in form. The peculiarity is that the shell is coiled so as to show all the segments on the upper surface, but only those of the last convolution on the lower surface, where the aperture is situated. Also *rotaliiform*.

Rotaliidæ (rō-ta-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rotalia* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhizopods whose test is calcareous, perforate, free or adherent, typically spiral, and rotaliform—that is to say, coiled in such a manner that the whole of the segments are visible on the superior surface, those of the last convolution only on the inferior or apertural side, sometimes one face being more convex, sometimes the other. Aberrant forms are evolute, outspread, acervuline, or irregular. Some of the higher modifications have double chamber-walls, supplemental skeleton, and a system of canals. See cut under *Rotalia*.

rotaliiform (rō-tā′li-i-fôrm), *a.* Same as *rotaliform*.

Rotaliinæ (rō-tā-li-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rotalia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Rotaliidæ* with the test spiral, rotaliform, rarely evolute, and very rarely irregular or acervuline.

Rotalina (rō-ta-lī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rotalia* + *-ina*[2].] A group of *Rotalidea*: same as *Rotaliinæ*.

rotaline (rō′ta-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Rotalina*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rotalina* or *Rotalidea*; rotalidean.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rotalina*, *Rotaliidæ*, or *Rotalidea*.

rotalite (rō′ta-līt), *n.* [< L. *rota*, a wheel, + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] A fossil rotalian or rotaline.

rotaman† (rō′tä-man), *n.* [< *rota*[1] + *man*.] One who belongs to a rota. [Rare.]

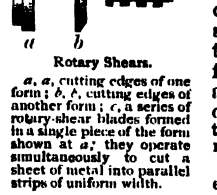
Sidrophel, as full of tricks
As *Rota-men* of politicks,
Straight cast about to over-reach
Th' unwary conqueror with a fetch.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 1108.

rotang (rō′tang), *n.* [< F. (NL.) *rotang*: see *ratan*.] One of the ratan-palms, *Calamus Rotang*. See *ratan*.

rotary (rō′ta-ri), *a.* [< ML. **rotarius*, pertaining to wheels (found as a noun, a wheelwright), < L. *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1].] 1. Rotating; turning round and round, as a wheel on its axis; having or characterized by rotation: as, *rotary* animalcules; *rotary* motion.—2. Acting or held in rotation, as officers or an office; turn-about; rotating. [Rare.]

Several years since they . . . became an Independent Presbyterian church with a *rotary* board of elders.
The Congregationalist, May 30, 1862.

Danks rotary furnace. See *furnace*.—**Rotary battery**, a peculiar arrangement of the stamps in a stamping-mill, in which they are grouped in circular form instead of standing in a straight line as is ordinarily the case.—**Rotary blower, brush, crane.** See the nouns.—**Rotary cutter.** (*a*) A milling-tool. (*b*) In *metal-working*, a serrated rotary steel tool used on a mandrel in a lathe for operating upon a piece of metal presented to it and fed toward it on a slide-rest or other analogous movable support. (*c*) In *wood-working*: (1) A rotary chisel-edged cutter fastened to a cutter-head, or one of a gang of cutters so attached, used to cut away superfluous wood in shaping irregular forms, as in the manufacture of hames for harness, of fellies for wagon-wheels, of curved chair-legs, etc. (2) A solid steel tool having rotating cutting edges, in the nature of a burring-tool or router, used in carving-machines for cutting ornamental figures in intaglio. In working upon wood with rotary cutters, the cutter-head shafts or cutter-spindles are sometimes carried by movable bearings, and guided after the manner of a tracing-point or stylus in a pantograph. In other machines the bearings of the cutter-head shafts or spindles are stationary, and the work is itself guided and moved to produce the required shape or pattern. See *bur*[1], 4 (*c*), and *router*. Compare also *shaper* and *shaping-machine*.—**Rotary fan,** in *pneumatic engin.*, a blowing-machine consisting of a rotary shaft with vanes or fans that rotate in a case to which the shaft-bearings are usually attached, the air entering the case through central annular openings around the shaft, and being driven by centrifugal force against the inside periphery of the case, whence it issues under pressure corresponding with the centrifugal force generated, and for any given diameter of the fan-wheel depending upon the velocity of rotation. Also called *fan-blower*, *fan-wheel*, or simply *fan*.—**Rotary gatherer,** in *printing*, a revolving circular table on which the sections of a book are put, and successively brought to the gatherer. [Eng.]—**Rotary-hearth oven, rotary oven.** See *oven*.—**Rotary press, rotary machine,** in *printing*, a printing-press or -machine in which the types or plates to be printed are fastened upon a rotating cylinder, and are impressed on a continuous roll of paper. See *printing-machine*.—**Rotary puddler, pump, steam-engine.** See the nouns.—**Rotary shears,** shears having circular overlapping blades, provided with mechanism for rotating the blades, which cut at the point of intersection of their overlapping edges.—**Rotary tubular steam-boiler,** a tubular boiler with a cylindrical shell supported on trunnions to permit revolution.—**Rotary valve.** (*a*) A valve that acts by partial rotation, after the manner of a rock-shaft, thus alternately bringing its port or ports into continuity and discontinuity with the port or ports in the valve-seat, to which it is accurately fitted. Such valves were used in the earliest forms of steam-engines to which automatic valve-gear was applied, and are now used in the automatic valve-gear of some of the finest variable cut-off engines. (See *steam-engine* and *valve-gear*.) When a single rotary valve is used both for induction and for eduction, and actuated by an eccentric rod connected with a rocker-arm rigidly attached to the body of the valve, the principles of this valve-motion are precisely the same as those of the common slide-valve motion, the point of cut-off depending upon angular advance of the eccentric and lap, and the admission being influenced by lead as in the slide-valve. Also called *rock-valve*. See *slide-valve*, *cut-off*, *angular advance* (under *angular*), *lap*[3], 3, and *lead*[1], 8. (*b*) A valve which makes complete and successive revolutions, thus alternately bringing its port or ports into continuity and discontinuity with a port or ports in its seat. This kind of valve has been but little used.



Rotary Shears.

a, *a*, cutting edges of one form; *b*, *b*, cutting edges of another form; *c*, a series of rotary-shear blades formed in a single piece of the form shown at *a*; they operate simultaneously to cut a sheet of metal into parallel strips of uniform width.

rotascope (rō′ta-skōp), *n.* [< L. *rota*, a wheel (see *rota*[1]), + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Same as *gyroscope*.

rotatable (rō′tā-ta-bl), *a.* [< *rotate* + *-able*.] Capable of being rotated; admitting of rotation or rotatory movement.

The improvement consists in the *rotatable* nozzle.
The Engineer, LXV. 359.

The *rotatable* blade is designed to do the general work of the pressman in making forms ready.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 306.

rotatably (rō′tā-ta-bli), *adv.* In a rotatable manner; so as to be rotated.

Pocketed valve *rotatably* supported in said casing.
The Engineer, LXVI. 212.

rotate (rō′tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rotated*, ppr. *rotating*. [< L. *rotatus*, pp. of *rotare* (> It. *rotare* = Pg. Sp. *rodar* = Pr. *rodar*, *rogar* = F. *rouer*), revolve like a wheel, < *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1].] I. *intrans.* 1. To revolve or move round a center or axis; turn in a circle, as or like a wheel; have a continuous circular motion.—2. To turn in a curve upon a center or support; have a revolving motion from side to side or up and down; specifically, in *anat.*, to be rotated; execute one or any of the movements of rotation.

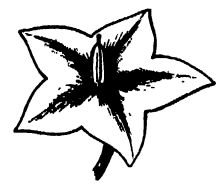
In convergence the eyes *rotate* on the optic axis in opposite directions. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 488.

3. To go round in succession, as in or among a revolving or a repeating series; alternate serially; especially, to act or pass in rotation, as a set of office-holders or an office.—**Rotating fires.** See *firework*, 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to revolve upon an axis or upon a support; give a circular or curvilinear movement to; turn in a curve: as, to *rotate* a cylinder by hand; to *rotate* the head or the eyes.—2. To move or change about in a series or in rotation; cause to succeed in a serial or recurrent order: as, to *rotate* certain men in the tenure of an office.

The best men would be sooner or later *rotated* out of office, and inferior men would take their places.
Amer. Nat., June, 1890, p. 549.

rotate (rō′tāt), *a.* [< L. *rotatus*, pp. of *rotare*, turn: see *rotate*, *v.*] 1. In *bot.*, wheel-shaped; spreading out nearly flat like a wheel: as, the limb of a *rotate* corolla, calyx, etc.: usually applied to a gamopetalous corolla with a short tube.—2. In *zoöl.*, wheel-shaped; rotiform; specifically, in *entom.*, noting hairs, spines, etc., when they form a ring around any organ or part, projecting at right angles to the axis.



Rotate Corolla of Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*).

rotated (rō′tā-ted), *a.* [< *rotate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *rotate*.

rotate-plane (rō′tāt-plān), *a.* In *bot.*, wheel-shaped and flat, without a tube: as, a *rotate-plane* corolla. Also *rotato-plane*.

rotating-ring (rō′tā-ting-ring), *n.* In *gun.*, a band of brass or copper placed around a projectile to take the grooves in the bore of a cannon and give rotation to the projectile.

A single *rotating ring* of copper is used for all calibers.
Gun Foundry Board Report, p. 33.

rotation (rō-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *rotation* = Sp. *rotacion* = Pg. *rotação* = It. *rotazione*, < L. *rotatio*(*n*-), < *rotare*, pp. *rotatus*, rotate: see *rotate*.] 1. The act of rotating or turning, or the state of being whirled round; the continuous motion of a solid body, as a wheel or sphere, about an axis, its opposite sides moving relatively to one another, as distinguished from the forward motion of the whole body in a circle or an ellipse independent of any relative motion of its parts, as that of the planets. Thus, the daily turning of the earth on its axis is a *rotation*; its annual motion round the sun is a *revolution*.

In *rotations* a little force toward the circumference is equal to a greater force towards the centre.
Bacon, Works (ed. Spedding), IX. 447.

The axle-trees of chariots . . . [take] fire by the rapid *rotation* of the wheels. *Newton*, Opticks, iii., query 8.

She has that everlasting *Rotation* of Tongue that an Echo must wait till she dies before it can catch her last Words. *Congreve*, Way of the World, ii. 4.

The *rotation* of the plane of polarization is proportional to the strength of the magnetic action.
J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., II. 221.

2. A peculiar spiral movement of fluids observed within the cavity of certain vegetable

cells, as in *Chara* and *Vallisneria*. See below.—**3. Serial or recurrent order**; a round or sequence of one after another; a fixed or definite routine of succession; regularly recurring change.

I have often observed particular words and phrases come much into vogue. . . . This has lately been remarkable of the word *rotation*. . . . Nothing is done now but by *rotation*. . . . [In] whist, they play the rubbers by *rotation*; a fine lady returns her visits by *rotation*; and the parson of our parish declared yesterday that . . . he, his curate, the lecturer, and now and then a friend, would for the future preach by *rotation*.
British Mag., 1763, p. 542, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., [VII. 164.

Angular velocity of rotation. When a solid body revolves about an axis, its different particles move with a velocity proportional to their respective distances from the axis, and the velocity of the particle whose distance from the axis is unity is the angular velocity of rotation. It is often expressed as in turns per second.—**Axial rotation.** See *axial*.—**Axis of rotation.** See *axis*[1].—**Center of rotation**, the point about which a body revolves. It is the same as the center of motion.—**Center of spontaneous rotation**, the point about which a body all whose parts are at liberty to move, and which has been struck in a direction not passing through its center of gravity, begins to turn. If any force is impressed upon a body or system of bodies in free space, and not in a direction passing through the center of gravity of the body or system, a rotatory motion will ensue about an axis passing through the center of gravity, and the center about which this motion is performed is called the *center of spontaneous rotation*.—**Circular rotation of the eyeball**, rotation about the visual axis.—**Congruency of rotations.** See *congruency*.—**Couple of rotations.** See *couple*.—**Energy of rotation.** See *energy*.—**Magnetic rotation of currents.** See *magnetic*.—**Magnetic rotation of the plane of polarization.** See *magnetic rotatory polarization*, under *rotatory*.—**Method of rotations**, a method used in descriptive geometry, consisting in turning a part of the given geometrical system about an axis, usually perpendicular to a plane of projection.—**Principal axes of rotation.** If a point which is not the center of gravity be taken in a solid body, all the axes which pass through that point (and they may be infinite in number) will have different moments of inertia, and there must exist one in which the moment is a maximum, and another in which it is a minimum. Those axes in respect of which the moment of inertia is a maximum or minimum are called the *principal axes of rotation*. In every body, however irregular, there are three principal axes of rotation, at right angles to each other, on any one of which, when the body revolves, the opposite centrifugal forces counterbalance each other, and hence the rotation becomes permanent.—**Principle of the composition of rotations**, the proposition that three rotations about axes which meet in one point are equivalent to one rotation round an axis through the same point, the measure of the rotations being taken upon the axes, and the axis of the resultant rotation being the diagonal of the parallelepiped of which the others are sides.—**Pure rotation**, rotation without translation; a screw-motion where the pitch of the screw vanishes.—**Rotation in office**, the holding of the same office by different persons in succession; specifically, in *politics*, the transfer of offices, especially those filled by appointment, to new incumbents at more or less regular intervals, without regard to the manner in which their duties have been discharged. In the United States the principle of rotation in appointive offices has been both advocated and condemned with great urgency on grounds of public advantage and partisan or personal right.

Jefferson would have *rotation in office*.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, p. 260.

Rotation of crops, a recurring series of different crops grown on the same ground; the order of recurrence in cropping. It is found that the same kind of crop cannot be advantageously cultivated on the same soil through a succession of years, and hence one kind of crop is made to succeed another in repeated series. Different soils and climates require different systems of rotation, but it is a recognized rule in all cases that culmiferous crops ripening their seeds should not be repeated without the intervention of pulse, roots, herbage, or fallow.—**Rotation of protoplasm**, in *bot.*, the circulation or streaming movement of the protoplasmic contents of active vegetable cells. Under a moderately high power of the microscope the protoplasm of vitally active cells is seen to be in a state of constant activity or rotation—that is, it flows or moves about in steady streams or bands in various directions inside the cell. These moving protoplasmic bands have embedded in them minute granules. The rate of the movements varies in different plants, being (at a temperature of 15° C.) only .009 millimeter per minute in the leaf-cells of *Potamogeton crispus*, and 10 millimeters per minute in the plasmodium of *Didymium Serpula*. See *protoplasm*.—**Rotation of the plane of polarization.** See *rotatory polarization*, under *rotatory*.

rotational (rō-tā′shon-al), *a.* [< *rotation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting in rotation; of the nature of rotation: as, *rotational* velocity.

We should thus be led to find an atom, not in the *rotational* motion of a vortex-ring, but in irrotational motion round a re-entering channel.
W. K. Clifford, Lects., I. 242.

Rotational motion of a fluid. See *vortex-motion*.

rotation-area (rō-tā′shon-ā′rē-ą), *n.* Double the sum of the products obtained by multiplying each element of mass of a material system by the differential coefficient relative to the time of the area described by the radius vector upon the plane perpendicular to the axis of rotation. If all the external forces which act upon a system are directed toward an axis, the rotation-area for that axis will be described with a uniform motion, which is the principle of the conservation of areas.

The *rotation-area* for an axis may be exhibited geometrically by a portion of the axis which is taken proportional to the area, and it is evident from the theory of projections that *rotation-areas* for different axes may be combined by the same laws with which forces applied to a point and rotations are combined, so that there is a corresponding parallelopiped of *rotation-areas*. There is, then, for every system, an axis of resultant *rotation-area*, with reference to which the rotation is a maximum, and the *rotation-area* for any other axis is the corresponding projection of the resultant *rotation-area*. The *rotation-area* vanishes for an axis which is perpendicular to the axis of resultant *rotation-area*.
B. Peirce, Analytical Mechanics, § 754.

rotative (rō′tā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *rotatif*, < L. *rotatus*, pp. of *rotare*, rotate: see *rotate*.] 1. Causing something to rotate; producing rotation.

The *rotative* forces acting on A and B are, as it were, distributed by the diurnal rotation around NS.
Newcomb and Holden, Astronomy, p. 211.

2. Pertaining to rotation; rotational.

This high *rotative* velocity of the sun must cause an equatorial rise of the solar atmosphere.
Siemens, New Theory of the Sun, p. 21.

rotatively (rō′tā-tiv-li), *adv.* So as to rotate; in a rotatory manner.

An internally-toothed wheel *c*, *rotatively* connected with the said shaft. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 200.

rotato-plane (rō′tā-tō-plān), *a.* Same as *rotate-plane*.

rotator (rō-tā′tor), *n.* [= F. *rotateur* = Sp. *rodador* = Pg. *rotador* = It. *rotatore*, < L. *rotator*, a whirler, < *rotare*, whirl, rotate: see *rotate*.] 1. One who or that which rotates, or causes rotation; any rotational agency or instrument.

This is mounted on the *rotator*, so that it can be turned around quickly. *Mayer*, Sound, p. 110.

2. Specifically, in *anat.*, a muscle that produces a rolling or rotatory motion of a part; a muscle which rotates a part upon its own axis. [In this sense usually as New Latin, with plural *rotatores*.]—**3.** In *metal-working*, a revolving or rotary furnace.—**Rotatores dorsi.** Same as *rotatores spinæ*.—**Rotatores femoris**, six muscles which in the human subject rotate the femur and evert the thigh: they are the pyriformis, quadratus, obturator externus and internus, with the gemellus superior and inferior.—**Rotatores spinæ**, several (about eleven) small deep-seated muscles of the thoracic region of the spine beneath the multifidus, passing obliquely from the transverse process of a vertebra to the lamina of the next vertebra above. Also called *rotispinales*.—**Rotator fibulæ**, the rotator of the fibula, a muscle of the leg of some animals, as lemurs, from the back of the tibia obliquely downward and outward to the front of the fibula.

Rotatoria (rō-tā-tō′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. of L. **rotatorius*, < *rotare*, rotate: see *rotary*.] The wheel-animalcules: same as *Rotifera*.

rotatorial (rō-tā-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *Rotatoria* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the *Rotatoria* or *Rotifera*; rotiferal.

rotatorian (rō-tā-tō′ri-an), *n.* [< *Rotatoria* + *-an*.] A member of the *Rotatoria*; a rotifer or wheel-animalcule.

The tiny creature, as it develops, shows itself a *rotatorian*. *The Century*, XIV. 154.

rotatory (rō′tā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *rotatoire*, < NL. **rotatorius*, < L. *rotator*, a whirler, < *rotare*, whirl, rotate: see *rotate*.] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or effecting rotation; turning or causing to turn about or upon an axis or support; relating to motion from or about a fixed point or center: opposed to *reciprocatory*.

The ball and socket joint allows . . . of a *rotatory* or sweeping motion. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., ix.

Verdet demonstrated that when a salt is dissolved in water the water and the salt each bring into the solution their special *rotatory* power.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 576.

My lady with her fingers interlock'd,
And *rotatory* thumbs on silken knees.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. Going about in a recurrent series; moving from point to point; following in succession: as, *rotatory* assemblies. *Burke. (Imp. Dict.)*—**3.** In *zoöl.*, rotatorial or rotiferal, as a wheel-animalcule.—**4.** In *anat.*, causing rotation: as, a *rotatory* muscle.—**Magnetic rotatory polarization**, that rotation of the plane of polarization, + or −, which takes place when a plane-polarized beam of light is transmitted through a transparent medium in a powerful magnetic field, and similarly when it is reflected from the pole of a powerful electromagnet.—**Magnetic rotatory power.** See *magnetic*.—**Rotatory diarthrosis.** Same as *cyclarthrosis*.—**Rotatory muscle**, a rotator.—**Rotatory polarization**, the change of plane to the right or to the left (of an observer looking in the direction the ray is moving) which a ray of plane-polarized light undergoes when passed through quartz, sugar, etc.: if the rotation is to the right, the substance is said to be *dextrorotatory* (or positive), as cane-sugar and glucose; if to the left, it is called *levorotatory* (or negative), as starch-sugar, quinine, etc. See also *magnetic rotatory polarization*, above.—**Rotatory power**, the property which is possessed by some crystalline bodies, and a great number of liquids and solutions, of rotating the plane of polarization. See *rotatory polarization*.—**Rotatory steam-engine.** See *steam-engine*.—**Specific rotatory power**, the angle of rotation which a layer of unit thickness would give to a certain light-ray; practically, an assumed color called the *transition-tint*.

II. *n.*; pl. *rotatories* (-riz). In *zoöl.*, a rotatorian or rotifer.

The *rotatories* fix the posterior extremity of the body.
Van der Hoeven, Zoöl. (trans.), I. 196.

rotch (roch), *n.* Same as *roach*[2], 2. [Prov. Eng.]

rotche (roch), *n.* [Said to be < D. *rotje*, a petrel; cf. G. dial. *rätsche*, G. *rätsch-ente*, the common wild duck, < *ratschen*, *rätschen*, splash like a duck.] The little auk, auklet, dovekie, or sea-dove, *Mergulus alle* or *Alle nigricans*. See *Mergulus*, *Alle*, and cut under *dovekie*. Also *rotchie*.

rotchett, *n.* Same as *rochet*[2].

rotchie, *n.* Same as *rotche*.

rote[1] (rōt), *n.* [< ME. *rot*, *root*, *rote*, < OF. *rote*, *route*, *roupte*, a way through a forest, a way, road, track, rut, F. *route*, a way, road, track, = Sp. *ruta* = Pg. *rota*, track, course of a ship at sea (ML. reflex *rotta*, *rota*), < ML. *rupta*, a way through a forest, a way, road, street; prop. adj., sc. *via*, a way broken or cut through a forest; < L. *rupta*, fem. of *ruptus*, pp. of *rumpere*, break: see *rupture*. *Rote*[1] is thus a doublet of *route*[1], *rout*[5], *rut*[1], q. v. Cf. *routine*.] 1. A fixed or unchanging round, as in learning or reciting something; mechanical routine in learning, or in the repetition of that which has been learned; exact memorizing, or reproduction from memory, as of words or sounds, with or without attention to their significance: chiefly in the phrase *by rote*.

Loke a ribant of hem that can nought wel reden
His rewle ne his responds but *be* pure *rote*,
Als as he were a comynge Clerke he casteth the lawes.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 377.

First, rehearse your song *by rote*,
To each word a warbling note.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 404.

He rather saith it *by rote* to himself, as that he would have, than that he can thoroughly believe it, or be persuaded of it. *Bacon*, Atheism (ed. 1887).

The lazy manner of reading sermons, or speaking sermons *by rote*. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 7.

2. A part mechanically committed to memory. [Rare.]

A *rote* of buffoonery that serveth all occasions. *Swift.*

3. A row or rank. [Prov. Eng.]

We'll go among them when the barley has been laid in *rotes*. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxix. (song).

rote[1]† (rōt), *v. t.* [< *rote*[1], *n.* Cf. *rote*[2].] 1. To learn by rote or by heart.

Speak
To the people; not by your own instruction, . . .
But with such words that are but *roted* in
Your tongue. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2. 55.

2. To repeat from memory.

And if by chance a tune you *rote*,
'Twill foot it finely to your note.
Drayton, Muses' Elysium, ii.

rote[2]† (rōt), *v. i.* [< L. *rotare*, whirl, rotate: see *rotate*.] To rotate; change by rotation.

Now this modell upon rotation was that the third part of the House should *rote* out by ballot every yeare, so that every ninth yeare the House would be wholly altered. No magistrate to continue above 3 yeares.
Aubrey, Lives, J. Harrington.

A third part of the senate, or Parliament, should *rote* out by ballot every year, and new ones to be chosen in their room. *Z. Grey*, Note on Hudibras, II. iii. 1108.

rote[3] (rōt), *n.* [< ME. *rote*, *roote*, < OF. *rote* (= Pr. OSp. *rota*) = OHG. *hrottā*, *rottā*, *rotā*, *roddā*, MHG. *rotte*, < ML. *rotta*, *rota*, *rocta*, earlier *chrotta*, a kind of fiddle, a crowd; of Celtic origin: < W. *crwth* = OIr. *crot* = Gael. *cruit*, a fiddle, crowd: see *crowd*[2].] A musical instrument with strings, and played either by a bow, like a crowd or fiddle, or by a wheel, like a hurdy-gurdy. See *crowd*[2]. Also called *rota*.

Wel couthe he synge and pleyen on a *rote*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 236.

There were two sets of instruments in the middle ages very similar to each other, the one played with the fingers, the other with a bow. The term *Rote* may perhaps have been applied to both classes.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. ii.

rote[4]†, *v. i.* An obsolete dialectal form of *rout*[1].

rote[4] (rōt), *n.* [A dial. var. of *rout*[1] or *rut*[2].] The sound of surf, as before a storm. [Local, Eng. and U. S.]

Then all amaz'd shrieks out confused cries,
While the seas *rote* doth ring their doleful knell.
Mir. for Mags. (England's Eliza, st. 270), II. 895.

I hear the sea very strong and loud at the north. . . . They call this the *rote* or *rut* of the sea.
D. Webster, Private Correspondence (ed. Fletcher Webster), II. 262.

The *rote* of the surf on Menimsha Bight
Murmurs its warning.
Walter Mitchell, In the Vineyard Sound, Harper's Weekly, [XXXIV. 743.

Within sound of the *rote* of the sea.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 224.

rote[5]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *root*[1].

rote[6]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *root*[2].

rotella (rō-tel'ä), *n.*; pl. *rotellæ* (-ē). [ML., dim. of L. *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1]. Cf. *rowel*, from the same source.] 1. A disk; a round plate.—2. A round shield.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of gastropods of the family *Rotellidæ*, containing small polished highly colored shells, as *R. suturalis*.—4. Any member of this genus.

Rotellidæ (rō-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rotella* + *-idæ*.] A family of scutibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Rotella*, united generally with the *Trochidæ*.

roten†, *a.* A Middle English form of *rotten*[1].

rote-song (rōt'sông), *n.* A song to be taught by rote, or by frequent repetition to the learner, as a child before it is able to read.

rot-grass (rot'gräs), *n.* The soft-grass, *Holcus lanatus* and *H. mollis;* also, the butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*, and the pennywort or penny-rot, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris:* so called as being supposed to cause rot in sheep. [Prov. Eng.]

rotgut (rot'gut), *n.* and *a.* [< *rot*, *v.*, + obj. *gut*.] I. *n.* Bad or adulterated liquor, injurious to the stomach and bowels; in the United States, specifically, whisky adulterated with deleterious substances to cheapen it while increasing its apparent strength. [Colloq. and low.]

They overwhelm their paunch daily with a kind of flat *rotgut;* we with a bitter dreggish small liquor. *Harvey.*

Rot-gut: cheap whiskey; the word occurs in Heywood's "English Traveller" and Addison's "Drummer" for a poor kind of drink. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

II. *a.* Injurious and corrosive: said of bad liquor. [Colloq. and low.]

Then there's fuddling about in the public-house, and drinking bad spirits, and punch, and such *rot-gut* stuff.
T. Hughes, School Days at Rugby, I. 6.

rötheln (rö'teln), *n.* [G.] Same as *rubella*.

rother[1], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rudder*[1].

rother[2] (roтн'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *rother, reother, rither, rether* (pl. *rotheres, retheren, rutheren, ritheren*), < AS. *hrīther, hrȳther*, a horned beast, an ox, bull, cow, pl. *hritheru, hrytheru, hrythera, hrutheru, hrythro*, earlier with long vowel *hrīther*, etc., horned cattle, oxen, = OFries. *hrither, rither, reder* = D. *rund* = OHG. *hrind, rind*, MHG. *rint* (*rind-*), G. *rind* (the formative *-er* being retained in the plural *rinder*), a horned beast, an ox, etc., pl. *rinder*, horned cattle (> *rinderpest*, > E. *rinderpest*, a cattle-plague), = Goth. **hrinthis* or **hrunthis* (not recorded). Connection with *horn* is doubtful: see *horn*.] A bovine animal; a cow, or an animal of the cow kind. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Foure *rotheren* hym by-forn that feble were [worthen];
Men mygte reken ich a ryb, so reufull they weren.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 431.

It is the pasture lards the *rother's* sides,
The want that makes him lean.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 12.

[In this passage *rother's* is an emendation of *brother's*, which is given in most editions.]

rother[3] (roтн'ėr), *n.* [Abbr. of *rother-soil*.] Cattle-dung; manure. [Obsolete or local, Eng.]

rother-beast (roтн'ėr-bēst), *n.* A bovine or rother.

Bucerum pœcus, an heard of *rother beastes*.
Elyot, ed. 1559. (*Halliwell.*)

rothermuck (roтн'ėr-muk), *n.* The barnacle-goose, *Anser bernicla* or *Bernicla leucopsis*. *Montagu.* [Local, British.]

rother-nail (roтн'ėr-nāl), *n.* [That is, *rudder-nail*.] In *ship-building*, a nail with a very full head, used for fastening the rudder-irons. [Eng.]

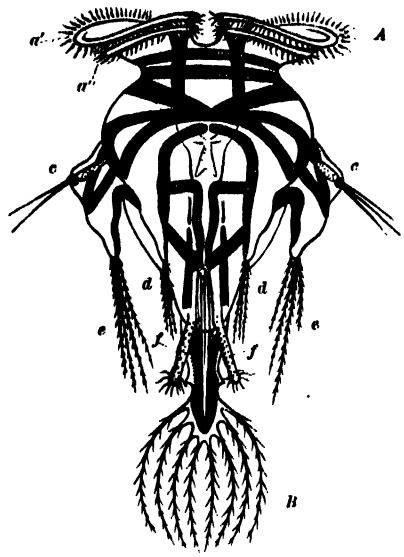
rother-soil (roтн'ėr-soil), *n.* [< *rother*[2] + *soil*[3].] Cattle-dung; manure. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

In Herefordshire the dung of such [horned] beasts is still called *rother soyl*.
Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. (*Halliwell.*)

Rothesay herald. One of the six heralds of the Scottish Heralds' College.

rothoffite (rot'hof-īt), *n.* [< *Rothoff* (?) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of garnet, brown or black in color, found in Sweden.

Rotifer (rō'ti-fėr), *n.* [NL. (Leeuwenhoek, 1702), having a wheel, < L. *rota*, a wheel (see *rota*[1]), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. The name-giving genus of *Rotifera*, based upon a species called *R. vulgaris*, and now placed in the family *Philodinidæ*, including forms which swim or creep like a leech, and have a forked, jointed, telescopic foot. Hence—2. [*l. c.*] One of the *Rotifera* (which see); any wheel-animalcule. Rotifers are

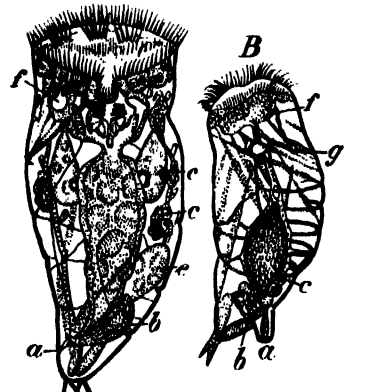


A Scirtopod Rotifer, *Pedalion mira* (ventral view of female, highly magnified).

A, head with trochal disk of a double wreath; *a'*, the cephalotroch; *a''*, the branchiotroch; *B*, appendaged foot, or pseudopodium; *c c*, *d d*, *e e*, *f f*, four pairs of appendages. The dark bands are the muscles.

found all over the world, in salt as well as fresh water, though chiefly in the latter; they often swarm in infusions with other animalcules; a few are parasitic. Many rotifers can be desiccated and kept in a dry state for months and still be revived by the application of moisture.

Rotifera (rō-tif'ė-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Rotifer:* see *Rotifer*.] A class of animalcules, usually classified with or near the lowest worms,



Hydatina senta, one of the illoricate ploimate *Rotifera*, magnified.

A, female: *a*, anus; *b*, contractile vacuole; *c*, water-vessels; *e*, ovary; *f*, ganglion. *B*, male: *a*, penis; *b*, contractile vacuole; *c*, testis; *f*, ganglion; *g*, setigerous pit. In both figures the conspicuous wheel or wreath and the forked foot are unmarked.

distinguished by their circles of cilia, sometimes single, sometimes double, which through the microscope appear like revolving wheels, whence they have been called *wheel-animalcules* and *Rotatoria*. They are a small but well-marked group, whose true position in the evolutionary series is much questioned. Some of the forms have been known for nearly two centuries, and many others have only recently been brought to light. Being all of microscopic size, and often appearing in infusions, the rotifers that were known up to about 1838, the period of Ehrenberg's researches, were considered to be protozoan, and they were placed with some vegetable organisms in the old-fashioned infusories. (See *Infusoria*, 1.) Their readily discernible complex organization gave one of the reasons for supposing that infusorians reach a comparatively high grade of development. Rotifers present great attractions to the microscopist, and have been much studied; and the organization of few of the low invertebrates is better known. They are true metazoans, of microscopic size, bilaterally symmetrical, usually without metameric segmentation, always with an intestinal canal and a body-cavity or coelom, and with an anus as well as a mouth (except in one group). Head and tail are generally well marked; the former bears, under many modifications, the characteristic wheel-organ which gives name to the group, and is technically called the *trochal disk* (see cut under *trochal*); the tail or foot-body, called *pseudopodium*, is variously modified as a locomotory organ for swimming, skipping, creeping, or rooting (see *pseudopodium*, 2, and cut under *Rotifer*); in a few genera it is wanting. The body is covered with a firm cuticle, and sometimes also sheathed in a protective case (see *urceolus*); it often presents peculiar spinose or setose appendages. The muscular system may be quite highly developed, as in *Pedalion*, where it consists of several symmetrically disposed bands. In the alimentary canal may usually be distinguished a mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, intestine, and anus. The pharynx contains the *mastax* with its teeth or *trophi*, among which are parts called *malleus, incus, uncus, fulcrum, ramus*, and *manubrium* (see these names, and cut under *uncus*). All true rotifers have a mastax; its homologies are disputed. Both the pharynx and the esophagus are chitinized. The intestine is lined with ciliated epithelium. Nephridia are present; a nervous system is demonstrable; and various sense-organs, as eye-spots, are recognized. Rotifers were supposed to be hermaphroditic; but separation of sex has been determined for most members of the class, the males being in all such cases small and degenerate in comparison with the females. Details of the reproductive process vary in different cases. The classification of *Rotifera*, as well as the taxonomic rank and systematic position of the group, is not yet settled, as some equivocal or aberrant forms remain to be accounted for. Exclusive of these, a reclassification given by C. T. Hudson in 1884, and generally accepted, is into four orders: (1) *Rhizota*, rooted rotifers, with families *Flosculariidæ* and *Melicertidæ;* (2) *Bdelloida* (or *Bdelligrada*), creeping rotifers, with one family, called *Philodinidæ*, though containing the original genus *Rotifer;* (3) *Scirtopoda*, skipping rotifers, the *Pedalionidæ*, with one genus (see cut under *Rotifer*); and (4) *Ploima*, or swimming rotifers, the rest of the class. These are either illoricate (the *Hydatinidæ, Synchætidæ, Notommatidæ, Triarthridæ*, and *Asplanchnidæ*) or loricate (the *Brachionidæ, Pterodinidæ*, and *Euchlanidæ*). Ranked as a superclass or phylum, the rotifers have also been divided into two classes: *Parapodiata*, represented alone by the genus *Pedalion;* and *Lipopoda*, all the rest. One of the commonest rotifers is *Hydatina senta*, belonging to the illoricate ploimate group.

rotiferal (rō-tif'ė-ral), *a.* [< *rotifer* + *-al*.] Bearing a wheel—that is, having a wheel-organ; pertaining to the *Rotifera* or wheel-animalcules, or having their characters; rotatorial or rotatory, as an animalcule. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 8.

rotiferan (rō-tif'ė-ran), *n.* [< *rotifer* + *-an*.] An individual member of the *Rotifera;* a rotifer. *Nature*, XLI. 378. [Rare.]

rotiferous (rō-tif'ė-rus), *a.* [< *rotifer* + *-ous*.] Having a wheel, as a wheel-animalcule; provided with a trochal disk or wheel-organ; relating to rotifers.

rotiform (rō'ti-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *rotiforme*, < L. *rota*, a wheel (see *rotary*), + *forma*, form.] Wheel-shaped; rotate.

rotispinalis (rō'ti-spī-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *rotispinales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *rota*, a wheel, + *spina*, spine: see *spinal*.] A muscle of the back which assists in rotating the vertebræ; one of the rotatores spinæ. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

rotl (rot'l), *n.* [Ar.] An Arabian pound of twelve ounces. Each city has its own rotls for different commodities, so that the number of these units is great. Few weigh less than a troy pound, about one third of them have weights between one and two, another third between two and five, and the remainder between five and ninety troy pounds. The following are a few of the rotls now in use:

	Grams.	Pounds Avoirdupois.
Egypt	444	0.98
Tripoli, market	1817	4.01
" large	2180	4.81
Tunis, for metals	507	1.12
" " fruit, etc.	568	1.17
" " vegetables	639	1.41
Abyssinia	311	0.69
Morocco	508	1.12
Acre, for raw cotton	2207	4.87
" " yarn	2037	4.49
Aleppo, for figs, etc	2280	5.03
" " silk	2220	4.89
" " Persian silk	2154	4.75
" " drugs	1902	4.19
Damascus	1787	3.94

rotonde (rō-tond'), *n.* [F., < *rotonde*, round: see *rotund*.] 1. A ruff of the kind worn during the early years of the seventeenth century by both men and women. Compare *ruff*[1], 1.—2. A cope, the ecclesiastical garment especially so called when considered as an object of decorative art.

rotondo (rō-ton'dō), *a.* [< It. *rotondo*, round: see *round*[1], *rotund*.] In *music*, round; full.

rotor (rō'tor), *n.* [Short for *rotator*.] A quantity having magnitude, direction, and position.

In analogy with this [Hamilton's use of the word *vector*], I propose to use the name *rotor* (short for rotator) to mean a quantity having magnitude, direction, and position, of which the simplest type is a velocity of rotation about a certain axis. A *rotor* will be geometrically represented by a length proportional to its magnitude measured upon its axis in a certain sense.
W. K. Clifford, Lond. Math. Soc. Proc., 1873, p. 381.

rotour†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **rotour*, < *rote*, a rote: see *rote*[3].] A player on the rote.

He is a persone, she thynkethe, of fair figure,
A yong *rotour*, redy to hir pleasier.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 35. (*Halliwell.*)

rot-steep (rot'stēp), *n.* The process of steeping cotton fabrics in water to remove impurities, preparatory to bleaching. See the quotation.

The *rot steep*, so called because the flour or size with which the goods were impregnated was formerly allowed to ferment and putrefy, is intended to thoroughly wet the cloth. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 45.

rotta†, *n.* Same as *rota*[2].

rottan†, *n.* An occasional spelling of *ratan*.

Rottbœllia (rot-bel'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1779), named after C. F. *Rottbœll* (1727–1797), professor of botany at Copenhagen, author of botanical works.] A genus of grasses, of the series *Panicaceæ* and tribe *Andropogoneæ*, type of the subtribe *Rottbœlliceæ*. It is marked by spikelets spiked in pairs, one of each pair sterile and pedicelled, the other fertile and sessile, and, further, by the cylindrical form of the spike, by the spikelets being embedded in excavations of the axis, by the absence of long hairs or awns, and by the single unisexual flower which commonly forms the fertile spikelet, containing four obtuse glumes, three stamens, and two distinct styles. The 27 species inhabit warm or temperate regions in both hemispheres; one species, *R. rugosa*, is found in pine-barrens from Delaware southward. They are generally tall grasses with flat leaves, either rough or smooth. Some species bear a cluster of spikes, others a single one, or, as in *R. digitata*, a handsome Asiatic species, an elongated spike is sometimes set with a few short branches at its base, with often an additional male flower in each spikelet. Some are forage-grasses, as the tropical *R. compressa*, valued by graziers in Australia.

rotten[1] (rot'n), *a.* [< ME. *roten, roton, rotin*, < Icel. *rotinn* = Sw. *rutten* = Dan. *raaden*, rotten; in form pp. of a lost verb, Icel. as if **rjōta*, rot: see *rot*.] 1. Undergoing natural decomposition; affected by rot or organic dissolution; putrid (as animal and some vegetable matters), soft (as fruits, etc.), or weak (as vegetable fibers, fabrics, etc.) from elemental decay: as, a *rotten* carcass or egg; a *rotten* log or plank; *rotten* cloth.

The seed is *rotten* under their clods. Joel i. 17.

Breaking his oath and resolution like
A twist of *rotten* silk. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 6. 96.

2. Putrid from organic decay, or from the presence of decomposing matter; hence, of a putrid quality; ill-smelling; fetid.

You common cry of curs! whose breath I hate
As reek o' the *rotten* fens. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 121.

3. Affected with the disease called rot, as sheep or other animals.

Many of those that got safe on the Island, for want of being accustomed to such hardships, died like *rotten* Sheep. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 50.

4. Unsound as if from rotting; in a loose or disintegrated state; soft or friable; yielding: as, *rotten* iron or stone.

They were left moiled with dirt and mire, by reason of the deepness of the *rotten* way. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

His principal care was to have many Bridges laid over Bogs and *rott'n* Moars. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

We were obliged to leave the river on account of *rotten* ice, and took to the open plains, where our deers sank to their bellies in the loose snow.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 144.

5. Unsound in character or quality; in a corrupt or untrustworthy state; destitute of stability or integrity.

Never did base and *rotten* policy
Colour her working with such deadly wounds.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 108.

Leauing these Antiquities [Babylonian legends], *rotten* with age, let vs come to take better view of this stately Cittie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 55.

Our condition is not sound but *rotten*, both in religion and all civil prudence. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

6. In *printing*, said of bad prints from woodcuts, that show holes and broken lines.—**Rotten borough.** See *borough*[1].

rotten[2] (rot'n), *n.* A dialectal variant of *ratten*.

rotten-egg (rot'n-eg'), *v. t.* [< *rotten egg*.] To pelt with rotten or putrid eggs; throw rotten eggs at: done as a manifestation of extreme anger or disgust.

Rev. ——— and Bishop ——— . . . were *rotten-egged* and "rocked," but San Antonio is bitterly ashamed of it. *Congregationalist*, Aug. 11, 1887.

rottenly (rot'n-li), *adv.* In a rotten manner; hence, fetidly; putridly; unsoundly; defectively.

rottenness (rot'n-nes), *n.* The state of being rotten, decayed, or putrid; unsoundness; corruptness.

A sound heart is the life of the flesh; but envy the *rottenness* of the bones. Prov. xiv. 30.

What's gained by falsehood? There they stand
Whose trade it is, whose life it is! How vain
To gild such *rottenness!* *Browning*, Strafford, iv. 1.

rottenstone (rot'n-stōn), *n.* An argillaceous or silicious limestone which by weathering has become soft and friable, the calcareous part having been wholly or in part removed. This material when pulverized forms a cheap and efficient substance for use in polishing the softer metals.

rottenstone (rot'n-stōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rottenstoned*, ppr. *rottenstoning*. [< *rottenstone*, *n.*] To polish with rottenstone.

rotting (rot'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rot*, v.] Same as *retting*, 1.

Rottlera (rot'lėr-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. *Rottler*, a Danish missionary.] A genus of plants, now placed under *Mallotus*.

rottolo (rot'ō-lō), *n.* [< It. *rotolo*, a certain weight, also a round, < L. *rotulus*, a little wheel, ML. a certain weight: see *rotula*, *roll*.] A weight used in parts of the Mediterranean.

rotton (rot'on), *n.* Same as *ratten*.

rotula (rot'ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *rotulæ* (-lē). [< L. *rotula*, a little wheel, dim. of *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1]. Cf. *roll*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Same as *patella*, 2. (*b*) One of the five radial pieces entering into the composition of the dentary apparatus of a sea-urchin, serving to connect the epiphyses of each of the five alveoli, and to furnish an articulation for each of the five radii or compasses. See *lantern of Aristotle* (under *lantern*), and cut under *Clypeastridæ*. (*c*) A small hard nodule embedded in soft parts of other echinoderms, as the calcareous rotulæ of some holothurians (*Chirodotæ*). (*d*) [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of flat rotiform sea-urchins of the family *Mellitidæ*, having the test perforate and digitate.—2. In *music*, a little rota or round; especially, a carol or song for Christmas.

rotular (rot'ū-lạr), *a.* [< L. *rotula*, a little wheel (see *rotula*), + *-ar*[3].] 1. Of or pertaining to a rotula, resembling a rotula; rotuliform; nodular; patellar: as, a *rotular* groove; the *rotular* bone of a limb.—2. Specifically, noting that aspect or surface of the hind limb on which the rotula is situated: as, the *rotular* aspect of the foot, the dorsum of the foot, as opposed to the sole or plantar surface: opposed to *popliteal*, and corresponding to *anconal* in the fore limb, and to *epaxial* in either limb, when the limb is in its morphological position, extended at right angles with the axis of the body.

rotulet (rot'ū-let), *n.* [< ML. *rotulus*, a roll, + *-et*.] A roll.

There is every probability that the handy-book or register called Doomesday followed the Court whenever important business was to be transacted, the original *rotulets* usually remaining in the Winchester treasury.
Athenæum, No. 3083, p. 707.

rotuliform (rot'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *rotula*, a little wheel, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a rotula; patelliform.

rotund (rō-tund'), *a.* [= F. *rond*, OF. *roond*, *roont* = Pr. *redon*, *redun* = Cat. *redó*, *rodó* = Sp. Pg. *rotundo*, *redondo* = It. *rotondo*, *ritondo*, round, < L. *rotundus*, like a wheel, round, circular, spherical, < *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1], and cf. *round*[1], an earlier form of the word.] 1. Round or roundish; spherical or globular; rounded out; convexly protuberant; bulbous: as, a *rotund* paunch or figure.

It was a little too exasperating to look at this pink-faced *rotund* specimen of prosperity, to witness the power for evil that lay in his vulgar cant.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxx.

2. In *bot.* and *entom.*, circumscribed by one unbroken curve, or without angles: as, a *rotund* leaf or wing.

rotund† (rō-tund'), *n.* [< F. *rotonde*, < It. *rotonda*, a rotunda: see *rotunda*.] A rotunda. [Rare.]

I must confess the eye is better filled at first entering the *rotund*, and takes in the whole beauty and magnificence of the temple [the Pantheon at Rome] at one view.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 418).

rotunda (rō-tun'dạ), *n.* [Formerly also *rotundo* (also *rotund*, < F. *rotonde*); < It. *rotonda* = Sp. Pg. *rotunda*, < ML. **rotunda* (sc. *domus*), a round building, < L. *rotunda*, fem. of *rotundus*, round: see *rotund*, *round*[1].] 1. A round building, especially one with a dome; any building that is round both outside and inside. The most celebrated edifice of this kind is the Pantheon at Rome. See cuts under *octastyle* and *pantheon*.—2. A circular hall in a large building, generally surmounted by a dome: as, the *rotunda* of the Capitol in Washington.

rotundate (rō-tun'dāt), *a.* [< L. *rotundatus*, rounded, pp. of *rotundare*, make round, < *rotundus*, round: see *rotund*, and cf. *round*[1], *v.*] Rounded off; specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, noting bodies which are rounded off at their ends; also, in *bot.*, same as *rotund*.

rotundifolious (rō-tun-di-fō'li-us), *a.* [< L. *rotundifolius*, round-leafed, < *rotundus*, round, + *folium*, leaf.] Having round leaves.

rotundious† (rō-tun'di-us), *a.* [Irreg. for **rotundous*, < L. *rotundus*, round: see *rotund*.] Rotund; rounded out. [Rare.]

So your rare wit, that 's over at the full,
Lyes in the cave of your *rotundious* skull.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

rotundity (rō-tun'di-ti), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *rotondité* = Pr. *rotonditat* = Sp. *rotundidad* = Pg. *rotundidade* = It. *rotondità*, < L. *rotundita(t-)s*, roundness, < *rotundus*, rotund, round: see *round*[1], *rotund*.] 1. Roundness; sphericity; globular form.

And thou, all-shaking thunder,
Strike flat the thick *rotundity* o' the world!
Shak., Lear, iii. 2. 7.

The usual French scenery, with its fields cut up by hedges, and a considerable *rotundity* in its trees.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 97.

2†. Rounded fullness; integral entireness.

For the mere *rotundity* of the number and grace of the matter it passeth for a full thousand. *Fuller.*

=Syn. 1. See *roundness*.

rotundness (rō-tund'nes), *n.* Same as *rotundity*.

rotundo† (rō-tun'dō), *n.* Same as *rotunda*.

rotund-ovate (rō-tund'ō'vāt), *a.* In *bot.*, roundly egg-shaped.

rotund-pointed (rō-tund'poin'ted), *a.* In *entom.*, having the point rounded off or blunt; bluntly pointed.

roture (rō-tūr'), *n.* [F., < ML. *ruptura*, land broken up by the plow, cleared land capable of being used for sowing, etc., < LL. *ruptura*, a breaking: see *rupture*.] 1. In France, plebeian rank; the state of being a roturier.

Indeed he himself always signed the name Delabruyère in one word, thus avowing his *roture*.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 177.

2. In *French-Canadian law*, a grant made of feudal property, part of a fief, subject to a ground-rent or annual charge, and with no privilege attached.

roturer†, *n.* Same as *roturier*.

roturier (rō-tū-ri-ā'), *n.* [F., a plebeian, < ML. *rupturarius*, that cultivates a field, < *ruptura*, a field: see *roture*.] 1. In France, a person not of noble birth; a plebeian.

He required all persons, noble as well as *roturier*, to furnish so many soldiers in proportion to their revenues.
Brougham.

2. In *French-Canadian law*, one who holds real property subject to an annual rent or charge.

Roubaix blue. See *blue*.

rouble, *n.* See *ruble*.

rouche, *n.* See *ruche*.

roucheage†, *n.* Same as *rokeage*.

rouched (rouch), *a.* [An assibilated form, with lengthened vowel, of *rucked*, < *ruck*[2] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Wrinkled. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. Puckery; puckering the mouth, as sour beer. [Prov. Eng.]

Beer is said to be *rouched* when it acquires a tartness.
Halliwell.

roucou (rö'kö), *n.* [F. *roucou, rocou* = Pg. *urucú*, < Braz. *urucú*, arnotto.] A dye: same as *arnotto*.

roué (rö-ā'), *n.* [< F. *roué*, an epithet applied by the Duke of Orleans, regent of France from 1715 to 1723, to his companions in dissipation, and usually explained as 'broken on a wheel,' implying that his companions deserved to be broken on the wheel; but it is prob. to be taken in the other fig. use, 'jaded,' 'worn out'; pp. of *rouer*, break on the wheel, run over, beat, bang (*roué, roué de fatigue*, jaded), < *roue*, a wheel, < L. *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1].] A man devoted to a life of pleasure and sensuality, especially in his relation to women; a debauchee; a rake.

rouelle-guard (rö-el'gärd), *n.* [F., a little wheel, < ML. *rotella*, a little wheel: see *rotella*[1], *rowel*.] A guard having the shape of a disk, the plane of it at right angles with the grip. In some daggers of the fourteenth century both pommel and guard are of this form, the whole hilt resembling a spool or reel for thread. See *dague à rouelle*, under *dague*.

rouen, *n.* See *rowen*.

Rouen cross. A jewel, worn either as a brooch or as a pendant, or sometimes in the form of a pendant hanging from a brooch, composed of a somewhat elaborate piece of fretwork in the general shape of a cross, usually of gold. These crosses are often set with small crystals cut like diamonds, or with diamonds of small value, the stones and

the chief decoration being gathered up into four or five bosses marking the form of the cross.

Rouen duck. See *duck*[2].

Rouen pottery. See *pottery*.

rouerie (rö′ē-rē), *n.* [F., < *roué*, a profligate: see *roué*.] The character or conduct of a roué; rakishness; debauchery.

Certain young English gentlemen from the age of fifteen to twenty . . . ape all sorts of selfishness and *rouerie*.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

rouet (rö-ā′), *n.* [< F. *rouet*, a little wheel, dim. of *roue*, a wheel: see *rota*[1].] Same as *rewet*.

rouge (rözh), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *rouge*, red, as a noun rouge, OF. *roge*, *rouge* = Pr. *roig*, fem. *roja* = Cat. *roig* = Sp. *rojo*, *rubio* = It. *roggio*, *robbio*, < ML. L. *rubius*, L. *rubeus*, red; akin to *ruber*, *rufus*, red: see *red*[1].] **I.** *a.* Red: as in the French *rouge croix*, *rouge et noir*, etc.—**Rouge Croix**, one of the pursuivants of the English heraldic establishment: so called from the red cross of St. George, the patron saint of England.—**Rouge Dragon**, in *her.*, one of the pursuivants of the Heralds' College of England. The name is taken from the red dragon, one of the supporters of the arms of Henry VII., and said to have been taken by him from the badge or device of some Welsh ancestor.

II. *n.* 1. Any red cosmetic or coloring for the skin. There are many coloring matters used for this purpose. That obtained from the safflower, *Carthamus tinctorius*, is rather a stain than a paint, and is thought to be harmless to the skin. Rouge has been used at many epochs by women, and even by men. The custom was carried to a great extent in Europe in the eighteenth century, at which time, at least in court circles, there was little attempt at imitating the natural blush of the cheek, but the red was applied, as patches were, to produce a supposed decorative effect.

Doth riotous laughter now replace
Thy smile, and *rouge*, with stony glare,
Thy cheek's soft hue?
Matthew Arnold, Switzerland.

To see the *rouge* and the powder on the face of a young woman still playing her part was one thing; to mark the traces of them on the vulgarized and faded countenance of one whose day was over was quite another.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xl.

2. A scarlet, bright-crimson, or dark-red polishing-powder (peroxid of iron, sometimes intermingled with black oxid) made by a variety of processes, and varying in color according to the mode of production. Common rouge is made by calcining iron sulphate (copperas), its color being lighter or darker according to the prolongation of the heating. The darker product is called *crocus* and the lighter *rouge*. A general name for both rouge and crocus is *colcothar*. A fine scarlet rouge used by jewelers for polishing gold and silver is made from iron oxalate either by calcination or precipitation. Rouge obtained from the sulphate of iron is much used for polishing glass, metals, and other hard substances. A polishing-powder for plate is a mixture of prepared chalk and fine rouge.—**Jewelers' rouge.** See *jeweler* and *plate powder*.

rouge (rözh), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rouged*, ppr. *rouging*. [< *rouge*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To color (the skin, especially the cheeks) with rouge.

There was not a lady at the bull-fight who was not highly *rouged* and powdered. *The Century*, XXVII. 5.

2. To cause to become red, as from blushing. [Rare.]

Madame d'Hénin, though *rouged* the whole time with confusion, never ventured to address a word to me.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary and Letters, IV. 284.

II. *intrans.* 1. To use rouge, especially on the cheeks.

Rouging and making-up [in a theater] are largely dependent upon the size of the house.
The Century, XXXV. 539.

2. To become red; redden; blush. [Rare.]

They all stared, and to be sure I *rouged* pretty high.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary and Letters, I. 228.

rouge-berry (rözh′ber″i), *n.* A shrub, *Rivina lævis* (including *R. humilis*), of tropical America, often grown in hothouses. It bears racemes of bright-red berries whose juice affords an evanescent scarlet color, used in the West Indies as a cosmetic. Also *rouge-plant*.

rouge-dish (rözh′dish), *n.* A small saucer containing a thin layer of dry rouge for use as a cosmetic. Such saucers, as prepared in Portugal, usually contain genuine carmine.

rouge-et-noir (rözh-ā-nwor′), *n.* [F., red and black: *rouge*, red (see *rouge*); *et* (< L. *et*), and; *noir* (< L. *niger*), black (see *negro*).] A game at cards, played between a "banker" and an unlimited number of persons, at a table marked with four spots of a diamond shape, two colored black and two red. A player may stake his money upon *rouge* (red) or *noir* (black) by placing it on the outer ring of the table. Two rows of cards are placed upon the table, one for *noir*, the other for *rouge*: the spots on the cards in each row are counted, the face-cards being considered as ten-spots, and the players betting on that row the spots on which come nearest to 31 are winners. Also called *trente-et-quarante*.

rouge-plant (rözh′plant), *n.* Same as *rouge-berry*.

rouge-pot (rözh′pot), *n.* A small covered pot for rouge, intended to form part of a toilet-set.

rouge-powder (rözh′pou′dėr), *n.* See *rouge* and *plate-powder*.

Rouge's operation. An operation by which the upper lip and the lower part of the nose are cut away from the upper jaw, to aid in removing growths or necrosed bone from the nasal cavity.

rouget (rö-zhā′), *n.* [< F. *rouget*, < *rouge*, red: see *rouge*.] An acute infectious disease (septicemia) of swine: so called on account of more or less redness of skin accompanying it. It is caused by the multiplication, in the blood and various vital organs, of a specific bacillus, and is fatal in about one half of the cases. It is not known to prevail outside of France and Germany.

To investigate the disease known as swine fever, which is unfortunately prevalent in several counties at the present moment, with a view to ascertain the truth of the alleged identity of that disease and *rouget*.
Daily Chronicle, Aug. 12, 1866. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rough[1] (ruf), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *rough*, *rogh*, *roge*, *row*, *rou*, *rugh*, *ru*, *ruz*, *ruh*, < AS. *rūh*, rarely *rūg* (in inflection *rūh-*, *rūg-*, *rūw-*, rarely *rūch-*), rough, hairy, shaggy, untrimmed, uncultivated, knotty, undressed, = OD. *ruch*, *ru*, MD. *ruych*, *ruygh*, D. *ruig*, *ruw* = MLG. *rūch*, *rūw*, *rū*, LG. *rug* = OHG. *rūh*, MHG. *rūch*, G. *rauh*, also *rauch* (in *rauch-werk*, peltries, furs, *rauch-handel*, trade in furs, etc.), rough, shaggy, = Dan. *ru*, rough; cf. Lith. *raukas*, a fold, wrinkle, *rukti*, wrinkle. Cf. *rug*[1], *rugged*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not smooth to the touch or to the sight; uneven, from projections, ridges, wrinkles, or the like; broken in outline or continuity by protruding points or lines, irregularities, or obstructions; shaggy: as, a *rough* surface of any kind; *rough* land; a *rough* road; *rough* cloth.

His browes reade and *rowe*, and his berde reade and longe, that henge down to his breste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 635.

These high wild hills and *rough* uneven ways
Draws out our miles, and makes them wearisome.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3. 4.

She sped
Through camp and cities *rough* with stone and steel.
Shelley, Adonais, xxiv.

At the end of the file Irene noticed a gentleman clad in a perfectly-fitting *rough* travelling suit.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 4.

2. Not smoothed or formed by art; existing or left in a natural or an incomplete state; crude; unwrought; uneven; untrimmed: as, the *rough* materials of manufacture.

She is very honest,
And will be hard to cut as a *rough* diamond.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 2.

3. Rugged in form, outline, or appearance; harsh or unpleasing to the eye; irregular.

A ropy chain of rheums; a visage *rough*,
Deformed, unfeatured, and a skin of buff.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x.

4. Crudely done or considered; indefinitely approximate; vague; partial; careless; hasty: as, to make a *rough* estimate or calculation; at a *rough* guess.

There is not a subscription goes forward in which Tom is not privy to the first *rough* draught of the proposals.
Addison, Tatler, No. 158.

A *rough* census was taken at the time of the Armada.
Froude, Sketches, p. 138.

At the same time, for carrying conviction in the first instance, it is only necessary to use large masses, and for this a *rough* count will answer.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 140.

5. Characterized by harshness or asperity; disagreeably severe or coarse; discordant: used of things and actions with reference to their effects upon the senses or feelings, actions, sounds, etc.: as, *rough* weather; a *rough* remedy; *rough* treatment.

Your reproof is something too *rough* [in some editions, *round*].
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 216.

I am glad to find that the *rough* Clime of Russia agrees so well with you.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 33.

6. Lacking refinement; rude in character or action; unpolished; untrained; uncouth; awkward: as, *rough* kindness or attendance; a *rough* backwoodsman.

For I am *rough*, and woo not like a babe.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 138.

Brom, who had a degree of *rough* chivalry in his nature, would fain have carried matters to open warfare.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 438.

7. Characterized by violent or disorderly action or movement; rudely agitated or disturbed; boisterously violent; unrestrained: as, *rough* water; *rough* play.

The winds grew contrary, and seas too *rough* to be brooked by so small a vessel.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 14.

When I was a Boy, the Prince of Salmona, riding a *rough* Horse at Naples, . . . held Reals under his Knees and Toes.
Montaigne, Essays (tr. by Cotton, 1693), I. 501.

The town was *rough* with a riot between the press-gang and the whaling-folk.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

Nor is that wind less *rough* which blows a good man's barge.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

8. Coarse; stale: as, *rough* bread; *rough* fish. [Slang.]

The poorer classes live mostly on fish, and the "dropped" and *rough* fish is bought chiefly for the poor.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 53.

9. Astringent: said of wines or other beverages: as, a *rough* claret.

The *rougher* the drink [cider] the farther it will go, and the more acceptable it is to the working man.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 417.

10. In *bot.*, same as *scabrous*.—11. In *Gr. gram.*, accompanied by, constituting, or marking the stronger aspiration, equivalent to our *h*; aspirated (in a narrower sense): as, a *rough* mute; the *rough* breathing. The *rough breathing* (*spiritus asper*) is our *h*. The *rough mutes* are *θ* (*th*), *φ* (*ph*), and *χ* (*ch*), equivalent in earlier times to *t* + *h*, *p* + *h*, and *k* + *h*, but in later times to English *th* (in *thin*), *f*, and German *ch* (ch), respectively. *Rough* translates Greek δασύς, and is opposed to *smooth* (ψιλός).—**Perfectly rough**, in *theoretical dynam.*, so rough that a body will not slip over the surfaces so characterized.—**Rough-and-ready.** (*a*) Rough in character or manner, but prompt in action or ready for emergencies: as, a *rough-and-ready* workman.

He was not going to hang back when called upon—he had always been *rough and ready* when wanted—and then he was now *ready* as ever, and *rough* enough, too, God knows.
Trollope, Dr. Thorne, xxii.

(*b*) Rough, harsh, or crude in kind, but ready or prompt in action or use.

He [Rousseau] could not have been the mere sentimentalist and rhetorician for which the *rough-and-ready* understanding would at first glance be inclined to condemn him.
Lowell, Among My Books, 1st ser., p 353.

Teutons or Celtic we were to be, and in this *rough-and-ready* fashion we were enlisted under one or other of the banners.
Contemporary Rev., LIII.

Rough-and-tumble, consisting of or characterized by rough and tumbling action; carried on with, requiring, or employing indiscriminate blows, falls, or struggles: used of a method of free fighting in which all means are allowable, and extended to other subjects involving similar conditions. [Colloq.]—**Rough arch, bindweed, cicely, coat, diamond.** See the nouns.—**Rough breathing.** See def. 11.—**Rough-cut margin.** See *margin*, 1.—**Rough-faced rustic work**, masonry in which the faces of the blocks are left rough, and the joints are chiseled, either plain or chamfered.—**Rough file, fish, log, parsnip, plate-glass.** See the nouns.—**Rough oak.** Same as *post-oak*.—**Rough-pointed stone**, in *stone-cutting*, stone from the face of which an inch or more has been removed by the pick, or by heavy points, leaving projections of from half an inch to an inch in height. Blocks of stone are thus treated as the first operation in dressing limestone and granite.—**Rough respiration, rice, setter**, etc. See the nouns.—**Short and rough.** See *short*.—**Syn. 1.** Rugged, jagged.—**2.** Unhewn, unwrought.—**5.** Hirsute, bristly.—**6.** Indelicate, ungracious, bluff, blunt, bearish, churlish, gruff, impolite, brusk.

II. *n.* 1. Rough or roughened state or condition; crudeness; rawness; vehemence; exacerbation: with *the*: as, materials or work in *the rough*; *the rough* of a storm.

I knew a King that, being crossed in his Game, would amid his Oaths fall on the Ground, and bite the very Earth in *the Rough* of his Passion.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 11.

Contemplating the people in *the rough*.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vi.

2. A projecting piece inserted in a horse's shoe, to keep him from slipping.

If this steel *rough* [a spike inserted in a square hole in each heel of a horseshoe] be made to fit the hole exactly, it remains firm in its place.
E. H. Knight, New Mech. Dict., p. 770.

3†. Rough weather.

In calms, you fish; in *roughs*, use songs and dances.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, vii. 32.

4. *pl.* In *mining*, a poor grade of tin ore, or that which has been only roughly dressed. Also *rows*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

rough[1] (ruf), *v.* [< ME. *ruhen*, *rouwen* = OHG. *gi-rūhan*, make rough; from the adj.: see *rough*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make rough; give a rough condition or appearance to; roughen: as, to *rough* a horse's shoes to prevent slipping.

The *roughing* of bottle-neck interiors is done by iron tools fixed on a lathe and moistened with sand and water.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 261.

2. To execute or shape out roughly; finish partially or in the rough; prepare for a finishing operation: as, to *rough* out building-stones.

The bowlders . . . were thrown to the surface to be *roughed* out and trimmed.
Amer. Anthrop., III. 224.

In the grinding of a lens, the first operation consists in *roughing* it, or bringing it approximately to the curvature it is ultimately to assume.
E. L. Wilson, Quarter Century in Photography, p. 35.

Roughing-down rolls. Same as *roughing-rolls*.—**Roughing-in** or **roughing-up coat.** See *coat*[2].—**To rough a horse.** (*a*) To make a horse's shoes rough in order to keep him from slipping. See *rough*[1], *n.*, 2.

A simple mode of *roughing horses*, practised in Russia.
E. H. Knight, New Mech. Dict., p. 770.

(b) To break in a horse, especially for military use.—**To rough in**, in *plastering*, to spread roughly upon brick, as the first of three coats.

When three coats are used, it [the laying on of the first coat of plaster] is called pricking up when upon laths, and *roughing in* when upon brick.
De Colange, Dict. Commerce, I. 378.

To rough it, to live in a rough, haphazard manner; put up with coarse or casual food and accommodations; endure hardship or inconvenience.

Take care of Fanny, mother. She is tender, and not used to *rough it* like the rest of us.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxxix.

Molly Corney was one of a large family of children, and had to *rough it* accordingly.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, ii.

II. *intrans.* To behave roughly; specifically, to break the rules in boxing by too much roughness.

That no wrestling, *roughing*, or hugging on the ropes [in boxing] be allowed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 691.

rough[1] (ruf), *adv.* [< *rough*[1], *a.*] Roughly; in a coarse, crude, or harsh manner.

Abb. You should for that have reprehended him.
Adr. Why, so I did.
Abb. Ay, but not *rough* enough.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 58.

To cut up rough. See *cut*.

My jealous Pussy *cut up rough*
The day before I bought her muff
With Sable trimming. *F. Locker*, Mabel.

rough[2] (ruf), *n.* [Also formerly *ruff;* appar. an abbr. of *ruffian*, but now associated with *rough*[1] and accordingly conformed to it in spelling. It is not probable that the adj. *rough* alone would give rise to such substantive use.] A rowdy; a ruffian; a rude, coarse fellow; one given to riotous violence; a bully.

The great queen, moody, despairing, dying, wrapt in the profoundest thought, with eyes fixed upon the ground or already gazing into infinity, was besought by the councillors around her to name the man to whom she chose that the crown should devolve. "Not to a *rough*," said Elizabeth, sententiously and grimly.
Motley, United Netherlands, IV. 138.

[In a foot-note Scaramelli is quoted to the effect that the word signifies in English "persona bassa e vile."]

I entertain so strong an objection to the euphonious softening of ruffian into *rough*, which has lately become popular, that I restore the right word to the heading of this paper.
Dickens, All the Year Round, Oct. 10, 1868. (*Latham.*)

A lady living in the suburbs of London had occasion to make complaint because a *rough* climbed on to her garden wall and broke off a branch from one of her fruit trees.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 188.

rough[3] (ruf), *v. t.* A bad spelling of *ruff*[4].

roughage (ruf'āj), *n.* [< *rough*[1] + *-age.*] Rough or coarse material; something for rough use, as straw for bedding animals. [Local, U. S.]

Bedding or *roughage* is scarce, especially in the milk- and the fancy-butter-producing regions near our great cities.
Encyc. Amer., I. 98.

rough-backed (ruf'bakt), *a.* Having a rough back: as, the *rough-backed* cayman, *Alligator* or *Caiman trigonatus*, of South America.

rough-billed (ruf'bild), *a.* Having a rough horny excrescence on the beak: specific in the phrase *rough-billed pelican, Pelecanus trachyrhynchus* (or *erythrorhynchus*). This remarkable formation is deciduous, and is found only on adult birds during the breeding-season.

Rough-billed Pelican (*Pelecanus trachyrhynchus*).

rough-bore (ruf'bōr), *v. t.* In *metal-working*, to make, with a boring-tool, a heavy, coarse cut in, preparatory to a lighter and smooth finishing cut.

rough-cast (ruf'kast), *n.* A kind of plastering for an external wall, composed of an almost fluid mixture of clean gravel and lime, dashed on the wall, to which it adheres.

Let him have some plaster, or some loam, or some *rough-cast* about him, to signify wall. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1. 71.

Gorgon. 'Twas my invention.
Gasp. But I gave it polish, Gorgon.
Gorg. I confess you took off the *rough-cast*.
Shirley, Love Tricks, i. 1.

rough-cast (ruf'kast), *v. t.* 1. To form roughly or crudely; compose or shape in a rudimental manner; block out in the rough: as, to *rough-cast* a model; to *rough-cast* a story or an essay.

Nor bodily nor ghostly negro could
Roughcast thy figure in a sadder mould.
Cleaveland.

This *rough-cast*, unhewn poetry was instead of stageplays, for the space of an hundred and twenty years together. *Dryden*, Essay on Satire.

2. To cover with a coarse semi-fluid plaster by casting or throwing it: as, to *rough-cast* a wall. See the noun.—**Rough-cast pottery.** See *pottery*.

rough-caster (ruf'kas'tėr), *n.* One who rough-casts.

rough-clad (ruf'klad), *a.* Having rough or coarse apparel. *Thomson.*

rough-cull (ruf'kul), *v. t.* To cull (oysters) hastily or for the first time, throwing out only dead shells and other large trash.

rough-dab (ruf'dab), *n.* A pleuronectid fish, *Hippoglossoides limandoides.*

rough-draft (ruf'drâft), *v. t.* To draft or draw roughly; make a rough sketch of.

rough-draw (ruf'drâ), *v. t.* To draw or delineate coarsely; trace rudely.

His victories we scarce could keep in view,
Or polish 'em so fast as he *roughdrew*. *Dryden.*

rough-dry (ruf'drī), *v. t.* To dry by exposure to the air without rubbing, smoothing, ironing, etc.

The process of being washed in the night air, and *rough-dried* in a close closet, is as dangerous as it is peculiar.
Dickens, Pickwick, xvii.

rough-dry (ruf'drī), *a.* Dry but not smoothed or ironed: as, *rough-dry* clothes.

roughen (ruf'n), *v.* [< *rough*[1] + *-en.* Cf. *rough*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To make rough; bring into a rough condition.

Such difference there is in tongues that the same figure which *roughens* one gives majesty to another; and that it was which Virgil studied in his verses.
Dryden, Ded. of the Æneid.

Her complexion had been freckled and *roughened* by exposure to wind and weather. *The Century*, XXXVI. 513.

II. *intrans.* To grow or become rough.

The broken landscape, by degrees
Ascending, *roughens* into rigid hills.
Thomson, Spring, l. 958.

rougher (ruf'ėr), *n.* 1. One who roughens or roughs out; specifically, a workman who shapes or makes something roughly, preparatory to finishing operations.

When the glass [for a lens] is handed to the *rougher*, it is round in shape.
E. L. Wilson, Quarter Century in Photography, p. 35.

2. A piece of woolen cloth as taken from the loom, previous to its preparation for fulling by the operation called *perching*.

Woollen cloth from the loom, called *roughers*, has an irregular, slack aspect, very different from the same web when it comes to be sold as, say, broad-cloth.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 661.

3. A percher.

rough-footed (ruf'fût'ed), *a.* Having feathered feet, as a grouse, pigeon, or hawk; feather-footed; rough-legged.

rough-grained (ruf'grānd), *a.* Same as *coarse-grained*, as qualifying things or persons. [Rare.]

She became quite a favourite with her *rough-grained* hostess. *Cornhill Mag.*

rough-grind (ruf'grīnd), *v. t.* To grind roughly, or so as to leave the surface rough or unpolished, as with a coarse grindstone or with the aid of a roughening material.

The Duke of Wellington ordered his Scots Greys to *rough-grind* their swords, as at Waterloo.
W. Phillips, Speeches, etc., p. 83.

Cast-iron is used by . . . opticians, with sand or emery, for *rough-grinding*. *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 433.

rough-head (ruf'hed), *n.* 1. The iguanoid lizard of the Galapagos, *Trachycephalus subcristatus.*—2. Same as *red-dace.*—3. The common shiner, *Luxilus cornutus.* [Local, U. S.]

rough-hew (ruf'hū), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *roughe-heawe;* < *rough*[1] + *hew*[1].] To hew coarsely without smoothing, as timber; hence, to give a rough or crude form to, as if by hewing.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 11.

A *rough-hewn* seaman, being brought before a wise justass for some misdemeanour, was by him sent away to prison. *Bacon*, Spurious Apophthegms, 6.

This *roughhewen*, ill-timber'd discourse.
Howell, Vocall Forrest, Pref.

rough-hewer (ruf'hū'ėr), *n.* [< *rough-hew* + *-er*[1].] One who rough-hews.

rough-hound (ruf'hound), *n.* The rough hound-fish or dogfish, a kind of shark.

roughie (ruf'i), *n.* [Dim. of *rough*[1].] Brushwood; dried heath. [Scotch.]

Laying the *roughies* to keep the cauld wind frae you.
Scott, Guy Mannering, liv.

roughing-drill (ruf'ing-dril), *n.* See *drill*[1].

roughing-hole (ruf'ing-hōl), *n.* In *metal.*, a hole into which iron from the blast-furnace is sometimes allowed to run.

roughing-mill (ruf'ing-mil), *n.* A circular plate or wheel, made of lead or iron, charged with emery wet with water, and usually revolved in a horizontal position, for roughing and grinding any gem except the diamond.

roughing-rolls (ruf'ing-rōlz), *n. pl.* In a rolling-mill, the first pair of rolls between which prepared blooms are passed, for working them into approximate shape. Also called *roughing-down rolls.*

roughings (ruf'ingz), *n. pl.* [< *rough*[1] (cf. *roughie*) + *-ing*[1].] See *rowen.* [Prov. Eng.]

roughleg (ruf'leg), *n.* A rough-legged hawk.

rough-legged (ruf'leg'ed or -legd), *a.* Having the tarsi feathered; feather-footed, as a hawk: specifically noting the members of the genus *Archibuteo.* The common rough-legged hawk or buzzard is *A. lagopus.* See cuts under *Archibuteo* and *squirrel-hawk.*

roughly (ruf'li), *adv.* 1. In a rough manner; with physical roughness or coarseness; without smoothness or finish; in an uneven or irregular manner as to surface or execution.

A portrait of a stern old man, in a Puritan garb, painted *roughly*, but with a bold effect and a remarkably strong expression of character. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiii.

2. With asperity of manner or effect; coarsely; harshly; gruffly; rudely; gratingly; austerely.

Joseph saw his brethren, and knew them, but . . . spake *roughly* unto them. Gen. xlii. 7.

3. Without precision or exactness; approximately; in a general way.

Six miles, speaking *roughly*, are 30,000 feet.
Huxley, Amer. Addresses, p. 35.

rough-necked (ruf'nekt), *a.* Having the neck rough: as, the *rough-necked* jacaro, *Jacare hirticollis*, of South America.

roughness (ruf'nes), *n.* [< ME. **roughnes, rownes;* < *rough*[1] + *-ness.*] 1. The state or property of being rough, in any sense of that word; physical, mental, or moral want of smoothness or equability; asperity, coarseness, harshness, rudeness, etc.

This is some fellow
Who, having been praised for bluntness, doth affect
A saucy *roughness*. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 108.

Divers plants contain a grateful sharpness, as lemons; or an austere and inconcocted *roughness*, as sloes.
Sir T. Browne.

The *roughness* of a surface, as that of a piece of undressed stone, may be recognized to some extent by merely laying the outspread hand on the surface.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 168.

2. Fodder for animals, consisting of dried cornstalks cut into short pieces. [Southern and western U. S.]

She slipped off her horse, pulled the saddle from him, and threw it inside the door, then turned the animal loose. "Ef he gits ter thur *roughness*, I shan't blame him noan," she remarked.
On a North Carolina Mountain, N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 28, 1883.

= **Syn.** See *rough*[1].

rough-perfect (ruf'pėr'fekt), *a.* Approximately perfect in the memorizing of a part: said of an actor when he can begin rehearsing from memory. [Theatrical slang.]

rough-rider (ruf'rī'dėr), *n.* 1. One who breaks young or wild horses to the saddle; in the army, a non-commissioned cavalry or artillery officer detailed to assist the riding-master, one being allowed to each troop or battery.—2. Loosely, a horseman occupied with hard, rough work.

The *rough-rider* of the plains, the hero of rope and revolver, is first cousin to the backwoodsman of the southern Alleghanies. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 505.

rough-scuff (ruf'skuf), *n.* A rough, coarse fellow; a rough; collectively, the lowest class of the people; the riffraff; the rabble. [Colloq., U. S.]

rough-setter (ruf'set'ėr), *n.* A mason who builds rough walls, as distinguished from one who hews also.

roughshod (ruf'shod), *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points or calks: as, a horse is said to be *roughshod* when his shoes are roughed or sharpened for slippery roads.—**To ride roughshod.** See *ride.*

rough-slant (ruf'slânt), *n.* A lean-to; a shelter made of canvas, blankets, bark, or boards laid on poles supported on crotches, and sloping from a ridge-pole to the ground. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*

rough-spun (ruf'spun), *a.* Rude; unpolished; blunt. *Halliwell.*

rough-string (ruf'string), *n.* In *carp.*, one of the generally unplaned inclined supports for the steps of a wooden stairway, usually concealed from view.

rough-stuff (ruf'stuf), *n.* In *painting*, coarse paint applied next after the priming, to be covered by the final coat or coats.

Paint has less tendency to crack where *rough-stuff* is left off. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 439.

rought†. An obsolete preterit of *reck*.

roughtail (ruf'tāl), *n.* Any snake of the family *Uropeltidæ*; a shieldtail.

rough-tailed (ruf'tāld), *a.* Having a rough tail, as a snake: specifically said of the *Uropeltidæ*.

rough-tree (ruf'trē), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A rough unfinished mast or spar. (*b*) The part of a mast above the deck.—**Rough-tree rails**, a timber forming the top of the bulwark.

roughwing (ruf'wing), *n.* 1. A British moth, *Phtheochroa rugosana*.—2. A rough-winged swallow.

rough-winged (ruf'winged), *a.* Having the outer web of the first primary retrorsely serrulate, as a swallow of the subfamily *Psalidoprocninæ*. The common rough-winged swallow of the United States is *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*. It closely resembles the bank-swallow.

Rough-winged. Magnified outer web of part of first primary of *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*.

rough-work (ruf'wėrk), *v. t.* To work over coarsely, without regard to nicety, smoothness, or finish.

Thus you must continue till you have *rough-wrought* all your work from end to end. *J. Moxon*, Mechanical Exercises.

rouket, *v.* A Middle English form of *ruck*[1].

roulade (rö-läd'), *n.* [< F. *roulade*, < *rouler*, roll, trill: see *roll*.] In *vocal music*, a melodic embellishment consisting in a rapid succession of tones sung to a single syllable; a run.

roulet, *v.* An obsolete form of *roll*.

rouleau (rö-lō'), *n.*; pl. *rouleaux* (rö-lōz', F. rö-lō'). [< F. *rouleau*, a roll, a roll of paper, dim. of OF. *roule*, a roll: see *roll*.] 1. A roll. Specifically—(*a*) A roll of paper containing a specified number of coins of the same denomination.

In bright confusion open *rouleaux* lie. *Pope*, The Basket-Table, l. 81.

Wer. (showing a *rouleau*). Here's gold—gold, Josephine, Will rescue us from this detested dungeon. *Byron*, Werner, i. 1.

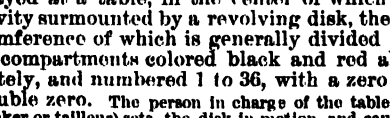
(*b*) In *millinery*, a large piping or rounded fluting: generally used in the plural: as, a trimming of *rouleaux*.

2. *Milit.*, one of a collection of round bundles of fascines tied together, which serve to cover besiegers or to mask the head of a work.—**Rouleau of blood-corpuscles**, the peculiar arrangement that the red blood-corpuscles tend to assume when drawn from the system, forming cylindrical columns, like rolls or piles of coins.

roulet, *n.* An obsolete form of *roulette*.

roulette (rö-let'), *n.* [< F. *roulette*, a little wheel, a caster, etc., also a game so called, fem. dim. of OF. *roule*, a wheel, a roll, etc.: see *roll*.] 1. An engravers' tool, used for producing a series of dots on a copperplate, and in mezzotint to darken any part which has been too much burnished. Roulettes are of two kinds: one is shaped like the rowel of a spur; the other has the rowel at right angles with the shaft, thick in the middle and diminishing toward the sides, which are notched and sharpened to a series of fine points. A similar instrument is used in mechanical drawing, and in plotting. It is dipped into India ink, so that the points imprint a dotted line as the wheel is passed over the paper.

2. A cylindrical object used to curl hair upon, whether of the head or of a wig.—3. In *geom.*, a curve traced by any point in the plane of a



Roulette.

given curve when this plane rolls on this curve over another curve.—4. A game of chance, played at a table, in the center of which is a cavity surmounted by a revolving disk, the circumference of which is generally divided into 38 compartments colored black and red alternately, and numbered 1 to 36, with a zero and double zero. The person in charge of the table (the banker or tailleur) sets the disk in motion, and causes a ball to revolve on it in an opposite direction. This ball finally drops into one of the compartments, thus determining the winning number or color. The players, of whom there may be any number, may stake on a figure or a group of figures, on even or odd number, or on the black or red. Should the player stake on a single figure and be successful, he wins 35 times his stake. The amount varies in the event of success on other chances.

roulroul, *n.* [Native name. See *Rollulus*.] A bird of the genus *Rollulus*.

rouly-pouly†, *n.* An obsolete form of *roly-poly*.

roum[1]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *room*[1].

roum[2], *n.* Same as *room*[2].

Roumanian, *a.* and *n.* See *Rumanian*.

Roumansh, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Romansh*.

Roumelian, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Rumelian*.

roun†, *v.* See *round*[2].

roun†, *n.* See *round*[2].

Herkne to my *roun*. *Morris and Skeat*, Spec. of Early English, II. iv. (A) 44.

Lenten ys come with love to toune, With blosmen ant with briddes *roune* [birds' song]. *Ritson*, Ancient Songs (ed. 1829), I. 63. (*Halliwell.*)

rounce (rouns), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] 1. In *printing*, a wheel-pulley in a hand-press, which winds and unwinds girths that draw the type-form on the bed to and from impression under the platen. See cut under *printing-press*.—2. A game of cards, played with a full pack by not more than nine persons. Each player starts with fifteen points, and for every trick he takes subtracts one from the score; the player who first reaches zero wins.

rounce-handle (rouns'han'dl), *n.* In *printing*, the crank attached to the rounce, by which it is turned. See *printing-press*.

rounceval†, **rouncival**† (roun'se-val, -si-val), *n.* and *a.* [Also *ronceval*, *runcival*; so called in allusion to the gigantic bones, believed to be those of Charlemagne's heroes, said to have been dug up at *Roncesvalles* (F. *Roncevaux*), a town at the foot of the Pyrenees, where, according to the old romances, the army of Charlemagne was routed by the Saracens.] I. *n.* 1. A giant; hence, anything very large and strong.

Hereof I take it comes that seeing a great woman we say she is a *Rouncevall*. *Fol.* 22. b. (ed. 1600). (*Nares.*)

2. The marrowfat pea: so called from its large size.

And set, as a dainty, thy *runcival* pease. *Tusser*, January's Husbandry, st. 8.

Another [serving-man], stumbling at the Threshold, tumbled in his Dish of *Rouncevals* before him. *Brome*, Jovial Crew, v.

From Cicero, that wrote in prose, So call'd from *rounceval* on's nose. *Musarum Deliciæ* (1656). (*Nares.*)

In Staffordshire, garden-*rouncivals* sown in the fields kernel well. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

II. *a.* Large; strong; robustious.

Dost roare, bulchin? dost roare? th' ast a good *rounciuall* voice to cry Lanthorne & Candle-light. *Dekker*, Humorous Poet (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 243).

rounceyt, **rouncie**†, *n.* See *rouncy*.

rouncle†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *runkle*.

rouncy† (roun'si), *n.* [Also *rouncey*, *rouncie*; < ME. *rouncy*, *rounsie*, *rounce*, *rounse*, *rouncin*, < OF. *roncin*, *runcin*, *ronci*, F. *roussin* = Pr. *rossi*, *roci*, *roncin* = Cat. *roci* = Sp. *rocin* = Pg. *rocim* = It. *ronciono*, *ronzino*, a nag, hack (whence Sp. *rocinante* = OF. *rossinante*, a miserable hack, the name of Don Quixote's horse), < ML. *runcinus*; origin uncertain; perhaps < G. *ross*, a horse (> F. *rosse*, a poor horse, sorry jade), = E. *horse*[1]: see *horse*[1]. The W. *rhwnsi*, a rough-coated horse, is perhaps < E.] 1. A common hackney-horse; a nag.

He rood upon a *rouncy* as he couthe. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 390.

The war horse is termed dextrarius, as led by the squire with his right hand; the runcinus, or *rouncey*, was the horse of an attendant or servant. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 74, note.

2. A vulgar, coarse woman. *Halliwell.*

round[1] (round), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rownd*; < ME. *round*, *rownd*, *ronde* = D. *rond* = MHG. *runt*, G. *rund* = Dan. Sw. *rund*, < OF. *rond*, *roont*, *roond*, F. *rond* = Pr. *redon*, *redun* = Cat. *redó*, *rodó* = Sp. Pg. *rotundo*, *redondo* = It. *rotondo*, *ritondo*, < L. *rotundus*, like a wheel, round, circular, spherical, < *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1], and cf. *rotund*. Hence ult. *roundel*, *roundelay*, *rondeau*, *rundlet*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Circular, or roughly so; plane, without angles, and having no axis much longer than any other.

Round was his face, and camuse was his nose. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 14.

This yle of Mylo is an c. myle northe from Candy; it was called Melos, and is *roundest* of all yles. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 62.

For meals, a *round* tray is brought in, and placed upon a low stool. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 20.

2. Having circular sections: as, *round* columns; *round* chambers. See *round bodies*, below.—3. Spherical; globular; compressed about a center; collected into a shape more or less exactly spherical.

Upon the firm opacous globe Of this *round* world. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 419.

4. Without corners or edges; convex, not elongated, and unwrinkled; bounded by lines or surfaces of tolerably uniform curvature.

And yet it irks me, the poor dappled fools [deer] . . . Should . . . have their *round* haunches gored. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 1. 25.

In person he was not very tall, but exceedingly *round*; neither did his bulk proceed from his being fat, but windy; being blown up by a prodigious conviction of his own importance. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 312.

He [the King of Saxony] is of medium height, with sloping, *round* shoulders. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 87.

5. Proceeding with an easy, smooth, brisk motion, like that of a wheel: as, a *round* trot.

A *round* and flowing utterance. *Baret*, Alvearie, 1580.

Round was their pace at first, but slacken'd soon. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

6. Well-filled; full; liberal or large in amount or volume: as, "good *round* sum," *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 104.

I lay ye all By the heels and suddenly, and on your heads Clap *round* fines for neglect. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 4. 84.

7. Not descending to unworthy and vexatious stickling over small details.

Clear and *round* dealing is the honour of man's nature. *Bacon*, Truth (ed. 1887).

8. Not prevaricating; candid; open.

I will a *round* unvarnish'd tale deliver. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 90.

9. Without much delicacy or reserve; plain-spoken: as, a *round* oath.

What shall be done? He will not hear, till feel: I must be *round* with him. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2. 8.

The kings interposed in a *round* and princely manner; not only by way of request and persuasion, but also by way of protestation and menace. *Bacon.* (*Johnson.*)

10†. Severe; harsh.

Your reproof is something too *round*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

The deputy began to be in passion, and told the governour that, if he were so *round*, he would be *round* too. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 99.

11. Periodic; beginning and ending at the same position or state of things, and that without reversal of the direction of advance: as, a *round* journey.

The *round* year Will bring all fruits and virtues here. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

12. Filled out roundly or symmetrically; made complete in sense, symmetrical in form, and well-balanced in cadence; well-turned: said of a sentence or of literary style.

His style, though *round* and comprehensive, was incumbered sometimes by parentheses, and became difficult to vulgar understandings. *Bp. Fell*, Life of Hammond.

If sentiment were sacrific'd to sound, And truth cut short to make a period *round*, I judged a man of sense could scarce do worse Than caper in the morris-dance of verse. *Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 517.

13. Written, as a number, with one or more "round figures," or ciphers, at the end. See *round number*, below.—14. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Circular; annular. (*b*) Cylindric; terete. (*c*) Rotund; globose or globular; spherical.—15. In *arch.*, round-arched or -vaulted; characterized by the presence of round arches or a barrel-vault.

The distinctly Gothic type of capital, which finds one of its earliest illustrations in the *round* portion of the choir of the Cathedral of Senlis. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 201.

In round numbers, considered in the aggregate; with disregard of the smaller elements of a number or numbers, or of minute calculation: as, *in round numbers* a population of 90,000.

She [the United States] has risen, during one simple century of freedom, *in round numbers* from two millions to forty-five. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 175.

The earth in its motion round the sun moves *in round numbers* 20 miles in a second. *Stokes*, Light, p. 228.

Round arch, belting, cardamom. See the nouns.—**Round bodies**, in *geom.*, the sphere, right cone, and right cylinder.—**Round clam**, one of many different edible clams of rounded or subcircular figure, as of the families *Veneridæ* and *Mactridæ*: distinguished from *long clam*, as *Myidæ*, *Solenidæ*, etc.; especially, the quahog, *Venus mercenaria* of the eastern United States, and *Cuneus staminea* of the Pacific coast. See *quahog*, *little-neck*.—**Round corn.** See *corn*[1].—**Round dance**, a dance in which the dancers are arranged in a circle or ring, or one in which they move in circular or revolving figures, as in a waltz, polka, etc.: opposed to *square dance*.—**Round dock.** See *dock*[1], 2.—**Round-edge file, round file.** See *file*[1].—**Round fish, game.** See the nouns.—**Round herring,**

a clupeoid fish of the genus *Brevoortia*. The species so called in the United States is *B. tyrannus*, of the Atlantic coast, of a terete or fusiform figure, olivaceous above and silvery on the sides and belly, with small mouth and fins and large eyes.—**Round jack.** See *jack*[1].—**Round jacket.** Same as *roundabout*, 5.

When he wore a *round jacket*, and showed a marvelous nicety of aim in playing at marbles.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, Finale.

Round-joint file. See *file*[1].—**Round knife, ligament, mackerel, meal.** See the nouns.—**Round number,** a number evenly divisible by tens, hundreds, etc., or a number forming an aliquot part of one so divisible, as 10, 25, 75, 100, 750, 1,000, etc.: used especially with reference to approximate or indefinite statement.

Nor is it unreasonable to make some doubt whether, in the first ages and long lives of our fathers, Moses doth not sometime account by full and *round numbers* . . . as in the age of Noah it is delivered to be just five hundred when he begat Sem; whereas perhaps he might be somewhat above or below that *round* and complete *number*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 1.

This, still pursuing the *round-number* system, would supply nearly five articles of refuse apparel to every man, woman, and child in this, the greatest metropolis of the world.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 526.

Round o. (*a*) See *O*[1]. (*b*) A corruption of the word *rondo*, common in English music-books of the early part of the eighteenth century.—**Round ore.** Same as *leap-ore*.—**Round plane.** See *plane*[2].—**Round pronator,** the pronator radii teres (which see, under *pronator*).—**Round robin.** See *round-robin*, 5.—**Round shore-herring.** See *herring*.—**Round shot, seam, table, tower,** etc. See the nouns.—**Round tool.** (*a*) In *wood-working*, a chisel with a round nose, used for making concave mouldings. (*b*) In *seal-engraving*, a tool with a round bead-like end, used for purposes very similar to those of the bead-tool.—**Round turn,** the passing of one end of a rope, attached by the other end to some moving object, completely around a post or timber-head, so as to give a strong hold. This is commonly done to check the movement of a vessel coming into her berth, or the like: hence the saying *to bring a person up with a round turn*, to stop him suddenly in doing or saying something: administer an effectual check to him.—**Round sedoary.** See *sedoary*.=**Syn.** See *roundness*.

II. *n.* 1. That which has roundness; a round (spherical, circular, cylindrical, or conical) object or group of objects; a round part or piece of something: as, a *round* of beef.

We'll dress [some children]
Like urchins, ouphes, and fairies, green and white,
With *rounds* of waxen tapers on their heads.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4. 50.

Over their sashes the men wear *rounds* of stiffened russet, to defend their brains from the piercing fervor.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 85.

As this pale taper's earthly spark,
To yonder argent *round* [the moon].
Tennyson, St. Agnes' Eve.

The arches of the *round* [circular stage] rest on heavy rectangular piers of truly Roman strength.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 133.

Specifically—(*a*) A rung of a ladder or a chair, or any similar round or spindle-shaped piece joining side- or corner-pieces by its ends.

That lowliness is young ambition's ladder; . . .
But, when he once attains the utmost *round*,
He then unto the ladder turns his back.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 24.

Where all the *rounds* like Jacob's ladder rise.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 220.

(*b*) In *arch.*, a molding the section of which is a segment of a circle or of a curved figure differing but little from a circle.

2. In *art*, form rounded or curved and standing free in nature or representation; specifically, the presentation in sculpture of complete

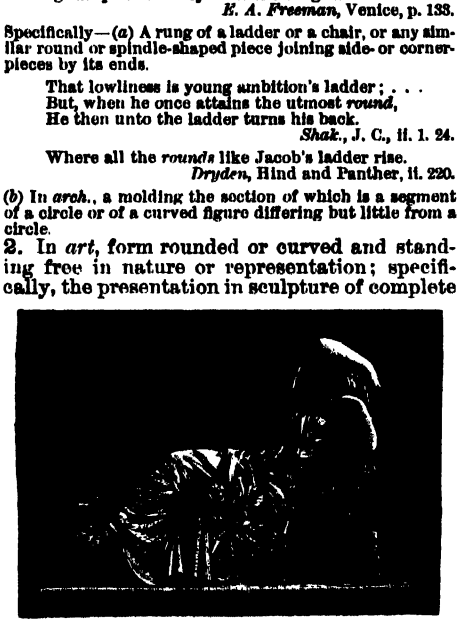


Figure in the Round.
The Sleeping Ariadne, in the Vatican Museum.

roundness, represented with its projection on all sides, as in nature, free from any ground, as distinguished from *relief*: used with the definite article, especially with reference to sculptures of human and animal figures.

The progress of sculpture in *the round* from the Branchidæ statues to the perfect art of Pheidias may be traced through a series of transition specimens.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 81.

To the training in this school, and the habit of drawing from *the round*, . . . we may be indebted for the careful drawing and modeling of the details of his pictures which distinguish Mantegna from all his contemporaries.
The Century, XXXIX. 396.

3. A circle; a ring or coil; a gathering in a circle or company, as of persons. [Rare.]

Him [the serpent] fast sleeping soon he found
In labyrinth of many a *round* self-roll'd.
Milton, P. L., ix. 183.

Sometimes I am seen thrusting my head into a *round* of politicians at Will's.
Addison, Spectator, No. 1.

4. A circuit of action or progression; a going about from point to point or from one to another in a more or less definite series; a range or course through a circle of places, persons, things, or doings: as, a *round* of travel or of visits; a *round* of duties or pleasures; the story went the *rounds* of the papers.

Come, ladies, shall we take a *round*? as men
Do walk a mile, women should talk an hour
After supper; 'tis their exercise.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

He walks the *round* up and down, through every room o' the house.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

Thro' each returning Year, may that Hour be
Distinguish'd in the *Rounds* of all Eternity.
Congreve, To Cynthia.

The trivial *round*, the common task,
Would furnish all we ought to ask;
Room to deny ourselves; a road
To bring us daily nearer God.
Keble, Christian Year, Morning.

5. A fixed or prescribed circuit of going or doing, supposed to be repeated at regular intervals; a course or tour of duty: as, a policeman's or a sentinel's *round;* the *rounds* of postmen, milkmen, newsmen, etc.; a *round* of inspection by a military officer or guard.

We must keep a *round*, and a strong watch to-night.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 5.

They accompany the military guards in their nightly *rounds* through the streets of the metropolis.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 143.

The wise old Doctor went his *round*.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

6. A complete or continuous circuit or course; revolution or range from beginning to end, or without limit; sweep; scope; sphere: as, the *rounds* of the planets; the whole *round* of science.

They hold that the Blood, which hath a Circulation, and fetcheth a *Round* every 24 Hours about the Body, is quickly repaired again.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 21.

In the Glorious *Round* of Fame,
Great Marlbro, still the same,
Incessant runs his Course.
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, i.

Thy pinions, universal Air, . . .
Are delegates of harmony, and bear
Strains that support the Seasons in their *round*.
Wordsworth, Power of Sound, xii.

He seems, indeed, to have run the whole *round* of knowledge.
Sumner, Hon. John Pickering.

So runs the *round* of life from hour to hour.
Tennyson, Circumstance.

7. A bout or turn of joint or reciprocal action; a course of procedure by two or more, either complete in itself, or one of a series with intermissions or renewals: as, *rounds* of applause; a *round* at cards; a *round* of golf (a course of play round the whole extent of the golfing-ground).

Women to cards may be compar'd; we play
A *round* or two, when us'd, we throw away.
Granville, Epigrams and Characters.

The simultaneous start with which they increased their distance by at least a fathom, on hearing the door-bell jingling all over the house, would have ensured a *round* of applause from any audience in Europe.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. iii.

Specifically—(*a*) In *pugilism*, one of the series of bouts constituting a prize-fight or a sparring-match. A round may last for a certain specified length of time, as three minutes, or until one of the combatants is down.

He stood up to the Banbury man for three minutes, and polished him off in four *rounds*.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

The second *round* in this diplomatic encounter closed with the British government fairly discomfited.
H. Adams, Albert Gallatin, p. 540.

(*b*) A bout of shooting, as at a target, in saluting, or in battle, either with firearms or with bows, in which a certain number of shots are delivered, or in which the participants shoot or fire by turns.

The first time I reviewed my regiment they . . . would salute with some *rounds* fired before my door.
B. Franklin, Autobiog., p. 239.

The "National *Round*," shot by the ladies of Great Britain at all public meetings, consists of 48 arrows at 60 yards, and 24 arrows at 50 yards.
M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 12.

(*c*) A bout of toast-drinking; the drinking of a toast or of a set of toasts by the persons round a table; also, a toast to be drunk by the company.

Them that drank the *round*, when they crowned their heads with folly and forgetfulness, and their cups with wine and noises.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 615.

The Tories are forced to borrow their toasts from their antagonists, and can scarce find beauties enough of their own side to supply a single *round* of October.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 8.

(*d*) A bout of drinking participated in by a number of persons; a treat all round: as, to pay for the *round*. (*e*) In *vocal music*, a short rhythmical canon at the unison, in which the several voices enter at equal intervals of time: distinguished from a *catch* simply in not being necessarily humorous. Rounds have always been very popular in England. The earliest specimen is the famous "Sumer is i-cumen in," which dates from the early part of the thirteenth century, and is the oldest example of counterpoint extant. Also called *rondo*, *rota*.

Some jolly shepherd sung a lusty *round*.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, vii. 6.

A *Round*, a *Round*, a *Round*, Boyes, a *Round*,
Let Mirth fly aloft, and Sorrow be drown'd.
Brome, Jovial Crew, iv. 1.

In the convivial *Round*, in which each voice chases, so to speak, the different movements in the same order.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 213.

(*f*) Same as *round dance* (which see, under 1.).

A troupe of Faunes and Satyres far away
Within the wood were daunсing in a *rownd*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 7.

Tread we softly in a *round*,
Whilst the hollow murmuring ground
Fills the music with her sound.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 2.

8. Same as *roundel*.—9. Ammunition for a single shot or volley: as, to supply a marksman or a company with forty *rounds*.—10. In the *manège*, a volt, or circular tread.—11. A brewers' vessel for holding beer while undergoing the final fermentation.

It was at one time the practice amongst the Scotch brewers to employ the fermenting *rounds* only, and to cleanse from these directly into the casks.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 406.

Cog and round. See *cog*[2].—**Gentleman of the round.** See *gentleman*.—**Hollows and rounds.** See *hollow*[1].—**In the round,** in *art*. See def. 2, above.—**Round of beef,** a cut of the thigh through and across the bone.

Instead of boiling or stewing a piece of the *round of beef*, for example, the Mount Desert cooks broil or fry it.
The Century, XL. 862.

To cut the round. See *volt*.

round[1] (round), *adv.*[1] [< ME. *round;* < *round*[1], *a.*] Roundly; vigorously; loudly.

I peyne me to han an hauteyn speche,
And ringe it oute as *round* as goth a belle.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 45.

round[1] (round), *adv.*[2] and *prep.* [Prop. an aphetic form of *around:* see *around*.] I. *adv.* 1. On all sides; so as to surround or make the circuit of. See *round about*, below.

Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee *round*, and keep thee in on every side.
Luke xix. 43.

When he alighted, he surveyed me *round* with great admiration.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 2.

2. With a revolving or rotating movement or course; in a circular or curvilinear direction; around: as, to go *round* in a circle; to turn *round* and go the other way.

He that is giddy thinks the world turns *round*.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 20.

3. In or within a circuit; round about.

The longest way *round* is the shortest way home.
Popular saying.

Round and around the sounds were cast,
Till echo seemed an answering blast.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 10.

A brutal cold country this. . . . Never . . . a stick thicker than your finger for seven mile *round*.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, v.

4. To or at this place or time through a circuit or circuitous course.

Time is come *round*,
And where I did begin, there shall I end.
Shak., J. C., v. 3. 28.

Tally-ho coach for Leicester 'll be *round* in half-an-hour, and don't wait for nobody.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

Once more the slow, dumb years
Bring their avenging cycle *round*.
Whittier, Mithridates at Chios.

5. In circumference: as, a tree or a pillar 40 inches *round*.—6. In a circling or circulating course; through a circle, as of persons or things: as, there was not food enough to go *round;* to pass *round* among the company.

The invitations were sent *round*.
Scott.

7. In a complete round or series; from beginning to end.

She named the ancient heroes *round*.
Swift.

The San Franciscans now eat the best of grapes, cherries, and pears almost the year *round*.
Dublin Univ. Mag., Feb., 1872, p. 224.

All round. (*a*) Over the whole place; in every direction. (*b*) In all respects; for all purposes: also used adjectively: as, a clever *all-round* writer or actor; a good *horse for all-round* work.

One of the quietest, but, *all round*, one of the brainiest merchants and financiers in the United States.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 241.

Luff round. See *luff*[2].—**Round about.** (*a*) [*About*, adv.] (1) In an opposite direction; with reversed position; so as to face the other way.

She 's turned her richt and *round about*,
And the kembe fell frae her han'.
Lady Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 82).

(2) All around; in every direction.

When he giveth you rest from all your enemies *round about*, so that ye dwell in safety. Deut. xii. 10.

Round about are like Tombes for his wiues and children, but not so great and faire. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 288.

On the other side . . . stood a great square Tower, and *round about* the rubbish of many other Buildings.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 17.

(*b*) [*About*, prep.] On every side of; all round.

And he made darkness pavilions *round about* him, dark waters, and thick clouds of the skies. 2 Sam. xxii. 12.

The skins hanging *round about* his head, backe, and shoulders.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 161.

And hears the Muses in a ring
Aye *round about* Jove's altar sing.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 48.

To bring round. See *bring*.

"What 's the matter, Mother?" said I, when we had *brought* her a little *round*. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, i. 2.

To come round. See *come*.

He was about as glib-tongued a Jacobin as you'd wish to see; but now my young man has *come round* handsomely.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 495.

To fly, get, go, turn round. See the verbs.—**To pass round the hat.** See *hat*[1].

II. *prep.* 1. On every side of; surrounding; encircling: as, the people stood *round* him; to put a rope *round* a post.

O thou, my love, whose love is one with mine,
I, maiden, *round* thee, maiden, bind my belt.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. Circuitously about: as, a ramble *round* the park; to sail *round* Cape Horn; a journey *round* the world.

He led the hero *round*
The confines of the blest Elysian ground.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 1227.

The successful expedition *round* Cape Bojador, being soon spread abroad through Europe, excited a spirit of adventure in all foreigners.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 99.

To come round, get round, etc. See the verbs.

round[1] (round), *v.* [= D. *ronden*, round, = G. *runden*, become round, *ründen*, make round, = Sw. *runda* = Dan. *runde*, make round, = F. *rondir*, become round; from the adj. (in defs. I., 4, 5, and II., 2, 3, 5, rather from the adverb): see *round*[1], *a.*, *round*[1], *adv.*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To give roundness or rotundity to; make circular, spherical, cylindrical, conical, convex, or curved; form with a round or curved outline: as, to *round* the edges of anything; the *rounded* corners of a piano or of a book.

Ye shall not *round* the corners of your heads.
Lev. xix. 27.

The figures on several of our modern medals are raised and *rounded* to a very great perfection.
Addison, Ancient Medals, iii.

Bull, the dog, lies *rounded* on the hearth, his nose between his paws, fast asleep. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

Remains of Roman architecture . . . controlled the minds of artists, and induced them to adopt the *rounded* rather than the pointed arch.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 101.

2. To fill out roundly or symmetrically; complete or perfect in form or substance.

A quaint, terse, florid style, *rounded* into periods and cadencies. *Swift*, Misc.

General ideas are essences; they are our gods; they *round* and ennoble the most partial and sordid way of living. *Emerson*, Nominalist and Realist.

He has lived to *round* a personality that will be traditional. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 302.

3. To fill out the circle or term of; bring to completion; finish off.

We are such stuff
As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is *rounded* with a sleep. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 158.

I like your picture, but I fain would see
A sketch of what your promised hand will be
When . . .
The twentieth century *rounds* a new decade.
Whittier, The Panorama.

4. To encircle; encompass; surround.

Am I not he that rules great Nineveh,
Rounded with Lycas' silver-flowing streams?
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

I would to God that the inclusive verge
Of golden metal that must *round* my brow
Were red-hot steel. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 1. 60.

With garlands of great pearl his brow
Begirt and *rounded*.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iii. 4.

5. To go, pass, or get round; make a course round the limit or terminus of: as, the ship *rounded* Cape Horn; to *round* the corner of a street.—**To round down,** to overhaul downward, as a rope or tackle.—**To round in,** or **round in on** (*naut.*), to haul in the slack of: as, to *round in* a rope; to *round in on* a weather-brace.—**To round off.** (*a*) To finish off in a curved or rounded form; give a rounding finish to: as, to *round off* the corners of a table or a marble slab. See *round-off file*, under *file*[1]. (*b*) To finish completely; bring into a completed or perfected state.

Just as little in the course of its development in time as in space is the body *rounded off* into strict unity.
Lotze, Microcosmos (trans.), I. 136.

Positive science, like common-sense, treats objects as *rounded-off* totals, as "absolutes." *Mind*, XII. 124.

To round out. (*a*) To expand, distend, or fill out in a rounded form: as, a paunch or a bust well *rounded out*. (*b*) To fill out symmetrically or completely: as, to *round out* a speech with apt illustrations.—**To round to,** to haul by the wind when sailing free; bring (a vessel) head up to the wind preparatory to letting go the anchor.—**To round up.** (*a*) To heap or fill up so as to make round at top: as, to *round up* a measure of grain. (*b*) In grazing regions, to drive or bring together in close order: as, to *round up* a scattered herd of cattle. (*c*) *Naut.*, to haul up, as the slack of a rope through its leading-block, or a tackle which hangs loose by its fall. (*d*) To scold or reprove roundly; bring to account.

II. *intrans.* 1. To grow or become round; acquire curvature, plumpness, roundness, or rounded bigness.

The queen your mother *rounds* apace.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1. 16.

All the jarring notes of life
Seem blending in a psalm,
And all the angles of the strife
Slow *rounding* into calm.
Whittier, My Psalm.

The fair pink blooms . . . gave way to small green spheres *rounding* daily to full-orbed fruit.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 217.

2. To go round about; make a circuit; go the rounds, as a guard.

While they keep watch, or nightly *rounding* walk.
Milton, P. L., iv. 685.

So *rounds* he to a separate mind,
From whence clear memory may begin.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlv.

The stream goes *rounding* away through the sward, bending somewhat to the right, where the ground gradually descends. *The Century*, XXXVI. 806.

3. To turn around or about; make a turn.

The men who met him *rounded* on their heels,
And wonder'd after him.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

4. To become full or finished; develop into a completed or perfected type: as, the girl *rounds* into the woman.—5. To bend or turn downward, as a whale; make ready to dive, as a whale, by curving its small. Also *round out*.—**To round on,** to turn upon or against; abuse; assail; beset: as, he *rounded on* me in a rage.

round[2] (round), *v.* [With excrescent *d*, as in *sound*, *pound*[2], etc.; < ME. *rounen*, *rownen*, *runen*, < AS. *rūnian* (= OD. *rūnen*, MD. *ruinen*, *ruynen* = OLG. *runōn* = OHG. *rūnēn*, MHG. *rūnen*, G. *raunen*, > OF. *runer*), whisper, murmur, < *rūn*, mystery: see *rune*[1].] **I.**† *intrans.* To speak low; whisper; speak secretly; take counsel.

The steward on knees him set adown,
With the emperour for to *roun*.
Richard Coer de Lion (Weber's Metr. Rom., II. 84).

Another *rouned* to his felawe lowe.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 208.

II. *trans.* To address or speak to in a whisper; utter in a whisper.

One *rounded* another in the ear, and said "Erat dives," He was a rich man:—a great fault.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

They 're here with me already, whispering, *rounding*,
"Sicilia is a so-forth." *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 217.

At the same time he [April Fool] slyly *rounded* the first lady in the ear that an action might lie against the Crown for bi-geny. *Lamb*, On the New-Year's Coming of Age.

How often must I *round* thee in the ears—
All means are lawful to a lawful end?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 104.

round[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *roun*, < AS. *rūn*, a whisper, secret, mystery: see *round*[2], *v.*, and *rune*[1].] A whisper or whispering; discourse; song.

Ix. and nigneti ger he [Abraham] was old,
Quuanne him cam bode [message] in sunder [diverse] *run*,
Fro gode of circumcicioun.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 991.

roundabout (round'a-bout'), *a.* and *n.* [< *round about*, adverbial phrase: see *round*[1], *adv.*, and *about*, *adv.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Circuitous; tortuous; indirect.

Girls have always a *round-about* way of saying yes before company. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, ii.

The inferences of political economy are true only because they are discoveries by a *roundabout* process of what the moral law commands. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 502.

2. Comprehensive; taking a wide range.

Those sincerely follow reason, but, for want of having large, sound, *roundabout* sense, have not a full view of all that relates to the question.
Locke, Human Understanding.

3. Encircling; surrounding; encompassing. *Tatler*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

II. *n.* 1. A large horizontal revolving frame, carrying small wooden horses and carriages, sometimes elephants, etc., on or in which children ride; a merry-go-round.—2. A round dance.

The Miss Flamboroughs . . . understood the jig and the *roundabout* to perfection. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ix. 1.

3. A scene of incessant revolution, change, or vicissitude. [Rare.]

He sees that this great *roundabout*,
The world, with all its motley rout,
Church, army, physic, law,
Its customs, and its bus'nesses,
Is no concern at all of his,
And says—what says he?—"Caw!"
Cowper, The Jackdaw (trans.).

4. An arm-chair with rounded back and sides.—5. A short coat or jacket for men and boys, without skirts, which fits the body closely. Also *round jacket*.

He sauntered about the streets in a plain linen *round-about*. *The Century*, XXV. 176.

6. A cyclonic storm. [Bermudas.]

roundaboutly (round'a-bout'li), *adv.* [< *round-about*, *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] In a roundabout manner; circuitously; indirectly. [Rare.]

He said it much more lengthily and *roundaboutly*.
R. Broughton, Joan, i.

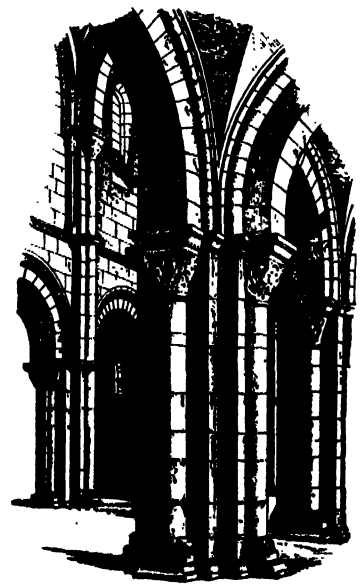
roundaboutness (round'a-bout'nes), *n.* [< *roundabout*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Circuitousness of course or manner; the quality of being round-about or tortuous. [Rare.]

Coleridge's prose writings have the same "vice of *round-aboutness*," as Southey called it, as his talk, but without its charm; the same endless interpolations, digressions, and apologies—with the same superabundance of long, strange, and hard words. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 77.

round-all (round'âl), *n.* An acrobatic feat. See the quotation.

Doing . . . *round-alls* (that 's throwing yourself backwards on to your hands and back again to your feet).
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 104.

round-arched (round'ärcht), *a.* In *arch.*, characterized by semicircular arches, as a style or a building, as ancient Roman, Byzantine, Romanesque, and other construction, and the edifices in those styles; also, having the form of a round arch, as an architectural member.



Round-arched Construction.—A pier with perspective of nave, aisle, and vaulting of the Abbey Church of Vézelay, France.

The transverse ribs [choir of Noyon Cathedral] alone are pointed, and the *round-arched* longitudinal ribs are . . . much stilted.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 49.

round-arm (round'ärm), *a.* In *cricket*, swinging the arm round more or less horizontally, or done with the arm so used: as, a *round-arm* bowler; *round-arm* bowling. *Encyc. Dict.*

round-armed (round'ärmd), *a.* In *boxing*, given with a horizontal swing of the arm.

And the clumsy *round-armed* hit, even though it does more harm to the recipient, is not esteemed so highly as a straight hit made directly from the shoulder.
Saturday Rev., No. 1474.

round-backed (round'bakt), *a.* Having a round or curved back; showing unusual convexity of back, especially between the shoulders; round-shouldered.

round-bend (round'bend), *a.* Bent in a certain curve: specifically said of fly-hooks.

round-crested (round'kres'ted), *a.* Having a round crest; fan-crested: specific in the phrase *round-crested duck*, the hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*. *Catesby*, 1731. See cut under *merganser*.

roundel (roun'del), *n.* [Also *roundle*, *rondel*, *rondle*, *rundle*, in obsolete, technical, or dialectal uses; < ME. *roundel*, *rundel*, *rondel*, < OF. *rondel*, later *rondeau*, anything round and flat, a round plate, a round cake, etc., a scroll, dim. of *rond*, round: see *round*[1]. Cf. Sp. *redondilla* = Pg. *redondilha*, a roundel: see *redondilla*. Cf. *rondeau*, *rondel*.] 1. Anything round; a round form or figure; a circle, or something of circular form. [Archaic except in some technical uses.]

A *roundel* to set dishes on for soiling the tablecloth.
Baret, 1580. (*Halliwell*.)

The Spaniardes, vniting themselues, gathered their whole Fleete close together into a *roundell*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 598.

Come, put in his leg in the middle *roundel* [round hole of stocks].
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 4.

Scales and *roundles* to mount the pinnacles and highest pieces of divinity.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 12.

Those *roundels* of gold fringe, drawn out with cypress.
Scott, Kenilworth, xx.

The *roundels* or "bulls'-eyes," so largely used in domestic glazing.
Glass-making, p. 92.

Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, a circular figure used as a bearing, and commonly blazoned, not roundel, but by a special name according to the tincture. Also *roundle*, *roundlet*. (*b*) In *medieval armor:* (1) A round shield made of osiers, wood, sinews, or ropes covered with leather, or plates of metal, or stuck full of nails in concentric circles or other figures: sometimes made wholly of metal, and generally convex, but sometimes concave, and both with and without the umbo or boss. (2) A piece of metal of circular or nearly circular form. (*α*) A very small plate sewed or riveted to cloth or leather as part of a coat of fence. (*β*) A larger plate, used to protect the body at the défaut de la cuirasse, where that on the left side was fixed, that on the right side movable to allow of the couching of the lance, and at the knee-joint, usually one on each side, covering the articulation. Also called *disk*. (*c*) In *fort.*, a bastion of a semicircular form, introduced by Albert Dürer. It was about 300 feet in diameter, and contained roomy casemates for troops. (*d*) In *arch.*, a molding of semicircular profile. *J. T. Clarke*. (*e*) A fruit-trencher of circular form.

Per pale gules and argent three roundels counterchanged.

2†. A dance in which the dancers form a ring or circle. Also called *round*.

Come, now a *roundel* and a fairy song.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 1.

3. Same as *rondel:* specifically applied by Swinburne to a form apparently invented by himself. This consists of nine lines with two refrains, arranged as follows: *a*, *b*, *a* (and refrain); *b*, *a*, *b*; *a*, *b*, *a* (and refrain)—the refrain, as in the rondeau and rondel, being part of the first line. The measure is unrestricted, and the refrain generally rimes with the *b* lines.

Many a himpne for your holy daies
That highten balades, *roundels*, virelaies.
Chaucer, Good Women.

All day long we rode
Thro' the dim land against a rushing wind,
That glorious *roundel* echoing in our ears.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

roundelay (roun'de-lā), *n.* [< OF. *rondelet*, dim. of *rondel*, a roundel: see *roundel*. The spelling *roundelay* appar. simulates E. *lay*[3].] 1. Any song in which an idea, line, or refrain is continually repeated.

Per. It fell upon a holy eve,
Wil. Hey, ho, hallidaye!
Per. When holy fathers went to shrieve;
Wil. Now ginneth this *roundelay*.
. . . . . .
Wil. Now endeth our *roundelay*.
Cud. Sicker, sike a *roundle* never heard I none.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., August.

Loudly sung his *roundelay* of love.
Dryden.

While linnet, lark, and blackbird gay
Sing forth her nuptial *roundelay*.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 16.

The breath of Winter . . . plays a *roundelay*
Of death among the bushes and the leaves.
Keats, Isabella, st. 32.

2. Same as *rondeau*, 1.

The *roundelay*, in which, after each strophe of the song, a chorus interposes with the same refrain.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 214.

3. A dance in a circle; a round or roundel.

The fawns, satyrs, and nymphs did dance their *roundelays*.
Howell.

As doth the billow there upon Charybdis,
That breaks itself on that which it encounters,
So here the folk must dance their *roundelay*.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vii. 24.

roundeleer (roun-de-lēr'), *n.* [< *roundel* + *-eer*.] A writer of roundels or roundelays. [Rare.]

In this path he must thus have preceded . . . all contemporary *roundeleers*.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 250.

rounder (roun'dėr), *n.* [< *round*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which rounds or makes round; specifically, a tool for rounding, or rounding out or off, as a cylindrical rock-boring tool with an indented face, a plane used by wheelwrights for rounding off tenons, etc.—2. One who habitually goes round, or from point to point and back, for any purpose; especially, one who continually goes the round of misdemeanor, arrest, trial, imprisonment, and release, as a habitual drunkard or petty thief.

G—— had made himself conspicuous as a *rounder*, . . . and occupied much of his time in threatening employes of the various railroad companies.
Philadelphia Times, 1886.

A very large proportion of the inmates [of the workhouse on Blackwell's Island] are "old *rounders*" who return to the Island again and again.
Christian Union, Aug. 25, 1887.

During our civil war the regiments which were composed of plug-uglies, thugs, and midnight *rounders*, with noses laid over to one side as evidence of their prowess in bar-room mills and paving-stone riots, were generally cringing cowards in battle.
The Century, XXXVI. 249.

3. Something well rounded or filled out; a round or plump oath, or the like. [Colloq.]

Though we can all swear a *rounder* in the stockyard or on the drafting camp, as a rule we are a happy-go-lucky, peaceable lot.
Mrs. Campbell Praed, Head Station, p. 33.

4. A round; an act or instance of going or passing round. Specifically—(*a*) A round of demonstrative speech or procedure: as, they gave him a *rounder* (a round of applause).

Mrs. Cork . . . was off amid a *rounder* of "Thank'e ma'am, thank'e."
R. D. Blackmore, Christowell, II. viii.

(*b*) A complete run in the game of rounders.

A *rounder* was when a player struck the ball with such force as to enable him to run all four bases and "get home."
The Century, XXXIX. 637.

5. *pl.* (*a*) A game played with a soft and small ball and a bat of about 2 feet in length. About four or five players are on each side. The game is played on a ground in the form of a rectangle or pentagon with a base at each angle; on one of these bases, called the "home," the batsman stands. When the ball is thrown toward the batter he tries to drive it away as far as he can and secure a run completely round the boundary, or over any of the parts of it, before he can be hit by the ball secured and thrown at him by one of the opposite party. In some forms of the game the batter is declared out if he fails to strike the ball, if he drives it too short a distance to secure a run, or if the ball from his bat is caught in the air by one of the opposite party. From rounders the game of base-ball has been developed. (*b*) In England, a game like fives, but played with a football.

round-faced (round'fāst), *a.* Having a round face: as, the *round-faced* macaque, *Macacus cyclopis*.

I can give no other account of him but that he was pretty tall, *round-faced*, and one, I'm sure, I ne'er had seen before.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

roundfish (round'fish), *n.* 1. The common carp, *Cyprinus carpio*.—2. The shad-waiter or pilot-fish, *Coregonus quadrilateralis;* the Menomonee whitefish, abundant in the Great Lake region and northward. See cut under *shad-waiter*.

roundhand (round'hand), *n.* [< *round*[1] + *hand*.] 1. A style of penmanship in which the letters are round and full.—2. A style of bowling in cricket in which the arm is brought round horizontally. See *round-arm*. *Imp. Dict.*

Roundhead (round'hed), *n.* [< *round*[1] + *head*.] 1. In *Eng. hist.*, a member of the Parliamentarian or Puritan party during the civil war: so called opprobriously by the Royalists or Cavaliers, in allusion to the Puritans' custom of wearing their hair closely cut, while the Cavaliers usually wore theirs in long ringlets. The Roundheads were one of the two great parties in English politics first formed about 1641, and continued under the succeeding names of Whigs and Liberals, as opposed to the Cavaliers, Tories, and Conservatives respectively.

But our Scene's London now; and by the rout
We perish, if the *Roundheads* be about.
Cowley, The Guardian, Prol.

2. [*l. c.*] The weakfish or squeteague, *Cynoscion regalis*. [Virginia.]

round-headed (round'hed'ed), *a.* [< *round*[1] + *head* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a round head or top: as, a *round-headed* nail or rivet.

Roundheaded arches and windows.
Bp. Lowth, Life of Wykeham, § 6. (*Latham*.)

Above was a simple *round-headed* clerestory, and outside are the same slight beginnings of ornamental arcades.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 104.

2. Hence, having the hair of the head cut short; close-cropped; specifically, belonging or pertaining to the Roundheads or Parliamentarians. [Rare.]

The *round-headed* rebels of Westminster Hall.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 20 (song).

roundhouse (round'hous), *n.* 1†. A lockup; a station-house; a watch-house. *Foote*.—2. *Naut.*: (*a*) A cabin or apartment on the after part of the quarter-deck, having the poop for its roof: formerly sometimes called the *coach;* also, the poop itself.

Our captain sent his skiff and fetched aboard us the masters of the other two ships, and Mr. Pynchon, and they dined with us in the *round house*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 14.

(*b*) An erection abaft the mainmast for the accommodation of the officers or crew of a vessel.—3. On American railroads, a building, usually round and built of brick, having stalls for the storage of locomotives, with tracks leading from them to a central turn-table. In Great Britain called *engine-house* or *engine-shed*.—4. A privy. [Southwestern U. S.]

rounding (roun'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *round*[1], *v.*] 1. In *bookbinding*, the operation of shaping the folded and sewed sheets into a slightly convex form at the back. It is done either by hand-tools or by machinery.—2. The action or attitude of a whale when curving its small in order to dive. Also *rounding-out*.—3. *Naut.*, old rope or strands wound about a rope to prevent its chafing.

rounding-adz (roun'ding-adz), *n.* A form of adz having a curved blade for hollowing out timber.

rounding-machine (roun'ding-ma-shēn'), *n.* One of several kinds of machines for producing round forms or roundness of form. Especially—(*a*) A machine for sawing out circular heads for casks and barrels. (*b*) A machine for rounding the backs of books. (*c*) A machine for forming the rounded depressions in shoe-sole blanks; a sole-stamping machine. (*d*) A machine for making rods and spindles; a rod-machine or dowel-machine. (*e*) A cornering-machine for chamfering off the angles of stuff in tool-making and carriage-work.

rounding-out (roun'ding-out), *n.* Same as *rounding*, 2.

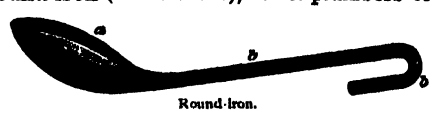
rounding-plane (roun'ding-plān), *n.* A wood-working tool for rounding and finishing the handles of rakes or brooms, chair-rounds, and other round pieces. It has a plane-bit placed parallel to the axis of a circular hole, and projecting slightly. The rough stuff is passed through the hole, and rotated against the cutting edge.

Rounding-plane or Witchet.

a, plane-iron; *b*, stock; *c*, piece to be rounded; *d*, *d*, handles.

rounding-tool (roun'ding-tōl), *n.* 1. In *forging*, a top- or bottom-tool having a semicylindrical groove, used as a swage for rounding a rod, the stem of a bolt, and the like. *E. H. Knight*.—2. In *saddlery*, a kind of draw-plate for shaping round leather straps. It consists of a pair of jaws with corresponding semicylindrical grooves of various sizes on both sides. The jaws can be locked shut in order that the strap may be passed through the cylindrical openings thus formed.

round-iron (round'ī'ėrn), *n.* A plumbers' tool



Round-iron.

a, head, in use made red-hot and passed over the joint to be smoothed until the latter is sufficiently heated for the application of the solder; *b b*, handle.

with a bulbous head, for finishing soldered work.

roundish (roun'dish), *a.* [< *round*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat round; nearly round; inclining to roundness: as, a *roundish* seed or leaf.

roundishness (roun'dish-nes), *n.* The state of being roundish. *Imp. Dict.*

roundle (roun'dl), *n.* Same as *roundel*.

round-leaved (round'lēvd), *a.* Having round leaves.—**Round-leaved cornel, horsemint, spinach.** See the nouns.

roundlet (round'let), *n.* [< F. *rondelet*, dim. of OF. *rondel*, roundel: see *roundel*. Cf. *rundlet*, *runlet*[2], *roundelay*.] 1. A little circle; a roundel.

Like *roundlets* that arise
By a stone cast into a standing brook.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, v. 60.

2†. Same as *rundlet*.—3. In *her.*, same as *roundel*.—4. *pl.* The fuller rounded part of the hood worn as a head-dress in the middle ages. See *hood*.

roundly (round'li), *adv.* [< *round*[1] + *-ly*[2].] 1 In a round form. [Rare.]—2. In a round or positive manner; frankly, bluntly, vigorously,

earnestly, energetically, or the like. See *round*[1], *a.*, 9.

What a bold man of war! he invites me *roundly*.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 2.

He *roundly* and openly avows what most others studiously conceal. *Bacon*, Political Fables, ii., Expl.

Not to weary you with long preambles, . . . I will come *roundly* to the matter.
R. Peeke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 625).

Let me beg you, Mrs. Malaprop, to enforce this matter *roundly* to the girl. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

3. In round numbers; without formal exactness; approximately.

The destructors now consumed, *roundly*, about 500 loads of refuse a week. *Lancet*, No. 3454, p. 984.

4. Briskly; hastily; quickly.

She has mounted on her true love's steed, . . .
And *roundly* she rade frae the toun.
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 224).

Two of the outlaws . . . walked *roundly* forward.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xi.

To come off roundly†. See *come*.

roundmouth (round'mouth), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a lamprey or a hag: a book-name translating the technical name of the order, *Cyclostomi*.

round-mouthed (round'moutht), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having a mouth without any lower jaw; cyclostomous: specifically noting the *Cyclostomi*, or lampreys and hags.

roundness (round'nes), *n.* [< ME. *rowndnes, rowndenesse*; < *round*[1] + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being round, or circular, spherical, globular, cylindrical, curved, or convex; circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form; rotundity; convexity: as, the *roundness* of the globe, of the orb of the sun, of a ball, of a bowl, of a hill, etc.

Egges they may eate in the night for their *roundnesse*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 211.

2. The quality of being well filled or rounded out metaphorically; fullness, completeness, openness, positiveness, boldness, or the like.

The whole periode and compasse of this speeche so delightsome for the *roundnesse*, and so grave for the straungenesse. *Spenser*, To Gabriell Harvey.

Albeit *roundness* and plain dealing be most worthy praise. *Raleigh*, Arts of Empire, xx. (*Latham.*)

=**Syn. 1.** *Roundness, Rotundity*, plumpness, globularity. *Roundness* applies with equal freedom to a circle, a sphere, a cylinder, or a cone, and, by extension, to forms that by approach suggest any one of these: as, *roundness* of limb or cheek. *Rotundity* now applies usually to spheres and to forms suggesting a sphere or a hemisphere: as, the *rotundity* of the earth or of a barrel; *rotundity* of abdomen.

round-nosed (round'nōzd), *a.* Having a full blunt snout, as a female salmon before spawning; not hook-billed.—**Round-nosed chisel, plane**, etc. See the nouns.

round-ridge (round'rij), *v. t.* [< *round*[1] + *ridge*.] In *agri.*, to form into round ridges by plowing.

round-robin (round'rob'in), *n.* 1. A pancake. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A kind of ruff, apparently the smaller ruff of the latter part of the sixteenth century.—3. Same as *cigar-fish*. —4. The angler, *Lophius piscatorius*.—5. A written paper, as a petition, memorial, or remonstrance, bearing a number of signatures arranged in a circular or concentric form. This device, whereby the order of signing is concealed, is used for the purpose of making all the signers equally responsible for it. Also written as two words, *round robin*.

I enclose the *Round Robin*. This jeu d'esprit took its rise one day [in 1776] at dinner at our friend Sir Joshua Reynolds's. All the company present, except myself, were friends and acquaintance of Dr. Goldsmith. The Epitaph written for him by Dr. Johnson became the subject of conversation, and various emendations were suggested, which it was agreed should be submitted to the Doctor's consideration. But the question was, who should have the courage to propose them to him? At last it was hinted that there could be no way so good as that of a *Round Robin*, as the sailors call it, which they make use of when they enter into a conspiracy, so as not to let it be known who puts his name first or last to the paper.
Sir W. Forbes, in Boswell's Life of Johnson (ed. Hill), [III. 83.

round-shouldered (round'shōl'dėrd), *a.* Having the shoulders carried forward, giving the upper part of the back a rounded configuration.

roundsman (roundz'man), *n.*; pl. *roundsmen* (-men). A police officer, of a rank above patrolmen and below sergeants, who goes the rounds within a prescribed district to see that the patrolmen or ordinary policemen attend to their duties properly, and to aid them in case of necessity. [U. S.]

roundstone (round'stōn), *n.* Small round or roundish stones collectively, used for paving; cobblestone. [Local, U. S.]

Gangs of street paviors were seen and heard here, there, and yonder, swinging the pick and ramming the *round-stone*. *G. W. Cable*, Creoles of Louisiana, xxix.

round-tailed (round'tāld), *a.* 1. Having a cylindric or terete tail: as, the *round-tailed* spermophile, *Spermophilus tereticauda*.—2. Having the end of the tail rounded by gradual shortening of the lateral feathers in succession, as a bird.

roundtop† (round'top), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a platform at the masthead; a top.—2. In *her.*, an inclosed circular platform, like a large flat tub, set upon the top of a pole, which pole is shown to be a mast by having a small yard with furled sail attached put across it, usually at an angle—the whole being a conventional representation of an ancient round top of a ship.

round-up (round'up), *n.* [< *round up:* see *round*[1], *v.*] 1. A rounding up; the forming of upward curves; curvature upward.

These curves are used in drawing the frames, the *round-up* of the forefoot, the rudder, and the other quick curves in the boat. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 204.

2. In grazing regions, the herding or driving together of all the cattle on a range or ranch, for inspection, branding, sorting, etc.; also, the beating up or gathering of any animals, as those of the chase.

His [a ranchman's] hardest work comes during the spring and fall *round-ups*, when the calves are branded or the beeves gathered for market.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 11.

3. A rounding off or finishing, as of an arrangement or undertaking; a bringing round to settlement or completion. [Colloq.]

That exception . . . will probably be included in the general *round-up* [of an agreement among railroads] tomorrow. *Philadelphia Times*, May 8, 1886.

4. In *ship-building*, the convexity of a deck; crown; camber. [Eng.]

roundure (roun'dūr), *n.* Same as *rondure*.

'Tis not the *roundure* of your old-faced walls
Can hide you from our messengers of war.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 259.

round-winged (round'wingd), *a.* Having rounded wings, as an insect or a bird: as, the *round-winged* muslin, a British moth, *Nudaria senex;* the *round-winged* white-wave, another moth, *Cabera exanthemaria;* the *round-winged* hawks, as of the genera *Astur* and *Accipiter*.

roundworm (round'wėrm), *n.* 1. An intestinal parasitic worm, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, several inches long, infesting the human intestine: distinguished from the similar but much smaller pinworms or threadworms, and from the larger and more formidable flatworms, jointworms, or tapes. Hence—2. Any member of the class *Nematelmintha;* a nematoid worm: distinguished from cestoid and trematoid worms, or tapeworms and flukes.

roundy (roun'di), *a.* [< *round*[1] + *-y*[1].] Rounding; curving; rounded out. [Rare.]

Her *roundy*, sweetly-swelling lips a little trembling, as though they kissed their neighbour Death.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

rounet†, *v.* See *round*[2].

roun-tree (roun'trē), *n.* Same as *rowan-tree* or *roan-tree*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

roup[1] (röp), *v.* and *n.* Same as *roop*.

roup[2] (roup), *v. t.* [A particular use, in another pronunciation, of *roup*[1], *roop:* see *roop*.] To sell by outcry for bids; sell at public auction; auction. [Scotch.]

They had *rouped* me out of house and hold.
Carlyle, in Froude, Life in London, ii.

roup[2] (roup), *n.* [< *roup*[2], *v.*] A sale of goods by outcry; a public auction. [Scotch.]

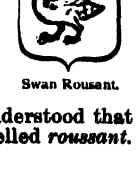
The tenements are set by *Roup*, or auction.
Pennant, Tour in Scotland (1772), p. 201. (*Jamieson.*)

roup[3] (röp), *n.* [Also *roop;* < *roup*[1], *roop*, *v.*] An infectious disease of the respiratory passages of poultry, closely similar in character and origin to catarrh in man, but more virulent and rapid in its progress, and very commonly fatal. It begins with a slight cough or a discharge from the nostrils; the discharge quickly becomes fetid, and frequently fills the eyes. The head swells, the eyes are closed, and sight is often destroyed. Cheesy cankers of diphtheritic character often form in the throat and mouth, frequently causing death by choking. As a remedy, injection of a weak solution of copper sulphate (½ ounce to 1 quart water) gives good results.

roupit, roupet (rö'pit, -pet), *a.* See *roopit*.

roupy, *a.* See *roopy*.

rousant (rou'zant), *a.* [< *rouse*[1] + *-ant*.] In *her.*, starting up, as from being roused or alarmed: noting a bird in the attitude of rising, as if preparing to take flight. When applied to a swan it is understood that the wings are indorsed. Also spelled *roussant*.



Swan Rousant.

rouse[1] (rouz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *roused*, ppr. *rousing*. [Early mod. E. also *rowse, rouze, rowze;* < ME. *rowsen, rousen*, < Sw. *rusa* = Dan. *ruse*, rush; cf. AS. *hreósan*, fall, rush down or forward, come down with a rush: see *ruse*[1]. Cf. *rush*[2], *v.*, and *arouse*.] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to start up by noise or clamor, especially from sleep; startle into movement or activity; in *hunting*, to drive or frighten from a lurking-place or covert.

The night outwatched made us make a night of the morning, untill *rows'd* from our groundbeds by the report of the Canon. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 69.

We find them [the ladies] . . . in the open fields winding the horn, *rousing* the game, and pursuing it.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 70.

Your rough voice
(You spoke so loud) has *roused* the child again.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

2. To raise or waken from torpor or inaction by any means; provoke to activity; wake or stir up: said of animate beings.

This rebalde he *rouses* hym it rathely to rayse.
York Plays, p. 264.

He stooped down, he couched as a lion; . . . who shall *rouse* him up? Gen. xlix. 9.

"For the heavens, *rouse* up a brave mind," says the fiend, "and run." *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 12.

3. To evoke a commotion in or about: said of inanimate things.

He should have found his uncle Gaunt a father,
To *rouse* his wrongs and chase them to the bay.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3. 128.

Blustering winds, which all night long
Had *roused* the sea. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 287.

Hence—4. To move or stir up vigorously by direct force; use energetic means for raising, stirring, or moving along. In this sense still sometimes written *rowse*.

We were obliged to sit down and slide about in the close hold, passing hides, and *rousing* about the great steeves, tackles, and dogs.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 308.

5†. To raise up; erect; rear; fix in an elevated position.

Being mounted and both *roused* in their seats,
Their neighing coursers daring of the spur.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 118.

6. To put and turn over or work about in salt, as fish in the operation of rousing; roil.

Another carries them [fish] off to be *roused*, as it is called: that is, cast into vats or barrels, then sprinkled with salt, then more herrings and more salt, and next a brawny arm plunged among them far above the elbow, thus mingling them together. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 259.

7. *Naut.*, to haul heavily.

The object is that the hawser mayn't slip as we *rouse* it taut. *W. C. Russell*, A Strange Voyage, xlvii.

To rouse out, to turn out or call up (hands or the crew) from their berths to the deck. = **Syn. 1** and **2**. To animate, kindle, stimulate, provoke, stir up.

II. *intrans.* 1. To start or rise up, as from sleep, repose, or inaction; throw off torpor or quietude; make a stir or movement.

Night's black agents to their preys do *rouse*.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 53.

Melancholy lifts her head;
Morpheus *rouses* from his bed.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, l. 31.

2†. To rise; become erect; stand up.

My fell of hair
Would at a dismal treatise *rouse* and stir
As life were in 't. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5. 12.

3. *Naut.*, to haul with great force, as upon a cable or the like.—**Rouse-about block.** See *block*[1].

rouse[1] (rouz), *n.* [< *rouse*[1], *v.*] An arousing; a sudden start or movement, as from torpor or inaction; also, a signal for arousing or starting up; the reveille. [Rare.]

These fowles in their moulting time, . . . their feathers be sick, and . . . so loose in the flesh that at any little *rouse* they can easilie shake them off.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 222.

At five on Sunday morning the *rouse* was sounded, breakfast at seven, and church parade at eight.
City Press, Sept. 30, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rouse[1]† (rouz), *adv.* [An exclamatory use of *rouse*[1], *v.*] As if suddenly aroused; rousingly; vehemently.

What, Sir! 'Slife, sir! you should have come out in choler, *rous* upon the Stage, just as the other went off.
Buckingham, Rehearsal (ed. Arber), iii. 2.

rouse[2]† (rouz), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rowze*, also *rowza;* < Sw. *rus* = Dan. *rus*, drunkenness, a drunken fit, = Icel. *rūss*, drunkenness (Haldorsen), = D. *roes*, drunkenness (*eenen roes drinken*, drink a rouse, drink till one is fuddled; cf. G. *rausch*, intoxication, adapted from D. *roes*); connections uncertain.] 1. Wine or other liquor considered as an inducement to mirth or drunkenness; a full glass; a bumper.

Cas. 'Tore God, they have given me a *rouse* already.
Mon. Good faith, a little one; not past a pint, as I am a soldier. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 66.

I have took, since supper,
A *rouse* or two too much, and, by [the gods],
It warms my blood.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 4.

Fill the cup and fill the can,
Have a *rouse* before the morn.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

Hence—2. Noise; intemperate mirth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rouse[3] (rōz), *v. t.* Same as *roose.*

rousement (rouz'ment), *n.* [< *rouse*[1] + *-ment.*] Arousal; a rousing up; specifically, an arousing religious discourse; an awakening appeal or incitement. [Colloq.]

Deep strong feeling, but no excitement. They are not apt to indulge in any more *rousements.*
The Congregationalist, Sept. 27, 1883.

Dr. ——— was also present to add the *rousements.*
The Advance, Dec. 9, 1886.

rouser (rou'zėr), *n.* [< *rouse*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which rouses or excites to action.

All this which I have depainted to thee are inciters and *rousers* of my mind.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iii. 6. (*Latham.*)

2. That which rouses attention or interest; something exciting or astonishing: as, the speech was a *rouser;* that's a *rouser* (an astonishing lie). [Colloq.]—3. Something to rouse with; specifically, in *brewing*, a stirrer in the hop-copper.

rousey† (rou'zi), *a.* [Also *rowsey;* < *rouse*[2] + *-y*[1].] Carousing; noisy; riotous.

I thought it good, necessary, and my bounden duty to acquaint your goodness with the abominable, wicked, and detestable behaviour of all these *rowsey*, ragged rabblement of rake-hells. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. ii.

rousing (rou'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rouse*[1], *v.*] A method of curing herring; roiling. See *rouse*[1], *v. t.*, 6.

rousing (rou'zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rouse*[1], *v.*] Having power to rouse, excite, or astonish; surprisingly great, swift, violent, forcible, lively, or the like: as, a *rousing* fire; a *rousing* pace; a *rousing* meeting; a *rousing* lie or oath.

A Jew, who kept a sausage-shop in the same street, had the ill-luck to die of a stranguary, and leave his widow in possession of a *rousing* trade.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 5.

rousingly (rou'zing-li), *adv.* In a rousing manner; astonishingly; excitingly.

roussant (rö'sant), *a.* In *her.*, same as *rousant.*

Rousseauism (rö-sō'izm), *n.* [< *Rousseau* (see def.) + *-ism.*] That which distinguishes or is characteristic of the writings of the French author Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712–78), especially in regard to social order and relations, or the social contract (which see, under *contract*).

Rousseauist (rö-sō'ist), *n.* [< *Rousseau* (see *Rousseauism*) + *-ist.*] A follower or an admirer of J. J. Rousseau; a believer in Rousseau's doctrines or principles.

Rousseauite (rö-sō'īt), *n.* [< *Rousseau* (see *Rousseauism*) + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Rousseauist.*

Rousseau's laudanum. A fermented aqueous solution of opium, to which is added very weak alcohol: seven drops contain about one grain of opium.

Rousselot's caustic. A caustic composed of one part of arsenious acid, five parts of red sulphuret of mercury, and two parts of burnt sponge. Also called *Frère Come's caustic.*

roussette (rö-set'), *n.* [Also *rosset;* < F. *roussette,* < *rousset,* reddish: see *russet*[1].] 1. A fruit-eating bat of a russet or brownish-red color; hence, any fox-bat of the genus *Pteropus* or family *Pteropodidæ.* See cuts under *fruit-bat* and *Pteropus.*—2. Any shark of the family *Scylliidæ;* a dogfish.

Roussillon (rö-sē-lyôn'), *n.* [< *Roussillon,* a former province in southern France.] A strong wine of very dark-red color, made in southern France. It is used for mixing with light-colored and weaker wines, a few of the better varieties being used as dessert-wines. It appears, too, that a great deal goes into the Spanish peninsula, where it is flavored and sold as port-wine.

roust[1] (roust), *v.* [Appar. < *rouse*[1] (with excrescent *t*).] I. *trans.* To rouse or disturb; rout out; stir or start up.

II. *intrans.* To stir or act briskly; move or work energetically. Compare *roustabout.* [Colloq. in both uses.]

roust[2], **roost**[2] (röst), *n.* [Also *rost;* < Icel. *röst* (= *rostir*), a current, a stream in the sea, = Norw. *röst,* a current, a line of billows.] A tidal current.

This lofty promontory is constantly exposed to the current of a strong and furious tide, . . . called the *Roost* of Sumburgh. *Scott*, Pirate, i.

roust[2], **roost**[2] (röst), *v. i.* [< *roust*[2], *n.*] To drive fiercely, as a current. [Rare.]

And in the .vi. degrees wee mette northerly wyndes and greate *roostynge* of tydes.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 382).

roustabout (roust'a-bout'), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *rousabout,* a restless, fidgety person; < *rouse*[1] or *roust*[1] + *about.*] A common wharf-laborer or deck-hand, originally one on the Mississippi or other western river. [U. S.]

In the middle of the group was an old Mississippi *roustabout* singing the famous old river song called "Limber Jim." *New York Sun*, March 23, 1890.

rouster (rous'tėr), *n.* Same as *roustabout.*

Men . . . who used to be *rousters,* and are now broken down and played out. *The American*, VI. 40.

rousty (rös'ti), *a.* A Scotch form of *rusty*[1].

rout[1] (rout), *v. i.* [< ME. *routen, rowten, ruten,* < AS. *hrūtan,* also **hreótan, reótan* (pret. *reát*), make a noise, snore, = OFries. *hrūta, rūta* = OD. *rūten,* MD. *ruyten,* make a noise, chatter, as birds, = OHG. *riuzan,* make a noise, weep, etc., = Icel. *rjōta, hrjōta,* roar, rattle, snore; cf. OHG. *rūzan, rūzzan, rūzōn,* MHG. *rūzen, rüssen,* make a noise, rattle, buzz, snore, = Icel. *rauta* = Sw. *ryta,* roar, secondary forms of the orig. verb.] 1. To make a noise; roar; bellow, as a bull or cow; snort, as a horse. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Sax poor ca's stand in the sta',
A' *routing* loud for their minnie.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 108).

The bum-clock humm'd wi' lazy drone,
The kye stood *rowtin'* i' the loan.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

Some of the bulls keep traveling up and down, bellowing and *routing,* or giving vent to long, surly grumblings as they paw the sand. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 665.

2†. To snore.

Longe tyme I slepte; . . .
Reste me there, and *rutte* faste.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 7.

For travaille of his goost he groneth sore,
And eft he *routeth,* for his heed myslay.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 461.

3†. To howl, as the wind; make a roaring noise.

The sterne wynde so loude gan to *route*
That no wight other noyse myghte here.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 743.

The stormy winds did roar again,
The raging waves did *rout.*
The Lowlands of Holland (Child's Ballads, II. 214).

rout[1] (rout), *n.* [< ME. *rowt, rowte;* from the verb.] 1. A loud noise; uproar; tumult.

Give me to know
How this foul *rout* began, who set it on.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 210.

They haue many professed Phisicians, who with their charmes and Rattles, with an infernal *rout* of words and actions, will seeme to sucke their inward griefe from their navels. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 137.

Not school boys at a barring out
Rais'd ever such incessant *rout.*
Swift, Journal of a Modern Lady.

Sir Robert, who makes as much *rout* with him [a dog] as I do, says he never saw ten people show so much real concern. *H. Walpole*, To Mann, Oct. 8, 1742.

2†. Snoring. *Chaucer* (ed. Morris).—3. A stunning blow.

rout[2] (rout), *v.* [Formerly *wrout;* a var. of *root*[2], formerly *wroot:* see *root*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To turn up with the snout; root, as a hog: same as *root*[2], 1.

Winder of the horn
When snouted wild-boars, *routing* tender corn,
Anger our huntsman. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

2. In *mech.*, to deepen; scoop out; cut out; dig out, as moldings, the spaces between and around block-letters, bookbinders' stamps, etc.

II. *intrans.* To root; rummage or poke about.

What 'll they say to me if I go a *routing* and rookling in their drains, like an old sow by the wayside?
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiv.

rout[3] (rout), *n.* [Formerly also *rowt;* < ME. *route, rute* = MD. *rote,* D. *rot* = MHG. *rote, rotte,* G. *rotte* = Icel. *rotti* = Sw. *rote* = Dan. *rode,* a troop, band, < OF. *route, roupte, rote* = Pr. *rota,* a troop, band, company, multitude, flock, herd, < ML. *rupta,* also, after Rom., *rutta, ruta, rota,* a troop, band, prop. a division of an army, < L. *rupta,* fem. of *ruptus* (> It. *rotto* = OF. *rout, roupt*), broken, divided, pp. of *rumpere,* break: see *rupture.* Cf. *rout*[4], *rout*[5], *route, rote, rut*[1], from the same ult. source.] 1. A troop; a band; a company in general, either of persons or of animals; specifically, a pack of wolves; any irregular or casual aggregation of beings; a crowd.

Al the englene *rute.* *Ancren Riwle*, p. 92, note.

Tukked he was, as is a frere, aboute,
And evere he rood the hyndreste of our *route.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 622.

Alle the *route* [of ants]
A trayne of chalk or askes holdeth oute.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

The foresters . . . talk of the chase of the boar and bull, of a *rout* of wolves, etc. *The Academy*, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 71.

2. A disorderly or confused crowd of persons; a tumultuous rabble; used absolutely, the general or vulgar mass; the rabble.

You shall be cast
Into that pitt, with the ungodlie *rout,*
Where the worm dies not, the fire ne're goes out.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Whence can sport in kind arise,
But from the rural *routs* and families?
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Prol.

A *rout* of saucy boys
Brake on us at our books, and marr'd our peace.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

3. A large social assemblage; a general gathering of guests for entertainment; a crowded evening party.

I have attended a very splendid *rout* at Lord Grey's.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 265.

He found everybody going away from his house, and all to Mrs. Dumplin's *rout;* upon which . . . he painted and described in such glowing colors the horrors of a Dumplin *rout*—the heat, the crowd, the bad lemonade, the ignominy of appearing next day in the Morning Post—that at last, with one accord, all turned back.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, iv.

4. At *common law*, an assemblage of three or more persons breaking or threatening to break the peace; a company which is engaged in or has made some movement toward unlawful action.

rout[3]† (rout), *v. i.* [< ME. *routen, ruten* (= Sw. *rota* = Dan. *rotte*), assemble; < *rout*[3], *n.*] To collect together; assemble in a company.

In al that lond no Cristen men durste *route.*
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 442.

The meaner sort *routed* together, and, suddenly assailing the earl [of Northumberland] in his house, slew him.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

rout[4] (rout), *n.* [Formerly also *rowt;* < ME. *route, rute,* < OF. *route, roic, rute* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rota* = It. *rotta,* formerly also *rotto,* a defeat, rout, < ML. *rupta,* defeat, overthrow, rout, < L. *rupta,* fem. of *ruptus,* broken: see *rout*[3], which is in form and source identical with *rout*[4], though differently applied.] A defeat followed by confused or tumultuous retreat; disorderly flight caused by defeat, as of an army or any body of contestants; hence, any thorough repulse, overthrow, or discomfiture: as, to put an army to *rout.*

Shame and confusion! all is on the *rout.*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2. 21.

I hope this bout to give thee the *rout,*
And then have at thy purse.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 253).

Such a numerous host
Fled not in silence through the frighted deep,
With ruin upon ruin, *rout* on *rout,*
Confusion worse confounded. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 995.

rout[4] (rout), *v.* [< *rout*[4], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To put to rout; drive into disordered flight by defeat, as an armed force; hence, to defeat or repulse thoroughly; drive off or dispel, as something of an inimical character.

Spur through Media,
Mesopotamia, and the shelters whither
The *routed* fly. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 1. 9.

Come, come, my Lord, we're *routed* Horse and Foot.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

O sound to *rout* the brood of cares,
The sweep of scythe in morning dew!
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

They were *routed* in the house, *routed* in the Courts, and *routed* before the people.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, iii.

2. To drive or force, as from a state of repose, concealment, or the like; urge or incite to movement or activity; hence, to draw or drag (forth or out): generally with *out* or *up:* as, to *rout out* a lot of intruders; to *rout up* a sleeper; to *rout out* a secret hoard or a recondite fact. See *router-out.*

Routed out at length from her hiding place.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 123.

=Syn. 1. *Overwhelm, Overthrow,* etc. See *defeat.*

II. *intrans.* 1†. To crowd or be driven into a confused mass, as from panic following defeat,

or from any external force.—2. To start up hurriedly; turn out suddenly or reluctantly, as from a state of repose. [Colloq.]

We have *routed* night after night from our warm quarters, in the dead of winter, to make fires, etc.
Good Housekeeping, quoted in The Advance, Sept. 2, 1886.

rout[5] (rout), *n.* See *route*[1].

rout[6] (rout), *n.* [< Icel. *hrota*, the barnacle-goose, in comp. *hrotgas* = Norw. *rotgaas* = Dan. *rodgaas* (> E. dial. (Orkneys) *roodgoose*), the barnacle-goose. Cf. *routherock*.] The brent- or brant-goose, *Bernicla brenta*. *Encyc. Dict.*

rout-cake (rout'kāk), *n.* A rich sweet cake made for evening parties. [Eng.]

The audience . . . waited . . . with the utmost patience, being enlivened by an interlude of *rout-cakes* and lemonade. *Dickens*, Sketches, Mrs. Joseph Porter.

route[1] (röt or rout), *n.* [Now spelled *route* and usually pron. röt, after mod. F.; historically the proper spelling is *rout* (rout), or, shortened, *rut* (rut), now used in a restricted sense (cf. *rote*[1], a fourth form of the same word); < ME. *route*, *rute*, a way, course, track (see *rut*[1]), < OF. *route*, *rote*, *rute*, a way, path, street, course, a glade in a wood, F. *route*, a way, course, route, = Sp. *rota*, *ruta* = Pg. *rota* (naut.), a way, course, < ML. *rupta*, also, after Rom., *rutta*, *rotta*, *rota*, a way, path, orig. (sc. *via*) a way broken or cut through a forest, fem. of L. *ruptus*, broken: see *rout*[3], *rout*[4].] 1. A way; road; path; space for passage.

He gave the *route* to the blue-bloused peasant.
Shand, Shooting the Rapids, I. 97.

2. A way or course of transit; a line of travel, passage, or progression; the course passed or to be passed over in reaching a destination, or (by extension) an object or a purpose; as a legal or engineering term, the horizontal direction along and near the surface of the earth of a way or course, as a road, a railway, or a canal, occupied or to be occupied for travel.

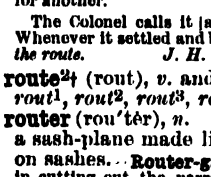
Wide through the furzy field their *route* they take,
Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake.
Gay, Rural Sports, ii. 100.

Ocean-lane route. See *lane-route*.—**Overland route.** See *overland*.—**Star route**, in the United States, a post-route over which the mail is carried, under contract, by other means than steam: so called because the blank contracts for transportation of the mail over such routes have printed upon them three groups of four stars or asterisks each, to identify them as coming under the terms of the act, which refers only to "celerity, certainty, and security" in the mode of transportation—for which words the groups of stars respectively stand. The name became famous from the discovery of extensive frauds in the procurement and execution of star-route contracts, which led in 1881–2 and in 1883 to the indictment and trial of many persons, of whom a few were convicted.—**To get the route** (*milit.*), to receive orders to quit one station for another.

The Colonel calls it [a rose] "Marching Orders." . . . Whenever it settled and began to flower the regiment *got the route*. *J. H. Ewing*, Story of a Short Life, iii.

route[2]† (rout), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *rout*[1], *rout*[2], *rout*[3], *rout*[4].

router (rou'tėr), *n.* [< *rout*[2] + *-er*[1].] In *carp.*, a sash-plane made like a spokeshave, to work on sashes.—**Router-gage**, in inlaid work, a gage used in cutting out the narrow channels in which metal or colored woods are to be laid. It is similar to a common marking-gage, but instead of the marking-point has a narrow chisel as a cutter.—**Router-plane**, a kind of plane used for working out the bottoms of rectangular cavities. The sole of the plane is broad, and carries a narrow cutter which projects from it as far as the intended depth of the cavity. This plane is vulgarly called *old woman's tooth*.—**Router-saw**, a saw used for routing. In setting it, every alternate tooth is left in the plane of the saw. In filing it, the teeth which are set are filed much like those of the cross-cut hand-saw, while the teeth not set are filed more chisel-edged.



Router-plane.
a, stock; *b*, plane-iron or cutter.

router (rou'tėr), *v. t.* [< *router*, *n.*] In *wood-working*, to cut away, or cut out, as material below a general surface, leaving some parts, figures, or designs in relief; rout.

router-out (rou'tėr-out'), *n.* One who routs out, or drives or draws forth, as from repose, concealment, or the like. [Colloq.]

He is a fair scholar, well up in Herodotus, and a grand *router-out* of antiquities. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 110.

route-step (röt'step), *n.* An order of march in which soldiers are not required to keep step or remain silent, and may carry their arms at will, provided the muzzles are elevated.

routh[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ruth*.

routh[2] (routh), *a.* [Also *rowth*; cf. W. *rhwth*, wide, gaping, *rhoth*, loose, hollow.] Plentiful; abundant. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

routh[2] (routh), *n.* [Also *rowth*: see *routh*[2], *a.*] Plenty; abundance. [Scotch.]

Lat never'a man a wooing wend
That lacketh thingis three:
A *routh* o' gould, an open heart,
Ay fu' o' charity.
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 147).

routherock, *n.* [Also *routhurrock*. Cf. *rout*[6].] The barnacle-goose, *Bernicla leucopsis*.

routhie (rou'thi), *a.* [Also *rowthie*; < *routh*[2] + *-ie* (*-y*[1]).] Plentiful; well-filled; abundant. [Scotch.]

Wait a wee, an' cannie wale [choose]
A *routhie* butt, a *routhie* ben; . . .
It 's plenty beets the luver's fire.
Burns, The Country Lassie.

routier (rö-ti-ā'), *n.* [F., < OF. *routier*, < ML. *ruptarius*, *rutarius*, a trooper, mercenary soldier, a mounted freebooter, < *rupta*, a troop, band: see *rout*[3]; see also *rutter*[1], from the same source.] 1. One of a class of French brigands of about the twelfth century, who infested the roads in companies on horse or foot, and sometimes served as military mercenaries. They differed little from earlier and later organizations of the same kind throughout Europe, under various names.—2. Hence, any undisciplined, plundering soldier, or brigand.

routinary (rö-tē'nā-ri), *a.* [< *routine* + *-ary*. Cf. F. *routinier*, routinist.] Involving or pertaining to routine; customary; ordinary. [Rare.]

He retreats into his *routinary* existence, which is quite separate from his scientific. *Emerson*, Works and Days.

routine (rö-tēn'), *n.* and *a.* [= Sp. *rutina* = Pg. *rotina*, < F. *routine*, OF. *routine*, *rotine*, *rottine*, a beaten path, usual course of action, dim. of *route*, *rote*, a way, path, course, route: see *route*[1] and *rote*[1].] I. *n.* 1. A customary course of action or round of occupation; a way or method systematically followed; regular recurrence of the same acts or kind of action: as, the *routine* of official duties; to weary of a monotonous *routine*.

The very ordinary *routine* of the day.
Brougham, Lord Chatham.

2. Fixed habit or method in action; the habitual doing of the same things in the same way; unvarying procedure or conduct.

A restlessness and excitement of mind hostile to the spirit of *routine*. *Buckle*, Hist. Civilization, I. xiv.

That beneficent harness of *routine* which enables silly men to live respectably and unhappy men to live calmly.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, lxvi.

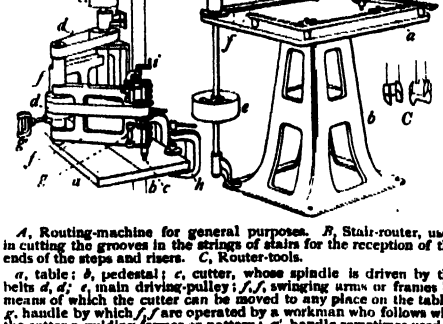
II. *a.* Habitually practised or acting in the same way; following or consisting in an unvarying round: as, *routine* methods or duties; a *routine* official.

The tendency of such a system is to make mere *routine* men. *J. R. Soley*, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 5.

routineer (rö-ti-nēr'), *n.* [< *routine* + *-eer*.] One who follows routine; an adherent of settled custom or opinion. [Rare.]

The mere *routineer* in gas-making has been shaken out of his complacency. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 259.

routing-machine (rou'ting-ma-shēn'), *n.* A shaping-machine or shaper for wood, metal, or stone. It works by means of cutting apparatus revolving above a bed with universal horizontal adjustment, and



A, Routing-machine for general purposes. *B*, Stair-router, used in cutting the grooves in the strings of stairs for the reception of the ends of the steps and risers. *C*, Router-tools.
a, table; *b*, pedestal; *c*, cutter, whose spindle is driven by the belts *d*, *d'*; *e*, main driving-pulley; *f*, *f*, swinging arms or frames by means of which the cutter can be moved to any place on the table; *g*, handle by which *f*, *f* are operated by a workman who follows with the cutter a guiding former or pattern; *g'*, handle sometimes used in manipulating the machine; *h*, clamp which binds the work to the table; *i*, adjusting screw, for regulating depth of cut.

cuts the work to a shape or grooves it to a fixed depth. It executes paneling in relief or intaglio, lettering, slotting, key-seating, beveling, bordering, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

routing-tool (rou'ting-tōl), *n.* In *metal-working*, a revolving cutter used for cutting or scraping out scores, channels, and depressions.

routinism (rö-tē'nizm), *n.* [< *routine* + *-ism*.] The spirit or practice of routine; a rigid and unvarying course of action or opinion; routine method or manner.

He deprecated *routinism*, automatism, mechanical prescription in medicine, and vindicated the value of living personal observation and opinion.
Lancet, No. 3449, p. 708.

routinist (rö-tē'nist), *n.* [< *routine* + *-ist*.] An adherent of routine; a follower of unvarying methods or prescribed principles: as, a *routinist* in medicine, in education, etc.

The mere *routinists* and unthinking artisans in most callings dislike whatever shakes the dust out of their traditions. *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, Pref.

routish† (rou'tish), *a.* [< *rout*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Characterized by routing; clamorous; disorderly.

The Common Hall . . . became a *routish* assembly of sorry citizens. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 93. (*Davies.*)

routle (rou'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *routled*, ppr. *routling*. [Var. of *rootle*, freq. of *root*[2], var. *rout*[2].] To rout out; disturb. *Davies.* [Prov. Eng.]

A misdoubt me if there were a felly there as would ha' thought o' *routling* out yon wasps' nest.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxiii.

routous (rou'tus), *a.* [< *rout*[1] + *-ous*.] Noisy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

routously (rou'tus-li), *adv.* [< *routous* + *-ly*[2].] Noisily. *Imp. Dict.*

roux (rö), *n.* [< F. *roux*, a sauce made with brown butter or fat, < *roux*, red, reddish, < L. *russus*, red: see *russet*[1].] In *cookery*, a material composed of melted butter and flour, used to thicken soups and gravies.

Roux's operation. See *operation*.

rouze† (rouz), *v.* An obsolete form of *rouse*[1].

rove[1] (rōv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *roved*, ppr. *roving*. [A back formation, < *rover*, a robber, used generally in the sense of 'a wandering robber,' and hence taken as simply 'a wanderer.' The Icel. *rāfa*, rove, stray about, is not related.] I. *intrans.* 1. To wander at pleasure or without definite aim; pass the time in going about freely; range at random, or as accident or fancy may determine; roam; ramble.

The Fauns forsake the Woods, the Nymphs the Grove,
And round the Plain in sad Distractions *rove*.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

I view'd th' effects of that disastrous flame,
Which, kindled by th' imperious queen of love,
Constrain'd me from my native realm to *rove*.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 360.

Let us suppose a *roving* crew of these soaring philosophers, in the course of an aerial voyage of discovery among the stars, should chance to alight upon this outlandish planet. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 76.

2. To aim, as in archery or other sport, especially at some accidental or casual mark. See *roving mark*, below.

Faire Venus sonne, that with thy cruell dart
At that good knight so cunningly didst *rove*.
Spenser, F. Q., I., Prol., st. 3.

Mont. How now, are thy arrows feather'd?
Vel. Well enough for *roving*.
Shirley, Maid's Revenge, i. 2.

And if you *rove* for a Perch with a minnow, then it is best to be alive. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 157.

This *roving* archery was far prettier than the stationary game, but success in shooting at variable marks was less favored by practice. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xiv.

3. To act the rover; lead a wandering life of robbery, especially on the high seas; rob.

To *Roue*, robbe, rapère. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab., p. 179.

And so to the number of forescore of them departed with a barke and a pinnesse, spoiling their store of victuall, and taking away a great part thereof with them, and so went to the Islands of Hispaniola and Jamaica a *rouing*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 517.

4. To have rambling thoughts; be in a delirium; rave; be light-headed; hence, to be in high spirits; be full of fun and frolic. [Scotch.]—**Roving mark**, in *archery*, an accidental mark, in contradistinction to butts and targets: trees, bushes, posts, mounds of earth, landmarks, stones, etc., are *roving marks*. *Hansard*, Archery.—**Syn. 1.** *Roam*, *Wander*, etc. See *ramble*, *v.*

II. *trans.* 1. To wander over; roam about.

For Arthur, long before they crown'd him King,
Roving the trackless realms of Lyonnesse,
Had found a glen. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2†. To discharge or shoot, as an arrow, at rovers, or in roving. See *rover*, 5.

And well I see this writer *roves* a shaft
Nere fairest marke, yet happily not hit it.
Harington, Ep. iv. 11. (*Nares.*)

3. To plow into ridges, as a field, by turning one furrow upon another. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

rove[1] (rōv), *n.* [< *rove*[1], *v.*] The act of roving; a ramble; a wandering.

In thy nocturnal *rove*, one moment halt.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

Sordello's paradise, his *roves*
Among the hills and valleys, plains and groves.
Browning, Sordello.

rove[2] (rōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *roved*, ppr. *roving*. [Perhaps an irreg. var. of *reeve*[3] (< *reef*[2]), due to confusion with the pret. *rove*, or of *rive*[1], due to the former pret. *rove:* see *reeve*[3], *rive*[1]. Some take *rove* to be a form of *roll*[1] through Sc. *row*. Others refer to *ruff*[1] = D. *ruif*, a fold.] 1. To draw through an eye or aperture; bring, as wool or cotton, into the form which it receives before being spun into thread; card into flakes, as wool, etc.; slub; sliver.—2. To draw out into thread; ravel out.

rove[2] (rōv), *n.* [Cf. *rove*[2], *v.*] 1. A roll of wool, cotton, etc., drawn out and slightly twisted; a slub.—2. A diamond-shaped washer placed over the end of a rove clench-nail, which is riveted down upon it.—**Rove clench-nail.** See *clench-nail*.

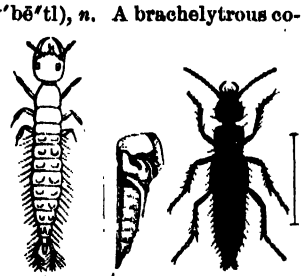
rove[3] (rōv). Preterit and past participle of *reeve*[3].

rove[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *roof*[1]. *Chaucer.*

rove[5]†, *n.* [A reduced form of *arroba.*] A unit of weight, the arroba, formerly used in England. The arroba was 25 pounds of Castile, and in England 25 pounds avoirdupois was called a *rove*. The arroba in Portugal contained 32 pounds.

Forein wool, to wit, French, Spanish, and Estrich, is also sold by the pound or hundredweight, but most commonly by the *rove*, 26 pound to a *rove*.
Records, Grounde of Artes (1543), fol. 17.

rove-beetle (rōv′bē′tl), *n.* A brachelytrous coleopterous insect of the family *Staphylinidæ*, especially one of the larger species, such as the devil's coach-horse. The name is sometimes extended to all the brachelytrous beetles, when several of the leading forms are distinguished by qualifying terms. Large-eyed rove-beetles are *Stenidæ;* burrowing rove-beetles, *Oxytelidæ;* broad-bodied rove-beetles, *Omalitidæ;* small-headed rove-beetles, *Tachyporidæ*. The *Pselaphidæ* are sometimes known as *moss-loving rove-beetles*. See also cuts under *devil's coach-horse* (at *devil*), *Homalium*, and *Pselaphus*.



Rove-beetles
a, larva of *Goerius oleus*, enlarged thrice; *b*, pupa of *Quedius molochinus*; *c*, imago of *Philonthus apicalis*. (Lines show natural sizes of *b* and *c*.)

rover (rō′vėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *roaver;* < ME. *rover*, *rovare*, a var. < D. *roover*, a robber, a pirate, = AS. *redfere*, ME. *revere*, E. *reaver*, a robber. Doublet of *reaver*.] 1. A robber, especially a sea-robber; a freebooter; a pirate; a forager.

Robare, or robbar yn the see (*rovare*, or thef of the se, K., *rowar*, as thyf on the see, P.), Pirata. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 437.

And they helped David against the band of the *rovers;* for they were all mighty men of valour. 1 Chron. xii. 21.

The Maltese *rovers* take away every thing that is valuable both from Turks and Christians.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 51.

She may be neither more nor less than the ship of that nefarious pirate the Red *Rover*. *Cooper*, Red *Rover*, ii.

2. One who roves; a wanderer; one who rambles about, or goes at random from point to point.

Next to thyself and my young *rover*, he's
Apparent to my heart. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 176.

I'd be a Butterfly; living, a *rover*,
Dying when fair things are fading away!
T. H. Bayly, I'd be a Butterfly.

Hence—3. A fickle or inconstant person.

Man was formed to be a *rover*,
Foolish women to believe.
Mendez, Song in the Chaplet. (*Latham.*)

4. In *archery:* (*a*) A person shooting at a mark with a longbow and arrow, or shooting merely for distance, the position of the archer being shifted with every shot, and not confined to a staked-out ground. The flight-arrow was used by the rover. (*b*) An arrow used by a rover. See *flight-arrow*.

O yes, here be of all sorts—flights, *rovers*, and butt-shafts. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

(*c*) An irregular or uncertain point to be aimed at; also, a mark at an uncertain or indefinite distance.

The *Roover* is a marke incertaine, sometimes long, sometimes short, and therefore must haue arrowes lighter or heauier, according to the distance of the place.
G. Markham, Country Contentments (ed. 1615), p. 108.

6. In *arch.*, any member, as a molding, that follows the line of a curve.—7. In *croquet:* (*a*) A ball that has gone through all the hoops, and only needs to strike the winning-stake to be out of the game. (*b*) A player whose ball is in the above condition.—**To shoot at rovers,** in *archery:* (*a*) To shoot an arrow for distance or at a mark, but with an elevation, not point-blank; or to shoot an arrow at a distant object, not the butt, which was nearer. (*b*) To shoot at random, or without any particular aim.

Providence never *shoots at rovers*. *South*, Sermons.

rover (rō′vėr), *v. i.* [< *rover*, *n.*] To shoot at rovers; shoot arrows at other marks than the butt; shoot for height or distance.

rover-beetle (rō′vėr-bē′tl), *n.* A salt-water insect, *Bledius cordatus*.

roverty† (rō′vėr-i), *n.* [< *rove*[1] + *-ery*. Cf. *reavery*, *robbery*.] The action of a rover; piratical or predatory roving.

These Norwegians, who with their manifold robberies and *roveries* did most hurt from the Northern Sea, took up their haunt into this Iland.
Holland, tr. of Camden, II. 205. (*Davies.*)

rovescio (rō-vesh′iō), *n.* [It., var. of *riverscio*, the reverse, the wrong side, = Sp. Pg. *reves* = F. *revers*, < L. *reversus*, reverse: see *reverse*. The It. Sp. Pg. forms are irregular, and indicate confusion or borrowing from the F.] In *music*, imitation either by reversion or by inversion. See *imitation*, 3.

roving[1] (rō′ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rove*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of rambling or wandering.

The numberless *rovings* of fancy, and windings of language. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. 177. (*Latham.*)

2. Archery as practised by a rover. See *rover*, 4.

roving[2] (rō′ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rove*[2], *v.*] 1. The process of giving the first twist to yarn, or of forming a rove.—2. A slightly twisted sliver of carded fiber, as wool or cotton; a rove.

roving-frame (rō′ving-frām), *n.* 1. In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine in which a number of slivers from the carder are taken from the cans and united, stretched, and compacted into rovings. Sometimes called *roving-machine*. See *drawing-frame*.—2. In *worsted-manuf.*, a machine which takes two slivers from the cans of the drawing-frame, elongates them four times, and twists them together. Also called *roving-head*. *E. H. Knight.*

roving-head (rō′ving-hed), *n.* Same as *roving-frame*, 2.

rovingly (rō′ving-li), *adv.* In a roving or wandering manner.

roving-machine (rō′ving-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine for winding slubbings on bobbins for creels of spinning-machines.

rovingness (rō′ving-nes), *n.* A state of roving; disposition to rove.

roving-plate (rō′ving-plāt), *n.* An iron or steel scraper which is held at an inclination against the grinding-surface of a rotating grindstone, for giving it a true circular form, scraping off ridges, or obliterating grooves that may be formed in it by the grinding of pointed or curvilinear-edged tools.

roving-reel (rō′ving-rēl), *n.* A device for measuring the length of a roving, sliver, or hank of yarn, etc. It consists essentially of two flat-faced wheels, between which the yarn is made to pass, the revolutions of one of the wheels, as turned by a crank, being recorded by a dial and serving to measure the yarn.

row[1] (rō), *v.* [< ME. *rowen*, *rouwen* (pret. *rowede*, earlier (and still as a survival) *rew*, *reow*), < AS. *rōwan* (pret. *reów*) = D. *roeijen* = MLG. *rōien*, *rōjen*, *rōen*, LG. *rojen* = MHG. *rüen*, *rügen*, *rüen*, *rüejen* = Icel. *róa* = Sw. *ro* = Dan. *roe*, row; akin to OIr. *rām*, an oar, L. *rēmus*, an oar, Gr. *ἐρετμόν*, an oar, *ἐρέτης*, a rower, Skt. *aritra*, a rudder, paddle, etc., √ *ar*, drive, push. Hence ult. *rudder*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To impel (a boat) along the surface of water by means of oars. In ancient times rowing was the chief means of propulsion for vessels of all sizes then existing; and large galleys in the Mediterranean continued to be rowed till the nineteenth century. The service on the galleys, both ancient and modern, was very laborious. In later times it was generally performed by slaves or criminals chained to the bars or benches.

Row the boat, my mariners,
And bring me to the land!
The Lass of Lochroyan (Child's Ballads, II. 106).

2. To transport by rowing: as, to *row* one across a stream.

II. *intrans.* 1. To labor with the oar; use oars in propelling a boat through the water; be transported in a boat propelled by oars.

Merie sungen the muneches binnen Ely
Tha [when] Cnut Ching *rew* there by.
Historia Eliensis, quoted in Chambers's Eng. Lit., I. 8.

And thei *rowiden* to the cuntree of Gerasenus, which is agens Galilee. *Wyclif*, Luke viii. 26.

Prepostrous Wits, that cannot *rowe* at ease
On the smooth Chanell of our common Seas.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

2. To be moved by means of oars: as, the boat *rows* easily.—**Rowed of all,** an order given to oarsmen to stop rowing and unship the oars.—**To row dry.** (*a*) To handle the oars in rowing so as to avoid splashing water into the boat. (*b*) To go through the motions of rowing in a boat swung at the davits of a ship, as a sailor in punishment for some offense connected with boats or rowing. The forced exercise is called a *dry row*. [Colloq. in both uses.]

row[1] (rō), *n.* [< *row*[1], *v.*] An act of rowing; also, an excursion taken in a rowboat.

Wondering travelers go for an evening *row* on the Caspian, to visit the submarine oil-springs to the south of the town of Baku. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 254.

row[2] (rō), *n.* [Also dial. *rew;* < ME. *rowe*, *rewe*, *raw*, *rawe*, < AS. *rāw*, *rāw*, a row, line; akin to (*a*) OD. *rije*, *rijj*, D. *rij* = MLG. *rige*, LG. *rige*, *rege* = OHG. *rīga*, *rīga*, MHG. *rige*, a row; (*b*) MHG. *rīhe*, G. *reihe*, a series, line, row; from the verb, OHG. *rihan*, MHG. *rīhen*, string together (Teut. √ *rihw*); cf. Skt. *rēkhā*, line, stroke.] 1. A series of things in a line, especially a straight line; a rank; a file: as, a *row* of houses or of trees; *rows* of benches or of figures; the people stood in *rows;* to plant corn in *rows*.

To hakke and hewe
The okes olde and leye hem on a *rewe*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2008.

My wretchedness unto a *row* of pins,
They'll talk of state. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 4. 26.

The bright Seraphim, in burning *row*,
Their loud uplifted angel trumpets blow.
Milton, Solemn Music.

2†. A line of writing.

Which whoso willeth for to knowe,
He moste rede many a *rowe*
In Virgile or in Claudian,
Or Daunte, that it telle can.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 448.

3†. A streak, as of blood. Compare *rowy*.

The bloody *rowes* stremed doune over al,
They him assayled so maliciously.
Lamentation of Mary Magdalene, l. 120.

4. A hedge. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]—5. A continuous course or extent; a long passage. [This sense, now obsolete in general use, appears in the unique *Rows* of Chester in England, which are open public galleries or lines of passage running along the fronts of the houses in the principal streets, generally over the first stories, covered by the projecting upper stories, lined with shops on the inner side, and reached by stairs from the street.]

6. A line of houses in a town, standing contiguously or near together; especially, such a line of houses nearly or quite alike, or forming an architectural whole: sometimes used as part of the name of a short street, or section of a street, from one corner to the next.—7. In *organ-building*, same as *bank*[1], 7, or *keyboard*.—**A hard or a long row to hoe.** See *hoe*[1].—**Harmonic row.** See *harmonic*.—**To hoe one's own row.** See *hoe*[1].

row[2] (rō), *v. t.* [< *row*[2], *n.*] To arrange in a line; set or stud with a number of things ranged in a row or line.

Bid her wear thy necklace *row'd* with pearl.
Parnell, Elegy to an Old Beauty.

row[3] (rou), *n.* [Of obscure slang origin; vaguely associated with *rowdy*, *rowdydow*, and perhaps due in part to *rout*[1]. The Icel. *hrjā*, a rout, struggle, can hardly be related.] A noisy disturbance; a riot; a contest; a riotous noise or outbreak; any disorderly or disturbing affray, brawl, hubbub, or clatter: a colloquial word of wide application.

Next morning there was a great *row* about it [the breaking of a window].
Barham, in Mem. prefixed to Ingoldsby Legends, I. 35.

They began the *row*, . . . and then opened upon Germany a career of scepticism, which from the very first promised to be contagious. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

We turned in about eleven o'clock, it not being possible to do so before on account of the *row* the men made talking. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 92.

To kick up a row. Same as *to kick up a dust* (which see, under *dust*[1]).—**Syn.** Uproar, tumult, commotion, broil, affray.

row[3] (rou), *v.* [< *row*[3], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To injure by rough and wild treatment: as, to *row* a college room (that is, to damage the furniture in wild behavior). [Slang.]—2. To scold; abuse; upbraid roughly or noisily. [Colloq.]

Tell him [Campbell] all this, and let him take it in good part; for I might have rammed it into a review and *rowed* him. *Byron*, To Mr. Murray, May 20, 1820.

II. *intrans.* To behave in a wild and riotous way; engage in a noisy dispute, affray, or the like.

If they are found out, the woman is not punished, but they *row* (probably a mild kind of fight).
Anthrop. Jour., XIX. 420.

More disposed to *rowing* than reading.
Bristed, Five Years in an English Univ.

row[4], *v.* A Scotch form of *roll*.

row[5], *a.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rough*[1].

To certifie va whether our set clothes be vendible there or not, and whether they be *rowed* and shorne; because ofttimes they goe vndrest. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 298.

rowable† (rō'a-bl), *a.* [< *row*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being rowed or rowed upon. [Rare.]

That long barren fen,
Once *rowable*, but now doth nourish men
In neighbour towns, and feels the weighty plough.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

rowan (rou'an), *n.* [Also *roan*, *roun*; < OSw. *rön*, *runn*, Sw. *rönn* = Dan. *rön* = Icel. *reynir*, the service, sorb, mountain-ash; cf. L. *ornus*, the mountain-ash.] 1. The rowan-tree.—2. The fruit or berry of the rowan-tree.

rowan-berry (rou'an-ber"i), *n.* Same as *rowan*, 2.

rowan-tree (rou'an-trē), *n.* The mountain-ash of the Old World, *Pyrus aucuparia*; also, less properly, either of the American species *P. Americana* and *P. sambucifolia*. See *mountain-ash*, 1. Also *roan-tree*, *roun-tree*.

rowboat (rō'bōt), *n.* [< *row*[1] + *boat*.] A boat fitted for propulsion by means of oars; a boat moved by rowing.

row-cloth (rō'klôth), *n.* [< *row*[5] + *cloth*.] A folding cloak, made of a kind of warm but coarse cloth completely dressed after weaving. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

row-de-dow (rou'dē-dou), *n.* Same as *rowdy-dow*.

row-dow (rou'dou), *n.* The sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. Also *roo-doo*. [Prov. Eng.]

rowdy (rou'di), *n.* and *a.* [Perhaps an abbr. of *rowdydow*, noise, confusion, an imitative word transferred to a noisy, turbulent person: see *rowdydow*. Cf. *row*[3].] I. *n.*; pl. *rowdies* (-diz). A riotous, turbulent fellow; a person given to quarreling and fighting; a rough.

"A murderer?" "Yes; a drunken, gambling cut-throat *rowdy* as ever grew ripe for the gallows."
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, x.

II. *a.* Having the characteristics of a rowdy; given to rowdyism; rough; coarse-grained; disreputable.

For a few years it [Victoria] was a very *rowdy* and noisy colony indeed. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 8.

rowdydow (rou'di-dou), *n.* [Also *row-de-dow*; an imitative word, prob. orig. formed, like *rub-a-dub*, in imitation of the beat of a drum. Cf. *row*[3], *rowdy*.] A continuous noise; a rumpus; a row. [Colloq.]

rowdy-dowdy (rou'di-dou'di), *a.* [< *rowdydow* + *-y*[1]; the two parts being made to rime.] Making a rowdydow; uproarious. [Colloq.]

rowdyish (rou'di-ish), *a.* [< *rowdy* + *-ish*[1].] Belonging to or characteristic of a rowdy; characterized by or disposed to rowdyism: as, *rowdyish* conduct; *rowdyish* boys.

They give the white people very little trouble, being neither *rowdyish* nor thievish. *The Century*, XXIX. 835.

rowdyism (rou'di-izm), *n.* [< *rowdy* + *-ism*.] The conduct of a rowdy or rough; coarse turbulence; vulgar disorderliness.

The presence of women in these places [barrooms] appears to have the effect of eliminating the element of *rowdyism*. You hear no loud conversation, oaths, or coarse expressions. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 121.

rowed (rōd), *a.* [< *row*[2] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having rows; formed into rows.

In 1869 he sowed . . . seed from an 18-*rowed* ear [of maize]. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 178.

2. Striped: same as *rayed*, 3.

rowel (rou'el), *n.* [< ME. *rowel*, *rowelle*, *rowell*, < OF. *rouelle*, *roiele*, *roele*, *rouele*, a little wheel or flat ring, a roller on a bit, F. *rouelle*, a slice, = Pr. Sp. *rodela*, a shield, target, = Cat. *rodella* = Pg. *rodella*, a round target, = It. *rotel'a*, a little wheel, a buckler, round spot, kneepan, < ML. *rotella*, a little wheel, dim. of L. *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1]. Cf. *rotella*.] 1†. A small wheel, ring, or circle.

The *rowelle* whas rede golde with ryalle stones.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3263.

And then, for wings, the golden plumes she wears
Of that proud Bird [the peacock] which stately *Rowells* bears.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

2. The wheel of a horseman's spur, armed with pointed rays.

Not having leisure to put off my silver spurs, one of the *rowels* catched hold of the ruffle of my boot.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

Lord Marmion turn'd—well was his need—
And dash'd the *rowels* in his steed.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 14.

3. A roller on the mouthpiece of an old form of bit for horses.

The yron *rowels* into frothy fome he bitt.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 37.

4. In *farriery*, a seton inserted in the flesh of an animal. Rowels are made of horsehair, leather, and sometimes of silk, as is the practice with setons inserted in the human body.

5. The spiked wheel of some forms of soil-pulverizers and wheel-harrows.—**Foliated rowel**, a rowel without points, or very blunt, as distinguished from a *star-rowel* and *rose-rowel*.—**Rose-rowel**, a rowel having short points, taking about one sixth of the diameter.—**Star-rowel**, a rowel having long points, taking at least one third of the total diameter of the circle.

rowel (rou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *roweled* or *rowelled*, ppr. *roweling* or *rowelling*. [< *rowel*, *n.*] 1. To use the rowel on; put spurs to.—2. In *farriery*, to apply a rowel to.

Rowel the horse in the chest. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

He has been ten times *rowell'd*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iii. 2.

3. To furnish with a rowel, as a spur.

rowel-bone†, *n.* A variant of *rewel-bone*.

rowel-head (rou'el-hed), *n.* The axis on which the rowel of a spur turns.

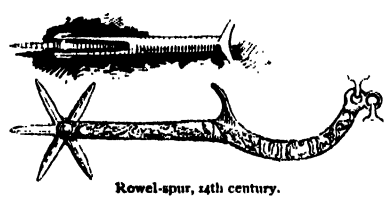
Bending forward, [he] struck his armed heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade
Up to the *rowel-head*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 46.

roweling, rowelling (rou'el-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rowel*, *v.*] The act of inserting a rowel.

roweling-needle (rou'el-ing-nē"dl), *n.* A needle with a large eye, for carrying the bundle of horsehair, silk, or the leather thong forming a rowel, and either straight or curved according to the nature of the part in which the rowel is required to be inserted.

roweling-scissors (rou'el-ing-siz"orz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A farriers' instrument for inserting rowels in the flesh of horses, for cutting the silk or other material forming the seton.

rowel-spur (rou'el-spėr), *n.* A spur having a rowel of several radiating points, as distinguished from the *goad-spur*. It appears in mediæval monuments during the thirteenth century, as in the



Rowel-spur, 14th century.

first great seal of King Henry III. of England, but is extremely rare before the beginning of the fourteenth; it is probable that the earliest rowels did not turn upon a pivot. Pivoted rowel-spurs with very long spikes, not very sharp, are in common use in western parts of the United States and in Spanish-American countries generally. They are fastened to the heel of the riding-boot by a broad leather strap passing over the instep, and often have special devices to make them clank or jingle.

rowen (rou'en), *n.* [A dial. form, also *rouen*, *rowings* (and *rowet*, *rowett*), of *roughings*: see *roughings*.] 1. The lattermath, or second crop of hay cut off the same ground in one year.—2. A stubble-field left unplowed till late autumn, and furnishing a certain amount of herbage. [Prov. Eng.; usually in plural form.]

Turn your cows that give milk into your *rowens* till snow comes. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

rower[1] (rō'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *rowere*, *roware*: < *row*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who rows, or manages an oar in rowing.

The whole party being embarked, therefore, in a large boat, . . . the exertions of six stout *rowers* sped them rapidly on their voyage. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlv.

rower[2] (rou'ėr), *n.* [< *row*[3] + *-er*[1].] One given to rows; a quarrelsome or disorderly fellow.

rower[3]† (rou'ėr), *n.* [< *row*[5] + *-er*[1].] A workman who roughens cloth preparatory to shearing; a rougher.

rowet, rowett (rou'et), *n.* Same as *rowen*. [Prov. Eng.]

rowet-work (rou'et-wėrk), *n.* [< F. *rouet*, a wheel-lock, spinning-wheel, dim. of *roue*, a wheel: see *rowel*.] The lock and appurtenances of a wheel-lock gun. See the quotation under *snapwork*, and cut under *wheel-lock*.

rowey, *a.* See *rowy*.

rowiness (rō'i-nes), *n.* The state of being rowy; streakiness; striation. [Now only technical.]

A process [skimming] which demands very careful attention in the case of curd soaps, lest any portions of lye should be accidentally entangled in the soap, producing want of homogeneity, called *rowiness*.
W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 174.

The Karanee Teak has alternate shades of dull brown and yellow colour, the grain being close and long, with occasionally a *rowiness* or figure in it, and is also very free from defects. *Laslett*, Timber, p. 116.

rowing (rō'ing), *n.* [< ME. *rowynge*, < AS. **rōwung*, *rōwing*, verbal n. of *rōwan*, row: see *row*[1], *v.*] The act or practice of propelling a boat by means of oars. See *row*[1], *v. t.*

rowing-feather (rō'ing-feтн'ėr), *n.* See *feather*.

rowing-gear (rō'ing-gēr), *n.* Any device or contrivance used in rowing; especially, a mechanical device for facilitating the handling of the oars.

rowl†, **rowle**†, *v.* and *n.* Obsolete forms of *roll*.

Rowland gratings. In *optics*. See *diffraction*, 1.

rowler†, *n.* An obsolete form of *roller*.

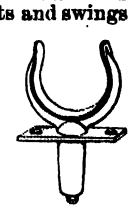
rowlet (rou'let), *n.* [< F. *roulette*, a little wheel, fem. of *roulet*, dim. of OF. *roule*, a roll, a little wheel: see *roll*, *rowel*, *roulette*. Doublet of *roulette*.] A small broad wheel; a wheel like a roller. [Now only dialectal.]

Rails of timber, laid down from the collieries to the river, . . . were worked with bulky carts made with four *rowlets* fitting the rails.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 64.

Rowley rag. See *rag*[1].

rowlock (rō'lok), *n.* [Also *rollock*, *rullock*; prob. a transposition (as if < *row*[1] + *lock*[1]) of *oarlock*, < ME. *orlok*, < AS. *ārlōc*, an oarlock, < *ār*, oar, + *lōc*, a lock, bolt, bar, inclosed place (cf. E. *oarhole*, an oarlock): see *oar*[1] and *lock*[1].] A contrivance on a boat's gunwale in or on which the oar rests and swings freely in rowing. The principal kinds of rowlocks are—(1) a notch in the gunwale (as in the first illustration), which may be either square or rounded, and is usually lined with metal; (2) two short pegs, called *thole-pins*, projecting from the gunwale, between which the oar is placed; (3) a stirrup-shaped swivel of metal pivoted in the gunwale (as in the second illustration), or on an outrigger. Sometimes a single pin set into the gunwale is used instead of a rowlock, the oar having a hole through which the pin passes, or vice versa, or being fastened to it by means of a thong or gromet.

Ship's Boat. *a a*, Rowlocks (notched).



Rowlock.

rowly-powly†, *n.* Same as *roly-poly*.

row-marker (rō'mär"kėr), *n.* In *agri.*, an implement for marking out the ground for crops to be planted in rows.

rownet, *n.* An obsolete form of *roe*[2].

row-port (rō'pōrt), *n.* A little square hole in the side of small vessels, near the water-line, for the passage of a sweep for rowing in a calm.

rows (rōz), *n. pl.* In *mining*, same as *roughs*. See *rough*[1], *n.*, 4.

rowsand†, **rowsant**†, *a.* In *her.*, obsolete forms of *rousant*.

rowse, *v.* See *rouse*[1].

rowt†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rout*[1], *rout*[2], etc.

rowth, rowthie. See *routh*[2], *routhie*.

rowy (rō'i), *a.* [< *row*[2], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Having rows or lines; streaked or striped; striated. Also spelled, improperly, *rowey*. [Now only technical. See the second quotation.]

Rowy or stricky [streaky], as some stuffs are.
Howell. (*Halliwell*.)

Is there such a word in the English language as *rowey*? . . . Frequently, through some fault in weaving, a piece of cloth will be thinner in some places than others; this occurs at regular intervals through the whole piece, for which reason it is styled *rowey*, as the thin places extend across the piece similar to the lines on writing-paper. In the several mills with which I have been connected, *rowey* was the technical term applied to such goods. . . . I have examined all the books at my disposal, but have been unable to find it. *Cor. Boston Evening Transcript*, June 4, 1883.

roxburghe (roks'bur-ō), *n.* [See def.] A binding for books, first used by the third Duke of Roxburghe (1740–1804), having a plain leather back lettered in gold near the top, and cloth or paper sides, with the leaves gilt at the top and uncut at the edge.

Printed at the Chiswick Press, on laid paper, with wide margins, in limp covers, 10s. 6d. net; in *roxburghe*, 18s. 6d. net. *The Academy*, May 24, 1890, p. ii.

Roxburghia (roks-bėr'gi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Sir Joseph Banks, 1795), named after W. *Roxburgh*, a British botanist in India.] A genus of plants, now known as *Stemona*.

Roxburghiaceæ (roks-bėr-gi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Wallich, 1832), < *Roxburghia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, now known as *Stemonaceæ*.

Roxbury waxwork. See *waxwork*.

royt, *n.* [< ME. *roy*, also *ray*, < OF. *roy*, *rei*, F. *roi* = Pr. *roi*, *rey*, *re* = Sp. *rey* = Pg. *rey*, *rei* = It. *re*, < L. *rex* (*reg-*), a king, = OIr. *rig*, Ir. Gael. *righ*, a king, = Skt. *rājan*, a king: see *rex*, *raja*[1], *regent*, and *rich*[1], *riche*[1], *n.*] A king.

This *roy* with his ryalle mene of the rownde table.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3174.

royal (roi'al), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *roial* (also dial. or technically *rial*, *ryal*); < ME. *roial*, *roiall*, *royal*, *real*, *rial*, *ryal*, *ryall*, *rioll*, < OF. *roial*, *royal*, *real*, F. *royal* = Pr. *reial*, *rial* = Sp. Pg. *real* = It. *regale*, *reale*, < L. *regalis*, regal, royal, kingly, < *rex* (*reg-*), a king: see *roy*, and cf. *regal*[1] and *real*[2], doublets of *royal*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a king; derived from or cognate to a king; belonging to or connected with the crown of a kingdom; regal: as, the *royal* family; a *royal* prince; *royal* domains; a *royal* palace.

And seide that he wolde holde court open and enforced, and sente by his messangers that alle sholde come to his court *roiall*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 479.

Why should thy servant dwell in the *royal* city with thee? 1 Sam. xxvii. 5.

Thou camest not of the blood *royal*, if thou darest not stand for ten shillings. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 157.

2. Pertaining or relating to the sovereign power of a king; acting under, derived from, or dependent upon regal authority, aid, or patronage: as, a *royal* parliament or government; the *royal* army or navy; *royal* purveyors. *Royal* enters into the names of many literary, scientific, artistic, and other associations in monarchical countries, implying their existence under royal charter or patronage: *e. g.*, the Royal Academy of Arts in London, whose members are distinguished by the title R. A. (Royal Academician), and the associate members by the title A. R. A.; the Royal Institution of London, for the promotion of and instruction in scientific and technical knowledge; the Royal Society of London for Improving Natural Knowledge (usually designated specifically *the Royal Society*), which takes charge of many scientific matters with which the government is concerned, and whose members or fellows are styled F. R. S.; the Royal Societies of Edinburgh and of Dublin, the Royal Antiquarian, Asiatic, Astronomical, and Geographical Societies, etc.

3. Of kingly character or quality; proper for or suitable to kingship; ideally like or characteristic of a king or royalty; royally eminent, excellent, or the like: used either literally or figuratively: as, *royal* state or magnificence; he proved a *royal* friend; a right *royal* welcome.

And thei made the feste of the mariage so *riall* that neuer in that londe was seyn soche.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 320.

A kyng shold *roiall* obseque haue.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1538.

Hath she forgot already that brave prince, . . .
Young, valiant, wise, and, no doubt, right *royal*?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 245.

As at this day, to the Tartars, Horseflesh is *royall* fare; to the Arabians, Camels; to some Americans, Serpents.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 39.

Her step was *royal*, queen-like, and her face
As beautiful as a saint's in Paradise.
Longfellow, Spanish Student, i. 1.

4. Large or superior of its kind; of more than ordinary size, excellence, or the like: used as a specific qualification, as in *royal* quarto or *royal* octavo in printing, a *royal* antler or stag, etc., or as an assertion of superiority for that to which it is applied, as in the names of some articles of trade.—**Amercement, antler, astronomer, ballade, battle, beast, chapel, cygnet royal.** See the nouns.—**Convention of royal burghs.** See *convention*.—**Coroner of the royal household.** See *coroner*.—**Dean of the chapel royal, gentleman of the chapel royal.** See *dean*[2], *gentleman*.—**Hart royal.** See *hart*[1] and *hartroyal*.—**Pair royal.** See *pair*[1].—**Peer of the blood royal.** See *peer*[2].—**Prince royal, princess royal.** See *prince*, *princess*.—**Royal abbey.** See *abbey*[1], 1.—**Royal agate**, a mottled variety of obsidian.—**Royal American Order.** Same as *Order of Isabella the Catholic* (which see, under *order*).—**Royal assent, bark.** See the nouns.—**Royal bay.** (*a*) An East Indian bay-tree, *Machilus odoratissima* (*Laurus Indica*). (*b*) The bay-laurel, *Laurus nobilis*.—**Royal Bengal tiger.** See *tiger*.—**Royal bistoury**, a narrow, curved, probe-pointed bistoury: so called because used in an operation on Louis XIV.—**Royal blue.** See *blue* and *smalt*.—**Royal bounty**, in England, a fund from which the sovereign grants money to the female relatives of officers who die of wounds received when on duty.—**Royal burgh, cement†, clove.** See the nouns.—**Royal cashmere**, a thin material, generally made of pure wool, used for garments for women and summer garments for men.—**Royal charter.** See *charter*, 1.—**Royal domains.** Same as *crown lands* (which see, under *crown*).—**Royal fern.** See *Osmunda*.—**Royal fishes.** See *royal fishes*, under *royal*[1].—**Royal flush.** See *flush*[9].—**Royal folio.** See *folio*, 4.—**Royal grant**, a grant by letters patent from the crown.—**Royal horned caterpillar**, the larva of *Citheronia regalis*, a large bombycid moth of beautiful olive and crimson colors, which inhabits the United States. The larva feeds on the foliage of the black walnut, persimmon, butternut, hickory, and sumac,

Royal Horned Caterpillar (larva of *Citheronia regalis*).
(About half natural size.)

and is the largest of all North American lepidopterous larvæ. The moth is popularly known as the *regal walnut-moth*.—**Royal household**, the body of persons employed about the court or in the personal service of a reigning king or queen. In former times the royal household included all the chief officers of state, who were regarded as merely the king's servants, and often performed menial duties toward him; afterward, only persons who had special functions relating to the royal needs, dignity, or prerogatives. In the British royal household, as it has existed for several centuries, the chief officers are the lord steward, lord chamberlain, and master of the horse, who are always peers and members of the government of the time. Under each of them are many subordinate officers, among whom the different branches of their duty are distributed. Independent of them are the private secretary and the keeper of the privy purse to the sovereign, modern additions to the household, with their subordinates. When there is a queen consort, the queen's household is a separate establishment, similarly though less elaborately organized. On the accession of Queen Victoria the expenses of the royal household were permanently fixed at £363,760 per annum.—**Royal letter.** See *letter*[3].—**Royal marines.** See *marine*.—**Royal merchant.** (*a*) One of those merchants of the middle ages who combined mercantile pursuits with princely power, as those of Venice who founded principalities in the Archipelago, the Grimaldi of Genoa, or the Medici of Florence. (*b*) A merchant who managed the mercantile affairs of or purveyed for a sovereign or state.—**Royal mine**, in monarchical countries, a mine of gold or silver—all such mines being by prescription the property of the crown.—**Royal oak.** (*a*) See *oak*. (*b*) [*caps.*] Another name for the constellation Robur Caroli.—**Royal palm, palmetto.** See the nouns.—**Royal peacock-flower.** See *Poinciana*.—**Royal peculiar, prerogative, purple.** See the nouns.—**Royal regiment of artillery.** See *artillery*.—**Royal road to knowledge**, a direct and easy method of attaining knowledge: so called because the royal roads were straighter and better than ordinary roads.—**Royal Society.** See def. 2.—**Royal standard.** See *standard*.—**Royal stitch**, an old operation for the cure of inguinal hernia.—**Royal tern, touch, waterlily**, etc. See the nouns.—**Royal Vienna**, a name frequently given to Vienna porcelain.—**Royal Worcester porcelain.** See *porcelain*[1].—**The royal doors or gates.** See *door*.—**Syn.** *Royal*, *Regal*, *Kingly*. *Regal* is applicable primarily to what pertains to a king in virtue of his office, and hence to what is proper to or suggestive of a king, and as now frequently used is nearly synonymous with *princely*, *magnificent*: as, *regal* state or pomp; *regal* power. *Royal* notes what pertains to the king as an individual, or is associated with his person: as, his *royal* highness (applied to a prince of the blood); the *royal* family; the *royal* presence; the *royal* robes; a *royal* salute. It does not, like *regal*, necessarily imply magnificence. Thus, a *royal* residence may not be *regal* in its character, while on the other hand any magnificent mansion belonging to a subject may be described as *regal*, though it is not *royal*. The sway of a great Highland chief of old was *regal*, but not *royal*. Hence, in figurative use, *royal* is applied to qualities, actions, or things which are conceived of as superlatively great, noble, or admirable in themselves, or as worthy of a king: as, a *royal* disposition, *royal* virtues, a *royal* entertainment, etc.; *regal*, to those which make an impression of the highest grandeur, stateliness, ascendancy, or the like: as, a *regal* bearing, *regal* munificence, *regal* commands, etc. *Kingly* seems to be intermediate. It signifies literally like a king, hence proper to or befitting a king, and in its more general use resembling or suggestive of a king. Like *royal*, it has reference to personal qualities: as, a *kingly* bearing, presence, disposition, and the like; while, like *regal*, it is not restricted to the monarch or members of his house. **3.** Imperial, august, majestic, superb, splendid, magnificent, illustrious.

II. *n.* **1†.** A royal person; a member of a royal family; a king or prince.

And also wythout the forsayde cyte metyng vs our moder oure wyff our chyldren or oure eyrs or other *reyals* to the same cyte comyng, etc.
Charter of London, in Arnold's Chronicle, p. 36.

He araiet for that *Riall*, all of Riche stones,
A faire toumbe & a fressahe, all of fre marbill.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7159.

2†. A gold coin formerly current in England: same as *ryal*.

The prieste, purposyng to gratifie the dead, and with dewe praise to commende his liberalitie, saieth: surely he was a goode manne, a verteous man, yea, he was a noble gentleman. I thinke if it hadde been his happe to have had a *roiall*, he had called him a roiall gentleman to.
Wilson, Rule of Reason.

Roials of Spaine are currant mony there.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 177.

They are incompetent witnesses, his own creatures,
And will swear any thing for half a *royal*.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

3. *Naut.*, a small square sail, usually the highest on a ship, carried on the royalmast only in a light breeze.—**4.** One of the tines of a stag's antlers; an antler royal, or royal antler. See *antler*, 3.—**5.** A stag which has the antler royal. A *royal* differs only in having an extra point on each horn. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 510.

6. In *artillery*, a small mortar.—**7.** That part of the beard which grows below the under lip and above the point of the chin, especially when the beard around it is shaved. This with the mustache has long formed the trim of the beard most in favor for military men, etc., on the continent of Europe. The term *royal* prevailed until the second French empire, when the name *imperial* was given to it, as it was worn by Napoleon III.

8. A writing-paper of the size 19 × 24 inches; also, a printing-paper of the size 20 × 25 inches. A royal folio has a leaf about 12 × 20 inches; a royal quarto is about 10 × 12½ inches; a royal octavo, about 6½ × 10 inches.—**Double royal.** See *double*.—**Quadruple royal.** See *quadruple*.—**The Royals.** (*a*) A name formerly given to the first regiment of foot in the British army, now called the *Royal Scots* (Lothian Regiment). (*b*) A name sometimes given to other regiments in whose title the word *royal* occurs: as, the King's *Royal* Rifle Corps; the *Royal* Scots Fusiliers, etc.

royalet (roi'al-et), *n.* [< *royal* + *-et*. Cf. *roitelet*.] A petty king or prince. [Rare.]

There were, indeed, at this time two other *royalets*, as onely kings by his leave. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. iv. 10.

Pallas and Jove! defend me from being carried down the stream of time among a shoal of *royalets*, and the rootless weeds they are hatched on!
Landor, Epicurus, Leontion, and Ternissa.

royalise, *v.* See *royalize*.

royalism (roi'al-izm), *n.* [= F. *royalisme* = Sp. Pg. *realismo*; as *royal* + *-ism*. Cf. *regalism*.] The principles or cause of royalty; attachment to a royal government or cause.

royalist (roi'al-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *royaliste* = Sp. Pg. *realista* = It. *realista*, *regalista*; as *royal* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* A supporter of a king or of royal government; one who adheres to or upholds the cause of a king against its opponents or assailants. Specifically [*cap.*]—(*a*) In *Eng. hist.*, one of the partizans of Charles I. and of Charles II. during the civil war and the Commonwealth; a Cavalier, as opposed to a Roundhead.

Where Ca'ndish fought, the *royalists* prevail'd.
Waller, Epitaph on Colonel Charles Cavendish.

(*b*) In *Amer. hist.*, an adherent of the British government during the revolutionary period. (*c*) In *French hist.*, a supporter of the Bourbons as against the revolutionary and subsequent governments.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Royalists or royalism; adhering to or supporting a royal government.

Royalist Antiquarians still show the rooms where Majesty and suite, in these extraordinary circumstances, had their lodging. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. i. 1.

The battle of Marston Moor, with the defeat of the *Royalist* forces, . . . was the result. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 347.

royalize (roi'al-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *royalized*, ppr. *royalizing*. [< F. *royaliser*; as *royal* + *-ise*.] **I.** *trans.* To make royal; bring into a royal state or relation.

Royalizing Henry's Albion
With presence of your princely mightiness.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

To *royalise* his blood I spilt my own.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 125.

II. *intrans.* To exercise kingly power; bear royal sway. [Rare.]

Euen He (my Son) must be both Iust and Wise,
If long he look to Rule and *Royalize*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

Also spelled *royalise*.

royally (roi'al-i), *adv.* [< ME. **roially*, *rially*, *riolly*, *realliche*; < *royal* + *-ly*[2].] In a royal or kingly manner; like a king; as becomes a king.

In Ensample of this Cite, sothely to telle,
Rome on a Riuer *rially* was set.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1610.

Did I not tell thee
He was only given to the book, and for that
How *royally* he pays?
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 4.

royalmast (roi'al-mast), *n.* The highest part of a full-rigged ship's mast, the fourth from the deck, above and now generally in one piece with the topgallantmast, for carrying the sail called the royal. See cut under *ship*.

royalty (roi'al-ti), *n.*; pl. *royalties* (-tiz). [< ME. **roialte*, *realtee*, *realte*, *reaute*, *rialte*, < OF. *roialte*, *royaulte*, *royaute*, *reialle*, F. *royauté* = It. *realtà*, < ML. *regalita(t-)s*, < L. *regalis*, royal, regal: see *royal*, *regal*[1]. Cf. *regality*, *realty*[2], doublets of *royalty*.] **1.** The state or condition of being royal; royal rank or extraction; existence as or derivation from a king or a royal personage.

Setting aside his high blood's *royalty*,
And let him be no kinsman to my liege,
I do defy him. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 1. 58.

2. Royal personality; concretely, a royal personage, or member of a royal family; collec-

tively, an aggregate or assemblage of royal persons: as, *royalty* absented itself; discrowned *royalties*.

As a branch and member of this *royalty*, . . .
We do salute you, Duke of Burgundy.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 1. 5.

3. Royal authority; sovereign state; kingly rule or majesty; kingship, either as an attribute or as a principle.

Now, hear our English king;
For thus his *royalty* doth speak in me.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 129.

England, notwithstanding the advantages of politic *royalty*, had fallen into trouble.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 365.

4. The character of being kingly, or proper to a king; royal quality, literally or figuratively; kingliness.

In his *royalty* of nature
Reigns that which would be fear'd.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 50.

There is no true *royalty* but in the rule of our own spirits. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 114.

5. That which pertains or is proper to a king or sovereign; a sovereign right or attribute; regal dominion or prerogative; a manifestation or an emblem of kingship.

You were crown'd before,
And that high *royalty* was ne'er pluck'd off.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 5.

Wherefore do I [Satan] assume
These *royalties* and not refuse to reign?
Milton, P. L., ii. 451.

6. A royal domain; a manor or possession belonging to the crown.

The titles of the several *royalties* which thus came to an end [when Cyprus was conquered by the Turks] were claimed, as titles easily may be claimed, by other competitors. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 204.

7. A royal due or perquisite; especially, a seigniorage due to a king from a manor of which he is lord; a tax paid to the crown, or to a superior as representing the crown, as on the produce of a royal mine.

For to my Muse, if not to me,
I'm sure all game is free;
Heaven, earth, all are but parts of her great *royalty*.
Randolph, Ode to Master Anthony Stafford.

With the property [an estate in Denbighshire] were inseparably connected extensive *royalties*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

Hence—8. (*a*) A compensation paid to one who holds a patent for the use of the patent, or for the right to act under it, generally at a certain rate for each article manufactured. (*b*) A proportional payment made on sales, as to an author or an inventor for each copy of a work or for each article sold.—9. In Scotland, the area occupied by a royal burgh, or (in the plural) the bounds of a royal burgh.—**Ensigns of royalty.** See *regale*[2], 3.

royal-yard (roi'al-yärd), *n.* *Naut.*, the yard of the royalmast, on which the royal is set.

Royena (roi'e-nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named after Adrian van *Royen*, a Dutch botanist of the 18th century.] A genus of gamopetalous trees and shrubs of the order *Ebenaceæ*, the ebony family. It is characterized by flowers which are commonly bisexual (the family being chiefly dioecious), with a broad urn-like or bell-shaped five-lobed calyx enlarging under the fruit, five contorted and reflexed corolla-lobes, stamens commonly ten and in one row, anthers and ovary usually hirsute, styles two to five, and the ovary-cells twice as many and one-ovuled. The 13 species are natives of southern Africa in and beyond the tropics. They bear small leaves which are nearly or quite sessile, and axillary solitary or clustered urn-shaped flowers, followed by a coriaceous roundish or five-angled fruit. The wood of *R. pseudebenus* and other species resembles ebony, but the trees are small. *R. lucida*, known as *African snowdrop*, or *African bladder-nut*, is a pretty greenhouse species with white flowers and shining leaves.

roylet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *roil*[2].

roynet, *n.* See *roin*.

roynish†, *a.* See *roinish*.

roynous†, *a.* See *roinous*.

royster, roysterer, etc., *n.* See *roister*, etc.

Royston crow. [Formerly also *Roiston crow*.] The gray crow, *Corvus cornix*.

Corneille emmantelée, the *Roiston Crow*, or Winter Crow, whose back and belly are of an ashie colour. *Colgrave*.

roytelet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *roitelet*.

roytish† (roi'tish), *a.* [Perhaps for "*riotish* or *routish*.] Wild; irregular.

No Weed presum'd to show its *roytish* face.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, vi. 140.

rozelle, *n.* See *roselle*.

R. S. V. P. An abbreviation of the French phrase *Répondez s'il vous plaît* ('answer, if you please'), appended to a note of invitation or the like.

Rt. Hon. An abbreviation of the title *Right Honorable*.

Rt. Rev. An abbreviation of the title *Right Reverend*.

Ru. The chemical symbol of *ruthenium*.

ruana (rȳ-an'ä), *n.* A variety of viol used in India.

rub (rub), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rubbed*, ppr. *rubbing*. [< ME. *rubben*; origin uncertain; cf. Dan. *rubbe* (< E. ?); Gael. *rub*, rub, Ir. Gael. *rubadh*, a rubbing, Ir. *ruboir*, Gael. *rubair*, a rubber, W. *rhwbio*, rub, *rhwb*, a rub. The Celtic forms may be original.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To apply pressure with motion to the surface of; apply friction to by chafing or fretting with something else: as, to *rub* the face with a towel; to *rub* one hand with the other.

Sone this doctour,
As rody as a rose, *rubbed* his chekes,
Coughed and carped. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 99.

His disciples plucked the ears of corn, and did eat, *rubbing* them in their hands. Luke vi. 1.

2. To smooth, polish, clean, or coat by means of friction or frictional applications: as, to *rub* brasses or silver; to *rub* a floor; to *rub* furniture.

Go, sir, *rub* your chain with crums.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3. 128.

Let but these fits and flashes pass, she will shew to you
As jewels *rubb'd* from dust, or gold new burnish'd.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

As bees . . . on the smoothed plank,
The suburb of their straw-built citadel,
New *rubb'd* with balm, expatiate, and confer
Their state affairs. *Milton*, P. L., i. 774.

3. To treat, act upon, or remove by frictional pressure; act with or upon by friction: with *out*, *off*, *in*, etc.: as, to *rub out* marks, spots, or stains; to *rub off* rust; to *rub in* a liniment; to *rub up* an ointment in a mortar.

In such cases, the painter's deep conception of his subject's inward traits . . . is seen after the superficial coloring has been *rubbed off* by time.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iv.

4. To take an impression of by friction; apply frictional pressure to, as an engraved or sculptured figure or inscription, for the purpose of copying. See *rubbing*, 2.

I believe that . . . nearly all of them [monumental brasses in England] have been *rubbed*, so that if, by any untoward chance, the originals should perish, a memorial of them will still remain. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 26.

5. Figuratively, to affect in any way as if by frictional contact or pressure; furbish; fret: as, to *rub* (usually *rub up*) one's memory; to *rub* one the wrong way. See phrases below.

'Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, all the world well knows,
Will not be *rubb'd* nor stopp'd.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 161.

6. To cause to move over another body with friction: as, to *rub* one's hand over a mirror.—**Rubbed tints**, in *chromolithography*, tints produced on the stone by rubbing freely upon it colored inks formed into blocks or masses. The ink is distributed, the superfluous part removed, or in parts softened down as required, by means of a cloth or stump. Where more force or detail is required, inks in crayon form are used.—**Rubbed work**, in *building*, work in stone or brick smoothed by rubbing with gritstone aided by sand and water.—**To rub a thing in**, to make a disagreeable thing still more disagreeable by repeating it or emphasizing it. [Colloq.]—**To rub down.** (*a*) To rub from top to bottom, from head to foot, or all over, for any purpose: as, to *rub down* a horse after a hard run.

Opportunities for petty thefts occur . . . which necessitate the large body of dock police, with the custom of *rubbing down* each labourer [for the detection of stolen articles] as he passes the dock gates.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 487.

(*b*) To reduce or bring to smaller dimensions by friction; smooth or render less prominent by rubbing.

We *rub* each other's angles *down*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

To rub elbows. See *elbow*.—**To rub off**, to clean or clear off, or get rid of, by or as if by rubbing: as, to *rub off* dust; to *rub off* one's rusticity. See def. 3.—**To rub out.** (*a*) To erase or remove by rubbing: as, to *rub out* figures on a slate. (*b*) To spread by rubbing; diffuse over a surface with a rubbing instrument: as, to *rub out* paint.—**To rub the hair (or fur) the wrong way**, to excite or irritate by petty opposition or bickering or by an inopportune or indiscreet remark: in allusion to the effect produced on a cat by such a rubbing of its hair. Sometimes, by contraction, to *rub the wrong way* (with or without a person as object).

It is no unusual drawback to married life, this same knack of *rubbing the hair the wrong way*; and I think it helps to bring a very large proportion of cases into the "Court of Probate, &c."
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. xxv.

"Your ladyship is kind to forewarn me," said Philip, who was always *rubbed the wrong way* by Lady Flanders.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 291.

To rub up. (*a*) To burnish; furbish, polish, or clean by rubbing. (*b*) To blend or otherwise prepare by trituration: as, to *rub up* an ointment. (*c*) To awaken or excite by effort; rouse; freshen: as, to *rub up* the memory.

But, David, has Mr. De-la-grace been here? I must *rub up* my balancing, and chasing, and boring.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move or act with friction; exert frictional pressure in moving: as, to *rub* against or along something.

This last allusion gall'd the Panther more,
Because indeed it *rubb'd* upon the sore.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 132.

2. Figuratively, to proceed with friction or collision; do anything with more or less effort or difficulty: commonly with *on*, *along*, *through*, etc.

We had nearly consumed all my pistoles, and now just *rubbed on* from hand to mouth.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 73.

People now seem to think that they will *rub on* a little longer. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 231.

They *rubb'd through* yesterday
In their hereditary way,
And they will *rub through*, if they can,
To-morrow on the self-same plan.
M. Arnold, Resignation.

Most of us learn to be content if we can *rub along* easily with our life-partners.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 103.

3. In the old game of bowls, to touch or graze the jack or another ball with the bowl or played ball.

Cost. Challenge her to bowl.
Boyet. I fear too much *rubbing*.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1. 141.

rub (rub), *n.* [< *rub*, *v.*; cf. W. *rhwb*, a rub.] 1. An act or the action of rubbing; an application or occurrence of frictional contact: as, to take a *rub* with a towel; to give something a *rub*.

The surgeon had been sitting with his face turned towards the fire, giving the palms of his hands a warm and a *rub* alternately. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, i.

The bolsters between the cheeks, to take the *rub* of the cable. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 282.

The relief is to be onely water, the *rub* [of race-horses] but half an hour, and then the Judge is to bid them mount.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 421.

2. A metaphorical rubbing or chafing; an irritating or disturbing act or expression; interference; affront; sarcasm, gibe, or the like.

Bristol can literary *rubs* despise;
You'll wonder whence the wisdom may proceed;
'Tis doubtful if her aldermen can read.
Chatterton, Kew Gardens.

I had the management of the paper; and I made bold to give our rulers some *rubs* in it.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 81.

3. That which opposes or checks, as if from friction; any chafing or disturbing circumstance or predicament; an impediment, embarrassment, or stumbling-block; a pinch.

To die, to sleep;
To sleep: perchance to dream: ay, there's the *rub*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 65.

Perceiuing that their power and authoritie would be a perillous *rub* in his way. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 243.

I have no crosse, no *rub* to stop my sute.
Marston, What you Will, i. 1.

They are well inclined to marry, but one *rub* or other is ever in the way. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 555.

Upon the death of a prince among us, the administration goes on without any *rub* or interruption.
Swift, Sentiments of Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

We sometimes had those little *rubs* which Providence sends to enhance the value of its favours.
Goldsmith, Vicar, i.

4†. An unevenness of surface or character; a roughness or inequality; an imperfection; a flaw; a fault.

To leave no *rubs* nor botches in the work.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 134.

A gentleman, excepting some few *rubs*, . . .
Fraughted as deep with noble and brave parts . . .
As any he alive. *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, i. 2.

5†. Inequality of the ground in a bowling-green.

A *rub* to an overthrown bowl proves a help by hindering it. *Fuller*, Holy State, i. 11.

6. In *card-playing*, same as *rubber*, 6. [Colloq.]

"Can you one?" inquired the old lady. "I can," replied Mr. Pickwick. "Double, single, and the *rub*."
Dickens, Pickwick, vi.

7. A rubstone. [Prov. Eng.]—**Rub of the green**, in *golf*, something that happens to a ball in motion, such as its being deflected or stopped by any agency outside the match, or by the fore-caddie. In the case of such a rub the ball must be played from where it lies.

rubadub, rub-a-dub (rub'a-dub), *n.* [Imitative of the sound of the drum; cf. *rataplan*, etc.] The sound of a drum when beaten; a drumming sound; hence, any disturbing clatter.

The drum advanced, beating no measured martial tune, but a kind of *rub-a-dub-dub*, like that with which the fire-drum startles the slumbering artisans of a Scotch burgh.
Scott, Waverley, xxxiv.

No drum-head, in the longest day's march, was ever more incessantly beaten and smitten than public sentiment in the North has been, every month, and day, and hour, by the din, and roll, and *rub-a-dub* of Abolition writers and Abolition lecturers.
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, July 17, 1850.

rubarb†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rhubarb*.

rubasse (rö-bas'), *n.* [< F. *rubace, rubasse*, also dim. *rubacelle*, colored quartz, < L. *rubeus*, red, reddish: see *ruby, red*[1].] A lapidaries' name for a beautiful variety of rock-crystal, limpid or slightly amethystine, speckled in the interior with minute spangles of specular iron, which reflect a bright red color. The best rubasse comes from Brazil. An artificial kind is made by heating rock-crystal red-hot, and then plunging it into a coloring liquid. The crystal becomes full of cracks, which the coloring matter enters. Also called *Ancona ruby* and *Mont Blanc ruby*.

rubato (rö-bä'tō), *a.* [< It. *rubato*, lit. 'stolen' (time), pp. of *rubare*, steal, rob: see *rob*[1].] In *music*, in modified or distorted rhythm: especially used of the arbitrary lengthening of certain notes in a measure and the corresponding shortening of others, for the purpose of bringing some tone or chord into decided prominence without altering the total duration of the measure.

rubbage (rub'āj), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rubbish*.

rubbee (rub'ē), *n.* Same as *rabi*[2].

rubber (rub'ėr), *n.* and *a.* [< *rub* + *-er*[1]. Cf. Ir. *ruboir*, Gael. *rubair*, a rubber.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A person who rubs, or who practises rubbing of any kind as a business, as one employed in rubbing or polishing stone, one who attends and rubs down horses (as those used for racing), one who practises massage, etc.

The strike of the stone-workers . . . began . . . when the *rubbers* and mill men made a demand.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Sept. 23, 1888.

All the great trotters have had grooms, or *rubbers*, as they are technically called. *The Atlantic*, LXIII. 701.

2. An instrument, substance, or stuff used for rubbing, or cleaning or polishing by friction. Specifically—(*a*) A towel or piece of cloth for rubbing the body after bathing, rubbing down horses, cleaning or polishing household articles, etc.

The retiring bower,
So furnish'd as might force the Persian's envy,
The silver bathing-tub, the cambric *rubbers*,
The embroider'd quilt. *Massinger*, Guardian, ii. 5.

Clean your plate, wipe your knives, and rub the dirty tables with the napkins and tablecloths used that day; for . . . it will save you wearing out the coarse *rubbers*.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Butler).

(*b*) A piece of caoutchouc used to erase pencil-marks from paper, etc. From this, the first use to which caoutchouc was put, it came to be called *rubber*, or *India rubber* (now *india-rubber*). See def. 3. (*c*) A brush consisting of wool, felt, chamois-skin, or other substance fastened to a back, used for erasing chalk from a blackboard or slate. (*d*) In *stone-work*: (1) An implement used in grinding or polishing. In the moldings of stone, an iron rubber mounted on a wooden stock is employed for fillets, beads, and astragals. These rubbers have convex or concave faces, according to the required contour of the work. A stone or wooden block covered with thick felt is used for polishing stone and marble. *E. H. Knight.* (2) An implement for polishing marble, consisting of a mass of rags compressed by screws in an iron frame. (*e*) A tool for rubbing or flattening down the seams of a sail in sail-making. (*f*) The cushion of an electric machine, by friction against which the plate becomes charged with one kind of electricity and the rubber with the opposite kind. The rubber is made of horsehair, and covered with leather overlaid with a metallic preparation, sometimes consisting of the bisulphid of tin, or an amalgam, usually of zinc, tin, and mercury. (*g*) A whetstone, rubstone, or rubbing-stone. (*h*) A coarse file, or the rough part of it. (*i*) A device for applying French polish to furniture, etc. It consists of a small ball of wadding covered with a linen rag. This is saturated with the varnish, and then covered with another rag moistened with oil. The varnish oozes gradually through the outside rag as the rubber is passed over the work with a uniform circular motion. (*j*) A grinding or abrading agent, as emery-cloth or glass-paper for surfacing plates. (*k*) The part of a wagon-lock which presses against the wheels.

3. India-rubber; caoutchouc. See def. 2 (*b*), and *india-rubber*.—**4.** Something made partly or wholly of india-rubber or caoutchouc. (*a*) An overshoe: usually in the plural. [U. S.] (*b*) A tire for the wheel of a bicycle.

5. An inequality of the ground in a bowling-green; a rub; hence, obstruction; difficulty; unpleasant collision in the business of life.

A man who plays at bowls . . . must expect to meet with *rubbers*. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xxix.

6. *pl.* In the game of bowls, a contact or collision of two bowls. *Halliwell.*—**7.** A limited series of games, usually three, as at whist, in which the contest is decided by the winning of the greater number of games; also, the decisive game in such a series.

It is the trade of man, and ev'ry sinner
Has play'd his *rubbers*; every soul 's a winner.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 10.

Brasilian or **Ceara rubber.** See *india-rubber*.—**Hard rubber**, hardened india-rubber of which solid articles are made. See *ebonite* and *vulcanite*.—**Para rubber.** See *india-rubber*.—**White rubber**, a preparation of hard rubber colored by mixture of a white pigment. See *artificial ivory*, under *ivory*.

II. *a.* Made of caoutchouc or india-rubber; having caoutchouc as the principal component.

The feet and legs as high up as the hips [were] incased in *rubber* boots. . . . *Rubber* coats completed the outfit.
New York Tribune, Feb. 2, 1890.

Rubber cement. See *cement*.—**Rubber cloth.** (*a*) A fabric coated with caoutchouc. (*b*) Caoutchouc in sheets.—**Rubber dam**, a thin sheet of flexible caoutchouc, used by dentists to keep a tooth free from saliva while it is being filled.—**Rubber mold**, in *dentistry*, a vulcanite mold in which plates for artificial dentures are shaped. *E. H. Knight.*—**Rubber mop.** See *mop*[3].—**Rubber mounting**, in *saddlery*, harness-mounting in which the metal is covered with vulcanized india-rubber in imitation of leather-covered work. *E. H. Knight.*—**Rubber stamp**, an instrument for stamping by hand with ink, having words or figures cast in slightly flexible vulcanized rubber.—**Rubber type**, a separate type cast in rubber, usually mounted on a metal body for use in stamping.

rubber-file (rub'ėr-fil), *n.* A heavy file of square, triangular, or half-round section, used for the coarsest work.

rubber-gage (rub'ėr-gāj), *n.* A device for measuring the amount of india-rubber needed to make a given article. It is a vessel in which a model of the article is submerged in water to ascertain its displacement, which is measured by an index or read off on a scale.

rubberide (rub'ėr-īd), *n.* [< *rubber* + *-ide*[1].] A trade-name for an imitation of vulcanized rubber. The principal ingredient in this imitation is said to be shellac.

rubberite (rub'ėr-īt), *n.* [< *rubber* + *-ite*[2].] A trade-name for an imitation of vulcanite or vulcanized rubber.

rubber-knife (rub'ėr-nīf), *n.* Same as *rubber-saw*.

rubber-mold (rub'ėr-mōld), *n.* A flask or form for shaping plastic rubber.

rubberoid (rub'ėr-oid), *n.* A trade-name for an imitation of hard rubber.

rubbers (rub'ėrz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *rubber*.] **1.** A disease in sheep characterized by heat and itching. Also called *scab, shab*, or *ray*.—**2.** Same as *rubber*, 4 (*a*).

rubber-saw (rub'ėr-sâ), *n.* An incongruous name for a circular rotary knife used for cutting caoutchouc. In use it is rotated at high speed, and is kept constantly wet by a jet or spray of water. Also called *rubber-knife*.

rubber-tree (rub'ėr-trē), *n.* Same as *india-rubber tree* (which see, under *india-rubber*).

rubber-vine (rub'ėr-vīn), *n.* Same as *india-rubber vine* (which see, under *india-rubber*).

rubbidge (rub'ij), *n.* An obsolete, dialectal, or vulgar form of *rubbish*.

rubbing (rub'ing), *n.* [< ME. *rubbynge*; verbal n. of *rub*, *v.*] **1.** An application of friction by any means; a frictional movement, as of the hand over the surface of the body for remedial purposes.

There is, however, the scar of an old injury. . . . This is not to be reached by our *rubbings*, frictions, and electricity. *Lancet*, No. 3495, p. 389.

He was hardened sufficiently for a Northern winter by trunk and spine *rubbings* twice a day.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXI. 296.

2. A copy of an inscribed, engraved, or sculptured surface procured by rubbing superimposed paper with something, as heel-ball or plumbago, that reproduces the outlines and saliences on its exposed side. Compare *squeeze*, *n.*

The walls at the head of the staircase . . . are now occupied by a fine series of *rubbings* of foreign brasses and incised slabs. *Athenæum*, No. 3244, p. 902.

The drawing is a copy of a *rubbing*, and is therefore correct. *Amer. Antiq.*, IX. 366.

rubbing-batten (rub'ing-bat'n), *n.* Same as *rubbing-panch*. See *panch*.

rubbing-bed (rub'ing-bed), *n.* In *marble-working*, a bench with a stone or marble surface, on which a slab of marble is placed to be subdivided by a grub-saw.

rubbing-block (rub'ing-blok), *n.* In *marble-polishing*: (*a*) A block of sandstone with which the preliminary operation of smoothing is done by hand. (*b*) A marble-polisher, marble-rubber, or marble-scourer.

rubbing-machine (rub'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *linen-bleaching*, a machine in which the cloth is subjected to friction between the corrugated surfaces of two planks, of which the upper is moved back and forth over the lower by a crank-shaft.

rubbing-panch (rub'ing-pânch), *n.* *Naut.* See *panch*.

rubbing-post (rub'ing-pōst), *n.* A post of wood or stone set up for cattle to rub themselves against.

These Kistvaens are numerous, but they have been generally deprived of their long covering stones, which have been converted to *rubbing-posts* (as they are termed in the west of England) for the cattle.
Archæologia, XXII. 434.

rubbing-stone (rub'ing-stōn), *n.* In *building*, a gritstone for polishing or erasing the tool-marks on a stone, or on which bricks for gaged work, after they have been rough-shaped by the ax, are rubbed smooth.

rubbish (rub'ish), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also *rubbidge, rubbage*; early mod. E. *rubyes*, also *rubbrysshe, robrisshe* (with intrusive *r*, prob. due to confusion with similar forms of *rubric*); < ME. **robous, robows, robeux* (ML. *rubbosa*), < OF. *robous, robouse*, **robeux*, rubbish, pl. of **robel* (> E. *rubble*), dim. of *robe, robbe*, rubbish, trash, = Olt. *roba, robba*, It. *roba*, rubbish, trash, lit. 'spoil' (> *robaccia*, old goods, trifles, trash, rubbish, *robiccia*, trifles, rubbish): see *robe, rob*[1], *rubble*. Not connected with *rub*.] **1.** Waste, broken, or worn-out material; useless fragments or remains collectively, especially of stone; refuse in general.

Will they revive the stones out of the heaps of the *rubbish* which are burned? Neh. iv. 2.

The reprobate . . . are but the *rubbish* wherewith the vessels of honour are scoured.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 292.

The earth is raised up very much about this gate, and all over the south end of the island, probably by the *rubbish* of a town of the middle ages.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 118.

2. Any useless or worthless stuff; that which serves no good purpose, or is fit only to be thrown away; trash; trumpery; litter: used of both material and immaterial things.

What trash is Rome,
What *rubbish* and what offal, when it serves
For the base matter to illuminate
So vile a thing as Cæsar! *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3. 109.

Such conceits as these seem somewhat too fine among this *rubbage*, though I do not produce them in sport.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 12.

There was enough of splendid *rubbish* in his life to cover up and paralyze a more active and subtile conscience than the judge was ever troubled with.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xv.

That not one life shall be destroy'd,
Or cast as *rubbish* to the void,
When God hath made the pile complete.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, liv.

rubbish-heap (rub'ish-hēp), *n.* A pile of rubbish; a mass of worthless or rejected material.

The idol of to-day is often destined to find its place in the *rubbish-heap* of the future.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 781.

He yet found no difficulty in holding that the fragments of pottery accumulated in that great *rubbish-heap* in Rome, the Monte Testaccio, were works of nature, not of human art. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 116.

rubbishing (rub'ish-ing), *a.* [< *rubbish* + *-ing*[2].] Rubbishy; trashy; worthless; paltry.

This is the herd, is it, . . . of my taking notice of that *rubbishing* creature, and demeaning myself to patronize her? *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xlii.

Listen to the ringing this or that—sometimes a *rubbishing* proclamation, etc.
The Nation, Oct. 24, 1872, p. 257.

rubbish-pulley (rub'ish-pūl'i), *n.* A simple form of tackle-block used with a rope in hoisting materials from a foundation or excavation; a gin-block. *E. H. Knight.*

rubbishy (rub'ish-i), *a.* [< *rubbish* + *-y*[1].] Worthless; trashy; paltry; full of rubbish; containing rubbish.

Rome disappoints me much; . . .
Rubbishy seems the word that most exactly would suit it.
All the foolish destructions, and all the sillier sayings,
All the incongruous things of past incompatible ages,
Seem to be treasured up here to make fools of present and future. *Clough*, Amours de Voyage, i. 1.

On one side is a *rubbishy* church that has on the balustrade of the steps four plaster figures cut off at the waist and planted on posts.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 112.

rubble (rub'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rubble, rubbell*; < ME. **robel*, < OF. **robel*, in pl. **robeux*, dim. of *robe, robbe*, rubbish, trash, = Olt. *roba, robba*, It. *roba*, trash: see *rubbish*.] **1.** Rough stones of irregular shapes and sizes, broken from larger masses either naturally or artificially, as by geological action, in quarrying, or in stone-cutting or blasting. Rubble is used in masonry both for rough, uncoursed work and for filling in between outer courses of squared stone. See *rubble-work*.

Cary away *rubbell* or brokele of olde decayed houses.
Hulot, 1552.

The sub-soil is the disintegrated portion of the rock below, and this often forms a "brash," a term applied to the *rubble* formed on the limestones, especially in the Oölitic strata. *Woodward*, Geol. of Eng. and Wales (2d ed.), p. 51.

2. Masonry of rubble; rubble-work.—3. By extension, any solid substance in irregularly broken pieces. (*a*) A mass or aggregation of irregular pieces of ice broken off by the action of heavy floes, as in the arctic seas.

By dint of extraordinary exertions the sledge was got through the *rubble* to a palæocrystic floe, but the rough work necessitated the relashing of the boat on the sledge. *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 230.

(*b*) The whole of the bran of wheat before it is sorted into pollard, bran, etc. [Prov. Eng.]—**Random rubble.** See *rubble-work*.—**Rubble drain.** See *drain*.—**Snecked rubble**, masonry laid up with rough or irregular stones, but so fitted as to preserve a strong bond. See *rubble-work, snecking*.

rubble-ice (rub'l-īs), *n.* Fragmentary ice; rubble. See *rubble*, 3 (*a*).

Stopped by dense *rubble-ice*, which extended as far south as could be seen.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 216.

rubble-stone (rub'l-stōn), *n.* Same as *rubble*, 1.

rubble-walling (rub'l-wâ'ling), *n.* Same as *rubble-work*.

rubble-work (rub'l-wėrk), *n.* Masonwork built of rubble-stone. Rubble walls are either coursed or uncoursed: in the former the stones are roughly dressed and laid in courses, but without regard to equality in the height of the courses; in the latter (called *random rubble*) the stones are used as they occur, the interstices between them being filled in with smaller pieces, or with mortar or clay, etc.

rubbly (rub'li), *a.* [< *rubble* + *-y*[1].] Abounding in small irregular stones; containing or consisting of rubble.

The *rubbly* lavas of the basal series.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, I. 87.

Rubeæ (rö'bē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < *Rubus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of rosaceous plants, consisting of the genus *Rubus* (which see for characters).

Rubecula (rö-bek'ū-lä), *n.* [NL., dim., < L. *rubere*, be red: see *ruby*.] A name of the genus of birds of which *Erythacus rubecula*, the European robin-redbreast, is the typical species: same as *Erythacus*. *Brehm*, 1828.

rubedinous (rö-bed'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *rubedo* (*rubedin-*), redness (< *rubere*, be red), + *-ous*: see *ruby*, *red*[1].] Reddish.

rubedity (rö-bed'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. L. *rubedo*, redness (see *rubedinous*), + *-ity*.] Ruddiness; reddishness; rubiginous coloration.

rubefacient (rö-bē-fā'shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *rubefacien(t-)s*, ppr. of *rubefacere*, make red: see *rubify*.] **I.** *a.* Making red; producing redness, as a medicinal application on the skin.

II. *n.* An application which causes redness or hyperemia of the skin where it is applied, as a mustard plaster.

rubefaction (rö-bē-fak'shon), *n.* [Also *rubifaction*; < F. *rubéfaction* = Sp. *rubefaccion*, < L. *rubefacere*, make red: see *rubify* and *rubefacient*.] Redness of the skin produced by a rubefacient; also, the action of a rubefacient.

rubelet† (rö'be-let), *n.* [As *ruby* + *-let*.] A little ruby.

About the cover of this book there went
A curious-comely, clean compartiment;
And, in the midst, to grace it more, was set
A blushing, pretty-peeping *rubelet*.
Herrick, To his Closet-Gods.

rubella (rö-bel'ä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *rubellus*, reddish, dim. of *ruber*, red: see *ruby*.] A usually insignificant contagious disease, with a rose-colored eruption, slight catarrhal symptoms in the mucous membranes of the head and larger air-passages of the chest, and usually slight pyrexia and cervical lymphadenitis. The incubation period is from one to three weeks; there is no prodromal period, or it is only for a few hours. The rash, which migrates, lasts in one place not more than half a day, but is present on the body somewhere from two to four days. Rubella protects against second attacks, but not against measles or scarlet fever, with one or the other of which it is sometimes confused. Also called *rubeola* and *German measles*.

rubellane (rö'bel-ān), *n.* [< L. *rubellus*, reddish (see *rubella*), + *-ane*.] A kind of mica having a reddish color.

rubellite (rö'bel-īt), *n.* [< L. *rubellus*, reddish, (see *rubella*), + *-ite*[2].] A red or pink variety of tourmalin found on the island of Elba, in Siberia, in Brazil, and at Paris in Maine. The ruby in the imperial crown of Russia is believed to be a rubellite.

Rubensian (rö-ben'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rubens* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Flemish painter Peter Paul Rubens (1577–1640).

The composition is distinguished by the true *Rubensian* swing and emphatic movement. *Athenæum*, No. 3247, p. 90.

II. *n.* A follower or an admirer of Rubens; one who belongs to the school or who imitates the style of Rubens, described by Fuseli as "a florid system of mannered magnificence."

Rubens's madder. See *madder lakes*, under *madder*[1].

rubeola (rö-bē'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., dim., < L. *rubeus*, red: see *ruby*.] In *med.*: (*a*) Same as *measles*, 1. (*b*) Rubella.

rubeolar (rö-bē'ō-lär), *a.* [< *rubeola* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characteristic of rubeola or measles.

rubeoloid (rö-bē'ō-loid), *a.* [< *rubeola* + *-oid*.] Resembling rubeola.

ruberite (rö'bėr-it), *n.* [< L. *ruber*, red (see *red*[1]), + *-ite*[2].] Same as *cuprite*.

ruberythric (rö-be-rith'rik), *a.* [< L. *rubia*, madder, + Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + *-ic*.] Derived from madder-root.—**Ruberythric acid.** Same as *rubianic acid*.

rubescence (rö-bes'ens), *n.* [< *rubescen(t)* + *-ce*.] A growing rubescent or red; the state of becoming or being red; a blush. *Roget*.

rubescent (rö-bes'ent), *a.* [= F. *rubescent*, < L. *rubescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *rubescere*, become red, < *rubere*, be red: see *ruby*, *red*[1].] Growing or becoming red; tending to a red color; blushing.

Rubia (rö'bi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *rubia* (> It. *robbia* = Sp. *rubia* = Pg. *ruiva*), madder, < *rubeus*, red, < *rubere*, be red: see *ruby*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, including the madder, type of the order *Rubiaceæ*, belonging to the tribe *Galieæ*, distinguished from the closely related and well-known genus *Galium*, the bedstraw, by flowers with parts in fives instead of fours. It is further characterized by the absence of an involucre from the flowers, by a roundish calyx-tube without border, a wheel-shaped corolla, five stamens, a minute disk, and an ovary commonly two-celled and two-ovuled, forming a small fleshy twin fruit. There are about 38 species, natives of the Mediterranean region, tropical and temperate Asia, South Africa, and tropical and temperate South America. They are herbs with elongated angled stems, which are commonly rigid or minutely prickly, and with large thickened roots sometimes 3 feet long. They bear whorled lanceolate or obovate leaves, usually four at a node, and small flowers in axillary or terminal cymes, with their pedicels each jointed under the calyx. See *madder*[1] and *munjeet*.

Rubiaceæ (rö-bi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rubia* + *-aceæ*.] A very natural and distinct order of gamopetalous plants, of the cohort *Rubiales*, typified by the genus *Rubia*. The flowers are commonly perfect, regular, and symmetrical, the corolla most frequently salverform or wheel-shaped, often funnelform or bell-shaped, usually with equal valvate lobes; the stamens borne upon the corolla-tube, of the same number as its lobes and alternate with them, the anthers two-celled and usually oblong-linear; the ovary, which is crowned with a disk, one- to ten-celled, with one or more, commonly very numerous, ovules in each cell. The fruit is from one- to ten-celled, capsular or fleshy, or separating into nutlets, the seeds with fleshy or corneous albumen. The order is one of the largest among flowering plants, containing about 4,500 species of 378 genera and 25 tribes, and surpassed only by the *Compositæ*, *Leguminosæ*, and *Orchideæ*. The most important tribes are *Cinchoneæ*, *Naucleæ*, *Rondeletieæ*, *Hedyotideæ*, *Mussænderæ*, *Gardenieæ*, *Ixoreæ*, *Morindreæ*, *Psychotrieæ*, *Psedrieæ*, *Spermacoceæ*, and *Galieæ*. The species are more abundant in America, and are all tropical except two tribes, the *Galieæ* of the northern and the *Anthospermeæ* of the southern hemisphere. They are trees, shrubs, or herbs, and exhibit great variety of habit, being either erect, prostrate, or climbing, and sometimes thorny, but have remarkable uniformity of leaf-structure, varying from the entire- and opposite-leafed type in but very few cases. Stipules are well-nigh universal, and very various, being inter- or intra-petiolar, simple or two-cleft or -divided, free or united with the petiole, etc.; in the tribe *Galieæ* resembling the leaves, and with them making out a whorl. The flowers are very often dimorphous or trimorphous in the length of their stamens and pistils; and in some genera they are capitately disposed, giving rise to a syncarpous fruit through the union of their calyxes. Some genera—as *Bouvardia* and *Gardenia*—contain ornamental plants, and several supply important products, *Coffea* yielding coffee, and *Cinchona* the cinchona-bark; while *Rubia* (the type) contains the madder-plant, whence the order is often called the *madder family*.

rubiaceous (rö-bi-ā'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to or characteristic of the *Rubiaceæ*.

rubiacin (rö'bi-ą-sin), *n.* [< *Rubiac(eæ)* + *-in*[2].] A yellow crystallizable coloring matter ($C_{32}H_{22}O_{10}$) found in madder-root.

Rubiales (rö-bi-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), < L. *rubia*, madder: see *Rubia*.] A cohort of gamopetalous plants. They are characterized by opposite leaves, a calyx-tube adherent to the inferior ovary, a calyx-border toothed, lobed, or rarely obsolete, stamens fixed upon the corolla, alternate with and commonly equal to its lobes, the anthers separate, the ovary commonly two- to eight-celled, each cell sometimes with one, more often with two or more ovules, the seeds with copious fleshy albumen. It includes the two orders *Rubiaceæ* and *Caprifoliaceæ*, the madder and honeysuckle families, the former commonly with and the latter without stipules.

rubian (rö'bi-an), *n.* [< L. *rubia*, madder (see *Rubia*), + *-an*.] A bitter principle and color-producing matter ($C_{28}H_{34}O_{15}$) of madder. It is a glucoside, amorphous, very soluble in water and alcohol, and has a yellow color and a slightly bitter taste. It is a very weak dye by itself, but is decomposed on boiling with an acid, and deposits insoluble yellow flocks, which, after being separated by filtration and well washed, serve as dye for the same colors as those given by madder. The tinctorial power of these flocks is due to alizarin.

rubianic (rö-bi-an'ik), *a.* [< *rubian* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from rubian.—**Rubianic acid**, $C_{28}H_{28}O_{14}$, a weak acid obtained from madder, *Rubia tinctorum*.

rubiate (rö'bi-āt), *n.* [< L. *rubia*, madder (see *Rubia*), + *-ate*[1].] A pigment obtained from madder.—**Liquid rubiate**, a concentrated tincture of madder, very transparent and of a fine rose-color. Combined with all other madder colors, it works well in water and produces beautiful effects. It acts as a drier in oil. Also called *liquid madder lake*.—**Purple rubiate.** See *purple*.

rubiblet†, *n.* Same as *ribible* for *ribibe*.

rubican (rö'bi-kan), *a.* [< F. *rubican* = Sp. *rubican* = Pg. *rubicão, rubicano*, rubican, = It. *rabicano*, roan, a roan horse (cf. "*rabbicané*, a horse that is fashioned in the bodie like a greyhound, or that hath a white taile or rump"—Florio, 1611); perhaps (irreg.) < L. *rubricare*, color red: see *rubricate*.] Noting the color of a bay, sorrel, or black horse with light gray or white upon the flanks, but not predominant there. *Bailey*, 1727.

rubicative† (rö'bi-kā-tiv), *n.* [Appar. for **rubricative*, or for **rubificative* = It. *rubificativo*, < *rubificare*: see *rubify*.] That which produces a reddish or ruby color. *Imp. Dict.*

rubicel, rubicelle (rö'bi-sel), *n.* [< F. *rubicelle*, also *rubacelle*, dim. of *rubace*, a species of ruby: see *rubasse*.] An orange or flame-colored variety of spinel.

A pretty *rubicelle* of three quarters of a carat.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 825.

rubicund (rö'bi-kund), *a.* [< OF. *rubicunde, rubicond*, F. *rubicond* = Sp. Pg. *rubicundo* = It. *rubicondo*, < L. *rubicundus*, very red, < *rubere*, be red: see *ruby*.] Inclining to redness; ruddy; blood-red: said especially of the face; in *bot.*, turning rosy-red.

He had, indeed, all the outward signs of a sot: a sleepy eye, a *rubicund* face, and carbuncled nose.
Smollett, Travels, II.

Falstaff alludes to Pistol's *rubicund* nose.
Douce, Illustrations of Shakspeare, p. 36.

=**Syn.** *Rosy*, etc. See *ruddy*.

rubicundity (rö-bi-kun'di-ti), *n.* [< ML. *rubicundita(t-)s*, redness, < *rubicundus*, red: see *rubicund*.] The state of being rubicund; redness. [Rare.]

I do not wish you to parade your *rubicundity* and gray hairs. *H. Walpole.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

rubidic (rö-bid'ik), *a.* [< *rubidium* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to rubidium.

rubidin (rö'bi-din), *n.* [< L. *rubidus*, red, reddish, + *-in*[2].] A basic coal-tar product ($C_{11}H_{17}N$), which is also found as a product in tobacco-smoke.

rubidium (rö-bid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *rubidus*, red, reddish, < *rubere*, be red: see *ruby*.] Chemical symbol, Rb; atomic weight, 85.44. A metal belonging to the group of elements which includes lithium, sodium, potassium, and cæsium: so named from the reddish tint of its salts. It is very soft, is silver-white in color, has a specific gravity of 1.52, and melts at about 101° F. When thrown into water it burns, forming rubidium hydrate, RbOH. Rubidium was first detected by the spectroscope, together with cæsium, in the mineral water of Dürkheim, in which it exists to the amount of two parts in ten million. It has since been found in considerable quantity, together with cæsium and lithium, in several other saline waters, and most abundantly in that of Bourbonne-les-Bains in France. It is also found in several lepidolites: that of Rozena, in Moravia, contains 0.24 per cent. of rubidium, with only a trace of cæsium; that of Hebron, in the State of Maine, 0.24 per cent. of rubidium and 0.3 per cent. of cæsium. The two metals likewise occur, though in smaller quantity, in the lepidolite of Prague, the petalite of Utö in Finland, the lithia-mica of Zinnwald in the Erzgebirge, and other lithia minerals. It has been found also in the ashes of many plants, and in the saline or crude potash obtained from the residue of the beet-sugar manufacture. It has been found in tobacco-leaves, and in coffee, tea, cocoa, and crude tartar. In minerals and mineral waters rubidium and cæsium are always associated with lithium, and generally also with potassium and sodium; but plants have the power of assimilating two or three of these metals to the exclusion of the rest; thus, tea, coffee, and the saline of beet-root contain potassium, sodium, and rubidium, but not a trace of lithium.

rubied (rö'bid), *a.* [< *ruby* + *-ed*[2].] Having the color of the ruby; ruby-red: as, a *rubied* lip.

Twin with the *rubied* cherry.
Shak., Pericles, v., Prol., l. 8.

rubifaction (rö-bi-fak'shon), *n.* Same as *rubefaction*.

rubific (rö-bif'ik), *a.* [< L. *rubere*, be red, + *facere*, make. Cf. *rubify*.] Making red; communicating redness.

The several species of rays, as the *rubifick*, cerulifick, and others. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, ii. 2.

rubification (rö″bi-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *rubify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*). Cf. *rubefaction*.] The act of making red.

All the Degrees and Effects of Fire, as distillation, sublimation, . . . *rubification*, and fixation. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 42.

rubiform (rö′bi-fôrm), *a.* [< *ruby* + *-form*.] Having or exhibiting some shade of red; characterized by redness. [Rare.]

Of those rays which pass close by the snow the *rubiform* will be the least refracted. *Newton.*

rubify (rö′bi-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rubified*, ppr. *rubifying*. [< F. *rubéfier* = Sp. *rubificar* = It. *rubificare*, < L. as if **rubificare*, for *rubefacere*, make red, redden, < *rubere*, be red, + *facere*, make.] To make red; redden.

Deep-scarleted, *rubified*, and carbuncled faces. *Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 1.

rubiginose (rö-bij′i-nōs), *a.* [< LL. *rubiginosus*, rusty: see *rubiginous*.] Having the color of iron-rust; brown-red; rubiginous; in *bot.*, usually, noting a surface whose peculiar color is due to glandular hairs. *Treas. of Bot.*

rubiginous (rö-bij′i-nus), *a.* [< F. *rubigineux* (= Sp. *ruginoso* = It. *rugginoso*), < LL. *rubiginosus, robiginosus*, < L. *rubigo, robigo* (*-gin-*), rust: see *rubigo*. Cf. *roinous*.] 1. Rusty; having a rusty appearance, as the sputa in some cases of pneumonia. *Dunglison.*—2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, rust-colored; brownish-red; ferruginous.—3. Affected by rubigo, as a plant.

rubigo (rö-bī′gō), *n.* [= It. *rubigine*, < L. *rubigo, robigo*, rust, < *rubere*, be red: see *ruby, red*[1]. Cf. *roin*.] A kind of rust on plants, consisting of a parasitic fungus; mildew.

rubijervine (rö-bi-jėr′vin), *n.* [< L. *rubeus*, red, + E. *jervine*, q. v.] An alkaloid ($C_{26}H_{43}NO_2$) found in *Veratrum album*.

rubin†, rubine[1]**†** (rö′bin), *n.* [= D. *robijn* = MHG. G. Dan. Sw. *rubin* = Sp. *rubin* = Pg. *rubim* (= Russ. *rubinŭ* = NGr. *ρουβίνι, ρουμπίνι*), < It. *rubino, robino*, < ML. *rubinus*, a ruby: see *ruby*, the older and now exclusive E. form.] Same as *ruby*.

rubine[2] (rö′bin), *n.* [< L. *rub-eus, rub-er*, red, + *-ine*[2].] An aniline dye: same as *fuchsin*.—**Rubine S.** Same as *acid-magenta*.

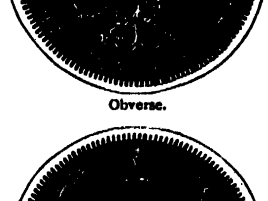
rubineous (rö-bin′ē-us), *a.* [< *rubine*[1] + *-ous*.] In *entom.*, of a glassy or semi-transparent deep-crimson red, resembling a ruby, as the eyes of an insect; less exactly, in *zoöl.*, of any bright, rich, or vivid red: as, the *rubineous* flycatchers (*Pyrocephalus*).

rubious† (rö′bi-us), *a.* [More prop. **rubeous*; = Sp. *rubio* = Pg. *ruivo* = It. *robbio*, < L. *rubeus*, ML. also *rubius*, red, reddish: see *red*[1]. Cf. *rouge*.] Red.

Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and *rubious*.
Shak., T. N., i. 4. 32.

rubiretin (rö-bi-ret′in), *n.* [< L. *rubeus*, red, + Gr. *ῥητίνη*, resin: see *resin*.] A resinous coloring matter ($C_7H_6O_2$), isomeric with benzoic acid, existing in madder, and formed from rubian under the influence of acids or of a soluble ferment found in madder.

Obverse.



Reverse.

Ruble, 1866.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

rub-iron (rub′ī′ėrn), *n.* A plate attached to a carriage- or wagon-bed to protect it from abrasion by a fore wheel when making a sharp turn; a wheel-guard or wheel-guard plate.

ruble (rö′bl), *n.* [Also *rouble* (as F.); early mod. E. also *rubble, roble*; = F. *rouble* = G. Dan. Sw. *rubel* = NGr. *ρούβλιον*, < Russ. *rubli*, a ruble (100 copecks); generally explained as lit. 'a piece cut off,' < *rubiti*, cut; but perhaps derived, through Turk., < Pers. *rūpīya*, rupee: see *rupee*.] A silver coin of Russia, current since the seventeenth century. The ruble of the present day, the legal unit of money in Russia, is equal to about 3*s.* 2*d.* English, or 77 United States cents. Little actual coin, however, now circulates in Russia, paper money of the nominal value of 100, 25, 10, 5, 3, and 1 rubles taking its place. The paper ruble is discounted at about 50 cents.

rubric (rö′brik), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *rubricke, rubrik, rubrike, rubryke, robryk, rubriche, roberych, rubryce, rubrysshe*, < OF. *rubriche, rebriche, rubrique*, F. *rubrique* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *rubrica* = D. *rubriek* = G. Sw. Dan. *rubrik*), < L. *rubrica*, red ocher, red earth, the title of a law written in red, a law, ML. (eccl.) a rubric; fem. (sc. *terra*, earth) of **rubricus*, red, < *ruber*, red: see *red*[1].] I. *n.* 1. Red ocher; red chalk; reddle. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Take *rubrik* poured in sum litel shelle,
And therwithall the bak of every bee
A pensel touche as thal drynk atte the welle.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.

The same in sheeps milke with *rubricke* and soft pitch, drunke every day or eaten to your meate, helpeth the ptisicke and obstructions. *Topsell*, Beasts (1607), p. 132. (*Halliwell.*)

Once a dwelling's doorpost marked and crossed
In *rubric* by the enemy on his rounds
As eligible, as fit place of prey,
Baffle him henceforth, keep him out who can!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 74.

2. In old manuscripts and printed books, and still sometimes in the latter, some small part distinguished from the rest of the matter by being written or printed in red, as an initial letter, a title or heading, a liturgical direction, etc.

These *rubrics* [initial letters written with minium or red lead], as they were called, gradually received many fanciful adornments at the hands of the illustrators. *Amer. Cyc.*, XI. 599.

3. Anything of a kind which in manuscripts or books it was formerly customary to put in red, as the title of a subject or division, the heading of a statute, a guiding rule or direction, the first letter of a chapter, etc.

After thy text, ne after thy *rubriche*,
I wol not wirche as mochel as a gnat.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 346.

They [Flacius's "Centuries"] divide the material by centuries, and each century by a uniform Procrustean scheme of not less than sixteen *rubrics*. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Ch., I. § 7.

Specifically—4. A liturgical direction or injunction in an office-book such as a prayer-book, missal, or breviary; a rule prescribed for the conduct of religious worship, or of any part of a religious service, printed in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and sometimes other office-books in red characters; also, collectively, the body of such rules.

They had their particular prayers, according to the several days and months; and their tables or *rubricks* to instruct them. *Stillingfleet.*

Our obligations to observe the *rubric*, how indispensable soever, are subject to this proviso. *Hook*, Church Dict., p. 668.

For processions, . . . the *rubrics* according to the Salisbury Use direct the chief celebrant, at least, to have on a cope. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 45.

5. A flourish after a signature; a paraph.

Madre de Dios! the other day she makes me a *rubric* of the Governor, Pio Pico, the same, identical.—[Footnote.] The Spanish *rubric* is the complicated flourish attached to a signature, and is as individual and characteristic as the handwriting. *Bret Harte*, Story of a Mine, p. 30.

Ornaments rubric. See *ornament*.

II. *a.* 1. Red; of a red or reddish color.

What though my name stood *rubric* on the walls,
Or plaster'd posts, with claps, in capitals?
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 215.

2. Pertaining to rubrics; made the subject of a rubric; rubrical; marked in red characters.

I don't know whether my father won't become a *rubric* martyr, for having been persecuted by him. *Walpole*, To Mann, Dec. 1, 1754.

Rubric lakes, the pigments of various colors commonly known as *madder lakes*.

rubric (rö′brik), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rubricked*, ppr. *rubricking*. [ME. **rubrichen, rubrisshen, rubrycen*, < OF. *rubricher*, F. *rubriquer* = Sp. Pg. *rubricar* = It. *rubricare*; < L. *rubricare*, color red, < *rubrica*, red earth, red ocher: see *rubric, n.*] 1. To adorn with red; rubricate. *Johnson.*

Item, for *rubrisheyng* of all the booke, . . . iiis. iiijd. *Paston Letters*, II. 335.

2. To make the subject of a rubric; enjoin observances regarding, as a saint of the calendar.

Stretching his [the Pope's] arm to heaven, in *rubricking* what saints he list; to hell, in freeing what prisoners he list. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 255.

rubrical (rö′bri-kal), *a.* [< *rubric* + *-al*.] 1. Same as *rubric*, 1.

You thus persecute ingenuous men over all your books, with this one over-tir'd *rubricall* conceit still of blushing. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. Of, pertaining to, or contained in a rubric or rubrics: as, a *rubrical* direction.

rubricality (rö-bri-kal′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *rubricalities* (-tiz). [< *rubrical* + *-ity*.] The character of being rubrical; that which is rubrical; a matter having relation to rubrics or ritual; agreement with a rubric or rubrics.

"Where have you been staying?" "With young Lord Vieuxbois, among high art and painted glass, spade farms and model smell-traps, *rubricalities* and sanitary reforms." *Kingsley*, Yeast, vi. (*Davies.*)

rubrically (rö′bri-kal-i), *adv.* In a rubrical manner; according to a rubric or the rubrics; over-conventionally or -formally. [Rare.]

A lady-like old woman, . . . slight of figure, and *rubrically* punctual in her uprisings and downsittings. *J. S. Le Fanu*, Tenants of Mallory, i.

rubricate (rö′bri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rubricated*, ppr. *rubricating*. [< L. *rubricatus*, pp. of *rubricare*, color red: see *rubric, v.*] 1. To mark or distinguish with red; illuminate with red letters, words, etc., as a manuscript or book. See *rubrication* and *rubricator*.

Curroone *rubricates* this in the Kalendar of his greatest dangers and deliverances. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels into Africa (ed. 1638), p. 90.

There [on an old map of Burma] we see *rubricated* not only Ava, but Pochang. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 217.

2. To formulate as a rubric; arrange as rubrics or precepts; provide with rubrics.

A system . . . according to which the thoughts of men were to be . . . *rubricated* forever after. *Hare.* (*Webster.*)

Rubricated letters or **matter**, capital letters or separate words or lines written or printed in red.

rubricate (rö′bri-kāt), *a.* [< L. *rubricatus*: see the verb.] Represented in red; having red coloring, in whole or in part.

Other festivals I enquire not after, as of St. Dunstan's, and the rest that stand *rubricate* in the old Kalendars. *Spelman*, Orig. of Terms, ii.

rubrication (rö-bri-kā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *rubricacion* = It. *rubricazione*; < ML. **rubricatio(n-)*, < L. *rubricare*, color red: see *rubricate*.] 1. A making red; specifically, the act of illuminating with red or colored letters, words, etc., as old manuscripts and books.—2. That which is rubricated, or done in red; a letter, word, or other part of a text separately executed in red, or, in general, in color.

These are but a few of the subjects of these fine *rubrications* of the "Book of Wedding Days." *Athenæum*, No. 3236, p. 603.

3. The act of formulating, as a rubric; arranging as or with rubrics.

rubricator (rö′bri-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *rubricateur* = Pg. *rubricador* = It. *rubricatore*; < ML. **rubricator*, < L. *rubricare*, color red: see *rubricate*.] One who rubricates; formerly, a person employed to insert red or otherwise colored letters, words, etc., in the text of a manuscript or book.

The *rubricator's* work consists of the names of the speakers, . . . a rule between every speech, and a touch upon the initial letter of every line of poetry. *York Plays*, Int., p. xvi.

We find in a good many MSS. as well as early printed books small letters written either in the margin or in the blank left for the initial, to guide the *rubricator*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 696.

rubrician (rö-brish′an), *n.* [< *rubric* + *-ian*.] One who is versed in or who adheres to the rubric. *Quarterly Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

rubricist (rö′bri-sist), *n.* [< *rubric* + *-ist*.] Same as *rubrician*.

rubricity (rö-bris′i-ti), *n.* [< L. **rubricus*, red (see *rubric*), + *-ity*.] 1†. Redness.

The *rubricity* of the Nile. *Geddes.* (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. The character of being rubrical; accordance with the rubrics; rubricality.

Rubricity . . . is the sheet-anchor of the Church. . . . The rubric is explicit here, and settles the case. *W. A. Butler*, Mrs. Limber's Raffle, iv.

rubricose (rö′bri-kōs), *a.* [< L. *rubricosus*, full of red earth or red ocher, < *rubrica*, red earth, red ocher: see *rubric*.] In *bot.*, marked with red, as the thallus of some lichens; rubricate.

rubrisher† (rö′brish-ėr), *n.* [ME., < *rubrisshe* (*rubric*), *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A painter of ornamental or directing letters in early manuscripts.

Thus in Bruges we find there were . . . Verlichters or *Rubrishers* who probably confined their attention to illuminated capitals. *Blades*, William Caxton, ix.

rubrisshet, *v.* See *rubric, v.*

rübsen-cake (rüb'sen-kāk), *n.* [< G. *rübsen, rüb-samen*, rape-seed (< G. *rübe*, rape: see *rape*[4], + *samen*, seed, = L. *semen*: see *semen*), + *cake* (see *cake*[1]).] An oil-cake much used on the continent of Europe, made from the seeds of the summer rape. *Imp. Dict.*

rubstone (rub'stōn), *n.* 1. A kind of close-grained sandstone or gritstone used for sharpening instruments and for polishing metallic surfaces. A hard variety is made into whetstones for scythes and similar tools, and is also used for smoothing engravers' copperplates, etc. A softer variety, distinguished as *carpenters' rubstone*, is cut into suitable pieces for quickly giving a rough edge to knives or the like, to be finished on finer stones.

2†. A whetstone; a rub.

> A cradle for barley, with *rubstone* and sand.
> *Tusser*, September's Husbandry, st. 14.

Rubus (rō'bus), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675), < L. *rubus*, a bramble-bush, blackberry-bush (> It. Sp. Pg. *rubo*, bramble), so called with ref. to the color of the fruit of some species, < *rubere*, be red: see *ruby*, *red*[1].] A genus of rosaceous plants, constituting the tribe *Rubeæ*. It has flowers with a broad flattened five-lobed calyx, five petals, numerous subterminal filiform styles, and a fleshy fruit (a drupetum) consisting of small drupes on a common receptacle. Nearly 800 species have been described, of which about 100 may be admitted as valid. They are most abundant in Europe, northern Africa, and Asia, are moderately numerous in North America and the West Indies, and occur in nearly all other regions, but less commonly in southern tropical Africa, Madagascar, Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific islands. About 10 species are found in the eastern United States, 5 in California, and 6 in Alaska. They are commonly prickly shrubs, sometimes creeping herbs, either with or without hairs, sometimes glandular, woolly or hoary. Their leaves are scattered and alternate, sometimes simple and either undivided or lobed, generally compound, with five or three leaflets. The flowers are white, pink, or purplish, usually disposed in terminal or axillary corymbs or panicles. A section in which the drupelets fall from the receptacle at maturity, together or separately, is represented by the raspberry; a second, in which they remain attached, comprises the blackberries. Various species produce the well-known fruits of these names: the roots of *R. Canadensis* and *R. villosus* afford a useful tonic astringent; some are ornamental plants. See *raspberry*, *blackberry*, *blackcap*, 4, *bramble*, *cloudberry* (with cut), *roebuck-berry*, and *dewberry*.

Branch with Flowers of Common or High Blackberry (*Rubus villosus*).

a, the fruit; *b*, leaf from the first year's shoot.

ruby (rō'bi), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *rubie*; < ME. *ruby*, *rubi*, *rubeye*, < OF. *rubi*, also *rubis*, F. *rubis* = Pr. *robi*, *robina*, = Sp. *rubi*, *rubin* = Pg. *rubi*, *rubim* = It. *rubino* (> E. *rubin*), < ML. *rubinus*, also *rubius*, *rubium*, a ruby, so called from its red color, < L. *rubeus*, red, < *rubere*, be red: see *red*[1]. Cf. *rubin*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *rubies* (-biz). 1. The clear rich-red variety of corundum. (See *corundum*.) It is highly prized as a gem, and ranks even above the diamond, fine examples of from one to five carats selling at a price from three to ten times greater than that of a diamond of corresponding size and quality. The finest rubies, those of a pigeon's-blood color, are found in Upper Burma, near Mogok, north of Mandalay; they occur there in place in a crystalline limestone, also in gem-bearing gravels; the spinel ruby is a common associate. Rubies of a dark-red color, sometimes with a tinge of brown, are found in the region about Chantibun, Siam; others, of a dark-pink or purplish tint, in Ceylon. A magenta-colored ruby from Victoria, in Australia, is locally known as *barklyite*. In Great Britain rubies of a dark-red or beef's-blood color are highly prized. The red variety of corundum described above is the true or oriental ruby, but the name *ruby* is also sometimes given to a red variety of spinel; this spinel ruby varies in color from the deep-red to the rose-red balas ruby and the yellow or orange-red rubicel. The pale-red topaz from Brazil is also sometimes called *Brazilian ruby*, and a red variety of garnet, *rock-ruby*.

> Fetislich hir fyngres were fretted with gold wyre,
> And there-on red *rubyes* as red as any glede.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), ii. 12.

> Of fine *rubies* [var. *rubins*, Tyrwhitt] and of diamants.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1289.

> Paled pearls and *rubies* red as blood.
> *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 198.

2. A pure or somewhat crimson red color.

> You can behold such sights,
> And keep the natural *ruby* of your cheeks,
> When mine is blanch'd with fear.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 115.

3. Something resembling a ruby; a blain; a blotch; a carbuncle.—4. In *her.*, the tincture red or gules, when blazoning is done by means of precious stones. See *blazon*, *n.*, 2.—5. In *printing*, a type smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl, about the size of American agate, or 5½ points in the new system of sizes. [Eng.]—6. In *horol.*: (*a*) Any variety of ruby used as jewels in watchmaking, as in the finest watches. Hence—(*b*) The jewel of the roller of the balance-staff of a watch, irrespective of the material of which it is made. Compare *jewel*, *n.*, 4.—7. In *ornith.*: (*a*) The red bird of paradise, *Paradisea rubra* or *sanguinea*. (*b*) The ruby hummer, *Clytolæma rubineus* of Brazil, and some related humming-birds with ruby gorget. —**Cape ruby**, one of the rich ruby-red garnets found associated with diamonds in the South African diamond-mines. These are larger than the so-called *Arizona*, *New Mexico*, and *Colorado rubies*, all of which are identical with the so-called *Australian rubies*, which are a variety of pyrope garnet.—**Cat's-eye ruby**, a variety of ruby exhibiting more or less distinctly the chatoyant effect of the cat's-eye.—**Ruby of arsenic** or **sulphur**, the protosulphid of arsenic, or red compound of arsenic and sulphur.—**Ruby of zinc**, the sulphid of zinc, or red blende.

II. *a.* Of a color resembling that of the ruby; of a rich red color inclining toward crimson.

> Over thy wounds now do I prophesy—
> Which, like dumb mouths, do ope their *ruby* lips,
> To beg the voice and utterance of my tongue.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 260.

> Butler, fetch the *ruby* wine,
> Which with sudden greatness fills us.
> *Emerson*, From Hafiz.

Ruby glass. See *glass*.—**Ruby luster**, one of the varieties of metallic luster. The name is given to all lusters of any shade of red, even approaching purple or maroon. —**Ruby silver**. Same as *proustite* and *pyrargyrite*.—**Ruby spinel**. See def. 1, above.—**Ruby sulphur**. Same as *realgar*.

ruby (rō'bi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rubied*, ppr. *rubying*. [< *ruby*, *n.*] To make red.

> With sanguine drops the walls are *rubied* round.
> *Fenton*, in Pope's Odyssey, xx. 426.

ruby-blende (rō'bi-blend), *n.* 1. A clear red variety of zinc sulphid, or sphalerite.—2. Ruby silver; a red silver ore, or sulphid of arsenic (as antimony) and silver. Those ores include the mineral species proustite and pyrargyrite.

ruby-copper (rō'bi-kop"ėr), *n.* Same as *cuprite*.

ruby-crowned (rō'bi-kround), *a.* Having a red patch on the poll: as, the *ruby-crowned* kinglet, *Regulus calendula*.

ruby-mica (rō'bi-mī"kạ), *n.* Same as *goethite*.

rubytail (rō'bi-tāl), *n.* A gold wasp or cuckoo-fly of the hymenopterous family *Chrysididæ*, as *Chrysis ignita*, having the abdomen of a ruby color.

ruby-tailed (rō'bi-tāld), *a.* Having the abdomen red: specifically noting the rubytails or *Chrysididæ*. See cut under *Chrysididæ*.

ruby-throated (rō'bi-thrō"ted), *a.* Having a ruby gorget of feathers like metallic scales, as a humming-bird. The common ruby-throated humming-bird is *Trochilus colubris*, the only member of the *Trochilidæ* which is generally distributed in the eastern part of the United States. The male is 3½ inches long and 5 inches in extent of wings, golden-green above, white below with green sides and ruby throat, the wings and tail dark-purplish. The female is smaller, and has no gorget, and the tail-feathers are varied with black and white. See cut under *humming-bird*.

ruby-tiger (rō'bi-tī"gėr), *n.* A beautiful British moth, *Phragmatobia fuliginosa*.

ruby-wood (rō'bi-wụd), *n.* The red sanders-wood or sandalwood, *Pterocarpus santalinus*. See *sandalwood*.

ruc† (ruk), *n.* Same as *roc*[1].

rucervine (rō-sėr'vin), *a.* [< *Rucervus* + *-ine*[1].] Relating or belonging to the genus *Rucervus*; having characteristics of *Rucervus*.

> Its antlers are large, and of the intermediate *rucervine* type. *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, III. 61. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Rucervus (rō-sėr'vus), *n.* [NL., < *Ru(sa)* + *Cervus*.] A genus of East Indian *Cervidæ*, having doubly dichotomous antlers with a large brow-tine. There are several species. *C. schomburgki* inhabits Siam; *C. duvaucelli* is the Barasingha deer of Asia; *C. eldi*, the thamyn, is found in Burma.

ruche (rōsh), *n.* [Also *rouche*; < F. *ruche*, quilling; cf. F. *rouche*, the hull of a ship, < OF. *rouche*, *rousche*, *rusche*, *rucque*, a beehive, = Pr. *rusca*, a beehive; prob. of Celtic origin, and so called as once made of bark, < Bret. *rusk* = W. *rhisg* = Gael. *rusg* = Ir. *rusc*, bark.] 1. A full quilling, frilling, or plaiting of ribbon, muslin, grenadine, net, lace, or other material, used as a trimming for women's garments, or worn at the neck and wrists.—2. A loose pile of arched tiles to catch and lodge oyster-spawn.

ruching (rō'shing), *n.* [< *ruche* + *-ing*.] Same as *ruche*.

ruck[1] (ruk), *v.* [Also *rook*, *rouk*; < ME. *rouken*, *rukken*, crouch, bend, lie close; cf. Dan. *ruge*, brood.] **I.** *intrans.* To squat, like a bird on its nest or a beast crouching; crouch down; cower; hence, to huddle together; lie close, as sheep in a fold. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> What is mankynde more unto yow holde
> Than is the scheep that *rouketh* in the folde?
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 450.

> But now they *rucken* in hire neste,
> And resten as hem liken beste.
> *Gower*, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 114. (*Halliwell.*)

> The furies made the bride-groomes bed, and on the house did *rucke*
> A cursed owle, the messenger of ill successe and lucke.
> *Golding*, tr. of Ovid (ed. 1608), p. 73. (*Nares.*)

II. *trans.* To perch; seat, as a bird when roosting: used reflexively.

> The raven *rook'd her* on the chimney's top.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 47.

ruck[2] (ruk), *n.* [< Icel. *hrukka*, a wrinkle on the skin or in cloth; cf. Icel. *hrokkin*, curled, wrinkled, pp. of *hrökkva*, recoil, give way, curl; cf. Sw. *rynka*, Dan. *rynke*, a wrinkle (see *runkle*, *wrinkle*); Gael. *roc*, a wrinkle.] 1. A fold, crease, or pucker in the material of a garment, resulting from faults in the making.

> The leather soon stretched and then went into *rucks* and folds which hardened, and, as a natural consequence, produced great discomfort. *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 238.

2. In *printing*, a crease or wrinkle made in a sheet of paper in passing from the feed-board to impression.

ruck[2] (ruk), *v.* [= Icel. *rykkja*, draw into folds: see *ruck*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To wrinkle; crease; pucker: usually with *up*: as, to *ruck up* cloth; to *ruck up* a silk skirt. [Colloq.]

> A *rucked* barke oregrewe their bodye and face,
> And all their lymbes grewe starke and stiffe also.
> *The Newe Metamorphosis* (1600), MS.

2. To ruffle the temper of; annoy; vex: followed by *up*. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To become creased and wrinkled; draw up in wrinkles or puckers: as, this stuff *rucks* easily.

> The paper . . . *rucked* up when inserting the cartridge in the chamber of the gun, and has been superseded by coil brass. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 296.

2. To be ruffled in temper; be annoyed, vexed, or excited: followed by *up*. [Colloq.]

ruck[3] (ruk), *n.* [A var. of *rick*[1].] 1. Same as *rick*[1].

> Your nowt may die; the spate may bear away
> Frae aff the howms your dainty *rucks* of hay.
> *Ramsay*, Gentle Shepherd, i. 2.

2. A vague unit of volume, a stack, about 5½ cubic yards of bark. [Prov. Eng.]

ruck[4] (ruk), *n.* [< ME. *rok*, *ruke*; < OSw. *ruka*, a heap, prob. connected with Icel. *hraukr* = AS. *hreác*, a heap, rick: see *rock*[2], *rick*[1], *ruck*[3].] 1. A crowd or throng; especially, a closely packed and indiscriminate crowd or mass of persons or things; a jam; a press.

> There watz rynging, on ryst, of ryche metalles
> Quen renkkes in that ryche *rok* rennen hit to cache.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1514.

> Now for the spurs! and as these, vigorously applied, screwed an extra stride out of Tétel, I soon found myself in the *ruck* of men, horses, and drawn swords.
> *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, p. 112.

2. The common run of persons or things; the commonplace multitude, as contrasted with the distinguished or successful few: specifically said of the defeated horses in a race.

> One [story] however, if true, is somewhat out of the ordinary *ruck*, and it is told of the same Lord Mohun ("Dog Mohun," as Swift calls him) who fought the Duke of Hamilton.
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 218.

3. Trash; rubbish; nonsense. [Colloq.]

> He 's stuck up and citified, and wears gloves, and takes his meals private in his room, and all that sort of *ruck*.
> *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 159.

ruck[4] (ruk), *v. t.* [< *ruck*[4], *n.*] To gather together into heaps. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ruck[5] (ruk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small heifer. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ruck[6] (ruk), *n.* [A var. of *rut*[1].] A rut in a road. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ruck[7]† (ruk), *n.* Same as *roc*[1].

ruckerize† (ruk'ėr-īz), *v. i.* [< *Rucker* (the name of a citizen of Tennessee who, being in Baltimore at the time of the Democratic convention in 1835, took it upon himself to represent his State in it) + *-ize.*] To assume a position or function without credentials. [U. S. political slang of about 1835 and later.]

ruckle (ruk'l), *n.* [Cf. D. *rogchelen*, clear the throat, spit out; MHG. *ruochelen, ruhelen, rüeheln, rühelen, rüchelen, rücheln*, whinny, roar, rattle, G. *röcheln*, rattle, freq. of OHG. *rohōn*, MHG. *rohen*, roar, grunt; Icel. *hryggla*, a rattling in the throat, Sw. *rackla*, hawk, or clear the throat; L. *rugire*, roar, Gr. *ὠρυγμός*, a roar; all prob. more or less imitative.] A rattling noise in the throat, as from suffocation. See *death-ruckle.* [Scotch.]

ruckle (ruk'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ruckled*, ppr. *ruckling.* [< *ruckle*, *n.*] To make a rattling noise; rattle. [Scotch.]

The deep *ruckling* groans of the patient satisfied every one that she was breathing her last.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxxviii.

ruckling (ruk'ling), *n.* and *a.* Same as *reckling.*

ructation (ruk-tā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *ructatio(n-)*, < L. *ructare*, belch: see *eructate.*] The act of belching; eructation. *Cockeram.*

Absteyne from meate[s] that ingender botches, inflammations, fumous *ructuations*, or vapours.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, iv. 12. (*Richardson.*)

There are some little symptoms of this inordination, by which a man may perceive himself to have transgressed his measures; "*ructation*, uneasy loads, singing, looser pratings." *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 701.

ruction (ruk'shon), *n.* [Prob. a dial. perversion of *eruption.*] A vexation or annoyance; also, a disturbance; a row or rumpus. [Slang.]

rud[1] (rud), *n.* [Also *rudd*; < ME. *rud, rudde, rude, rode*, redness, < AS. *rudu*, redness (of complexion), < *reódan*, be red: see *red*[1]. Cf. *ruddy.*] 1†. Redness; blush; flush.

Her chekes full choise, as the chalke white,
As the rose was the *rud* that raiked hom in.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3048.

2†. Complexion; face.

His *rode* was reed, his eyen greye as goos.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 131.

Olympias the onorable ouer all hue hyght.
Rose red was hur *rode*, full riall of schape.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 178.

3. Red ocher; reddle for marking sheep. [Prov. Eng.]

rud[1]† (rud), *a.* [An adj. use of *rud*[1], *n.*, or var. of *red*[1]: see *rud*[1], *n.*, *red*[1], and cf. *ruddy.*] Red; ruddy.

Sweet blushes stayn'd her *rud*-red cheeke,
Her eyen were blacke as aloe.
Percy's Reliques, p. 327.

rud[1]† (rud), *v.* [< ME. *rudden, ruden, rodden, roden*, a secondary form or a var. of *red*[1], *v.*, < AS. *reódian*, be or become red, *reódan*, redden, stain with blood: see *red*[1], *v.*] I. *trans.* To make red.

Her cheekes lyke apples which the sun hath *rudded.*
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 173.

II. *intrans.* To redden.

As rody as a rose *roddede* hus chekes.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 108.

The apple *rodded* from its pallie greene.
Chatterton, An Excellente Balade of Charitie.

rud[2] (rud), *n.* A dialectal variant of *reed*[1].

rud[3] (rud), *v. t.* [A var. of *red*[3], *rid*[3] (†).] To rub; polish. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rudas (rö'dąs), *n.* and *a.* [Also *roudes*; cf. Sc. *roudoch, roodyoch*, sulky-looking.] I. *n.* A foul-mouthed old woman; a randy; a beldam; a hag. [Scotch.]

II. *a.* Bold; coarse; foul-mouthed: applied to women. [Scotch.]

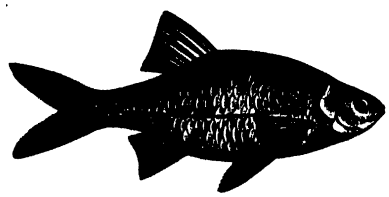
But what can ail them to bury the auld carlin (a *rudas* wife she was) in the night time?
Scott, Antiquary, xxvi.

Rudbeckia (rud-bek'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after Olaus *Rudbeck* (1630–1702), his son Olaus (1660–1740), and a relative, Olaus John, all Swedish botanical writers, the first the founder (1657) of the Botanical Garden of Upsala.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Heliantheideæ* and subtribe *Verbesineæ*, consisting of rigid, mostly perennial herbs with large or middle-sized (often showy) heads borne on long stalks. The heads are marked by a hemispherical involucre, commonly with two rows of partly or wholly herbaceous bracts, long spreading sterile ray-flowers, and a conical or cylindrical receptacle, with concave chaff embracing the numerous disk-flowers. The fruit consists of many long compressed or four-angled smooth achenes, often tipped with an irregular crown-like pappus. The species now classed in this genus, including those of *Echinacea*, number about 25, natives chiefly of the eastern and central United States, with a few in California and Mexico. They are tall or low plants, sparingly branched, rough and often bristly, the leaves alternate, simple and divided or otherwise, or compound. The rays are in some species purple or violet, in one species crimson, but in many, including the most familiar, yellow or orange, contrasting with a commonly dark purple-brown disk. A general name for the species is *cone-flower* (which see). The most common is *R. hirta*, a coarse but brilliant plant of meadows and pastures. *R. speciosa* is a similar plant long cultivated in gardens, often wrongly called *R. fulgida*, which name belongs to a more southern species with shorter rays.

Cone-flower (*Rudbeckia hirta*).
1. Upper part of the stem with the heads. 2. Lower part of the stem. *a*, the achenium.

rudd[1], *n.* and *a.* Another spelling of *rud*[1].

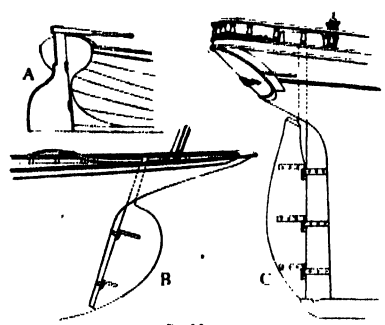
rudd[2] (rud), *n.* [A particular use of *rud*[1], *rudd*[1].] The redeye, a cyprinoid fish of Europe, *Leuciscus* or *Scardinius erythrophthalmus.*



Rudd (*Leuciscus* or *Scardinius erythrophthalmus*).

It has a high back, deep body, and comparatively small head. The back is olivaceous, the sides and belly are yellowish marked with red, and the ventral and anal fins are deep-red. It is common in Great Britain and on the Continent, and attains a length of a foot or more.

rudder[1] (rud'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *roder, rother*, < AS. *rōther, rōthor, rōthr*, an oar, a paddle (*rōthres blæd*, 'rudder-blade,' *steór-rōther*, 'a steering-rudder' or paddle, *scip-rōther*, 'a ship-rudder'); (cf. *rōther, rōthra, réthra, gerēthra*, a rower, sailor, *gerēthru*, helm, rudder) (= MD. *roeder, roer*, D. *roer*, an oar, rudder (MD. *roeder*, a rower), = MLG. *roder*, LG. *roeder, roer* = OHG. *ruodar*, MHG. *ruoder*, G. *ruder* = Icel. *ræthri* = Sw. *roder, ror* = Dan. *ror*, rudder), with formative *-der, -ther*, of agent, < *rōwan*, row: see *row*[1].] 1. That part of the helm which is abaft the stern-post, and is turned



Rudders.
A, rudder of rowboat; B, yawl's or cutter's rudder; C, rudder of sailing vessel.

by the tiller so as to expose its side more or less to the resistance of the water and thus direct the ship's course. It is usually hinged on the stern-post by pintles and gudgeons.

Discrecion . . . is the cartere of uirtues, ase sayth sant bernard, and the *rother* of the ssipe of the zaule.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

In daunger hit [Noah's ark] semed,
With-outen . . . hande-helme hasped on *rother*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 419.

The Antoniad, the Egyptian admiral,
With all their sixty, fly and turn the *rudder*.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 10. 3.

2. That which guides or governs the course.

For rhyme the *rudder* is of verses,
With which, like ships, they steer their courses.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 468.

3†. A kind of paddle to stir with.

A *rudder* or instrument to stirre the meash fat with, motaculum. *Withals' Dict.* (ed. 1608), p. 173. (*Nares.*)

4. A bird's tail-feather; a rectrix: as, "rectrices, *rudders*, or true tail-feathers," *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 115.—**Chocks of the rudder.** See *chock*[4].—**Equipoise-rudder.** Same as *balance-rudder.*

rudder[2] (rud'ėr), *n.* [A dial. form of *ridder*[1].] A riddle or sieve.

rudder[3]† (rud'ėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *rother*[2].

Boote, a serpent liuing by milk of *rudder* beasts. *Florio.*

rudder-band (rud'ėr-band), *n.* A gearing with which the rudder is braced or made fast while the ship lies at anchor.

They committed themselves unto the sea, and loosed the *rudder bands*. Acts xxvii. 40.

rudder-brace (rud'ėr-brās), *n.* A strap to receive a pintle of the rudder; a gudgeon.

rudder-brake (rud'ėr-brāk), *n.* A kind of compressor for controlling the rudder in a seaway or in case of accident to the wheel-ropes.

rudder-breeching† (rud'ėr-brē'ching), *n.* A rope for lifting the rudder to ease the motion of the pintles in their gudgeons. *Encyc. Dict.*

rudder-case (rud'ėr-kās), *n.* Same as *rudder-trunk.*

rudder-chain (rud'ėr-chān), *n.* *Naut.*, one of two strong chains often shackled to the after part of a rudder, near the water-line. Each chain is about 6 feet long, and into its end is spliced a rope pendant, which is stopped to eyebolts along the ship's counter, some slack being allowed for the working of the rudder. In case of damage to the rudder-head, the ship can be steered by these pendants worked by tackles.

rudder-chock (rud'ėr-chok), *n.* See *chocks of the rudder*, under *chock*[4].

rudder-coat (rud'ėr-kōt), *n.* A piece of canvas put round the rudder-head to keep the sea from rushing in at the tiller-hole.

rudder-duck (rud'ėr-duk), *n.* A duck of the subfamily *Erismaturinæ*: so called from the narrow stiff rectrices, denuded to their bases. See cut under *Erismatura.*

rudder-feather (rud'ėr-feᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* See *feather*, and *rudder*, 4.

rudder-fish (rud'ėr-fish), *n.* 1. A stromateid fish, *Lirus perciformis*; the log- or barrel-fish. —2. A carangoid fish, *Naucrates ductor*; the pilot-fish.—3. A carangoid fish (nearly related to the pilot-fish), *Seriola zonata*, or allied species; the amber-fish.

rudder-hanger (rud'ėr-hang'ėr), *n.* A device for hanging or shipping a rudder.

rudder-head (rud'ėr-hed), *n.* The upper end of the rudder, into which the tiller is fitted.

rudder-hole (rud'ėr-hōl), *n.* A hole in a ship's deck through which the head of the rudder passes.

rudder-iron (rud'ėr-ī'ėrn), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *pintle*, 1 (*d*). *Fallows.*

rudderless (rud'ėr-les), *a.* [< *rudder* + *-less.*] Having no rudder: as, a *rudderless* craft.

rudder-nail (rud'ėr-nāl), *n.* A nail used in fastening the pintle to the rudder.

rudder-pendant (rud'ėr-pen'dant), *n.* See *pendant* and *rudder-chain.* *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 233.

rudder-perch (rud'ėr-pėrch), *n.* Same as *rudder-fish*, 1.

rudder-port (rud'ėr-pōrt), *n.* See *port*[2].

rudder-post (rud'ėr-pōst), *n.* *Naut.*, in a screw ship, an after stern-post, on which the rudder is hung, abaft of the propeller.

A pair of legs short and sturdy as *rudder-posts*.
The Century, XXXIX. 225.

rudder-stock (rud'ėr-stok), *n.* The main piece or broadest part of the rudder, attached to the stern-post by the pintles and gudgeons.

rudder-tackle (rud'ėr-tak'l), *n.* Tackle attached to the rudder-pendants.

rudder-trunk (rud'ėr-trungk), *n.* A casing of wood, fitted or boxed firmly into a round hole called the port, through which the rudder-stock is inserted.

rudder-wheel (rud'ėr-hwēl), *n.* In *agri.*, a small wheel sometimes placed at the rear end of a plow to bear part of the weight and to aid in steering or guiding the plow.

ruddied (rud'id), *a.* [< *ruddy* + *-ed*[2].] Made ruddy or red. *Scott.*

ruddily (rud'i-li), *adv.* In a ruddy manner; with a reddish appearance. *Imp. Dict.*

ruddiness (rud'i-nes), *n.* The state of being ruddy; redness; rosiness; especially, that degree of redness of complexion which denotes good health: as, the *ruddiness* of the cheeks or lips.

The *ruddiness* upon her lip is wet. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3. 81.

ruddle[1] (rud'l), *n.* [Also *reddle, raddle*, < ME. *rudel, *rodel* (in comp. *rodelwort*), < AS. *rudu*, redness, < *reád*, red: see *rud*[1], *red*[1].] 1. Same as *reddle.*

Of all other sorts of red earth, the *ruddle* of Ægypt and Affricke is fittest for carpenters; for if they strike their line upon timber with it . . . it will take colour and be marked verie well. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 6.

2†. Ruddiness; redness.

His skin, like blushes which adorn
The bosom of the rising morn,
All over *ruddle* is, and from
His flaming eyes quick glances come.
Baker's Poems (1697), p. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

Lemnian ruddle. See *Lemnian*.

ruddle[1] (rud'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ruddled*, ppr. *ruddling*. [< *ruddle*[1], *n.*] To mark with ruddle.

Over the trap-doors to the cellars were piles of market-gardeners' sieves, *ruddled* like a sheep's back with big red letters. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 570.

ruddle[2] (rud'l), *n.* A dialectal variant of *riddle*[2].

The holes of the sieve, *ruddle*, or try.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 86. (*Trench.*)

ruddle[2] (rud'l), *v. t.* [See *ruddle*[2], *n.*] To sift together; mix as through a sieve.

ruddle[3]† (rud'l), *v. t.* [A var. of *raddle*[1]; prob. due to *ruddle*[2].] To raddle; interweave; cross-plait, as twigs or split sticks in making lattice-work or wattles. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

ruddleman (rud'l-man), *n.*; pl. *ruddlemen* (-men). Same as *reddleman*.

Besmeared like a *ruddleman*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 467.

ruddock (rud'ok), *n.* [Formerly also *ruddoc*, *rudock*; also dial. *reddock*, *raddock*; < ME. *ruddocke*, *ruddok*, *roddok*, < AS. *rudduc*, *ruduc*, a ruddock; appar. with dim. suffix *-uc*, E. *-ock*, < *rudu*, redness (see *rud*[1], *n.*); otherwise < W. *rhuddog* = Corn. *ruddoc*, a redbreast; but these may be from the AS., and are in any case ult. connected with *rud*[1], *ruddy*.] 1. The bird *Erythacus rubecula*, the robin-redbreast of Europe. See *robin*[1], 1.

The tame *ruddok* and the coward kyte.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 349.

The *ruddock* would,
With charitable bill, . . . bring thee all this.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 224.

That lesser pelican, the sweet
And shrilly *ruddock*, with its bleeding breast.
Hood, Plea of the Midsummer Fairies, st. 55.

2†. A gold coin: also called *red ruddock* or *golden ruddock*. [Old slang.]

In the second pocket he must have his *red ruddockes* ready, which he must give unto his lawier, who will not set penne to paper without them.
Choise of Change (1585). (*Nares.*)

If one bee olde, and have silver haires on his beard, so he have *golden ruddocks* in his bagges, hee must bee wise and honourable. *Lyly*, Midas, ii. 1.

The greedie Carle came there within a space
That ownd the good, and saw the Pot behinde
Where *Ruddocks* lay, . . . but *Ruddocks* could not finde.
Turberville, Of Two Desperate Men.

There be foure Sea-captaines. I believe they be little better then pirats, they are so flush of their *rudocks*.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, II. 277).

3. A kind of apple. *Howell.* (*Halliwell.*)

ruddy (rud'i), *a.* [< ME. *ruddy*, *rody*, *rodi*, *rudi*, < AS. **rudig*, *rudi*, reddish, ruddy, < *rudu* (= Icel. *rothi*, redness), red, redness, < *reódan* (pret. pl. *rudon*), make red, < *redd*, red: see *rud*[1], *red*[1].] 1. Of a red color; reddish; inclining to red; rosy: as, a *ruddy* blaze; *ruddy* clouds; *ruddy* gold; *ruddy* cheeks.

Than hadde the lady grete shame, and wax all *rody*, but noon ne knewe the cause. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 181.

Now he [David] was *ruddy*, and withal of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to look to. 1 Sam. xvi. 12.

You are my true and honourable wife,
As dear to me as are the *ruddy* drops
That visit my sad heart. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 289.

Like a furnace mouth
Cast forth redounding smoke and *ruddy* flame.
Milton, P. L., ii. 889.

The *ruddier* orange and the paler lime.
Cowper, Task, iii. 573.

His face was *ruddy*, his hair was gold.
Tennyson, The Victim.

2. Glowing; cheery; bright.

With the best will, no man can be twenty-five for ever. The old *ruddy* convictions deserted me, and, along with them, the style that fits their presentation and defence.
R. L. Stevenson, Virginibus Puerisque, Ded.

Ruddy diver. Same as *ruddy duck*. — **Ruddy duck.** See *duck*[2]. — **Ruddy gold**, gold so alloyed as to be reddish in color, used in the jewelry and goldsmiths' work of Cashmere and Burma. *S. K. Handbook*, Indian Arts. — **Ruddy plover.** See *plover*. = **Syn. 1.** *Ruddy*, *Rubicund*, *Rosy*. *Ruddy* indicates a fresh and healthy red upon the human skin, or, by extension, upon skies, etc. *Rubicund* indicates an unnatural red in the face or some part of it, as the cheeks or the nose; it is especially associated with high living or intemperance in drink. *Rosy* generally indicates a charming, blooming red: as, *rosy* cheeks; but it is occasionally used in a bad sense.

ruddy (rud'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ruddied*, ppr. *ruddying*. [< *ruddy*, *a.*] To make red or ruddy. [Rare.]

O'er Roslin all that dreary night
A wondrous blaze was seen to gleam; . . .
It glared on Roslin's castled rock,
It *ruddied* all the copse-wood glen.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 23.

ruddy-rudder (rud'i-rud'ėr), *n.* The long-eared sunfish, *Lepomis auritus*: so called from the red color of the tail. [New Jersey and Delaware.]

rude (röd), *a.* [< ME. *rude*, < OF. *rude*, F. *rude* = Pr. Pg. It. *rude* = Sp. *rudo*, < L. *rudis*, rough, raw, rude, wild, untilled; root unknown. From the same source are *rudiment*, *erudite*, *erudition*, etc.] 1. Rough; crude; unwrought; unfashioned; ill-fashioned; without finish or shapeliness: as, a *rude* mass of material.

And I my selfe sawe a masse of *rude* goulde (that is to say, such as was neuer molten), lyke vnto suche stones as are founde in the bottomes of ryuers, weighinge nyne ownces.
Peter Martyr, tr. in Eden's First Books on America [(ed Arber), p. 72.

Be of good comfort, prince; for you are born
To set a form upon that indigest
Which he hath left so shapeless and so *rude*.
Shak., K. John, v. 7. 27.

This *rude* plot, which blind chance (the ape
Of counsel and advice) hath brought forth blind.
Chapman, All Fools, i. 1.

It was the winter wild,
While the heaven-born child
All meanly wrapt in the *rude* manger lies.
Milton, Nativity, l. 31.

2. Lacking cultivation, refinement, or elegance; clumsy; uncouth: as, *rude* verses; *rude* art.

He sung, in *rude* harsh-sounding rhymes.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 150.

One example may serve, till you review the Æneis in the original, unblemished by my *rude* translation.
Dryden.

His *rude* oratory roused and melted hearers who listened without interest to the labored discourses of great logicians and Hebraists. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

With untaught *rudest* skill
Vexing a treble from the slender strings
Thin as the locust sings.
O. W. Holmes, Even-Song.

3. Mean; humble; little known or regarded; hence, as said of persons, low by birth or position.

Al were it that myne auncestres weren *rude*,
Yet may the hye God, and so hope I,
Grante me grace to lyven vertuously.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 316.

Jest not with a *rude* man, lest thy ancestors be disgraced. Ecclus. viii. 4.

From a rude isle his *ruder* lineage came.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 39.

4. Barbarous; uncivilized; unpolished; ignorant.

The Spanyard that nowe is is come from as *rude* and savage nations as they [the Irish].
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Though I be *rude* in speech, yet not in knowledge.
2 Cor. xi. 6.

When men were but *rude* in sea-causes in regard of the great knowledge which we now haue.
Hakluyt's Voyages, To the Reader.

Among the *rudest* savages personal interests are very vaguely distinguished from the interests of others.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 91.

Over the seas
With a crew that is neither *rude* nor rash.
Tennyson, The Islet.

5. Having a fierce or cruel disposition; ferocious; sanguinary; savage; brutal.

Strength should be lord of imbecility,
And the *rude* son should strike his father dead.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 115.

O but the Johnstones were wondrous *rude*,
When the Biddes-burn ran three days blood!
Lads of Wamphray (Child's Ballads, VI. 172).

Now timely sing, ere the *rude* bird of hate
Foretell my hopeless doom. *Milton*, Sonnets, i.

6. Marked by or expressing fierceness or savageness; ferocious, fierce, or cruel in quality.

The werwolf ful wigtli went to him eene,
With a *rude* roring as he him rende wold.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1851.

He leide a-boute hym so grym strokes and *rude* that noon durste hym a-bide, but disparbled a-brode fro hym as from a wode lyon in rage. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 196.

Even thy song
Hath a *rude* martial tone, a blow in every thought!
Whittier, To J. P.

7. Ill-bred; boorish; uncivil; discourteous; impolite.

A *rude* despiser of good manners.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 92.

There was, indeed, in far less polish'd days,
A time when rough *rude* man had naughty ways.
Burns, Rights of Woman.

Young Branghton, who had been apparently awed by the presence of so fine a gentleman, was again himself, *rude* and familiar. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xlvii.

8. Marked by incivility; contrary to the requirements of courtesy: as, *rude* conduct; a *rude* remark.

Ruffian, let go that *rude* uncivil touch!
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 60.

I'm quite ashamed — 'tis mighty *rude*
To eat so much — but all 's so good.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 206.

9. Rough; tempestuous; stormy: as, a *rude* gale; *rude* weather.

The *rude* sea grew civil at her [a mermaid's] song.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 152.

The storm
Of his *rude* misfortunes is blown over.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, iii. 3.

The *rude* inclemency of wintry skies.
Cowper, Truth, l. 128.

10. Robust; sturdy; rugged; vigorous.

Here and there smiled a plump rosy face enough; but the majority seemed under-sized, under-fed, utterly wanting in grace, vigour, and what the penny-a-liners call "*rude* health." *Kingsley*, Yeast, xiii.

How it disgusts when weakness, false-refined,
Censures the honest *rude* effective strength.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 149.

When people in the *rudest* physical health are sick of life, they go to her for the curative virtue of her smiles.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 55.

Rude respiration. See *respiration*. = **Syn. 1.** Ill-shaped, raw, uncouth, unformed. — **7** and **8.** Vulgar, loutish, boorish, ill-bred, insolent, surly, churlish, gruff, brusk. — **9.** Harsh, inclement, violent, turbulent.

rude (röd), *adv.* [< ME. *rude*; < *rude*, *a.*] Rudely.

Then to the abbot, which that balled was,
Hath Gaffray spokyn *rude* and busteely.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3257.

And Caledon threw by the drone,
And did her whittle draw, man;
And swoor fu' *rude*, thro' dirt and blood,
To mak' it guid in law, man.
Burns, American War.

rude-growing (röd'grō'ing), *a.* Rough; wild.

Whose mouth is cover'd with *rude-growing* briers.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 199.

rudely (röd'li), *adv.* [< ME. *rudely*, *ruidly*, *rudeliche*; < *rude* + *-ly*[2].] In a rude manner. (*a*) Roughly; clumsily; unskilfully: as, work *rudely* done; an object *rudely* formed.

Thai war full grete and *rudely* wroght,
Bot tharfore thai forsuke tham noght,
Bot sone, when thai thir nailes had,
Furth thai went with hert ful glad.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

I, that am *rudely* stamp'd, and want love's majesty.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 16.

The savage who in his nocturnal prowlings guides himself by the stars has *rudely* classified these objects in their relations of position. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 28.

(*b*) Inelegantly; awkwardly.

If yow be borne or brought vp in a rude co[u]ntrie, ye shall not chose but speake *rudelie*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 117.

(*c*) With offensive bluntness or roughness; uncivilly; impolitely.

Who spekithe to the in any maner place,
Rudely cast nat thyn ye adowne,
But with a sadde chiere loke hym in the face.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

You ne'er consider whom you shove,
But *rudely* press before a duke.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 59.

(*d*) Impetuously; fiercely; savagely.

He romed, he rared, that roggede alle the erthe!
So *ruydly* he rappyd at to ryot hym selvene!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 785.

They found the king's army in order to receive them, and were so *rudely* attacked that most of those who had penetrated into the camp were left dead upon the spot.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 123.

(*e*) Violently; stormily; boisterously: as, the wind blew *rudely*.

Ther com rennynge so grete a water, . . . so depe and brode and ther-to blakke, that com down fro the sides of the mounteynes so *rudely*, that ther was noon so hardy but he ther-of hadde drede. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 350.

(*f*†) Vulgarly; broadly; coarsely.

Al speke he never so *rudeliche* or large.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 734.

rudeness (röd'nes), *n.* [< ME. *rudenesse*; < *rude* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being rude. (*a*) Crudeness; roughness; clumsiness.

I thought he slept, and put
My clouted brogues from off my feet, whose *rudeness*
Answer'd my steps too loud.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 214.

(*b*) Inelegance; lack of refinement or polish; uncouthness; awkwardness.

The *rudenes* of common and mother tonges is no bar for wise speaking. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 117.

All the antique fashions of the street were dear to him; even such as were characterized by a *rudeness* that would naturally have annoyed his fastidious senses.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

(*c*) Humble position; rusticity; low life.

God hath swich favour sent hir of his grace,
That it ne semed nat by lyklinesse
That she was born and fed in *rudeness*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 341.

(*d*) Barbarism; lack of civilization or enlightenment; ignorance.

"Hermit poore" and "Chiny Chese" was all the musique we had; and yet no ordinary fiddlers get so much money as our's do here, which speaks our *rudeness* still.
Pepys, Diary, III. 62.

(*e*) Coarseness of manners or conduct; boorishness; churlishness; discourtesy; incivility.

The *rudeness* that hath appeared in me have I learned from my entertainment. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5. 290.

He chooses company, but not the squire's,
Whose wit is *rudeness*, whose good breeding tires.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 438.

(*f*) Roughness of weather; tempestuousness; storminess; inclemency.

The *rudeness* of the Winter Season kept me in for some time. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 5.

(*g*) Impetuosity; brunt; fierceness: as, the *rudeness* of a conflict.

The ram that batters down the wall,
For the great swing and *rudeness* of his poise,
They place before his hand that made the engine.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 207.

=**Syn.** (*a*) Ruggedness. (*e*) *Impertinence, Effrontery*, etc. (see *impudence*), surliness, impoliteness, uncouthness.

rudented (rö-den'ted), *a.* [Accom. < F. *rudenté*, rudented, < L. *ruden(t-)s*, a rope, cord, appar. orig. ppr. of *rudere*, roar, rattle (with ref. to the noise made by cordage).] In *arch.*, same as *cabled*.

rudenture (rö-den'tūr), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *rudenture*, < *rudenté*, rudented: see *rudented*.] In *arch.*, the figure of a rope or staff, plain or carved, with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled. Also called *cabling*.

ruderal (rö'dę-ral), *a.* [< L. *rudus* (*ruder-*), rubbish, stones broken small and mixed with lime, for plastering walls.] In *bot.*, growing in waste places or among rubbish.

ruderary† (rö'dę-rā-ri), *a.* [< L. *ruderarius*, of or belonging to rubbish, < *rudus* (*ruder-*), rubbish: see *ruderal*.] Belonging to rubbish. *Bailey*, 1727.

ruderation† (rö-dę-rā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *ruderation*, F. *rudération*, < L. *ruderatio(n-)*, a paving with rubbish, < *ruderare*, cover or pave with rubbish, < *rudus* (*ruder-*), rubbish: see *ruderal*.] The act of paving with pebbles or small stones and mortar. *Bailey*.

rudesby† (rödz'bi), *n.* [< *rude* + *-s-* + *-by*, a termination, found also in *idlesby*, *sneaksby*, and *suresby* (also *sureby*), by some taken to be a reduced form of *boy*, but prob. an arbitrary addition, suggested perhaps by such surnames as *Catesby*, *Rigby*, etc., which are orig. local names (see *by*[2]).] A rude, boisterous, or turbulent fellow.

To give my hand, opposed against my heart,
Unto a mad-brain *rudesby* full of spleen.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 210.

Rüdesheimer (rü'des-hī-mėr), *n.* [< G. *Rüdesheimer*, < *Rüdesheim*, name of a town in Prussia on the right bank of the Rhine, near Bingen.] One of the white Rhine wines, most highly esteemed after Johannisberger. It is made near Rüdesheim. The wine-growing district is very large, and there are many varieties and qualities of the wine.—**Rüdesheimer Berg**, wine produced in the vineyard of that name on the hillside facing the south, and considered the best of the vineyards of Rüdesheim.

rudge (ruj), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A partridge. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rudge-gown†, *n.* See *rug-gown*.

rudge-wash (ruj'wosh), *n.* [< **rudge*, var. of *ridge*, back, + *wash*.] Kersey cloth made of fleece-wool worked as it comes from the sheep's back, and not cleansed after it is shorn. *Halliwell.*

rudiment (rö'di-ment), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *rudiment* = Sp. Pg. *rudimento* = It. *rudimento*, rudiments, elements, < L. *rudimentum*, a first attempt, a beginning, pl. *rudimenta*, the elements, < *rudis*, rude: see *rude*.] 1. Anything which is in an undeveloped state; the principle which lies at the beginning or bottom of any development; an unformed or unfinished beginning.

When nature makes a flower or living creature, she formeth *rudiments* of all the parts at one time.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 301.

But first I mean
To exercise him in the wilderness;
There he shall first lay down the *rudiments*
Of his great warfare. *Milton*, P. R., i. 157.

The sappy boughs
Attire themselves with blooms, sweet *rudiments*
Of future harvest. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

2. An element or first principle of any art or science; especially, in the plural, the beginning, first steps, or introduction to any branch of knowledge; the elements or elementary notions.

Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, . . . after the *rudiments* of the world, and not after Christ. Col. ii. 8.

To learn the order of my fingering,
I must begin with *rudiments* of art.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 1. 66.

3. In *biol.*: (*a*) That which is rudimentary; that which is in its first or an early stage of development, which may or may not be continued; the beginning or foundation of any part or organ: as, the *rudiment* of the embryo which is to go on to maturity; the *rudiment* of an organ whose further development has been arrested or aborted. (*b*) That which is vestigial; a vestigial or aborted part, organ, or structure; an abortion; a vestige.=**Syn.** 3. *Fetus*, *Germ*, etc. See *embryo*.

rudiment (rö'di-ment), *v. t.* [< *rudiment*, *n.*] To furnish with first principles or rules; ground; settle in first principles.

It is the right discipline of knight-errantry to be *rudimented* in losses at first, and to have the tyrocinium somewhat tart. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 37.

rudimental (rö-di-men'tąl), *a.* [< *rudiment* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of rudiments; rudimentary.

Your first *rudimental* essays in spectatorship were made in my shop, where you often practised for hours.
Spectator.

rudimentarily (rö-di-men'tą-ri-li), *adv.* In a rudimentary manner or state; elementarily.

Every such event brings him [man] into relation with the unknown, and arouses in him a feeling which must be called *rudimentarily* religious. *Mind*, X. 22.

rudimentary (rö-di-men'tą-ri), *a.* [= F. *rudimentaire* = Sp. *rudimentario* = Pg. *rudimentar*; as *rudiment* + *-ary*.] 1. Pertaining to rudiments or first principles; consisting in or dealing with first principles; elementary; initial: as, *rudimentary* teachings; *rudimentary* laws.—2. Of the nature of a rudiment; elementary; undeveloped.

It ["Gammer Gurton's Needle"] is a capital example of farce, just as Ralph Roister Doister is of a rather *rudimentary* kind of regular comedy.
Saintsbury, Hist. Elizabethan Literature, iii.

The revelation of a *rudimentary* and imperfect science would be unworthy of God, and would require continual correction as knowledge advanced.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 21.

3. Specifically, in *biol.*: (*a*) Pertaining to or of the nature of a rudiment; rudimental; beginning to be formed; elementary; embryonic. (*b*) Vestigial; abortive; aborted or arrested in development; having no functional activity.

Organs, however little developed, if of use, should not be considered as *rudimentary*; they may be called nascent, and may hereafter be developed by natural selection to any further extent.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 406.

=**Syn.** 3. *Rudimentary*, *Vestigial*, *Abortive*. These three words, in their biological application, are commonly used interchangeably, and may mean exactly the same thing. But there is a clear and proper distinction in most cases, since that which is *rudimentary* in one organism may be fully developed in another organism, and that which is *rudimentary* in a given organism may or may not proceed to develop in that organism. So that which is developed in one organism but remains *rudimentary* in another is *vestigial* for the latter—that is, it affords a mere trace or hint of the former; and that which might have developed but did not develop in the same organism is *abortive*. Thus, all embryonic parts and organs are properly *rudimentary*; all functionless organs are *vestigial* which in another case have become functional; those which are normally functional but fail to become so in a given case are *abortive*. *Rudimentary* is the most general and comprehensive term for that which is rude, raw, crude, unformed, in an absolute sense; *vestigial* is a relative term, implying comparison with something else, of which that which is *vestigial* is a mere trace; *abortive* is likewise a relative term, but one implying arrest or failure of development in the thing itself, without reference to any other thing. Few if any organs can be described with equal accuracy by all three terms, though the distinctions are often ignored. *Vestigial* is a more technical term than either of the other two, implying a broad view of the thing described, derived from comparative anatomy and physiology, according to the theory of evolution. *Abortive* is specially applicable to pathological and teratological cases. A harelip or cleft palate is *abortive*, but neither *vestigial* nor *rudimentary*. The thymus of the adult is *vestigial*, but neither *abortive* nor *rudimentary*. The brain-bladders of the embryo are *rudimentary*, but neither *vestigial* nor *abortive*. Most of the functionless and apparently useless organs of adults of the higher animals are most properly to be designated as *vestigial*.

rudimentation (rö'di-men-tā'shon), *n.* [< *rudiment* + *-ation*.] The making rudimentary; reduction to or representation by mere rudiments. [Rare.]

Rudista (rö-dis'tą), *n. pl.* [NL.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), the second order of his *Acephalophora*, composed of the genera *Spherulites*, *Hippurites*, *Radiolites*, *Birostrites*, and *Calceola*. These have been mostly referred next to the *Chamidæ* or to the superfamily *Chamacea* by most modern writers, and to the families *Hippuritidæ*, *Radiolitidæ*, and *Caprinidæ*. *Calceola* is a coralligenous zoanthrarian. Also called *Rudistæ*, *Rudistes*.

rudistan (rö-dis'tan), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Rudista*.

II. *n.* One of the *Rudista*.

rudity (rö'di-ti), *n.* [= It. *rudità*, < L. *rudita(t-)s*, ignorance, < *rudis*, rude: see *rude*.] Rudeness. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Rudmas-day†, *n.* [ME. **rodmasse-day*; < *rood* + *masse*[1] + *day*[1].] Holy-rood day (May 3d or September 14th). See *rood*.

Rudolphine (rö-dol'fin), *a.* [< *Rudolph* (see def.) + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the emperor Rudolph (Rudolf) II. (1576–1612): an epithet applied to a set of planetary and other astronomical tables composed by Kepler, and founded on the observations of Tycho Brahe.

rue[1] (rö), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rued*, ppr. *ruing*. [Early mod. E. also *rew*; < ME. *rewen*, *reowen*, *ruwen*, *ruen* (pret. *rew*, *reu*, also *rewede*, *rewide*, *rewed*, *roude*), < (*a*) AS. *hrēowan* (a strong verb, pret. *hrēaw*), make sorry, grieve (often used impersonally, like L. *pœnitet*), = OS. *hrouwan* (pret. *hrau*) = D. *rouwen* = MLG. *ruwen*, LG. *ruwen*, *rouwen*, *ruen* (the D. and LG. forms being weak, but orig. strong) = OHG. *hriuwan*, MHG. *riuwen*, make sorry, grieve; (*b*) also weak, AS. *hrēowan* = OS. *hrīcōn* = OHG. *hriuwōn*, MHG. *riuwen*, G. *reuen*, feel pain or sorrow, = Icel. *hryggja*, make sorry, grieve, refl. rue; (*c*) with formative *-s*, AS. *hrēowsian* = OHG. **hriuwisōn*, *riuwisōn*, intr., be sorry, repent; cf. AS. *hrēowe*, sad, mournful (= Icel. *hryggr*, grieved, afflicted), *hrēow*, sorrow, grief (see *rue*[1], *n.*). Connection with L. *crudelis*, cruel, *crudus*, crude, etc., is improbable: see *crude*, *cruel*. Hence ult. *ruth*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To cause to grieve; make repentant, compassionate, or sorrowful; afflict: often used impersonally with a personal pronoun.

Hot we find thi tales trew,
Ful sare it sall *thi selven rew*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

By seint Thomas!
Me reweth soore of hende Nicolas.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 276.

Deare dame, your suddein overthrow
Much *rueth me*. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ii. 21.

2. To repent of; feel remorse for; regret; hence, to suffer in expiation of: as, to *rue* one's folly or mistakes.

France, thou shalt *rue* this treason with thy tears,
If Talbot but survive thy treachery.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 36.

I came
Breathing self-murder, frenzy, spite,
To *rue* my guilt in endless flame.
M. Arnold, St. Brandan.

3. To feel sorrow or suffering on account of; suffer from or by; experience loss or injury from.

Oonys he bad me "go, foule Sathan!"
Euere-more that repreef y *rewe*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

Orphans, for their parents' timeless death,
Shall *rue* the hour that ever thou wast born.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 43.

I am bound to *rue* such knaves as you.
The Kings Disguise (Child's Ballads, V. 377).

Whose Crowns lay all before his Helmet broke;
Whose lopped Sceptres *rued* his faulchion's stroke.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 84.

4. To have or take pity on; feel sorry for; compassionate.

Al folk hem mi3te *rewe*
That loueden hem so trewe.
Nu beo hi bothe dede.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1521.

Who shall him *rew* that swimming in the maine
Will die for thirst, and water doth refuse?
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 17.

Victorious Titus, *rue* the tears I shed.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 105.

5. To repent of and withdraw, or try to withdraw, from: as, to *rue* a bargain. See *rue-bargain*. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To be sorrowful; experience grief or harm; suffer; mourn.

3it muste y *rue* til that he rise,
Quia amore langueo.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 148.

Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we shall shock them. Nought shall make us *rue*,
If England to itself do rest but true.
Shak., K. John, v. 7. 113.

2. To repent; feel remorse or regret.

To late is now for me to *rewe*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1070.

O gin ye winna pay me,
I here sall mak a vow,
Before that ye come hame again,
Ye sall ha'e cause to *rue*.
Lamkin (Child's Ballads, III. 95).

3. To have pity: have compassion or mercy: often followed by *on* or *upon*.

In bittir bale nowe art thou boune,
Out-castyn shal thou be for care,
No man shal *rewe* of thy misfare.
York Plays, p. 39.

Therfor axe thou merci, & y schal thee saue,
With pitee y *rue vpon* thee so.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 150.

Reweth on this olde caytif in distresse.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 104.

Rue on thy despairing lover!
Canst thou break his faithful heart?
Burns, Turn again, thou fair Eliza.

rue[1] (rö), *n.* [< ME. *rewe*, *rewe*, < AS. *hreów*, sorrow, regret, penance, repentance, = D. *rouw* = OHG. *hriuwa*, *riuwa*, MHG. *riuwe*, G. *reue*, sorrow, regret, repentance; from the verb: see *rue*[1], *v.*] Sorrow; repentance. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

"I'm a man that, when he makes a bad trade, makes the most of it until he can make better. I'm for no *rues* and after-claps." *A. B. Longstreet*, Georgia Scenes, p. 29.

rue[2] (rö), *n.* [< ME. *rue*, *ruwe*, later *rewe*, < OF. (and F.) *rue* = Pr. *ruda*, *rutha* = Sp. *ruda* = Pg. *ar-ruda* = It. *ruta* = AS. *rūde* = D. LG. *ruit* = OHG. *rūta*, MHG. *rūte*, G. *raute* = Sw. *ruta* = Dan. *rude*, rue, < L. *rūta*, < Gr. *ῥυτή*, rue, a Peloponnesian word for the common Gr. *πήγανον*, rue.] Any plant of the genus *Ruta*, especially *R. graveolens*, the common or garden rue, a native of the Mediterranean region and western Asia, and elsewhere common in cultivation. It is a woody herb of bushy habit, 2 or 3 feet high, with decompound leaves, the leaflets of a bluish-green color, strongly dotted. The flowers are greenish-yellow and corymbed, and are produced all summer. The plant has a strong disagreeable odor, and the leaves are extremely acrid, even producing blisters. In antiquity and the middle ages rue was highly esteemed as a medicine, and was believed to ward off contagion. It has the properties of a stimulant and antispasmodic, but accompanied by excitant and irritant tendencies. It is not now officinal, but continues somewhat in popular use. In medieval folk-lore it was a common witches' drug. From its supposed virtues, or by association with the word *rue*, repentance, it was formerly called *herb-of-grace*.

Rue (*Ruta graveolens*).

Here in this place
I'll set a bank of *rue*, sour herb of grace:
Rue, even for ruth, here shortly shall be seen,
In the remembrance of a weeping queen.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 105.

African rue. Same as *Syrian rue*.—**Black rue,** the conifer *Podocarpus spicata* of New Zealand. See *matai*.—**Fen-rue,** a European meadow-rue, *Thalictrum flavum*.—**Goat's rue,** *Galega officinalis* (see *Galega*); also, the related *Tephrosia Virginiana* or catgut in the United States, and *T. cinerea* in the West Indies.—**Oil of rue.** See *oil*.—**Syrian rue.** See *harmel* and *Peganum*.—**Wall rue.** See *Asplenium*.

rue-anemone (rö'a-nem'ō-nē), *n.* A little American wild flower, *Anemone thalictroides*, resembling both anemone and meadow-rue.

rue-bargain (rö'bär'gān), *n.* 1. A bad bargain. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—2. A forfeit paid for withdrawing from a bargain.

He said it would cost him a guinea of *rue-bargain* to the man who had bought his pony, before he could get it back again. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvii.

rue-fern (rö'fėrn), *n.* Same as *wall-rue*.

rueful (rö'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *ruful*, *rewful*, *reuful*, *reufful*; < *rue*[1], *n.*, + *-ful*.] 1†. Full of pity or compassion; pitying.

Criste of his curteysie shal conforte gow atte laste,
And rewarde alle dowble ricchesse that *reuful* hertes habboth. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 148.

2. Worthy of pity or sorrow; lamentable; pitiable; deplorable; sorry.

"That was a *reufol* restitucion," quath Repentaunce, "for sothe;
Thow wolt hongy [hang] heye ther-fore her other in helle!"
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 237.

A *ruefull* spectacle of death and ghastly drere.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 40.

"Alas!" said I, "what *rueful* chance
Has twin'd ye o' your stately trees?"
Burns, Destruction of the Woods near Drumlanrig.

3. Expressive of regret, sorrow, or misfortune; mournful; sad; melancholy; lugubrious.

The accident was loud, and here before thee
With *rueful* cry, yet what it was we hear not.
Milton, S. A., l. 1553.

The wo-begone heroes of Communipaw eyed each other with *rueful* countenances. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 121.

=Syn. 3. Doleful, lugubrious, regretful.

ruefully (rö'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *rufully*, *rewfullich*, *rewfulliche*; < *rueful* + *-ly*[2].] In a rueful manner. Specifically—(*a*†) Compassionately; pityingly; mercifully.

Cryst giueth heuene
Bothe to riche and to nougte riche that *rewfullich* lybbeth.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 152.

(*b*) Pitiably; lamentably; deplorably.

To see this ferly-foode
Thus *ruefully* dight,
Rugged and rente on a roode,
This is a rewfull sight. *York Plays*, p. 425.

(*c*) Sorrowfully; mournfully; lugubriously.

Troylus hym cladde
And *rewfullichs* his lady gan byholde.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1691.

Dejected all, and *ruefully* dismayed.
Dryden and Tate, Abs. and Achit., ii. 929.

ruefulness (rö'fûl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *rewfulnesse*, *reowfulnesse*; < *rueful* + *-ness*.] The quality or state of being rueful.

ruell-bonet, *n.* Same as *rewel-bone*.

ruelle (rö-el'), *n.* [ME. *ruel*, < OF. *ruelle*, F. *ruelle*, older *rule*, a little street, path, lane; *ruelle du lict*, or later simply *ruelle*, the space left between a bed and the wall; hence later an alcove in a bedroom; dim. of *rue*, street, path, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rua* = Olt. *ruga*, < ML. *ruga*, also *rua*, place, street, path, perhaps < L. *ruga*, wrinkle: see *ruga*, *rugo*. The ML. *ruta*, *rutta*, a way, is a reflex of the Rom. forms of *rupta*, a way, path: see *rut*[1], *route*[1].] 1†. The space between a bed and the wall.

And wo in winter-tyme with wakynge a nyghtes
To ryse to the *ruel* to rocke the cradel.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 79.

The space thus left between the bed and the curtains was perhaps what was originally called in French the *ruelle* . . . of the bed, a term which was afterwards given to the space between the curtains of the bed and the wall.
Wright, Homes of Other Days, quoted by Skeat, [Notes on Piers Plowman, p. 122.

2. Hence, a bedchamber in which persons of quality, especially ladies, in France during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries held receptions in the morning, to which persons distinguished for learning, wit, etc., as well as those constituting society, were invited; hence, such a reception, where the events of the day, etc., were discussed. In the seventeenth century the character of the ruelles was distinctively literary and artistic; but in the following century they degenerated into mere occasions for gossip and frivolity.

The poet who flourished in the scene is damned in the *ruelle*. *Dryden*, Ded. of the Æneid.

A Voice persuades.
Whether on Theatres loud Strains we hear,
Or in *Ruelles* some soft Egyptian Air.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

The lady received her visitors reposing on that throne of beauty, a bed placed in an alcove; the toilet was magnificently arranged. The space between the bed and the wall was called the *Ruelle*, the diminutive of la Rue; and in this narrow street, or "Fop's alley," walked the favoured. *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 413.

Ruellia (rö-el'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Jean *Ruel*, a French botanist of the 16th century.] A large genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Acanthaceæ*, type of the tribe *Ruellieæ* and subtribe *Euruellieæ*. It is characterized by a corolla with slender base, enlarged throat, and five lobes above, which are equal or posteriorly united, by a style recurved at the awl-shaped apex, and by a two-celled ovary with three to ten ovules in each cell, followed by an oblong-linear or club-shaped capsule, which is roundish or furrowed, and often contracted at the base into a long solid stalk. There are about 150 species, principally tropical and American, with a few extratropical in North and South America, 2 species extending into the northern United States. They are herbs or shrubs, generally hairy, bearing opposite and usually entire leaves. Their flowers are often of large size and are nearly or quite sessile in the axils of leaves or bracts, sometimes forming a scattered cyme or panicle. They are commonly violet, lilac, white, or red, rarely yellow or orange. Some species are desirable in greenhouses. *R. tuberosa* is the *manyroot*, also called *spiritleaf* and (*Jamaica*) *mapdragon*. *R. paniculata*, a trailing plant with blue corollas an inch long, is found in Mexico, etc., and in Jamaica, where it is called *Christmas-pride*. *R. ciliosa* is a pretty-flowered hardy species of the interior and southern United States. For the plant formerly called *R. indigotica*, see *room*[2].

Ruellieæ (rö-e-li'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1832), < *Ruellia* + *-eæ*.] A large tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Acanthaceæ*, characterized by contorted corolla-lobes, by ovules commonly from two to eight in number in each ovary-cell, and by compressed seeds. It embraces 87 genera, containing about 523 species, three fifths of which belong to the large genus *Strobilanthes* or to the type, *Ruellia*.

ruer (rö'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *rewere*; < *rue*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who rues or pities.

ruet†, *n.* [ME. *ruet*, *ruett*, *ruwet*, *rewet*, < AF. *ruet*, a trumpet; prob. for OF. *rouet*, which is found in the sense of 'a spring of a gun,' lit. 'a little wheel'; cf. *rouette*, f., a little wheel, dim. of *roue*, a wheel: see *rowel*.] A small trumpet.

He . . . blew hus rounde *rewet*.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 400.

ruewort (rö'wėrt), *n.* A plant of the rue family, or *Rutaceæ*. *Lindley.*

rufescence (rö-fes'ens), *n.* [< *rufescen(t)* + *-ce*.] Tendency to be rufous; reddishness; a reddish color.

rufescent (rö-fes'ent), *a.* [< L. *rufescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *rufescere*, become reddish, < *rufus*, red: see *rufous*.] Tending to be rufous; somewhat rufous, or verging toward a dull-red color.

ruff[1] (ruf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ruffe*; not found in earlier use, and prob. an abbr. of *ruffle*: see *ruffle*[1], *n.*] 1. A projecting band or frill, plaited or bristling, especially one worn around the neck. In the sixteenth century ruffs of muslin or lawn, often edged with lace, plaited or goffered, and stiffly

Ruff.—Close of 16th century.

starched, were worn by both men and women, some of them very broad, projecting six inches or more in all directions; narrower ruffs of similar material have formed a part of the costume of women at different epochs, down to the present day.

Our bombast hose, our treble double *ruffes*,
Our sutes of Silke, our comely garded capes.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 60.

We shall have him here to-morrow with his best *ruff* on.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 2. 111.

Ruffs, often of exaggerated amplitude and of a painfully severe stiffness, were worn by both sexes; sometimes open in front and rising like an expanded fan around the throat and head; more generally they completely encircled the throat, and rested, nearly at right angles to it, on the shoulders. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 472.

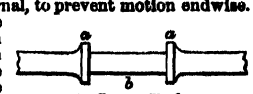
2. Something resembling a ruff in form or position. Specifically—(*a*) In *ornith.*, a packet, collar, or other set of lengthened, loosened, peculiarly colored, or otherwise distinguished feathers on the neck of a bird, as the condor, the ruff, certain grebes and grouse, etc. Also called *ruffle*. (*b*) A band of long hair growing round the neck of certain dogs.

A *ruff*, as the loose skin covered with long hair round the neck [of the English pointer] is called.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 88.

(*c*) The loose top of the boot worn in the seventeenth century turned over and made somewhat ornamental: same as *boot-top*, 2 (*b*). Sometimes the top was of a different leather from the rest of the boot. Spanish leather is especially mentioned, and the edge was sometimes ornamented with gold lace or similar passement.

He will look upon his boot and sing; mend the *ruff* and sing. . . . I know a man that had this trick of melancholy sold a goodly manor for a song. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 2. 7.

(*d*) In *mach.*, an annular ridge formed on a shaft or other piece, commonly at a journal, to prevent motion endwise. Thus, in the cut, *a*, *a* are ruffs limiting the length of the journal *b*, to which the pillows or brasses are exactly fitted, so that the shaft is prevented from moving on end. Ruffs sometimes consist of separate rings fixed in the positions intended by set-screws, etc. They are then called *loose ruffs*.


Ruffs on a Shaft.

3†. Figuratively, that which is outspread or made public; an open display; a public exhibition, generally marked by pride or vanity.

It were not greatly amiss a little to consider that he, which in the *ruff* of his freshest jollity was fain to cry M. Churchyard a mercy in print, may be orderly driven to cry more peccavis than one. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

4. A breed of domestic pigeons; a kind of Jacobin having a ruff.

ruff[1] (ruf), *v. t.* [< *ruff*[1], *n.*, or abbr. of *ruffle*[1], *v.* Cf. It. *arruffare*, disorder, ruffle the hair.] 1†. To plait, pucker, or wrinkle; draw up in plaits or folds.

His upper garment is of cloth of golde, . . . the sleeues thereof very long, which he weareth on his arme, *ruffed* vp. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 314.

2†. To ruffle; disorder.

Thenceforth the fether in her lofty crest,
Ruffed of love, gan lowly to availe.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 27.

3. In *falconry*, to hit without trussing. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—4. To applaud by making a noise with hands or feet. [Scotch.]

ruff[2] (ruf), *n.* [Formerly also *ruffe;* said to be < *ruff*[1], *n.*, and so named because the male has a ruff round its neck in the breeding season; but this is doubtful. The female is called a *reeve*, a name supposed to be formed from *ruff* by some change left unexplained, but prob. from a different source.] The bird *Pavoncella* or *Machetes pugnax* (the female of which is

Ruff (*Pavoncella* or *Machetes pugnax*).

called a *reeve*), a kind of sandpiper belonging to the family *Scolopacidæ*, having in breeding-plumage an enormous frill or ruff of feathers of peculiar texture on the neck, and noted for its pugnacity. It is widely distributed in the Old World, and occurs as a straggler in America. The length is about 12 inches. Besides the curious ruff, the bird has at the same season a pair of ear-tufts and the face studded with fleshy tubercles. The general plumage is much variegated, and the feathers of the ruff sport in several colors and endlessly varied patterns. When these feathers are erected in fighting, they form a sort of shield or buckler. Also called *combatant* and *fighting sandpiper*.

It has often been said that no one ever saw two *Ruffs* alike. This is perhaps an over-statement; but . . . fifty examples or more may be compared without finding a very close resemblance between any two of them.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XXI. 54.

ruff[3] (ruf), *n.* [< ME. *ruffe*, a fish, glossed by L. *sparrus* for *sparus;* origin obscure.] *Acerina* or *Gymnocephalus cernua*, a fish of the family *Percidæ*, distinguished by the muciferous channels of the head, the villiform teeth of the jaws, and the connected dorsal fins. It is a fresh-water fish of Europe, living in families or schools, and mostly frequenting rather deep and cold waters. In habits and food it much resembles the common perch.

There is also another fish called a Pope, and by some a *Ruffe*, a fish that is not known to be in some Rivers; it is much like the Pearch for his shape, but will not grow to be bigger than a Gudgion; he is an excellent fish, no fish that swims is of a pleasanter taste.
I. Walton, Compleat Angler (ed. 1653), xi.

ruff[4] (ruf), *n.* [Prob. accom. < It. *ronfa*, "a game at cardes called *ruffe* or trump" (Florio) (whence also F. *ronfle*, "hand-ruff, at cards" —Cotgrave); prob. a reduced form of *trionfo* "a trump at cards, or the play called trump or ruff" (Florio): see *trump*[2]. The Pg. *rufa*, *rifa*, a set of cards of the same color, a sequence, is perhaps < E.] 1. An old game at cards, the predecessor of whist.

And to confounde all, to amende their badde games, having never a good carde in their handes, and leaving the ancient game of England (Trumpe), where every coate and sute are sorted in their degree, are running to *Ruffe*, where the greatest sorte of the sute carrieth away the game.
Martins Months Minde (1589), Ep. to the Reader, quoted in [Peele's Old Wives Tale, note.

What, shall we have a game at trump or *ruff* to drive away the time? how say you? *Peele*, Old Wives Tale.

2. In *card-playing*, the act of trumping when the player has no cards of the suit led.

ruff[4] (ruf), *v. t.* [< *ruff*[4], *n.*] In *card-playing*, to trump when holding none of the suit led. Also, erroneously, *rough*.

Miss Bolo would inquire . . . why Mr. Pickwick had not returned that diamond, or led the club, or *roughed* the spade, or finessed the heart. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxv.

ruff[5]† (ruf), *a.* and *n.* [An obs. spelling of *rough*[1].] I. *a.* Same as *rough*[1]. *Palsgrave.*

II. *n.* A state of roughness; ruggedness; hence, rude or riotous procedure or conduct.

To ruffle it out in a riotous *ruff*. *Latimer.*
As fields set all their bristles up, in such a *ruff* wert thou. *Chapman*, Iliad. (*Imp. Dict.*).

ruff[5] (ruf), *v. t.* [A phonetic spelling of *rough*[1], *v.*] 1. To heckle (flax) on a coarse heckle called a *ruffer*.

The *ruffed* work is taken to the tool called a "common 8," the pins of which are much closer placed than those of the ruffer, and are only 4 or 5 inches long.
Ure, Dict., II. 421.

2. In *hat-manuf.*, to nap.

The known impossibility of napping or *ruffing* a hat by any means with machinery.
J. Thomson, Hats and Felting, p. 37.

ruff[6]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rough*[2].

ruff[7] (ruf), *n.* A low vibrating beat of a drum; a ruffle. See *ruffle*[3].

The drum beats a *ruff*, and so to bed; that's all, the ceremony is concise. *Farquhar*, Recruiting Officer, v. 2.

ruff[8], *n.* A dialectal form of *roof*[1].

ruff-band (ruf'band), *n.* Same as *ruff*[1], 1.

What madnesse did possesse you? did you thinke that none but citizens were marked for death, that onely a blacke or civill suit of apparell, with a *ruffe-band*, was onely the plagues livery? *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

ruff-cuff (ruf'kuf), *n.* A ruffle for the wrist.

ruffe†, *n.* An obsolete form of *roughie*[2].

ruffed[1] (ruft), *a.* [< *ruff*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *zöol.*, having a ruff or ruffle: as, the *ruffed* grouse. See *ruff*[1], 2 (*a*), (*b*).—**Ruffed grouse**, *Bonasa umbella*, a common gallinaceous game-bird of North America, nearly related to the hazel-grouse of Europe (*B. betulina*), called *partridge* in the northern and *pheasant* in the middle and southern United States, having a pair of ruffs, one on each side of the neck. This grouse, either in its typical form or in some of its varieties, inhabits nearly all the woodland of North America. It ranks high as a game-bird; the flesh of the breast is white when cooked, like the bobwhite's. The head has a full soft crest; each ruff is composed of from fifteen to thirty broad soft feathers, glossy-black in the adult male, overlying a rudimentary tympanum. The wings are short and rounded; the tail is long, fan-shaped, normally of eighteen broad soft feathers; the tarsi are partly feathered, partly scaly. The plumage is intimately varied with brown, gray, and other shades; it is nearly alike in both sexes. This grouse is 17 inches long, and 22 in extent, the wings and tail from 7 to 8 inches each. It lays creamy or buff eggs, usually immaculate, sometimes speckled, 1¾ inches long by 1¼ broad, of pyriform shape. The characteristic drumming sound for which this bird is noted is not vocal, but is produced by rapidly beating the wings. See *grouse*, *pheasant*, *partridge*, and *quail*[3] for other names, and cut under *Bonasa*.—**Ruffed lemur**, the black and white lemur, *Lemur varius*. See cut under *lemur*.—**Ruffed mouflon**. Same as *aoudad*.

ruffed[2] (ruft), *p. a.* [Pp. of *ruff*[5], *v.*] Heckled on a ruffer.

ruffen†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ruffian*.

ruffer (ruf'ėr), *n.* [< *ruff*[5] + *-er*[1].] A coarse heckle, formed of a board sheathed with tin plate, and studded with round and pointed teeth about 7 inches long. Compare *heckle*, *n.* and *v. t.*

The teeth or needles of the rougher or *ruffer* heckle.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 665.

ruffian (ruf'iąn), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *rufyan*, *ruffen*, *ruffin;* = MD. *ruffiaen*, *roffiaen*, < OF. *ruffian*, *ruffian*, *rufien*, F. *rufien* = Wall. *rouffian* = Pr. *rufian*, *rofian* = Sp. *rufian* = Pg. *rufião* = It. *ruffiano*, OIt. *roffiano* (ML. *ruffianus*), a pander, bully, ruffian; with Rom. suffix, < OD. *roffen*, *roffelen* = LG. *ruffeln*, a pander; cf. LG. *ruffeler*, a pander, intrigant, = Dan. *ruffer*, a pander (see *ruffler*[2]): see *ruffle*[2]. Cf. *ruff*[6], *rough*[2].] I. *n.* 1†. A pimp; a pander; a paramour.

He [her husband] is no sooner abroad than she is instantly at home, revelling with her *ruffians*.
Reynolds, God's Revenge against Murther, iii. 11.

2. A boisterous, brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime; a robber; a cutthroat; a murderer.

Have you a *ruffian* that will swear, drink, dance,
Revel the night, rob, murder?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 125.

See that your polish'd arms be primed with care,
And drop the night-bolt; *ruffians* are abroad.
Cowper, Task, iv. 568.

3†. The devil. [Old slang.]

The *ruffian* cly thee, the devil take thee!
Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 116.

II. *a.* 1†. Licentious; lascivious; wanton.

How dearly would it touch thee to the quick,
Shouldst thou but hear I were licentious,
And that this body, consecrate to thee,
By *ruffian* lust should be contaminate!
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 135.

2. Lawless and cruel; brutal; murderous; inhuman; villainous.

The chief of a rebellious clan,
Who in the Regent's court and sight
With *ruffian* dagger stabbed a knight.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 5.

3. Violent; tumultuous; stormy.

In the visitation of the winds,
Who take the *ruffian* billows by the top.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 22.

So may no *ruffian*-feeling in thy breast
Discordant jar thy bosom-chords among.
Burns, To Miss Graham of Fintry.

ruffian (ruf'iąn), *v. i.* [= It. *ruffianare*, OIt. *roffianare* = Pg. *rufiar* = Sp. *rufianar*, act as a pander or ruffian; from the noun.] To play the ruffian; rage; raise tumult.

Eschewe disobedience and seditious assembling, repent of light *ruffianyng* and blasphemous carnal gospelling.
Udal, Peter (John Olde to the Duchesse of Somerset). [(*Richardson.*)

If it [the wind] hath *ruffian'd* so upon the sea,
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,
Can hold the mortise? *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 7.

ruffianage (ruf'iąn-ąj), *n.* [< *ruffian* + *-age.*] The state of being a ruffian; rascaldom; ruffians collectively.

Rufus never moved unless escorted by the vilest *ruffianage*. *Sir F. Palgrave.*

Driven from their homes by organized *ruffianage*.
The American, XIII. 244.

ruffianhood (ruf'iąn-hůd), *n.* [< *ruffian* + *-hood.*] Ruffianage; ruffianism. *Literary Era*, II. 148.

ruffianish (ruf'iąn-ish), *a.* [< *ruffian* + *-ish*[1].] Having the qualities or manners of a ruffian.

ruffianism (ruf'iąn-izm), *n.* [< *ruffian* + *-ism.*] The character, habits, or manners of ruffians. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

The lasagnone is a loafer, as an Italian can be a loafer, without the admixture of *ruffianism* which blemishes most loafers of northern race. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xx.

ruffianly (ruf'iąn-li), *a.* [< *ruffian* + *-ly*[1].] 1. Having the character of a ruffian; bold in crime; brutal; violent; rough.

The *ruffianly* Tartar, who, sullen and impracticable to others, acquired a singular partiality for him.
C. Brontë, Shirley, xxvi.

2. Characteristic of or befitting a ruffian. (*a*†) Lascivious; wanton; unseemly.

Who in London hath not heard of his [Greene's] dissolute and licentious living; his fond disguising of a Master of Art with *ruffianly* hair, unseemly apparel, and more unseemly company? *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

Some frenchified or outlandish monsieur, who hath nothing else to make him famous, I should say infamous, but an effeminate, *ruffianly*, ugly, and deformed lock.
Prynne, Unloveliness of Love-Locks, p. 27. (*Trench.*)

(*b*) Villainous; depraved: as, *ruffianly* conduct; *ruffianly* crimes.

ruffin[1]†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *ruffian*.

ruffin[2]† (ruf'in), *n.* [< *ruff*[3] + dim. *-in.*] Same as *ruff*[3]. [Rare.]

Him followed Yar, soft washing Norwitch wall,
And with him brought a present joyfully
Of his owne fish unto their festivall,
Whose like none else could shew, the which they *Ruffins* call. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. xi. 33.

ruffing (ruf'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ruff*[5], *v.*] In *hat-manuf.*, same as *napping*.

ruffinous† (ruf'i-nus), *a.* [< *ruffin*[1] + *-ous.*] Ruffianly; outrageous.

To shelter the sad monument from all the *ruffinous* pride
Of stormes and tempests. *Chapman*, Iliad, vi. 456.

ruffle[1] (ruf'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruffled*, ppr. *ruffling.* [Early mod. E. *ruffle*, < ME. *ruffelen*, < MD. *ruyffelen*, D. *ruifelen*, wrinkle, rumple, ruffle; cf. *ruyffel*, a wrinkle, ruffle. Cf. *ruff*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To wrinkle; pucker; draw up into gathers, folds, or plaits.

I *ruffle* clothe or sylked, I bring them out of their playne foldynge, Je plionne. *Palsgrave*, p. 695.

2. To disorder; disturb the arrangement of; rumple; derange; disarrange; make uneven by agitation: as, *ruffled* attire; *ruffled* hair.

Where Contemplation prunes her *ruffled* wings.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 186.

Thou wilt not gash thy flesh for him; for thine
Fares richly, in fine linen, not a hair
Ruffled upon the scarfskin.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. To disturb the surface of; cause to ripple or rise in waves.

The Lake of Nemi lies in a very deep bottom, so surrounded on all sides with mountains and groves that the surface of it is never *ruffled* with the least breath of wind.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 485).

As the sharp wind that *ruffles* all day long
A little bitter pool about a stone
On the bare coast. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

4†. To throw together in a disorderly manner.

I *ruffled* up fall'n leaves in heap.
Chapman, Odyssey, vii. 396.

5. To disquiet; discompose; agitate; disturb; annoy; vex: as, to *ruffle* the spirits or the temper.

Business must necessarily subject them to many neglects and contempts, which might disturb and *ruffle* their minds. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, iii., Expl.

Lord Granby's temper had been a little *ruffled* the night before. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 314.

But fortunately his ill tidings came too late to *ruffle* the tranquillity of this most tranquil of rulers.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 206.

As I sat between my cousins, I was surprised to find how easy I felt under the total neglect of the one and the semi-sarcastic attentions of the other — Eliza did not mortify, nor Georgiana *ruffle* me.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxi.

6. To furnish or adorn with ruffles: as, to *ruffle* a shirt.

A thousand lamd heteroclites more, that cozen the world with a gilt spur and a *ruffled* boot.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook.

To ruffle one's feathers or **plumage.** (*a*) To irritate one; make one angry; disturb or fret one. (*b*) To get irritated, angry, or fretted. *Farrar.*

II. *intrans.* To be in disorder; be tossed about; hence, to flutter.

On his right shoulder his thick mane reclined,
Ruffles at speed, and dances in the wind.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 135.

ruffle[1] (ruf'l), *n.* [< MD. *ruyffel*, wrinkle, a ruffle, < *ruyffelen*, wrinkle, rumple, ruffle: see *ruffle*[1], *v.* Cf. *ruff*[1], *n.*] **1.** A strip of any textile material drawn up at one edge in gathers or plaits, and used as a bordering or trimming; a full, narrow flounce; a frill; a ruff. The term is used for such a plaited strip when much narrower than a ruff, even when worn around the neck, but it especially applies to the wrist and to the front of the shirt-bosom, as in men's dress of the early part of the eighteenth century.

Such dainties to them [poets], their health it might hurt,
It's like sending them *ruffles* when wanting a shirt.
Goldsmith, Haunch of Venison.

2. Something resembling a ruffle in form or position. (*a*) The top of a boot.

Not having leisure to put off my silver spurs, one of the rowels catched hold of the *ruffle* of my boot, and, being Spanish leather, and subject to tear, overthrows me.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

(*b*) In *ornith.*, same as *ruff*[1], 2 (*a*). (*c*) The string of egg-capsules of the periwinkles, whelks, and related gastropods. (*d*) In *mech.*, a series of projections, often connected by a web, formed on the inner face of a flange of a metal gudgeon for a wooden shaft or roller, and fitted to a corresponding series of recesses in the end of such shaft or roller, to secure a rigid attachment of the flange and prevent its turning except as the shaft or roller turns with it.

3. Disquietude or discomposure, as of the mind or temper; annoyance; irritation.

Make it your daily business to moderate your aversions and desires, and to govern them by reason. This will guard you against many a *ruffle* of spirit, both of anger and sorrow.
Watts, Doctrine of the Passions, § 28.

In this state of quiet and unostentatious enjoyment there were, besides the ordinary rubs and *ruffles* which disturb even the most uniform life, two things which particularly chequered Mrs. Butler's happiness.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlvii.

Neptune's ruffles, a retepore.

ruffle[2]† (ruf'l), *v.* [< ME. *ruffelen*, be quarrelsome, < MD. *roffelen* = LG. *ruffeln* = G. dial. *ruffeln*, pander, pimp; freq. of MD. *roffen*, pander; cf. *ruffian*. In some senses this verb is confused with fig. uses of *ruffle*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To act turbulently or lawlessly; riot; play the bully; hence, to bluster.

To Britaine I address an army great, perdy,
To quaile the Picts, that *ruffled* in that ile.
Mir. for Mags., I. 317.

A valiant son-in-law thou shalt enjoy;
One fit to bandy with thy lawless sons,
To *ruffle* in the commonwealth of Rome.
Shak., Tit. And., I. 1. 313.

2. To put on airs; swagger: often with an indefinite *it*.

Lady, I cannot *ruffle it* in red and yellow.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

In a handsome suit of Tressilian's livery, with a sword by his side, and a buckler on his shoulder, he looked like a gay *ruffling* serving-man. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xiii.

3. To be rough or boisterous: said of the weather.

Alack, the night comes on, and the bleak winds
Do sorely *ruffle*. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 304.

II. *trans.* To bully; insult; annoy.

Can I not go about my private meditations, ha!
But such companions as you must *ruffle* me?
Fletcher, Wit without Money, v. 3.

Now the gravest and worthiest Minister, a true Bishop of his fold, shall be revil'd and *ruff'd* by an insulting and only-Canon-wife Prelate, as if he were some slight paltry companion. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

ruffle[2]† (ruf'l), *n.* [< *ruffle*[2], *v.*] A brawl; a quarrel; a tumult.

Sometime a blusterer, that the *ruffle* knew
Of court, of city. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 58.

The captain was so little out of humour, and our company was so far from being soured by this little *ruffle*, that Ephraim and he took a particular delight in being agreeable to each other for the future.
Steele, Spectator, No. 132.

ruffle[3] (ruf'l), *n.* [Also *ruff*; origin uncertain; cf. Pg. *rufla*, *rufo*, the roll of a drum.] *Milit.*, a low vibrating beat of the drum, less loud than the roll, and used on certain occasions as a mark of respect.

The very drums and fifes that played the *ruffles* as each battalion passed the President had called out the troops to numberless night alarms, had sounded the onset at Vicksburg and Antietam. *The Century*, XXXIX. 570.

ruffle[3] (ruf'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ruffled*, ppr. *ruffling*. [See *ruffle*[3], *n.*] To beat the ruffle on: as, to *ruffle* a drum.

ruffled (ruf'ld), *a.* [< *ruffle*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a ruffle; ruffed: as, the *ruffled* grouse.

ruffleless (ruf'l-les), *a.* [< *ruffle*[1] + *-less*.] Having no ruffles. *Imp. Dict.*

rufflement (ruf'l-ment), *n.* [< *ruffle*[1] + *-ment*.] The act of ruffling. *Imp. Dict.*

ruffler[1] (ruf'lėr), *n.* [< *ruffle*[1] + *-er*[1].] A machine for making ruffles, sometimes forming an attachment to a sewing-machine.

ruffler[2] (ruf'lėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ruffeler*; < LG. *ruffeler* (cf. Dan. *ruffer*), a pander, pimp, < *ruffeln*, pander, pimp: see *ruffle*[2].] **1.** A bully; a swaggerer; a ruffian; a violent and lawless person.

Here's a company of *rufflers*, that, drinking in the tavern, have made a great brawl.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Both the Parliament and people complain'd, and demanded Justice for those assaults, if not murders, don at his own dores by that crew of *Rufflers*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iv.

Specifically — **2†.** A bullying thief or beggar; a blustering vagabond.

A *Ruffeler* goeth wyth a weapon to seeke seruice, saying he hath bene a Seruitor in the wars, and beggeth for his reliefe. But his chiefest trade is to robbe poore wayfaring men and market women.
Fraternity of Vagabonds (1561).

The *Ruffler* . . . is first in degree of this odious order: and is so called in a statute made for the punishment of vagabonds. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 14.

ruffler[3] (ruf'lėr), *n.* Same as *ruffer*.

ruffleredt, *a.* [< *ruffler*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Rough; boisterous. [Rare.]

Three wheru's fyerd glystring, with Soutwynds *ruffered* huffing. *Stanihurst*, Conceites (ed. Arber), p. 137.

rufflery†, *n.* [< *ruffler*[2] + *-y* (see *-cry*).] Turbulence; violence. [Rare.]

But neere loyncylye brayeth with *rufflerye* rumboled Ætna. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii.

ruffling (ruf'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ruffle*[1], *v.*] Ruffles in general; also, a length of manufactured ruffle, as prepared for sale: as, three yards of *ruffling*. — **Dimity ruffling**, a cotton textile, usually white, crinkled or plaited in weaving, the plaits following the length of the stuff. It is cut across and hemmed, then cut again to the width desired for the ruffle, and sewed fast with the plaits retained.

ruffmant†, *n. pl.* [Cf. *ruffe*, *roughie*[1].] Woods or bushes. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 115. [Thieves' slang.]

ruff-peck†, *n.* Bacon. [Thieves' slang.]

Here's *ruffpeck* and casson, and all of the best,
And scraps of the dainties of gentry cofe's feast.
Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.

ruff-wheel (ruf'hwēl), *n.* An ore-crushing mill for the pieces which will not feed into the usual crusher: now superseded by the more modern stone-breakers or ore-crushers. See *stone-breaker*.

ruffy-tuffy (ruf'i-tuf'i), *a.* [Formerly also *ruftie-tuftie*, *rufty-tufty*, a varied redupl. of *ruff*[5] for *rough*[1].] Disordered; rough.

Were I as Vince is, I would handle you
In *rufty-tufty* wise, in your right kind.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

Powder'd bag-wigs and *rufty-tufty* heads
Of cinder wenches meet and soil each other.
Keats, Cap and Bells, st. 86.

ruffy-tuffy (ruf'i-tuf'i), *adv.* [Also *rufty-tufty*; cf. *ruffy-tuffy*, *a.*] In disorder; helter-skelter; pell-mell.

To sweare and stare until we come to shore,
Then *rifty tufty* each one to his skore.
Breton, Pilgrimage of Paradise, p. 16. (*Davies.*)

rufous (rö'fus), *a.* [= Sp. *rufo* = Pg. *ruivo* = It. *ruffo*, < L. *rufus*, red, reddish: see *red*[1].] Of a dull-red color; red but somewhat deficient in chroma: thus, a bay or chestnut horse is *rufous*; Venetian red is *rufous*. It enters into the specific name of many animals, technically called *rufus*, *rufescens*, etc. — **Rufous-chinned finch†.** See *finch*[1]. — **Rufous-headed falcon.** See *falcon*.

ruft (ruft), *n.* A dialectal form of *rift*[3]. *Dunglison.*

ruftie-tuftie†, **rufty-tufty†**, *a.* Same as *ruffy-tuffy*.

rufulous (rö'fū-lus), *a.* [< L. *rufulus*, rather red, dim. of *rufus*, red: see *rufous*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, somewhat rufous.

One or two of the younger plants (which had not acquired a *rufulous* tinge).
Jour. of Bot., Brit. and For., 1888, p. 214.

Rufus's pills. Pills of aloes and myrrh.

rug[1] (rug), *n.* [Formerly also *rugg*, *rugge*; < Sw. *rugg*, rough entangled hair; prob. from an adj. cognate with AS. *rūh*, E. *rough*: see *rough*[1]. Cf. *ruggy*, *rugged*. The Icel. *rögg*, coarse hair, goes with *rag*, not with *rug*.] **1†.** A rough, heavy woolen fabric; a kind of coarse, nappy frieze, used especially for the garments of the poorer classes.

To cloathe Summer matter with Winter *Rugge* would make the Reader sweat. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 37.

As they distill the best aqua-vitæ, so they spin the choicest *rug* in Ireland. *Holinshed*, Chron.

Let me come in, you knaues; how dare you keepe me out? 'Twas my gowne to a mantle of *rugge* I had not put you all to the pistoll.
Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

2. A thick, heavy covering, ordinarily woolen, and having a shaggy nap; a piece of thick nappy material used for various purposes. (*a*) A cover for a bed; a blanket or coverlet.

I wish'd 'em then get him to bed; they did so,
And almost smother'd him with *rugge* and pillows.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v. 1.

(*b*) A covering for the floor; a mat, usually oblong or square, and woven in one piece. Rugs, especially those of Oriental make, often show rich designs and elaborate workmanship, and are hence sometimes used for hangings.

I stood on the *rug* and warmed my hands, which were rather cold with sitting at a distance from the drawing-room fire. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xix.

Is it a polished floor with *rugs*, or is it one of those great carpets woven in one piece?
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xliii.

3. A lap-robe; a thick shawl or covering used in driving, traveling, etc., as a protection against the cold. — **4.** A rough, woolly, or shaggy dog.

Shoughs, water-*rugs*, and demi-wolves are clept
All by the name of dogs. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 94.

5. A kind of strong liquor or drink.

And (in a word) of all the drinks potable
Rug is most pulsant, potent, notable.
Rug was the Capitall Commander there,
And his Lieutenant Generall was strong Beere.
John Taylor, The Certain Travailes of an Uncertain Journey (1653).

Braided rug. See *braid*[1].

rug[2] (rug), *v. t.* [< ME. *ruggen*, *roggen*, a secondary form of *rokken*, shake, rock: see *rog*, *rock*[2].] To pull roughly or hastily; tear; tug. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

No ruthe were it to *rug* the and ryue the in ropes.
York Plays, p. 286.

The gude auld times of *rugging* and riving . . . are come back again. *Scott*, Waverley, xlii.

rug[2] (rug), *n.* [< *rug*[2], *v.*] A rough or hasty pull; a tug. — **To get a rug**, to get a chance at something desirable; make a haul. [Colloq.]

He knows . . . who *got* his pension *rug*,
Or quickened a reversion by a drug.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 134.

Sir John . . . sat in the last Scots Parliament and voted for the Union, having *gotten*, it was thought, *a rug* of the compensations. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

rug[3] (rug), *a.* [Perhaps < *rug*[1].] Snug; warm. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rug[4]†, *n.* Another form of *rig*[1], a dialectal variant of *ridge*.

ruga (rö'gą), *n.*; pl. *rugæ* (-jē). [< L. *ruga*, a wrinkle, fold (> It. Sp. Pg. *ruga*, a wrinkle), = Ir. Gael. *rug*, a wrinkle: see *rugose*. Cf. *ruelle*.] In *zoöl.*, *anat.*, and *bot.*, a fold, ridge, or wrinkle; a crease or plait; a corrugation: variously applied, as to folds of mucous membrane or skin, the cross-bars of the hard palate, the wrinkles on a shell or a bird's bill or an insect's wing-covers, etc.: usually in the plural. — **Rugæ of the stomach.** See *stomach*. — **Rugæ of the vagina**, numerous small transverse folds of the vaginal mucous membrane, extending outwardly from the columna.

rugate (rö'gāt), *a.* [= Sp. *rugado*, < NL. *rugatus*, wrinkled, < L. *ruga*, a wrinkle, fold: see *ruga*.] Having rugæ; rugous or rugose; corrugated; wrinkled.

ruge[1]†, *n.* [< L. *ruga*, a wrinkle: see *ruga*.] A wrinkle. [Rare.]

Nowe [none] *ruge* on hem [fruits] puldde new olde wyne ysprongе
Wol suffre be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 144.

ruge[2] (röj), *v.* [Prob. for **rudge*, var. of *ridge*; not < *ruge*[1], *n.*, which was never in vernacular use.] To wrinkle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rugget, *n.* An obsolete variant of *ridge*.

rugged (rug'ed), *a.* [< ME. *rugged*, *roggyd*, *ruggyd*, < Sw. *rugg*, shaggy hair (see *rug*[1]), + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *ruggy*.] **1.** Having a rough, hairy surface or nap; shaggy; bristly; ragged.

His well-proportion'd beard made rough and *rugged*,
Like to the summer's corn by tempests lodged.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 175.

Some of them have Jackets made of Plantain-leaves, which was as rough as any Bear's skin; I never saw such *rugged* Things. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 427.

Like tears dried up with *rugged* huckaback,
That sets the mournful visage all awrack.
Hood, Irish Schoolmaster, st. 20.

2. Covered with rough projections; broken into sharp or irregular points or prominences; rough; uneven: as, a *rugged* mountain; *rugged* rocks.

The Wheel of Life no less will stay
In a smooth than *rugged* way.
Cowley, Anacreontics, ix.

Nooks and dells, beautiful as fairy land, are embosomed in its most *rugged* and gigantic elevations.
Macaulay, Milton.

Vast rocks, against whose *rugged* feet
Beats the mad torrent with perpetual roar.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, Int.

3. Wrinkled; furrowed; corrugated; hence, ruffled; disturbed; uneasy.

The *rugged* forehead that with grave foresight
Welds kingdomes causes and affaires of state.
Spenser, F. Q., IV., Prol.

Gentle my lord, sleek o'er your *rugged* looks;
Be bright and jovial among your guests to-night.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 27.

The most deplorable-looking personage you can imagine; his face the colour of mahogany, rough and *rugged* to the last degree, all lines and wrinkles.
Jane Austen, Persuasion, iii.

4. Rough to the ear; harsh; grating.

But ah! my rymes too rude and *rugged* arre
When in so high an object they do lyte.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 3.

Colkitto, or Macdonnel, or Galasp?
Those *rugged* names to our like mouths grow sleek.
Milton, Sonnets, vi.

5. Unsoftened by refinement or cultivation; rude; homely; unpolished; ignorant.

Even Frederic William, with all his *rugged* Saxon prejudices, thought it necessary that his children should know French. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

Deafen'd by his own stir,
The *rugged* labourer
Caught not till then a sense . . .
Of his omnipotence.
M. Arnold, The World and the Quietist.

6. Rough in temper; harsh; hard; austere.

Signior Alphonso, you are too *rugged* to her,
Believe, too full of harshness.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, i. 1.

Stern *rugged* nurse! thy rigid lore
With patience many a year she bore:
What sorrow was, thou bad'st her know.
Gray, Hymn to Adversity.

7. Marked by harshness, severity, or anger; fierce; rough; ungentle.

Though he be stubborn,
And of a *rugged* nature, yet he is honest.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 1.

With words of sadness soothed his *rugged* mood.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 25.

8. Rough; tempestuous: said of the sea or weather.

Every gust of *rugged* wings
That blows from off each beaked promontory.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 93.

A rough sea, accompanied with blowing weather, is termed by whalers "*rugged* weather."
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals (Glossary), p. 311.

9. Vigorous; robust; strong in health. [Colloq., U. S.]

I'm getting along in life, and I ain't quite so *rugged* as I used to be. *O. W. Holmes*, Poet at Breakfast-Table, xii.

ruggedly (rug'ed-li), *adv.* In a rough or rugged manner; especially, with harshness or severity; sternly; rigorously.

Some spake to me courteously, with appearance of compassion; others *ruggedly*, with evident tokens of wrath and scorn. *T. Ellwood*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 244.

ruggedness (rug'ed-nes), *n.* The character or state of being rugged.

rugging (rug'ing), *n.* [< *rug*[1] + *-ing*[1].] 1. Heavy napped cloth for making rugs, wrapping blankets, etc.—2. A coarse cloth used for the body of horse-boots.

rug-gown† (rug'goun), *n.* [Also *rudge-gown*; < *rug*[1] + *gown*.] One who wears a gown of rug; hence, a low person.

Thousands of monsters more besides there be
Which I, fast hoodwink'd, at that time did see;
And in a word to shut up this discourse,
A *rudg-gowns* ribs are good to spur a horse.
Wits Recreations (1654). (*Nares.*)

rug-gowned (rug'gound), *a.* Wearing a gown made of rug, or coarse nappy frieze.

I had rather meet
An enemy in the field than stand thus nodding
Like to a *rug-gown'd* watchman.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, ii. 2.

ruggy (rug'i), *a.* [< ME. *ruggy*, < Sw. *ruggig*, rough, hairy, rugged, < *rugg*, rough hair: see *rug*[1], and cf. *rugged*.] Rugged; rough; uneven.

With flotery berd and *ruggy* asshy heeres.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2025.

It 's a mighty *ruggy* trail, Mister, up the Shasta Mountain. *Scenes in the Far West*, p. 119, quoted in De Vere's [Americanisms, p. 536.

rug-headed (rug'hed'ed), *a.* Shock-headed.

Now for our Irish wars:
We must supplant those rough *rug-headed* kerns,
Which live like venom where no venom else
But only they have privilege to live.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 156.

ruginț, *n.* See *rugine*.

rugine (rö'jin), *n.* [Formerly also *rugin*; < F. *rugine*, a surgeons' scraper or rasp; perhaps < L. *runcina*, a plane, = Gr. *ῥυκάνη*, a plane.] 1. A surgeons' rasp.—2†. A nappy cloth. *Johnson.*

The lips grew so painful that she could not endure the wiping the ichor from it with a soft *rugin* with her own hand. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

rugine (rö'jin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rugined*, ppr. *rugining*. [< F. *ruginer*, scrape, < *rugine*, a scraper: see *rugine*, *n.*] 1. To scrape with a rugine.—2†. To wipe with a rugine or nappy cloth.

Where you shall find it moist, there you are to *rugine* it.
Wiseman, Surgery, v. 9.

Rugosa (rö-gō'sạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Edwards and Haime, 1850), neut. pl. of L. *rugosus*, full of wrinkles: see *rugose*.] An order or other group of sclerodermatous stone-corals, exhibiting tetramerous arrangement of parts and a well-developed corallum, with true theca and generally septa and tabulæ; the rugose corals. The septa are mostly in multiples of four, and one septum is commonly predominant or represented by a vacant fossula. Some of the *Rugosa* are simple, others compound. All are extinct. They have been divided into the families *Cyathophyllidæ*, *Zaphrentidæ*, and *Cystiphyllidæ*. *Stauridæ* and *Cyathaxoniidæ*, formerly referred to the group, are now considered to be aporose corals.

rugose (rö'gōs), *a.* [< L. *rugosus*, wrinkled: see *rugous*.] 1. Having rugæ; rugate or rugous; corrugated; wrinkled.

The internal *rugose* coat of the intestine.
Wiseman, Surgery.

Above you the woods climb up to the clouds, a prodigious precipitous surface of burning green, solid and *rugose* like a cliff. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 334.

2. In *bot.*, rough and wrinkled: applied to leaves in which the reticulate venation is very prominent beneath, with corresponding creases on the upper side, and also to lichens, algæ, etc., in which the surface is reticulately roughened. —3. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Rugosa*.

rugosely (rö'gōs-li), *adv.* 1. In a rugose manner; with wrinkles.—2. In *entom.*, roughly and intricately; so as to present a rugose appearance: as, *rugosely* punctured.

rugosity (rö-gos'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *rugosities* (-tiz). [= OF. *rugosite*, F. *rugosité* = Pr. *rugozitat* = Sp. *rugosidad* = Pg. *rugosidade* = It. *rugosità*, < L. *rugosita(t-)s*, the state of being wrinkled: see *rugose*.] 1. The state or property of being rugose, corrugated, or wrinkled.

In many cases the wings of an insect not only assume the exact tint of the bark or leaf it is accustomed to rest on, but the form and veining of the leaf or the exact *rugosity* of the bark is imitated.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 48.

2. A wrinkle or corrugation.

An Italian Oak . . . wrinkles its bark into strange *rugosities*, from which its first scattered sprouts of yellow green seem to break out like a morbid fungus.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 162.

rugous (rö'gus), *a.* [= OF. (and F.) *rugueux* = Pr. *rugos* = Sp. Pg. It. *rugoso*, < L. *rugosus*, wrinkled, < *ruga*, a wrinkle: see *ruga*.] Same as *rugose*.

In the rhinoceros . . . the trachea has thirty-one rings; they are close-set, cleft behind, the ends meeting; the lining membrane is longitudinally *rugous*, as is that of the bronchial ramifications for some way into the lung.
Owen, Anat., § 354.

rugulose (rö'gū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. **rugulosus*, full of small wrinkles, < **rugula*, dim. of L. *ruga*, a wrinkle: see *ruga*.] Finely rugose; full of little wrinkles.

Ruhmkorff coil. A form of induction-coil or inductorium (see *induction-coil*): so called because constructed by H. D. Ruhmkorff (1803–1877).

ruin (rö'in), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ruine*, *ruyne*; < ME. *ruine*, < OF. *ruine*, F. *ruine* = Pr. *roina*, *ruina* = Sp. Pg. *ruina* = It. *rovina*, *ruina* = G. D. *ruine* = Dan. Sw. *ruin*, < L. *ruina*, overthrow, ruin, < *ruere*, fall down, tumble, sink in ruin, rush.] 1†. The act of falling or tumbling down; violent fall.

Immediately it fell; and the *ruin* of that house was great. Luke vi. 49.

His *ruin* startled the other steeds.
Chapman. (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. A violent or profound change of a thing, such as to unfit it for use, destroy its value, or bring it to an end; overthrow; downfall; collapse; wreck, material or moral: as, the *ruin* of a government; the *ruin* of health; financial *ruin*.

A flattering mouth worketh *ruin*. Prov. xxvi. 28.

And spread they shall be, to thy foul disgrace,
And utter *ruin* of the house of York.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1. 254.

Priam's powers and Priam's self shall fall,
And one prodigious *ruin* swallow all.
Pope, Iliad, iv. 199.

3. That which promotes injury, decay, or destruction; bane.

And he said, Because the gods of the kings of Syria help them, therefore will I sacrifice to them that they may help me. But they were the *ruin* of him and of all Israel.
2 Chron. xxviii. 23.

Staumrel, corky-headed, graceless gentry,
The herryment and *ruin* of the country.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

4. That which has undergone overthrow, downfall, or collapse; anything, as a building, in a state of destruction, wreck, or decay; hence, in the plural, the fragments or remains of anything overthrown or destroyed: as, the *ruins* of former beauty; the *ruins* of Nineveh.

This Jaff was Sumtyme a grett Citee, as it appereth by the *Ruyne* of the same.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 24.

Thou art the *ruins* of the noblest man
That ever lived in the tide of times.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 256.

Through your *ruins* hoar and gray—
Ruins, yet beauteous in decay—
The silvery moonbeams trembling fly.
Burns, Ruins of Lincluden Abbey.

Alas, poor Clifford! . . . You are partly crazy, and partly imbecile; a *ruin*, a failure, as almost everybody is.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.

5. The state of being ruined, decayed, destroyed, or rendered worthless.

Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will fall
To cureless *ruin*. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 142.

Princely counsel in his face yet shone,
Majestic, though in *ruin*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 305.

It was the Conservative, or rather the Agrarian, party which brought this bill to *ruin*.
Contemporary Rev., L. 285.

=**Syn. 2.** Subversion, wreck, shipwreck, prostration.

ruin (rö'in), *v.* [= F. *ruiner*, F. dial. *rouiner* = Pr. *reunar* = Sp. *ruinar* (Pg. *arruinar*) = It. *rovinare*, *ruinare* = D. *ruineren* = G. *ruiniren* = Dan. *ruinere* = Sw. *ruinera*, ruin, < ML. *ruinare*, ruin, fall in ruin, < L. *ruina*, ruin: see *ruin*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To bring to ruin; cause the downfall, overthrow, or collapse of; damage essentially and irreparably; wreck the material or moral well-being of; demolish; subvert; spoil; undo: as, to *ruin* a city or a government; to *ruin* commerce; to *ruin* one's health or reputation.

Jerusalem is *ruined*, and Judah is fallen. Isa. iii. 8.

Mark but my fall, and that that *ruin'd* me.
Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 440.

All men that are *ruined* are *ruined* on the side of their natural propensities. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, i.

The rain has *ruined* the ungrown corn.
Swinburne, Triumph of Time.

2. Specifically, to bring to financial ruin; reduce to a state of bankruptcy or extreme poverty.

The freeman is not to be amerced in a way that will *ruin* him; the penalty is to be fixed by a jury of his neighbourhood. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 155.

=**Syn. 1.** To destroy, overthrow, overturn, overwhelm.—2. To impoverish.

II. *intrans.* 1. To fall headlong and with violence; rush furiously downward. [Rare.]

Headlong themselves they threw
Down from the verge of heaven; . . .
Hell heard the insufferable noise; hell saw
Heaven *ruining* from heaven.
Milton, P. L., vi. 868.

Torrents of her myriad universe,
Ruining along the illimitable inane,
Fly on to clash together again.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

2. To fall into ruins; run to ruin; fall into decay; be dilapidated.

Though he his house of polish'd marble build, . . .
Yet shall it *ruin* like the moth's frail cell.
Sandys, Paraphrase upon Job, xxviii

3†. To be overwhelmed by loss, failure, suffering, or the like; be brought to misery or poverty.

They then perceive that dilatory stay
To be the causer of their *ruining*.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, i. 54.

Unless these things, which I have above proposed, one way or another, be once settl'd, in my fear, which God avert, we may instantly *ruin*.
Milton, Ruptures of the Commonwealth.

4. To inflict ruin; do irreparable harm.

He was never,
But where he meant to *ruin*, pitiful.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 40.

ruinable (rö'in-a-bl), *a.* [< *ruin* + *-able*.] Capable of being ruined.

Above these *ruinable* skies
They make their last retreat.
Watts, The Atheist's Mistake.

ruin-agate (rö'in-ag'āt), *n.* A variety of agate of various shades of brown, the color so arranged as to give to a polished slab a fancied resemblance to a ruined building.

ruinate (rö'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruinated*, ppr. *ruinating*. [< ML. *ruinatus*, pp. of *ruinare*, ruin, fall in ruin: see *ruin*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To hurl violently down; thrust or drive headlong.

On thother side they saw that perilous Rocke,
Threatning it selfe on them to *ruinate*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 7.

2. To bring to ruin; overthrow; undo. [Archaic or prov. Eng.]

I will not *ruinate* my father's house,
Who gave his blood to lime the stones together.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 83.

I saw two Churches grievously demolished, . . . and two Monasteries extremely *ruinated*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 9.

II. *intrans.* To fall; be overthrown; go to ruin. [Rare.]

We see others *ruinating* for want of our incomparable system of constitutional government.
S. H. Cox, Interviews Memorable and Useful, p. 115.

ruinate† (rö'i-nāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *ruinado* = It. *rovinato*, *ruinato*, ruined, < ML. *ruinatus*, pp. of *ruinare*, fall in ruin, ruin: see *ruin*, *v.*] Brought to ruin; ruined; in ruins.

Shall love, in building, grow so *ruinate*?
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 4.

My brother Edward lives in pomp and state;
I in a mansion here all *ruinate*.
Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyatt, p. 11.

ruination (rö-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< ML. **ruinatio(n-)*, < *ruinare*, ruin: see *ruinate*.] The act of ruinating, or the state of being ruinated; ruin.

Roman coynes . . . were . . . onercouered in the ground, in the sodaine *ruination* of tounes by the Saxons.
Camden, Remains, Money.

It was left for posterity, after three more centuries of Irish misery, to meet public necessity by private *ruination*.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

ruiner (rö'i-nėr), *n.* [< OF. *ruineur*, < It. *rovinatore*, < ML. **ruinator*, < *ruinare*, ruin: see *ruin*.] One who ruins or destroys.

They [bishops] have been the most certain deformers and *ruiners* of the church. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

ruing (rö'ing), *n.* [< ME. *ruynge*; verbal n. of *rue*[1], *v.*] Repentance; regret.

ruiniform (rö'i-ni-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *ruiniforme*, < L. *ruina*, ruin, + *forma*, form.] Having the appearance of ruins: noting various minerals.

ruin-marble (rö'in-mär'bl), *n.* Marble showing markings resembling vaguely the forms of ruined or dilapidated buildings.

ruinous (rö'i-nus), *a.* [< ME. *ruinous*, *ruynous*, < OF. *ruineux*, *ruyneux*, F. *ruineux* = Pr. *ruynos* = Sp. Pg. *ruinoso* = It. *rovinoso*, *ruinoso*, < L. *ruinosus*, ruinous, < *ruina*, overthrow, ruin: see *ruin*.] 1. Fallen to ruin; decayed; dilapidated.

Somwhat bynethe that village we come to an olde, forleten, *ruynous* churche, somtyme of seynt Marke.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 33.

Leave not the mansion so long tenantless,
Lest, growing *ruinous*, the building fall.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 9.

2. Composed of ruins; consisting in ruins.

Behold, Damascus is taken away from being a city, and it shall be a *ruinous* heap. Isa. xvii. 1.

3. Destructive; baneful; pernicious; bringing or tending to bring ruin.

Machinations, hollowness, treachery, and all *ruinous* disorders follow us disquietly to our graves.
Shak., Lear, i. 2. 123.

The favourite pressed for patents, lucrative to his relations and to his creatures, *ruinous* and vexatious to the body of the people. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

ruinously (rö'i-nus-li), *adv.* In a ruinous manner; destructively.

ruinousness (rö'i-nus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ruinous; mischievousness; baneful ness.

ruit†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rut*[2].

rukh, *n.* Same as *roc*[1].

rulable (rö'la-bl), *a.* [< *rule*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being ruled; governable.

For the removing the impression of your nature to be opiniastre and not *rulable*, first and above all things I wish that all matters past, which cannot be revoked, your lordship would turn altogether upon insatisfaction, and not upon your nature or proper disposition.
Bacon, To Lord Essex, Oct., 1596.

2. Permissible according to rule; allowable. [Colloq.]

In all sales of Butter above "low grades" it shall be *rulable* to reject any package or packages varying widely in color or quality from the bulk of the lot.
New York Produce Exchange Report (1888–9), p. 305.

rule[1] (röl), *n.* [< ME. *rule*, *reule*, *rewle*, *ruell*, *riule*, *riwle* (as in *Ancren Riwle*, 'Anchoresses' Rule'), < OF. *reule*, *rieule*, *riule*, *reigle*, *riegle*, F. dial. (Norm.) *ruile*, F. *règle* = Pr. Sp. *regla* = Pg. *regra* = It. *regola* = AS. *regol*, *regul*, a rule, = D. *regel* = MLG. *reggele*, *regule* = OHG. *regula*, monastic rule, MHG. *regele*, *regel*, G. *regel* = Icel. *regla*, *regula* = Sw. Dan. *regel*, rule, < L. *regula* (ML. also *regula*), a rule, etc., < *regere*, keep straight, direct, govern, rule: see *regent*. See *rail*[1], a bar, etc., and *regle*, doublets of *rule*[1].] 1. An instrument with an edge approximately straight, subserving purposes of measurement. A mere straight-edge is usually called a *ruler*. *Rules* are mostly of three kinds—(1) those with a scale of long measure on the edge, (2) parallel rules, and (3) sliding rules. See *ruler*, and cut under *caliper*.

Thes yefthe [gift, *i. e.* righteousness] is the maister of workes, thet is to zigge, of the uirtues of man; uor he deth al to wylle, and to the line, and to the *reule*, and to the leade, and to the leucle.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

Mechanic slaves
With greasy aprons, *rules*, and hammers, shall
Uplift us to the view. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 210.

2. A formula to which conduct must be conformed; a minor law, canon, or regulation, especially a regulation which a person imposes upon himself: as, the *rules* of whist.

Now hath vche riche a *reule* to eten bi hym-selue
In a pryue parloure for pore mennes sake,
Or in a chambre with a chymneye.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 96.

If thou well observe
The *rule* of — Not too much, by temperance taught, . . .
So mayst thou live. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 531.

His Example still the *Rule* shall give,
And those it taught to Conquer, teach to Live.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

Specifically — (*a*) In monasteries or other religious societies, the code of laws required to be observed by the society and its individual members: as, the *rule* of St. Benedict, the *rule* of St. Basil, etc. (*b*) In *law*: (1) A statement of a principle of law propounded as controlling or entitled to control conduct; the principle thus stated: as, the *rule* against perpetuities (see *perpetuity*, 3). In this sense some rules are *statutory* or *constitutional* — that is, created by or embodied in statutes or a constitution; some are *common-law rules*, as many of the rules of evidence; and some are *equitable* — that is, introduced by the courts of equity. (2) More specifically, regulations (generally, if not always, promulgated in writing) prescribed by a court or judges for the conduct of litigation, being either *general rules*, applicable to whole classes of cases (commonly called *rules of court*), or *particular rules*, or orders in particular causes: as, a *rule* for a new trial, a *rule* nisi, etc. (*c*) *pl.* In American parliamentary law, the regulations adopted by a deliberative body for the conduct of its proceedings, corresponding to the standing orders of the British House of Commons. (*d*) In *gram.*, an established form of construction in a particular class of words, or the expression of that form in words. Thus, it is a *rule* in English that *s* or *es* added to a noun in the singular number forms the plural of that noun; but *man* forms its plural *men*, and so is an exception to the *rule*.

O Grammar *rules*! O now your virtues show!
So children still read you with awful eyes.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 534).

3. A form of words embodying a method for attaining a desired result; also, the method itself: as, the *rules* of art; especially, in *arith.*, the description of a process for solving a problem or performing a calculation; also, the method itself.

Led by some *rule* that guides but not constrains.
Pope, Epistle to Jervas.

The representation of a general condition according to which something manifold can be arranged [with uniformity] is called a *rule*; if it must be so arranged, a law.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 113.

4. The expression of a uniformity; a general proposition; especially, the statement that under certain circumstances certain phenomena will present themselves: as, failure is the general *rule*, success the exception.

Arab. Against fil chances men are ever merry;
But heaviness foreruns the good event. . . .
Believe me, I am passing light in spirit.
Mowb. So much the worse, if your own *rule* be true.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 86.

For 'tis a *rule* that holds forever true:
Grant me discernment, and I grant it you.
Cowper, Progress of Error.

And first it [law] is a *rule*: . . . something permanent, uniform, and universal.
D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

5. In *law*: (*a*) Jail limits. See *rules of a prison*, below. (*b*) The time and place appointed in a court, or in the office of its clerk, for entering rules or orders such as do not require to be granted by the court in term time. Hence the phrase *at rules*, at the session so appointed.— 6. Conformity to rule; regularity; propriety: as, to be out of *rule*.

[They] bowet euyn to the banke or thai bide wold;
Out of *rule* or aray raungit on lenght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5677.

He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause
Within the belt of *rule*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 2. 15.

7. The possession and exertion of guiding and controlling power; government; sway; dominion; supreme command or authority.

He gouernyd the contre bothe lesse and more,
Also he hadde the *Rule* of euery towne,
And namely tho that longyd to the crowne.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 25.

Though usurpers sway the *rule* awhile,
Yet heavens are just, and time suppresseth wrongs.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 76.

Deep harm to disobey,
Seeing obedience is the bond of *rule*.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

8. In *printing*, a thin strip of rolled brass, cut type-high, used for the printing of continuous lines. (See *composing*.) Rules are made in many forms; those in general use are shown here.

Single rule
Parallel "
Double "
Waved "
Dotted "

9. In *plastering*, a strip of wood placed on the face of a wall as a guide to assist in keeping the plane surface.—10. In *musical notation*, same as *line*[2], 2 (*b*) (1).—**Antepredicamental rule**, one of two rules laid down by Aristotle in the introductory part of his treatise on the categories. See *antepredicament*.—**A rule to show cause**, or **a rule nisi**, a rule which is conditional, so that, unless the party against whom it has been obtained shows sufficient cause to the contrary, it will become absolute.—**As a rule**, as a general thing; on the whole.—**Bevel plumb-rule**, an instrument used by engineers in testing the slope of an embankment. One limb of it can be set to any angle with the other, which is held plumb, to determine whether the slope has the proper angle or not.—**Brass rule**. See def. 8.—**Cardan's rule**, a rule for the solution of cubic equations, first published by Jerome Cardan, to whom it had been confidentially communicated by the Italian mathematician Tartaglia (died 1559). But the first discoverer is said to have been Scipione dal Tesso (died about 1526). The rule is that the solution of the equation $x^3 + qx + r = 0$ is

$$x = \sqrt[3]{-\tfrac{1}{2}r + \sqrt{\tfrac{1}{4}r^2 + \tfrac{1}{27}q^3}} + \sqrt[3]{-\tfrac{1}{2}r - \sqrt{\tfrac{1}{4}r^2 + \tfrac{1}{27}q^3}}.$$

The rule is applicable in all cases; but if there are three real roots, it is not convenient, on account of imaginaries.—**Carpenter's rule**, in the common form, a two-foot rule, folding in four, graduated to eighths and sixteenths of an inch. Sometimes a pivoted index with a scale or a graduated slider is added to adapt the instrument for a greater number of uses and to aid in making certain computations.—**Cross-rule paper**. See *paper*.—**De Gua's rule** [named after the French mathematician Jean Paul *de Gua* de Malves, who gave it in 1741], the proposition that if any even number of successive terms is wanting from an equation there are as many imaginary roots, and if any odd number of terms is wanting there are one more or one less imaginary roots according as the two terms adjoining the gap have like or unlike signs.—**Descartes's rule of signs**, otherwise called *Descartes's theorem*, the proposition that in a numerical algebraic equation the number of positive roots cannot surpass the number of variations in the series of signs of the successive terms after these have all been brought to the same side of the equation and arranged according to the powers of the unknown quantity; and, further, that the excess of the number of variations over the number of positive roots cannot be an odd number.—**Dotted rule**. See def. 8.—**Double rule**. See def. 8.—**Figure of the golden rule**, a line shaped like a Z, with the terms of a proposition at its ends and angles, thus:

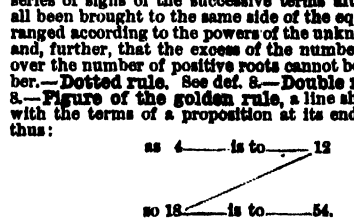


Figure of the rule of false†, a cross like an X, with the two false positions at its upper corners, and the errors of the result respectively under them, the difference of the errors under the middle of the cross, and the answer over the middle of the cross.—**French rule**, in *printing*, a dash, generally of brass, thus: ——◆——.—**Gag-rule**. Same as *gag-law*.

The legislature of Massachusetts pronounced the *gag rule* unconstitutional, and asserted that Congress had power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.
The Century, XXXVII. 875.

Gauss's Rule for finding the date of Easter. See *Easter*[1].—**Golden rule.** See *golden*.—**Guldin's rule,** one of two rules, one giving the volume and the other the surface of any ring formed by the revolution of any plane closed curve about an axis lying in its plane. The rules are named after the Swiss mathematician Paul Guldin (1577–1643), but he obtained them from the collections of Pappus, a geometer of the fourth century.—**Home rule.** See *home*[1].—**Home-Rule Bill.** See *bill*[3].—**Inverse rule of three.** See *inverse*.—**Joint rule,** a rule adopted by both houses of Congress or a legislature for the conduct of transactions between them.—**Labor-saving rule,** in *printing*, brass rules cut by system to graduated lengths, so that they may be easily combined.—**Minding's rule,** a rule for the determination of the degree of an equation resulting from elimination, given by the Prussian mathematician E. F. A. Minding in 1841.—**Napier's rule,** one of two mnemonic rules given by Napier, the inventor of logarithms, for the solution of right-angled spherical triangles. The two legs and the complements of the hypotenuse and of the angles are called the *parts*. An angle and one of the sides going to form it are said to be *adjacent*; so, also, are the two legs. A part adjacent to both or neither of two parts is called, relatively to them, the *middle* part; and if the other two are not adjacent to it, they are called *opposite*. Then, the two rules are that the sine of the middle part is equal to the product of the tangents of the adjacent parts and to the product of the cosines of the opposite parts. These are equivalent to six equations of different forms.—**Newton's rule,** a certain rule for determining a superior limit to the number of positive roots of an algebraic equation, and another for the negative roots. Let the equation be

$$a_0x^n + na_1x^{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{1.2}a_2x^{n-2} + \text{etc.} = 0.$$

Form a series of quantities $A_0, A_1 \ldots A_n$, by the formula $A_r = a^2_r - a_{r-1}a_{r+1}$. Write down the two rows

$$\begin{matrix} a_0, & a_1, & a_2, \ldots & a_n \\ A_0, & A_1, & A_2, \ldots & A_n. \end{matrix}$$

If two successive numbers in the upper row have like signs while the numbers under them also have like signs, this is called a *double permanence*. But if two successive numbers in the upper row have different signs while the numbers under them have like signs, this is called a *variation-permanence*. The rule is that the number of negative roots cannot be greater than the number of double permanences, nor the number of positive roots greater than the number of variation-permanences.—**One-hour rule,** a standing rule of the United States House of Representatives, first adopted in 1847, in accordance with which no member, except one who reports a measure from a committee, may, without unanimous consent or permission given by vote, speak for more than one hour in debate on any subject.—**Parallel rule.** (*a*) A rule for drawing parallel lines. The old form of parallel rule consisted of two rulers connected by two bars turning upon pivots at the vertices of a parallelogram. For accurate work, a triangle and a straight-edge are used. (*b*) See def. 8.—**Rule day,** in legal proceedings, motion day; the regularly appointed day on which to make orders to show cause returnable.—**Rule of cosst.** See *cosst*[2].—**Rule of faith** (*regula fidei*), the sum of Christian doctrine as accepted by the orthodox church in opposition to heretical sects; the creed: a phrase used from the second century onward.—**Rule of false** (*regula falsi*), or **rule of double position.** See *position*, 7.—**Rule of intersection, rule of six quantities,** the proposition that, if a spherical triangle be cut by a transversal great circle, the product of the chords of the doubles of three segments which do not cut one another is equal to the product of the chords of the doubles of the other three segments. This rule was discovered by Menelaus, about A. D. 100.—**Rule of mixtures.** Same as *alligation*, 2.—**Rule of Nicomachus** [named from *Nicomachus*, a Greek arithmetician who flourished about A. D. 100, and who is said to have been the author of this rule], a rule for finding the square of a small number, as follows: subtract the number from 10 and to the square of the difference add 10 times the number diminished by the difference. Thus, to find the square of 9, subtract 9 from 10, which gives 1 as the difference, the square of which is 1, and adding to this 10 times the excess of the original number, 9, over the difference, 1, which excess is 8, we have 81 as the answer.—**Rule of philosophizing,** a rule for constructing theories. Newton propounded certain rules of this kind.—**Rule of signs,** the rule that any arrangement is positive or negative according as it contains an even or odd number of displacements.—**Rule of speech** (*regula sermonis*), the rule of false, so called because in the use of it we "say" a quantity has a value which is false.—**Rule of supposition,** the rule of false. See *position*, 7.—**Rule of the double sign,** the principle that zero may be regarded either as positive or negative at pleasure, which has important applications under Budan's theorem.—**Rule of the octave.** See *octave*.—**Rule of the road.** See *road*.—**Rule of three,** the method of finding the fourth term of a proportion when three are given. The numbers being so arranged that the first is to the second as the third is to the fourth, which last is the term required to be found, then this is found by multiplying the second and third terms together, and dividing the product by the first.—**Rule of thumb,** a rule suggested by a practical rather than a scientific knowledge: in allusion to a use of the thumb in marking off measurements roughly.

> We'll settle men and things by *rule of thumb*,
> And break the lingering night with ancient rum.
> *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey, Sept. 3, 1809.

Rule of trial and error, the rule of false. See *position*, 7.—**Rules of a prison,** certain limits outside the walls of a prison, within which prisoners in custody were sometimes allowed to live, on giving security not to escape. The phrase is sometimes extended to mean the space so inclosed, and also the freedom thus accorded to the prisoner.

> To aid these, the prisoners took it in turns to perambulate the *rules*, and solicit help in money or kind.
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 247.

> Both at the King's Bench and the Fleet debtors were allowed to purchase what were called the *Rules*, which enabled them to live within a certain area outside the prison, and practically left them free.
> *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 77.

Rules of course, rules which are drawn up by the proper officers on the authority of the mere signature of counsel; or, in some instances, as upon a judge's flat, or allowance by the master, etc., without any signature by counsel. Rules which are not of course are grantable on the motion either of the party actually interested or of his counsel.—**Rules of practice,** general rules prescribed by a court or other authority for the regulation of legal or other official procedure. See def. 2, above.—**Single rule.** See def. 8.—**Sliding rule,** a rule having one or more scales which slide over others for the purpose of facilitating calculations.—**Stationers' rule,** a rule of considerable length, made of hard wood about half an inch in thickness, usually marked with inches, and having its edges sheathed with brass strips. It is used for measuring, and as a straight-edge to guide a knife in cutting thick paper, as drawing-paper, pasteboard, etc.—**The rule in Shelley's case,** a much-quoted doctrine of the common law, to the effect that wherever there is a limitation to a man which if it stood alone would convey to him a particular estate of freehold, followed by a limitation to his heirs or to the heirs of his body (or equivalent expressions) either immediately or after the interposition of one or more particular estates, the apparent gift to the heir or heirs of the body is to be construed as a limitation of the estate of the ancestor, and not as a gift to the heir.—**To buy in under the rule.** See *buy*.—**Twenty-first rule,** in *U. S. hist.*, a rule adopted by the House of Representatives in 1840, and dropped in 1844, prescribing that no abolition petitions should be received by the House.—**Waved rule.** See def. 8.=**Syn. 2.** *Precept*, etc. (see *principle*), law, regulation, formula, criterion, standard.—7. Direction, regulation, dominion, lordship, authority, mastery, domination.

rule[1] (röl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruled*, ppr. *ruling*. [< ME. *rulen, reulen, rewlen, riwlen,* < OF. *ruiler, rieuler, rieler, regulor, reigler, reigler*, F. *régler* = Pr. *reglar* = Sp. *reglar, regular* = Pg. *regrar, regular* = It. *regolare* = D. *regelen* = G. *regeln* = Dan. *regulere* = Sw. *reglera*, < LL. *regulare*, regulate, rule, < L. *regula*, a rule: see *rule*[1], *n.*, and cf. *rail*[1], *v.*, and *regulate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make conformable to a rule, pattern, or standard; adjust or dispose according to rule; regulate; hence, to guide or order aright.

> Be thise virtue [prudence] al thet man deth and sayth and thength, al he digt and let and *reuleth* to the lyne of scele [reason]. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.
>
> Yet Pitee, through his stronge gentil might,
> Forgat, and made Mercy passen Right,
> Through Innocence and *ruled* curteyse.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 163.
>
> His actions seemed *ruled* with a ruler.
> *Lamb*, South-Sea House.

2. To settle as by a rule; in *law*, to establish by decision or rule; determine; decide: thus, a court is said to *rule* a point. *Burrill.*

> Had he done it with the pope's licence, his adversaries must have been silent; for that's a *ruled* case with the schoolmen. *Bp. Atterbury.*

3. To have or exercise authority or dominion over; govern; command; control; manage; restrain.

> Let reason *rule* thy wyt. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.
>
> We'll do thee homage and be *ruled* by thee,
> Love thee as our commander and our king.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 1. 66.
>
> Being not able to *rule* his horse and defend himselfe, he was throwne to the ground.
> *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 17.

4. To prevail on; persuade; advise: generally or always in the passive, so that *to be ruled by* is to take the advice or follow the directions of.

> I think she will *be ruled*
> In all respects *by* me; nay, more, I doubt it not.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 4. 13.
>
> Nay, master, *be ruled by* me a little; so, let him lean upon his staff. *Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, iv. 2.

5. To dominate; have a predominant influence or effect upon or in.

> And God made two great lights: the greater light to *rule* the day, and the lesser light to *rule* the night.
> Gen. i. 16.
>
> Soft undulating lines *rule* the composition; yet dignity of attitude and feature prevails over mere loveliness.
> *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 65.

6. To mark with lines by means of a ruler; produce parallel straight lines in, by any means: as, to *rule* a blank book. See *ruled paper*, under *paper*.

> A singing-man had the license for printing music-books, which he extended to that of being the sole vendor of all *ruled* paper, on the plea that, where there were *ruled* lines, musical notes might be pricked down.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 437.

7. To mark with or as with the aid of a ruler or a ruling-machine: as, to *rule* lines on paper.

> Age *rules* my lines with wrinkles in my face.
> *Drayton*, Idea, xliv.

Ruled surface. (*a*) A surface generated by the motion of a line; a locus of lines indeterminate in one degree. (*b*) Any surface, as of paper or metal, upon which a series of parallel lines has been marked or cut.—**To rule the roast.** See *roast*.=**Syn. 1** and **3.** *Control, Regulate*, etc. See *govern*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have power or command; exercise supreme authority.

> By me princes *rule*, and nobles, even all the judges of the earth. Prov. viii. 16.
>
> Let them obey that know not how to *rule*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 6.

2. To prevail; decide.

> Away with scrupulous wit! now arms must *rule*.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 61.

3. In *law:* (*a*) To decide. (*b*) To lay down and settle a rule or order of court; order by rule; enter a rule.—**4.** In *com.*, to stand or maintain a level.

> Prices generally *rule* low.
> *The Academy*, July 5, 1890, p. 15.

rule[2] (röl), *n.* [A contracted form of *revel;* perhaps in part associated with *rule* in *misrule* ("lord of *misrule*," etc.): see *revel*.] Revel; revelry.

> What night-*rule* now about this haunted grove?
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 5.
>
> And at each pause they kiss; was never seen such *rule*
> In any place but here, at Boon-fire, or at Yule.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxvii. 251.

rule[2] (röl), *v. i.* [Also *reul;* a contr. of *revel*. Cf. *rule*[2], *n.*] To revel; be unruly. *Halliwell* (under *reul*). [Prov. Eng.]

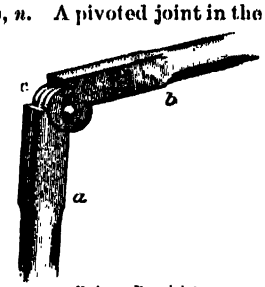
rule-case (röl'kās), *n.* In *printing*, a tray or case with partitions provided for rules.

rule-cutter (röl'kut'ėr), *n.* In *printing*, a machine for cutting brass rule to short lengths: usually a shears one blade of which is fixed and the other is moved by a strong lever.

rule-driller (röl'dril'ėr), *n.* A teacher who drills his pupils upon rules, or by rote, without teaching them the underlying principles.

> I speak to the teacher, not the *rule-driller*.
> *De Morgan*, Arith. Books, Int., p. xxii.

rule-joint (röl'joint), *n.* A pivoted joint in the nature of a hinge-joint, whereby two thin flat strips may be so united that each will turn edgewise toward or from the other, and in no other direction: so called from its general employment in folding rules and scales used by surveyors, engineers, and mechanics. Also called *prop-joint*.



Rule- or Prop-joint.
a and *b*, prop-rods; *c*, rule-joint.

ruleless (röl'les), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *rulesse;* < *rule*[1] + *-less*.] Being without rule; lawless.

> A *rulesse* rout of youngmen which her woo'd,
> All slaine with darts, lie wallowed in their blood.
> *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 481.

rulelessness (röl'les-nes), *n.* [< *ruleless* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being ruleless, or without rule or law.

> Its [the Star-Chamber's] *rulelessness*, or want of rules that can be comprehended, is curiously illustrated here.
> *The Academy*, July 19, 1879, p. 43.

ruler (rö'lėr), *n.* [< *rule*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who rules or governs; one who exercises dominion or controlling power over others; a person who commands, manages, restrains, or has part in the making or administration of law; one in authority.

> *Rewlers* of rewmes around all the erthe
> Were not yffoundid at the first tyme
> To leue al at likynge and lust of the world,
> But to laboure on the lawe as lewde men on plowes.
> *Richard the Redeless*, iii. 204.
>
> Who made thee a *ruler* and a judge over us?
> Acts vii. 27.

2. A rule; an instrument made of wood, brass, ivory, or the like, with straight edges or sides, by means of which, as a guide, straight lines may be drawn on paper, parchment, or other substance, by passing a pen or pencil along the edge. (See *rule*[1], and *parallel ruler*, under *parallel*.) When a ruler has the lines of chords, tangents, sines, etc., it is called a *scale*. See *scale*[3].—3. In *engraving*, a workman who operates a ruling-machine for ruling in flat tints, etc. See *ruling-machine*.—4. In *line-engraving*, a straight steel bar supported on cleats, to which a socket is so fitted that it slides evenly and steadily backward and forward. A perpendicular tube fixed to the side of the socket holds a sharp diamond-pointed graver which is pressed down by a spring. When the socket is drawn along the bar, the graver cuts a straight line across the plate; but by a slight motion of the hand lines can be formed to suit the shape of any object.—**Marquoi's rulers,** a mathe-

matical instrument for drawing parallel lines at determinate distances from one another.

rulership (rö'lėr-ship), *n.* [< *ruler* + *-ship.*] The office or power of a ruler. [Rare.]

Much more unlikely things have come to pass than that this languid young man should be called to the helm of affairs, the virtual *rulership* of the British Empire.
T. W. Higginson, Eng. Statesmen, p. 288.

rulesset†, *a.* An obsolete form of *ruleless.*

rule-work (röl'wėrk), *n.* In *printing*, composition in which many rules are used, as in tables of figures.

ruling (rö'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rule*[1], *v.*] 1. The determination by a judge or court of a point arising in the course of a trial or hearing.—2. The act of making ruled lines; also, such lines collectively.

ruling (rö'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rule*[1], *v.*] Having control or authority; governing; reigning; chief; prevalent; predominant.

The *ruling* passion, be it what it will,
The *ruling* passion conquers reason still.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 153.

Ruling elder. See *elder*[1], *n.*, 5.—**Syn.** *Prevailing, Predominant*, etc. (see *prevalent*), controlling.

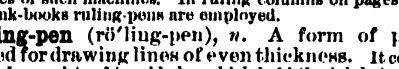
ruling-engine (rö'ling-en″jin), *n.* A machine for ruling diffraction gratings. The ruling is performed by a fine diamond-point, the spacing of the lines being accomplished by the most refined micrometer-screw mechanism. (See *grating*[2], 2, and *micrometer.*) The new ruling-engine at Johns Hopkins University has produced gratings ruled with from 10,000 to 20,000 lines per inch, 6 inches in diameter, with faces formed on a radius of more than 21 feet, and having better definition than any ever before made. Such engines must be placed in as nearly equable a temperature as can be attained, as any sensible expansion or contraction during their operation defeats their purpose.

rulingly (rö'ling-li), *adv.* In a ruling manner; so as to rule; controllingly. *Imp. Dict.*

ruling-machine (rö'ling-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A machine used by engravers for ruling in flat tints, etc. The cutting of the lines is done by a tool with a diamond-shaped point. Mechanism for spacing and for lifting the cutting-tool when the carriage which supports the tool is to be shifted in its parallel ways are the other features of the machine.

2. A machine used for ruling parallel colored lines upon writing-paper, or upon paper for the manufacture of blank-books; a paper-ruler. Fountain-pens with mechanism for spacing and for drawing them simultaneously upon the surface to be ruled, or in some cases endless bands (each a fine thread passing through coloring material) arranged so that a part of each band is brought into contact with the paper to be ruled, mechanism for spacing the lines, intermittent feed for the paper, and mechanism for lifting the ruling-bands from the paper when the latter is fed forward are characteristics of such machines. In ruling columns on pages for blank-books ruling-pens are employed.

ruling-pen (rö'ling-pen), *n.* A form of pen used for drawing lines of even thickness. It commonly consists of two blades which hold the ink between



Ruling-pen.

a, fixed blade; *b*, adjustable blade; *c*, adjusting-screw; *e*, handle, which screws into a socket at *d*.

them, the distance apart of the points being adjusted by a screw to conform to the desired width of line. Some ruling-pens consist of three needle-points brought close together at their ends; others are formed of a point of glass with channels to hold and conduct the ink along the sides.

rullichie (rul'i-chi), *n.* See *rollichie.*

rullion (rul'yon), *n.* [Also *rewelyns, rowlyngis, rillings*, a contr. of ME. *riveling*, < AS. *rifeling*, a kind of shoe or sandal: see *riveling*[2].] 1. A shoe made of untanned leather.

The dress of the lad was completely in village fashion, yet neat and handsome in appearance. He had a jerkin of grey cloth slashed and trimmed, with black hose of the same, with deer-skin *rullions* or sandals, and handsome silver spurs. *Scott*, Monastery, xxix.

2. A coarse, masculine woman; also, a rough, ill-made animal. [Scotch.]

rullock, *n.* A variant of *rowlock.*

ruly[1]† (rö'li), *a.* [< ME. *ruly, rewly, rewely, rewliche*, < AS. *hrēowlīc*, pitiable, < *hrēow*, pity: see *rue*[1], *n.*] Pitiable; miserable.

With that cam a knaue with a confessoures face,
Lene and *rewlyche* with leggys ful smale.
Piers Plowman (A), xii. 78.

This *rewlych* Cresus was caught of Cyrus and lad to the fyr to ben brent. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 2.

ruly[1]† (rö'li), *adv.* [< ME. *rewly, reoly*; < *ruly*[1], *a.*] Pitiably; miserably.

Thynk on god al-myzt.
And on his wowndys smerte,
How *rewly* he was a-dyzt.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 151.

ruly[2]† (rö'li), *a.* [< ME. *ruly*; < *rule*[1] + *-y*[1] or *-ly*[1]. Cf. *unruly.*] 1. Conforming to rule; not unruly; acting rightly; righteous.

Ruly & rightwise, a roghe man of hors,
He spake neuer dispituosly, ne spiset no man;
Ne warpit neuer worde of wrang with his mowthe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3888.

2. Orderly; well-regulated.

I meane the sonnes of such rash sinning sires
Are seldome sene to runne a *ruly* race.
Gascoigne, Complaynt of Phylomene (Steele Glas, etc., [ed. Arber, p. 118).

rum[1] (rum), *n.* [Abbr. of *rumbullion* or *rumbooze.* The F. *rhum, rum* = Sp. *ron* = Pg. *rom* = It. *rum* = D. G. Dan. *rum* = Sw. *rom*, rum, are all from E.] 1. Spirit distilled from the juice of the sugar-cane in any form, commonly from the refuse juice left from sugar-making, but often from molasses, as especially in countries where the sugar-cane is not produced. Rum has always been especially an American product, the most esteemed varieties being made in the West Indies and named from the place of manufacture, as *Jamaica rum, Antigua, Grenada*, or *Santa Cruz rum.* It is also made in New England.

Rum is a spirit extracted from the juice of sugar-canes, . . . called Kill-Devil in New England!
G. Warren, Description of Surinam (1661) (quoted in [The Academy, Sept. 5, 1885, p. 155).

2. Any distilled liquor or strong alcoholic drink: much used in reprobation, with reference to intemperance: as, the evils of *rum.*

Rum I take to be the name which unwashed moralists apply alike to the product distilled from molasses and the noblest juices of the vineyard. Burgundy "in all its sunset glow" is *rum.* Champagne, "the foaming wine of Eastern France," is *rum.* *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, viii.

Pineapple rum. See *pineapple.* *Dickens*, Pickwick.

rum[2] (rum), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *rome*; supposed to be of Gipsy origin: cf. Gipsy *rom*, a husband, *Rommani*, a Gipsy: see *Rom, Rommany.*] I. *a.* Good; fine; hence, satirically, in present use, queer; odd; droll. [Slang.]

And the neighbours say, as they see him look sick,
"What a *rum* old covey is Hairy-faced Dick!"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 158.

"*Rum* creeters is women," said the dirty-faced man.
Dickens, Pickwick, xiv.

"We were talking of language, Jasper." . . . "Yours must be a *rum* one?" "'Tis called Rommany."
G. Borrow, Lavengro, xvii.

II. *n.* Any odd, queer person or thing; an oddity. [Slang.]

No company comes
But a rabble of tenants, and rusty, dull *rums.*
Swift, The Grand Question Debated.

It seems that though the books which booksellers call *rums* appear to be very numerous, because they come oftener in their way than they like, yet they are not really so, reckoning only one of a sort.
Nichols, Literary Anecdotes, V. 471.

rumal (rö'mal), *n.* [Also *roomal, romal*; < Hind. *rūmāl*, Pers. *rūmāl*, a handkerchief.] A handkerchief; a small square shawl or veil. Especially—(*a*) A silk square used as a head-dress, etc. (*b*) A square shawl of goat's hair.

They [Thugs] had arranged their plan, which was very simple. If the darkness suited, Shumshoodeen Khan was to address a question to Rowley Mellon, who would stoop from his horse to listen; Pershad Sing was then to cast the *roomal* over his head, and drag him from his horse into the Mango tope, when the holy pick-axe would soon do the rest. *J. Grant.*

Rumanian (rö-mā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Roumanian*; < *Rumania*, also written *Roumania* (F. *Roumanie*) (see def.), + *-an.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Rumania, a kingdom (since 1881) of southeastern Europe, consisting of the former Turkish dependencies Wallachia and Moldavia, the Danubian principalities. In 1859 the two principalities were united under a single tributary prince, made independent in 1878.

II. *n.* 1. One of the members of a race in southeastern Europe, Latinized in the second century, or perhaps later. Called by the Slavs *Vlachs* (Welsh, Wallachs).—2. A Romance language spoken in Rumania, the neighboring parts of the Austrian empire, Bessarabia, the Pindus region, etc.

Rumansh (rö-mänsh'), *a.* and *n.* [See *Romansh.*] Same as *Rhæto-Romanic.*

rumb, *n.* See *rhumb.*

rum-barge (rum'bärj), *n.* [Cf. *rumbooze.*] A warm drink. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rumble (rum'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rumbled*, ppr. *rumbling.* [E. dial. *rummle, rommle*; < ME. *rumblen, romblen, rummelyn* (= D. *rommelen* = LG. *rummeln* = MHG. G. *rumpeln*, be noisy, = Dan. *rumle*, rumble; cf. Sw. *ramla*, Dan. *ramle*, rattle), freq. of *romen*, roar: see *rome*[2].] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a deep, heavy, continued and more or less jarring sound: as, the thunder *rumbles.*

But whan they cam to wan water,
It now was *rumbling* like the sea.
Billie Archie (Child's Ballads, VI. 96).

2. To move with a deep, hoarse, thundering or jarring sound; roll heavily and noisily.

Greta, what fearful listening! when huge stones
Rumble along thy bed, block after block.
Wordsworth, To the River Greta.

Old women, capped and spectacled, still peered through the same windows from which they had watched Lord Percy's artillery *rumble* by to Lexington.
Lowell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

4†. To roll about; hence, to create disorder or confusion.

When love so *rumbles* in his pate, no sleep comes in his eyes. *Suckling*, Love and Debt.

II. *trans.* To cause to make a deep, rattling or jarring sound; rattle.

And then he *rumbled* his money with his hands in his trowsers' pockets, and looked and spoke very little like a thriving lover. *Trollope.*

rumble (rum'bl), *n.* [< ME. *rombel*; < *rumble*, *v.*] 1. A deep, heavy, continuous, and more or less rattling or jarring sound, as of thunder; a low, jarring roar.

Clamour and *rumble*, and ringing and clatter.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvii.

2†. Confused reports; rumor.

O stormy peple! unsad and ever untrewe!
Ay undiscreet and chaunging as a vane,
Delyting ever in *rombel* that is newe.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 941.

3†. Confusion; disorder; tumult.

Aboute whome he found muche heauinesse, *rumble*, haste and businesse, carriage and conueyaunce of her stuffe into sainctuary. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 43.

4. A revolving cylinder or box in which articles are placed to be ground, cleaned, or polished by mutual attrition. Grinding- or polishing-material is added according to the need of the case.—5. A seat for servants in the rear of a carriage. Also *rumble-tumble.*

A travelling chariot with a lozenge on the panels, a discontented female in a green veil and crimped curls on the *rumble*, and a large and confidential man on the box.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xiv.

rumble-gumption (rum'bl-gump'shon), *n.* Same as *rumgumption.*

Ye sud hae stayed at hame, an' wantit a wife till ye gathered mair *rummelgumption.*
Hogg, Perils of Man, I. 78. (*Jamieson.*)

rumbler (rum'blėr), *n.* [< *rumble* + *-er*[1].] A person who or a thing which rumbles. *Imp. Dict.*

rumble-tumble (rum'bl-tum'bl), *n.* Same as *rumble*, 5.

From the dusty height of a *rumble-tumble* affixed to Lady Selina Vipont's barouche . . . Vance caught sight of Lionel and Sophy.
Bulwer, What will he Do with It? i. 15.

rumbling (rum'bling), *n.* [< ME. *rumlynge, romelynge* (= MD. *rommeling*); verbal *n.* of *rumble*, *v.*] A low, heavy, continued rattling or jarring sound; a rumble. The peculiar rumbling of the bowels is technically called *borborygmus.*

At the noise of the stamping of the hoofs of his strong horses, at the rushing of his chariots, and at the *rumbling* of his wheels, the fathers shall not look back to their children for feebleness of hands. Jer. xlvii. 3.

rumblingly (rum'bling-li), *adv.* In a rumbling manner; with a rumbling sound.

rum-blossom (rum'blos'um), *n.* A pimple on the nose caused by excessive drinking; a rum-bud; acne rosacea. Compare *grog-blossom, toddy-blossom.* [Slang.]

rumbo[1]† (rum'bō), *n.* [Prob. short for *rumbooze*: see *rumbooze.* Cf. *rumbullion.*] A strong liquor: same as *rum*[1] or *rumbullion.*

Hawkins the boatswain and Derrick the quartermaster . . . were regaling themselves with a can of *rumbo*, after the fatiguing duty of the day. *Scott*, Pirate, xxxix.

rumbo[2] (rum'bō), *n.* [Cf. *rumbowline.*] Rope stolen from a dockyard. *Admiral Smyth.*

rumboose (rum-bōs'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rumbowse, rombowse, rome bowse*, also *rambooze, rambooz, rambuze, rambuse*; prob. < *rum*[2] (altered in some forms to *ram*: see *ram*[3]) + *booze, booze*[2], drink: see *booze.*] Originally, any alcoholic drink; a tipple; specifically, a mixed drink: a fanciful name given to several combinations.

This bowse is as good as *Rome bowse.*
Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 118.

This Bowse is better then *Rum-bouse*,
It sets the Gan a gigling.
Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.

The wild wind rang from park and plain,
And round the attics *rumbled.*
Tennyson, The Goose.

2†. To murmur.

The people cryed and *rombled* up and down.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 545.

3. To move with a deep, hoarse, thundering or jarring sound; roll heavily and noisily.

Greta, what fearful listening! when huge stones
Rumble along thy bed, block after block.
Wordsworth, To the River Greta.

Old women, capped and spectacled, still peered through the same windows from which they had watched Lord Percy's artillery *rumble* by to Lexington.
Lowell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

4†. To roll about; hence, to create disorder or confusion.

When love so *rumbles* in his pate, no sleep comes in his eyes. *Suckling*, Love and Debt.

II. *trans.* To cause to make a deep, rattling or jarring sound; rattle.

And then he *rumbled* his money with his hands in his trowsers' pockets, and looked and spoke very little like a thriving lover. *Trollope.*

rumble (rum'bl), *n.* [< ME. *rombel*; < *rumble*, *v.*] 1. A deep, heavy, continuous, and more or less rattling or jarring sound, as of thunder; a low, jarring roar.

Clamour and *rumble*, and ringing and clatter.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvii.

2†. Confused reports; rumor.

O stormy peple! unsad and ever untrewe!
Ay undiscreet and chaunging as a vane,
Delyting ever in *rombel* that is newe.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 941.

3†. Confusion; disorder; tumult.

Aboute whome he found muche heauinesse, *rumble*, haste and businesse, carriage and conueyaunce of her stuffe into sainctuary. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 43.

4. A revolving cylinder or box in which articles are placed to be ground, cleaned, or polished by mutual attrition. Grinding- or polishing-material is added according to the need of the case.—5. A seat for servants in the rear of a carriage. Also *rumble-tumble.*

A travelling chariot with a lozenge on the panels, a discontented female in a green veil and crimped curls on the *rumble*, and a large and confidential man on the box.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xiv.

rumble-gumption (rum'bl-gump'shon), *n.* Same as *rumgumption.*

Ye sud hae stayed at hame, an' wantit a wife till ye gathered mair *rummelgumption.*
Hogg, Perils of Man, I. 78. (*Jamieson.*)

rumbler (rum'blėr), *n.* [< *rumble* + *-er*[1].] A person who or a thing which rumbles. *Imp. Dict.*

rumble-tumble (rum'bl-tum'bl), *n.* Same as *rumble*, 5.

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Bulwer, What will he Do with It? i. 15.

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Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.

Piot, a common cant word used by French clowns, and other tippling companions; it signifies *rum-bosse*, as our gipsies call good-guzzle, and comes from *vin*, bibo.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 1, note.

Rumboos. A compound drink, in most request at Cambridge, and is commonly made of eggs, ale, wine, and sugar; but in summer of milk, wine, sugar, and rose-water. *Blount's Glossography.*

rumbowline, *n.* See *rombowline*.

rumbowling, *n.* [Cf. *rumbullion*.] Grog: so called by sailors.

rum-bud (rum'bud), *n.* A rum-blossom. [Slang.]

Redness and eruptions generally begin with the nose; . . . they have been called *rum-buds* when they appear in the face.
Dr. Bush, Effects of Ardent Spirits. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rumbullion (rum-bul'yon), *n.* [Appar. an extended form of *rumble*, imitatively varied, and in sense 2 confused with other words, as *rum-booze* or *rumbo*[1]. Hence *rum*[1]. Cf. *rumbowling*.] 1. A great tumult. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A strong distilled liquor. See the quotation, and *rum*[1].

The chief fudling they make in the island is *Rumbullion*, alias Kill-Divil, and this is made of sugar canes distilled, a hot, hellish, and terrible liquor.
MS. Description of Barbados (1651), quoted in [The Academy, Sept. 5, 1885, p. 155.

rumbustical (rum-bus'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *rambustious*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rumbustious (rum-bus'tyus), *a.* Same as *rambustious*. [Prov. Eng.]

The sea has been rather *rumbustious*, I own; but then, . . . the land makes us ample amends.
Foote, Trip to Calais, i.

rum-cherry (rum'cher'i), *n.* The wild black or cabinet cherry, *Prunus serotina*, of eastern North America. In the forest it grows from 60 to 90 feet high, and affords a fine, hard, light-brown or red timber, turning darker with exposure, much esteemed for cabinet-work, inside finish, etc., and now becoming scarce. This tree, sometimes wrongly called *P. Virginiana*, is the source of the official wild-cherry bark. Its small, black, sweetish, and bitter astringent fruit is used to flavor liquors (whence the name).

Rumelian (rö-mē'lian), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Roumelian*; < *Rumelia*, also *Roumelia* (F. *Roumélie*), + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Rumelia (originally, in a loose sense, the European possessions of the Sultan, sometimes excepting Rumania, Servia, and Bosnia; in a restricted sense, the region south of Bulgaria). A Turkish eyalet of Rumelia was formed about 1836 from parts of Albania and Macedonia. Eastern Rumelia was an autonomous province on the Black Sea, formed in 1878, and united to Bulgaria in 1885.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Rumelia, especially in the restricted sense. [Rare.]

rumen (rö'men), *n.*; pl. *rumina* (rö'mi-nä). [< L. *rumen*, the throat, gullet: see *ruminate*.] 1. The cud of a ruminant.—2. The paunch or first stomach of a ruminant; the largest of the four compartments of the ruminant stomach. It is the one which, with the reticulum or honeycomb, is eaten under the name of *tripe*. Also called *farding-bag*. See cuts under *Ruminantia* and *Tragulus*.

Rumex (rö'meks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *rumex*, f., sorrel (*R. acetosa*, etc.), so called from the shape of the leaves, < *rumex*, m., a kind of lance.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Polygonaceæ*, type of the tribe *Rumicæ*. It is characterized by its six stamens and its six- or rarely four-parted perianth, with the outer segments unchanged in fruit, but the three inner ones erect and very much enlarged, often bearing a conspicuous grain or tubercle resulting from a thickening of the midrib. The included nut is sharply three-angled, but without wings. About 150 species have been enumerated, but the real number is much less. They are widely scattered through north temperate regions, with a few native to the tropics and southern hemisphere. Many are common weeds of cultivated grounds, and some are almost cosmopolitan. They are usually perennial deep-rooting herbs, rarely tall shrubs. They bear united stipules (ocreæ), which are often transparent, at first sheathing, soon torn and vanishing. The flowers are in small bracted clusters at the nodes, often forming terminal racemes or panicles. In the section *Lapathum*, the dock, the leaves are commonly large, undivided, and cordate or rounded at the base; in *Acetosa*, known as *sorrel*, they are small, commonly hastate, and permeated by an acid juice. The root is astringent, and has tonic, alterative, and anti-scorbutic properties. Besides *dock* and *sorrel*, see *canaigre*, *wild pie-plant* (under *pie-plant*), *bloodwort*, *butter-dock*, *greenesauce*, *monk's-rhubarb*, *mountain-rhubarb*; also cuts under *atropal* and *obtuse*.

Female Flowering Plant of Field-sorrel (*Rumex Acetosella*). *a*, a male flower; *b*, a female flower.

rumfustian (rum-fus'tyan), *n.* A hot drink made of eggs, beer, gin, sherry, cinnamon, nutmeg, sugar, etc.

rumgumption (rum-gump'shon), *n.* [Also *rumble-gumption*, *rummelgumption*, *rummilgumption*; perhaps < *rum*[2], good, excellent, + *gumption*: see *gumption*.] Rough common sense; keenness of intellect; understanding. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

They need not try thy jokes to fathom,
They want *rumgumption*.
Beattie, Address. (*Jamieson.*)

rumgumptious (rum-gump'shus), *a.* [< *rumgumpti(on)* + *-ous*.] Sturdy in opinion; rough and surly; bold; rash. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

rum-hole (rum'hōl), *n.* A grog-shop; a gin-mill: so called in opprobrium. [Colloq., U. S.]

Rumicæ (rö-mis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Carl Anton Meyer, 1840), < *Rumex* (*Rumic-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of apetalous plants of the order *Polygonaceæ*. It is characterized by a six-parted or rarely four-parted perianth, six or nine stamens, short recurved styles dilated into broadly peltate or fringed stigmas, flowers in clusters at the nodes, attended by a sheathing or concave bract, and leaves alternate on the stem or radicle. It includes the 4 genera *Rheum*, *Oxyria*, *Rumex*, and *Emex*, plants mainly of the northern hemisphere, sometimes shrubby, and generally with conspicuous or very large radical leaves. See cuts under *Rumex* and *rhubarb*.

rumina, *n.* Plural of *rumen*.

ruminal (rö'mi-nal), *a.* [= F. *ruminal*, < L. *ruminalis*, ruminating, < *rumen* (*-in-*), the throat, gullet: see *ruminate*.] Same as *ruminant*. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

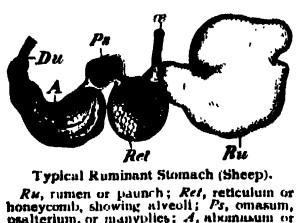
ruminant (rö'mi-nant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ruminant* = Sp. *rumiante* = Pg. It. *ruminante*, < L. *ruminan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ruminare*, chew the cud: see *ruminate*.] I. *a.* 1. Ruminating; chewing the cud; belonging to the *Ruminantia*, or having their characters.—2. Hence, thoughtful; meditative; quiet.

Marriage . . . had not even filled her leisure with the *ruminant* joy of unchecked tenderness.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxviii.

II. *n.* An animal that chews the cud; any member of the *Ruminantia*.

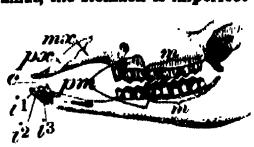
Ruminantes (rö-mi-nan'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *ruminan(t-)s*, chewing the cud: see *ruminant*.] The original form of *Ruminantia*. *Vicq-d'Azyr*, 1792.

Ruminantia (rö-mi-nan'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *ruminan(t-)s*, chewing the cud: see *ruminant*.] A series or section of artiodactyl ungulate mammals; the ruminants or ruminating animals, or hoofed quadrupeds that chew the cud. All are even-toed and cloven-footed, and have a complex stomach of several compartments, in the largest one of which food is received without being chewed, to be afterward regurgitated or thrown up into the mouth, there chewed at the animal's leisure, and then swallowed again. In nearly all living ruminants the stomach has four compartments, or is quadripartite: these are the *rumen*, *paunch*, or *plain tripe*; the *reticulum*, or *honeycomb tripe*; the *omasum*, *psalterium*, or *manyplies*; and the *abomasum* or *rennet-bag*, succeeding one another in the order here given. The two former belong to the cardiac division of the stomach, the two latter to the pyloric. The families of living ruminants whose stomachs are thus perfectly quadrilocular are—(1) the *Giraffidæ*, or camelopards; (2) the *Saigidæ* (if regarded as distinct from the *Bovidæ*); (3) the *Bovidæ*, or cattle, including also sheep and goats and all kinds of antelopes excepting (4) the *Antilocapridæ*; and (5) the *Cervidæ*, or deer family. In the *Camelidæ*, or camels and llamas, the stomach is imperfectly four-parted. In the *Tragulidæ* it is tripartite, no psalterium being developed. Several extinct families are believed on other grounds (their stomachs being unknown) to have belonged to the *Ruminantia*. The ruminants are collectively contrasted with those ungulates which, though artiodactyl, do not ruminate, and are known as *Omnivora*, as the swine and hippopotamus. The average size of ruminants among mammals is large, a sheep being one of the smaller species; they are perfectly herbivorous, and have in addition to the peculiarities of the digestive system certain characteristic dental and cranial features: thus, there are no upper incisors, except in the camel family, in any of the living ruminants, and the under incisors bite against a callous pad. At the present time these animals are found in nearly all parts of the world (not, however, in the Australian); they are comparatively poorly represented in America, and occur in the greatest numbers, both of individuals and of species, in Africa. Also called *Pecora*. See also cut under *Tragulus*.



Typical Ruminant Stomach (Sheep).

Ru, rumen or paunch; *Ret*, reticulum or honeycomb, showing alveoli; *Ps*, omasum, psalterium, or manyplies; *A*, abomasum or rennet-bag; *æ*, œsophagus; *Du*, duodenum. (*Ru* unopened; other divisions in section.)



Typical Ruminant Dentition (Sheep).

mx, maxilla; *px*, toothless premaxilla; *i*[1], *i*[2], *i*[3], three incisors of left side; *c*, left lower canine, like an incisor and usually called one; *pm*, upper and lower premolars; *m*, *m*, upper and lower molars.

ruminantly (rö'mi-nant-li), *adv.* In the manner of a ruminant; by means of rumination.

ruminate (rö'mi-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruminated*, ppr. *ruminating*. [< L. *ruminatus*, pp. of *ruminare* or *ruminari* (> It. *ruminare* = Sp. *rumiar* = Pg. *ruminar* = Pr. *romiar*, *rominar* = OF. F. *ruminer*, F. dial. *roumir*, *rouinger*, *runger*, *roincer*, *roinger*, *runger*), chew the cud, ruminate, < *rumen* (*rumin-*), the throat, gullet.] I. *intrans.* 1. To chew the cud, as a ruminant; practise rumination.

Ruminating flocks enjoy the shade.
Cowper, Heroism, l. 32.

2. To muse; meditate; think again and again; ponder: as, to *ruminate* on misfortunes.

This is that I iudge of that text of the Psalmist, about the whiche (maye it please the King of Heauen) that euen as my penne hath written, my soule may alwayes *ruminate*. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 108.

He . . . *ruminates* like an hostess that hath no arithmetic but her brain to set down her reckoning.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 282.

II. *trans.* 1. To chew again.—2. To turn over in the mind; muse on; meditate over and over.

Conduct me where, from company,
I may revolve and *ruminate* my grief.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 101.

If in debt, let him *ruminate* how to pay his debts.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 585.

ruminate (rö'mi-nāt), *a.* [< L. *ruminatus*, pp. of *ruminare* or *ruminari*: see *ruminate*, *v.*] In *bot.*, appearing as if chewed: noting a structure of the endosperm (albumen) of a seed which gives a mottled appearance to its section, and which results from the infolding of a dark inner layer of the seed-coat into the lighter-colored matter of the endosperm, as in the nutmeg. *Goebel.*

ruminated (rö'mi-nā-ted), *a.* [< *ruminate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *ruminate*.

ruminatingly (rö'mi-nā-ting-li), *n.* In a ruminating manner; ruminantly.

rumination (rö-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *rumination* = Pg. *ruminação* = It. *ruminazione*, < L. *ruminatio(n-)*, chewing the cud: see *ruminate*.] 1. The act or process of ruminating, or chewing the cud. The food of ruminants is entirely herbaceous, and consists chiefly of grass. This is rapidly cropped by grazing, and hastily swallowed, mixed with saliva. When its appetite is satisfied, the ruminant stands still, or oftener lies down, generally on its side. Then occurs a spasmodic action of the abdominal muscles and of the diaphragm, like a hiccup, which forces a bolus of grass, sodden in the fluids of the paunch, up the gullet and into the mouth, to be masticated or chewed at leisure. During this second chewing the cud is mixed with more saliva, thoroughly ground to pulp, and in this semi-fluid state it is finally swallowed. The cropped grass, when first swallowed, passes indifferently into either the rumen or the reticulum (which are in fact only two compartments of the cardiac division of the stomach, the gullet entering the stomach just at their junction), and in the ordinary peristaltic action of the stomach the fodder passes back and forth from one to the other. But there is an arrangement of muscular folds by means of which a canal may be formed that leads directly from the gullet past the rumen and reticulum into the psalterium, and by this channel the food, when returned after the rumination, may be conducted directly to the third stomach. Water drunk passes easily into any of the four stomachs according to circumstances. Neither the paunch nor the honeycomb is ever completely emptied of food; they have been found partly filled with sodden fodder in animals which have starved to death. It does not appear, as has been supposed, that the reticulum is specially concerned in modeling the boluses which are to be regurgitated. The regurgitation is effected by the reversed peristaltic action of the gullet. During the spasmodic action by which the sodden mass is driven against the opening of the gullet, and some of it forced into the gullet to be thrown up, it is prevented from passing into the psalterium partly by the narrowness of the opening between the reticulum and the psalterium, and partly by the resistance offered to the coarse mass by the close-pressed psalterial leaves or layers, which act like a fine grating. But when the mass is swallowed again in its now pulpified and semi-fluid state, and is directed to the psalterium by the conformation of the parts, it readily soaks in through the psalterial layers, and thus reaches the abomasum or fourth stomach, where it is finally chymified by the action of the gastric juice, to which it is not before subjected. Rumination in man, when it is pathological, is also called *merycism*.

2. The act of ruminating or meditating; a musing or continued thinking on a subject; meditation or reflection.

It is a melancholy of mine own, . . . extracted from many objects, and indeed the sundry contemplation of my travels, in which my often *rumination* wraps me in a most humorous sadness. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1. 19.

ruminative (rö'mi-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *ruminate* + *-ive*.] 1. Ruminant; disposed to rumination;

especially, given to meditation or thought.—2. Marked by rumination or careful reflection; well-considered.

Such a thing as philosophical analysis, of calm, ruminative deliberation upon the principles of government, . . . seems unknown to them. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 610.

ruminator (rö′mi-nā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. *ruminador* = It. *ruminatore*, < LL. *ruminator*, < L. *ruminare* or *ruminari*, ruminate: see *ruminate*.] One who ruminates or muses on any subject; one who pauses to deliberate and consider.

rumine† (rö′min), *v. t.* [< OF. *ruminer*, < L. *ruminare*, ruminate: see *ruminate*.] To ruminate.

As studious scholar, he self-*rumineth*
His lessons giv'n.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

rumkin[1]† (rum′kin), *n.* [Also *rumken*, *romkin*, *romekin*; perhaps for **rummerkin*, < *rummer* + *-kin*.] A kind of drinking-vessel; a rummer. *Gayton.*

Wine ever flowing in large Saxon *romekins*
About my board.
Sir W. Davenant, The Wits, iv. 2.

rumkin[2] (rum′kin), *n.* [Perhaps < *rump* + *-kin*.] A tailless fowl. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rumly (rum′li), *adv.* [< *rum*[2] + *-ly*[2].] In a rum manner; finely; well: often used ironically. See *rum*[2], *a.* [Slang.]

We straight betook ourselves to the Boozing ken; and, having bubb'd *rumly*, we concluded an everlasting friendship. *R. Head*, English Rogue (1665), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 621.

rummage (rum′āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rummaged*, ppr. *rummaging*. [Early mod. E. *rummage*, **romage*, *rommidge*, *romage*, *roomage*; < *roomage*, *n.*: see *roomage*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To adjust the roomage or capacity of (a ship) with reference to the cargo; arrange or stow the cargo of (a ship) in the hold; especially, to clear by the removal of goods: as, to *rummage* a ship.

Vse your indeuour and faithfull diligence in charging, discharging, lading againe, and *roomaging* of the same shippe. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 234.

2. To move to and fro the contents of, as in a search; ransack; hunt through; explore: as, to *rummage* a trunk.

By this time the English knew the Logwood Trees as growing; and, understanding their value, began to *rummage* other Coasts of the Main in search of it.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 47.

Upon this they fell again to *romage* the will.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ii.

At low water I went on board; and though I thought I had *rummaged* the cabin so effectually as that nothing more could be found, yet I discovered a locker with drawers in it. *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe, iv.

Hortense was *rummaging* her drawers up-stairs—an unaccountable occupation, in which she spent a large portion of each day, arranging, disarranging, re-arranging, and counter-arranging. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vi.

3. To set in motion; stir; hence, specifically, to mix by stirring or some other form of agitation: as, to *rummage* a liquid.

The Feuer . . . now posting, sometimes pawsing,
Euen as the matter, all these changes causing,
Is *rummidged* with motions slowe or quick
In feeble bodies of the Ague sick.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

When finings are put into casks of wine, and are stirred round and round with great velocity by a stick introduced at the shive-hole, that is called *rummaging* a cask; and if the cask is quite full to the bung a little will overflow in so doing. *C. A. Ward*, N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 478.

If *rummaged* well together, the whole [mixture] should be clear and bright in one day's time.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 223.

4. To bring to light by searching.

We'll go in a body and *rummage* out the badger in Birkenwood-bank. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xii.

The two ladies *rummaged* up, out of the recesses of their memory, such horrid stories of robbery and murder that I quite quaked in my shoes. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, x.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To arrange or stow the cargo of a ship in the hold.

Giue the master or Boatswaine, or him that will take vpon him to *romage*, a good reward for his labour to see the goods well romaged. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 300.

2. To search narrowly, especially by moving about and looking among the things in the place searched; execute a search.

I'll merely relate what, in spite of the pains
I have taken to *rummage* among his remains,
No edition of Shakspeare I've met with contains.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 58.

So they found at Babylon, . . .
In *rummaging* among the rarities,
A certain coffer. *Browning*, Sordello.

3†. To make a stir, bustle, or disturbance.

I speak this the rather to prevent . . . the imprudent *romaging* that is like to be in England, from Villages to Townes, from Townes to Cities, for Churches sake, to the undoing of Societies, Friendships, Kindreds, Families.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 46.

rummage (rum′āj), *n.* [< *rummage*, *v.*] 1. The act of rummaging, in any sense; the act of searching a place, especially by turning over the contents.—2. A stirring or bustling about; a disturbance; an upheaval.

The source of this our watch, and the chief head
Of this post-haste and *romage* in the land.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 107.

There is a new bill which, under the notion of preventing clandestine marriages, has made . . . a general *rummage* and reform in the office of matrimony.
Walpole, Letters, II. 334.

3. Lumber; rubbish. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Rummage sale**, a clearing-out sale of unclaimed goods at docks, or of miscellaneous articles left in a warehouse.

rummager (rum′āj-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *romager*, *roomager*; < *rummage*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1†. One who arranges or stows the cargo on a ship.

The master must provide a perfect mariner called a *Romager*, to raunge and bestow all marchandize in such place as is conuenient. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 862.

2. One who searches.

The smuggler exercises great cunning, and does his utmost to outwit the customs *rummager*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 372.

rummer (rum′ėr), *n.* [< D. *roemer*, formerly also *romer*, = G. *römer* = Sw. *remmare*, a drinking-glass; said to be orig. G. (used for Rhenish wine according to Phillips; cf. "Rhenish rummers" in the first quot.), and so called because used in the *Römer-saal* at Frankfort (Skeat), lit. 'hall of the Romans': *Römer*, < *Rom*, Rome; *saal*, hall (see *sale*[2]). Cf. *rumkin*[1].] A drinking-glass or -cup; also, a cupful of wine or other liquor. The name is especially given to the tall and showy glasses, nearly cylindrical in form and without stem, which are identified with German glassware of the seventeenth century.

Then Rhenish *rummers* walk the round,
In bumpers every king is crown'd.
Dryden, To Sir George Etherege, l. 45.

Ordered in a whole bottle of the best port the beggarly place could afford—tossed it off in an ecstacy of two *rummers*, and died on the spot of sheer joy.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Sept., 1832.

rummilgumption (rum′il-gump′shon), *n.* Same as *rumblegumption*.

rummle (rum′l), *v.* A dialectal form of *rumble*.

rummy[1] (rum′i), *a.* [< *rum*[1] + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to rum: as, a *rummy* flavor.

rummy[2] (rum′i), *a.* [< *rum*[2] + *-y*[1].] Rum; queer. [Slang.]

Although a *rummy* codger,
Now list to what I say.
Old Song, in N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 97.

rumney†, **romney**† (rum′ni), *n.* [< ME. *rumney*, *romney*, *romnay*, < OF. **romenie*, < It. *romania*, "a kind of excellent wine in Italy, like malmesie" (Florio), so called from Napoli di *Romania*, in the Morea, where it was orig. produced.] A kind of sweet wine.

Larkys in hot schow, ladys for to pyk,
Good drynk therto, lycyus and fyne,
Blwet of allmayne, *romnay* and wyin.
Rel. Antiq., ii. 30. (*Halliwell.*)

All black wines, over-hot, compound, strong, thick drinks, as muscadine, malmsie, allegant, *rumney*, brown bastard, metheglen, and the like. . . . are hurtful in this case. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 70.

Malmsey, *romney*, sack, and other sweet wines.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 80.

rumor, rumour (rö′mor), *n.* [< ME. *rumour*, *romour*, *reumor*, < OF. *rumour*, *rumor*, *remour*, *rumeur*, F. *rumeur* = Pr. *rimor*, *rumor* = Sp. Pg. *rumor* = It. *rimore*, *romore*, noise, rumor, = D. *rumoer* = G. Dan. Sw. *rumor*, noise, uproar, < L. *rumor*, a noise, rumor, murmur; cf. L. *rumificare*, proclaim, LL. *rumitare*, spread reports; Skt. √ *ru*, hum, bray. Cf. *rumble*.] 1. A confused and indistinct noise; a vague sound; a murmur.

And whan these com on ther was so grete toile and *romour* of noyse that wonder it was to heere, and therwith a-roos so grete a duste that the cleir sky wax all derk. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 393.

I pray you, bear me hence
From forth the noise and *rumour* of the field.
Shak., K. John, v. 4. 45.

For many a week
Hid from the wide world's *rumour* by the grove
Of poplars with their noise of falling showers,
And ever-tremulous aspen-trees, he lay.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Flying or popular report; the common voice.

Rumour doth double, like the voice and echo,
The numbers of the fear'd.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 97.

Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil,
Nor in the glistering foil
Set off to the world, nor in broad *rumour* lies.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 80.

That talkative maiden, *Rumor*, though . . . figured as a youthful winged beauty, . . . is in fact a very old maid, who puckers her silly face by the fireside, and really does no more than chirp a wrong guess or a lame story into the ear of a fellow-gossip. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, viii.

3. A current report, with or without foundation; commonly, a story or statement passing from one person to another without any known authority for its truth; a mere report; a piece of idle gossip.

When ye shall hear of wars and *rumours* of wars, be ye not troubled. Mark xiii. 7.

I find the people strangely fantasied;
Possess'd with *rumours*, full of idle dreams.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 145.

What record, or what relic of my lord
Should be to aftertime, but empty breath
And *rumours* of a doubt?
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

4. Fame; reported celebrity; reputation.

Great is the *rumour* of this dreadful knight.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 7.

Go forth, and let the *rumor* of thee run
Through every land that is beneath the sun.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 277.

5†. A voice; a message.

I have heard a *rumour* from the Lord, and an ambassador is sent unto the heathen, saying, Gather ye together.
Jer. xlix. 14.

=Syn. 2 and 3. Talk, gossip, hearsay.

rumor, rumour (rö′mor), *v. t.* [< *rumor*, *n.*] To report; tell or circulate by report; spread abroad.

Rumour it abroad
That Anne, my wife, is sick and like to die.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2. 51.

Where nothing is examined, weighed,
But as 'tis *rumoured*, so believed.
B. Jonson, The Forest, iv., To the World.

rumorer, rumourer (rö′mor-ėr), *n.* [< *rumor* + *-er*[1].] One who rumors; a spreader of reports; a teller of news. [Rare.]

Go see this *rumourer* whipp'd. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6. 47.

rumorous (rö′mor-us), *a.* [Formerly also *rumourous*; < OF. *rumoreux* = Sp. It. *rumoroso*, noisy, < ML. *rumorosus*, < L. *rumor*, noise, rumor: see *rumor*.] 1. Of the nature of rumor; circulated by popular report. [Rare.]

This bearer will tell you what we hear of certain *rumorous* surmises at N. and the neighbouring towns.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 377.

2. Confused or indistinct in sound; vaguely heard; murmuring. [Rare.]

Clashing of armours, and the *rumorous* sound
Of the stern billows, in contention stood.
Drayton, Moses, iii.

rump (rump), *n.* [< ME. *rumpe*, appar. < Icel. *rumpr* = Sw. *rumpa* = Dan. *rumpe*, rump (the Scand. forms appar. from the D. or LG.), = MD. *rompe*, D. *romp*, a body or trunk, = MLG. LG. *rump* = MHG. G. *rumpf*, the bulk or trunk of a body, a trunk, carcass, hull.] 1. The tail-end of an animal; the hinder parts; the backside or buttocks; technically, the gluteal or uropygial region; the uropygium. See *sacrum* and *uropygium*.—2. Figuratively, the fag-end of a thing. Specifically [*cap.*], in *Eng. hist.*, the fag-end of the Long Parliament, after the expulsion of the majority of its members, or Pride's Purge, by Cromwell in 1648. The Rump was forcibly dissolved by Cromwell in 1653, but was afterward reinstated on two different occasions for brief periods. Also called *Rump Parliament*.

rump (rump), *v. t.* [< *rump*, *n.*] To turn one's back upon. [Rare.]

This mythologick Deity was Plutus,
The grand Divinity of Cash,
Who, when he *rumps* us quite, and won't salute us,
If we are men of Commerce, then we smash.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 129. (*Davies.*)

rump-bone (rump′bōn), *n.* Same as *sacrum*.

rumper† (rum′pėr), *n.* [< *rump* + *-er*[1].] One who was favorable to, or was a member of, the Rump Parliament. See *rump*, 2.

This day, according to order, Sir Arthur appeared at the House; what was done I know not, but there was all the *rumpers* almost come to the House today.
Pepys, Diary, March 7, 1660.

Neither was the art of blasphemy or free-thinking invented by the court, . . . but first brought in by the fanatick faction, towards the end of their power, and, after the restoration, carried to Whitehall by the converted *rumpers*, with very good reason. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

rump-fed† (rump′fed), *a.* [< *rump* + *fed*, pp. of *feed*.] Fed on offal or scraps from the kitchen (according to Nares, fed, or fattened, in the rump; fat-bottomed). [Rare.]

Aroint thee, witch! the *rump-fed* ronyon cries.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3. 6.

rumple (rum′pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rumpled*, ppr. *rumpling*. [A var. of *rimple*, q. v.] To wrinkle; make uneven; form into irregular inequalities.

The peremptory Analysis, that you will call it, I believe will be so hardy as once more to unpinne your spruce fas-

tidious oratory, to *rumple* her laces, her frizzles, and her bobins, though she wince and fling never so Peevishly.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

We all know the story of the princess and her *rumpled* rose-leaf felt through half-a-score of blankets.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xi.

rumple (rum'pl), *n.* [A var. of *rimple*, q. v. Cf. *rumple*, *v.*] A wrinkle; a fold; a ridge.

And yet Lucretia's fate would bar that vow;
And fair Virginia would her fate bestow
On Rutila, and change her faultless make
For the foul *rumple* of her camel-back.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x.

rumpless (rump'les), *a.* [< *rump* + *-less*.] Having no tail: specifically noting male or female specimens of the common hen so characterized. The lack is not only of the tail-feathers, but of muscular and bony parts of the rump.

Rumpless fowls are those in which the coccygeal vertebræ are absent; there is consequently no tail. By crossing, *rumpless* breeds of any variety can be produced.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 646.

rumply (rump'li), *a.* [< *rumple* + *-y*[1].] Rumpled. [Colloq.]

rump-post (rump'pōst), *n.* The share-bone or pygostyle of a bird. *Coues.* See cut under *pygostyle*.

rump-steak (rump'stāk), *n.* A beefsteak cut from the thigh near the rump.

After dinner was over he observed that the steak was tough; "and yet, sir," returns he, "bad as it was, it seemed a *rump-steak* to me." *Goldsmith*, Essays, xiii.

rumpus (rum'pus), *n.* [Perhaps imitative, based on *rumble*, *rumbustical*, *rumbustious*, etc.] An uproar; a disturbance; a riot; a noisy or disorderly outbreak. [Colloq.]

My dear Lady Bab, you'll be shock'd, I'm afraid,
When you hear the sad *rumpus* your Ponies have made.
Moore, Twopenny Post-Bag, letter i.

She is a young lady with a will of her own, I fancy. Extremely well-fitted to make a *rumpus*.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xii.

rumseller (rum'sel″ėr), *n.* One who sells rum; hence, one who sells intoxicating liquors of any kind; specifically, the keeper of a rumshop. [U. S.]

rumshop (rum'shop), *n.* A shop where intoxicating liquors are sold. [U. S.]

rum-shrub (rum'shrub), *n.* A liquor of which rum is a principal ingredient. (*a*) Rum flavored with orange-juice and sweetened and allowed to stand for a long time before use: a kind of home-made cordial. (*b*) A drink made by mixing rum with orange-, lemon-, or lime-juice, the peel of the same fruit, milk, and sometimes other ingredients: this is strained and usually bottled for keeping.

rumswizzle (rum'swiz″l), *n.* [Perhaps < *rum*[2], good, excellent, + *swizzle*, a drink made of ale and beer mixed (fancifully applied to cloth that possesses the quality of resisting wet).] A cloth made in Ireland from pure wool undyed, and valuable because of its power of repelling moisture.

run[1] (run), *v.*; pret. *ran* (sometimes *run*), pp. *run*, ppr. *running*. [E. dial. or Sc. also *rin*, *ren*; < ME. *rinnen*, *rynnen*, *rennen* (pret. *ran*, *ron*, pl. and pp. *runnen*, *ronnen*, *runne*, *ronne*; the mod. E. having taken the vowel of the pp. also in the inf.), < AS. *rinnan* (pret. *ran*, pl. *runnon*, pp. *gerunnen*), usually transposed *eornan*, *irnan*, *iernan*, *yrnan* (pret. *arn*, *orn*, pl. *urnon*, pp. *urnen*) (> ME. *ernen*, etc.: see *earn*[3]), run, flow, = OS. *rinnan* = OFries. *rinna*, *renna* = MD. *rinnen*, *rennen*, *runnen* = MLG. *rinnen*, flow, *rennen*, run, = OHG. *rinnan*, flow, swim, run, MHG. *rinnen*, G. *rinnen*, run, flow (pret. *rann*, pp. *geronnen*), = Icel. *rinna*, later *renna* = Sw. *rinna* = Dan. *rinde*, flow, *rende*, run, = Goth. *rinnan*, run; also causative, OS. *rennian* = OHG. *rennan*, MHG. G. *rennen* = Goth. *rannjan*, cause to run; prob., with present formative *-n*, < √ *ren*, run (cf. *rinel*[1]), perhaps akin to Skt. √ *ar* or *ri*, go. Hence ult. *run*, *n.*, *runaway*, *runnel*, *rennet*[1], *rinel*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move swiftly by using the legs; go on the legs more rapidly than in walking; hence, of animals without legs, to move swiftly by an energetic use of the machinery of locomotion: as, a *running* whale. In bipedal locomotion the usual distinction between *running* and *walking* is, that in running each foot in turn leaves the ground before the other reaches it. In zoölogy, usually, to *run* means to move the legs of each side alternately, whether fast or slow—being thus distinguished, not from *walk*, but from any locomotion in which the opposite legs move together, as in jumping, leaping, or hopping.

Freres and faitours that on here fete *rennen*.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 182.

And as she *runs*, the bushes in the way,
Some catch her by the neck, some kiss her face.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 871.

Thou dost float and *run*,
Like an unbodied joy whose race is just begun.
Shelley, To a Skylark.

Specifically—(*a*) Of the horse, to move with the gait distinctively called a *run*. See *run*[1], *n.*, 1 (*a*). (*b*) To take part in a race: as, to *run* for the stakes, or for a place: said of horses or athletes.

Know ye not that they which *run* in a race *run* all, but one receiveth the prize? So *run* that ye may obtain.
1 Cor. ix. 24.

(*c*) To take part in a hunt or chase: as, to *run* with the hounds.

2. To make haste; hasten; hurry, often with suddenness or violence; rush.

Thanne thei lete blowe an horn in the maister toure, and than *ronne* to armes thourgh the town.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 197.

A kind heart he hath; a woman would *run* through fire and water for such a kind heart.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4. 107.

What need a man forestall his date of grief,
And *run* to meet what he would most avoid?
Milton, Comus, l. 363.

'Tis habitual to them to *run* to the Succour of those they see in Danger. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, Pref.

3. To flee; retreat hurriedly or secretly; steal away; abscond; desert: often followed by *away* or *off*.

The paens that er were so sturne,
Hi gunne *awei urne*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

That same man that *renneth awaie*
Maie again fight, an other daie.
Udall, tr. of Erasmus's Apophthegms, p. 372.

My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew, my master. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 2.

I forgot to say Garrat *run off* a month ago. . . . Mr. Grierson has expeld him for *running away*.
Hood, School for Adults.

4. To move, especially over a definite course; said of inanimate things, and with the most varied applications; be propelled or borne along; travel; pursue a course; specifically, of a ship, to sail before the wind.

And *running* under a certain island which is called Clauda, we had much work to come by the boat.
Acts xxvii. 16.

Thou . . . think'st it much to tread the ooze
Of the salt deep,
To *run* upon the sharp wind of the north.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 254.

Far *ran* the naked moon across
The houseless ocean's heaving field.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

Squalls
Ran black o'er the sea's face.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

5. To perform a regular passage from place to place; ply: as, the boats *run* daily; a train *runs* every hour.—**6.** To flow. (*a*) To flow in any manner, slowly or rapidly; move, as a stream, the sand in an hour-glass, or the like.

In the tur ther is a welle
Suthe cler hit is with alle,
He *urneth* in o pipe of bras
Whider so hit ned was.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

In the dede See *rennethe* the Flom Jordan, and there it dyethe; for it *rennethe* no furthermore.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 102.

The fourth [current of lava], at la Torre, is that which *ran* at the great eruption on the fifth of May.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii.

(*b*) To spread on a surface; spread and blend together: as, colors *run* in washing.

An Arcadian hat of green sarcenet, . . . not so very much stained, except where the occasional storms of rain, incidental to a military life, had caused the green to *run*.
T. Hardy, The Trumpet-Major, ii.

7. To give passage to or discharge a fluid or a flowing substance, as tears, pus, the sand of an hour-glass, etc.

Mine eyes shall weep sore, and *run* down with tears, because the Lord's flock is carried away captive.
Jer. xiii. 17.

I should not see the sandy hour glass *run*
But I should think of shallows and of flats.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 25.

The jest will make his eyes *run*, I' faith.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

Reekin' red *ran* mony a sheugh.
Burns, Battle of Sheriff-Muir.

Specifically—(*a*) In *founding*, said of a mold when the molten metal works out through the parting or through some interstice, crevice, or break: as, the mold *runs*. (*b*) In *organ-building*, said of the air in a wind-chest when it leaks into a channel.

8. To become fluid; fuse; melt.

As wax dissolves, as ice begins to *run*,
And trickle into drops before the sun,
So melts the youth.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iii.

If the arches are fired too hot, they will *run* or stick together. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 147.

9. To extend from point to point; spread by growth, or expansion, or development of any kind: as, the flames *ran* through the grass.

The fire *ran* along upon the ground. Ex. ix. 23.

10. To creep or trail; spread by runners; overrun; twine or climb in any manner: said of plants: as, the vine *ran* up the porch.

Beneath my foot
The ground-pine curled its pretty wreath,
Running over the club-moss burrs.
Emerson, Each and All.

11. To go through normal or allotted movements; be in action, motion, or operation; operate; work: as, the machines *run* night and day; the hotel is *running* again.

Rudeleȝ [curtains] *rennande* on ropeȝ.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 857.

Wert thou not brother to great Edward's son,
This tongue that *runs* so roundly in thy head
Should run thy head from thy unreverent shoulders.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 122.

You've been *running* too fast, and under too high pressure. You must take these weights off the safety valve. . . . Bank your fires and *run* on half steam.
Bret Harte, Gabriel Conroy, xxvi.

A storage, or secondary, battery makes it possible to have a reservoir of electricity, from which a supply can be obtained when the dynamos are not *running*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 308.

12. To strive for any end; especially, to enter a contest for office or honors; specifically, to stand as a candidate for election: as, three candidates are *running* for the presidency.

He has never failed in getting such offices as he wanted, the record of his *running* being about as good as that of any man in the country. *The Nation*, XI. 1.

Z., who has written a few witty pieces, and who, being rich and an epicure, is *running* for the Academy on the strength of his good dinners.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 518.

13. To go on; go by; pass or glide by; elapse.

Since she is living, let the time *run* on
To good or bad. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 128.

She does well and wisely
To ask the counsel of the ancient'st, madam;
Our years have *run* through many things she knows not.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 4.

How *runs* the time of day?
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 1.

Merrily *ran* the years, seven happy years.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

14. To pass; proceed; advance; take a certain course or direction. Specifically—(*a*) To advance in a given line of change, development, growth, conduct, experience, etc.; especially, to proceed from one state to another: as, to *run* to seed; to *run* to waste; to *run* to weeds (said of land); to *run* into danger; hence, to become: as, to *run* mad: often followed by a predicate adjective, or by *in*, *into*, or *to*.

They think it strange that ye *run* not with them *to* the same excess of riot. 1 Pet. iv. 4.

At his own shadow let the thief *run* mad,
Himself himself seek every hour to kill!
Shak., Lucrece, l. 997.

We have *run*
Through ev'ry change that Fancy, at the loom
Exhausted, has had genius to supply.
Cowper, Task, ii. 607.

He *ran* headlong *into* the boisterous vices which prove fatal to so many of the ignorant and the brutal.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 18.

It is not only possible but quite probable that these last two [cows] were more influenced by the individual tendency to "*run* dry" than by the extra grain feed in the ration. *Science*, XV. 24.

Hence—(*b*) To tend or incline; have a proclivity or general tendency; be favorable: as, his inclinations *run* to public life: followed by *in*, *into*, *to*, or *toward*.

That spot of spyseȝ myȝt nedeȝ sprede,
Ther such rycheȝ *to* rot [root] is *runnen*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 26.

Revenge is a kind of wild justice which the more Man's nature *runs to*, the more ought law to weed it out.
Bacon, Revenge (ed. 1887).

A man's nature *runs* either *to* herbs or weeds; therefore let him seasonably water the one, and destroy the other.
Bacon, Nature in Men (ed. 1887).

The temperate climates usually *run into* moderate governments, and the extremes *into* despotic power.
Swift, Sentiments of Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

A birthplace
Where the richness *ran to* flowers.
Browning, Paracelsus.

(*c*) To pass in thought or notice; go cursorily, as in a hasty inspection, review, or summary: as, to *run* from one topic to another; to *run* through a list or a bill: generally followed by *through* or *over*.

The eyes of the Lord *run* to and fro throughout the whole earth. 2 Chron. xvi. 9.

So of the rest, till we have quite *run through*,
And wearied all the fables of the gods.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

If I write anything on a black Man, I *run over* in my Mind all the eminent Persons in the Nation who are of that Complection. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 262.

(*d*) To continue to think or speak of something; dwell in thought or words; harp: as, his mind or his talk *runs* continually on his troubles: followed by *on* or *upon*.

If they see a stage-play, they *run upon* that a week after. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 628.

When we desire anything, our minds *run* wholly *on* the good circumstances of it; when it is obtained, our minds *run* wholly *on* the bad ones. *Swift.*

(*e*) To pass by slight gradations or changes; blend or merge gradually: with *into*: as, colors that *run into* one another.

Observe how system *into* system *runs*.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 25.

(*f*) To migrate, as fish; go in a school.

Salmon *run* early in the year.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 406.

15. To have a certain direction, course, or track; extend; stretch: as, the street *runs* east and west.

The ground cloath of siluer, richly embroidered with golden Suunes, and about euery Sunne *ran* a traile of gold, imitating Indian worke.
Chapman, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

Searching the ulcer with my probe, the sinus *run* up above the orifice. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

And thro' the field the road *runs* by
To many-tower'd Camelot.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, i.

16. To have a certain form, tenor, or purport; be written or expressed: as, the argument *runs* as follows.

They must— . . .
For so *run* the conditions— leave those remnants
Of fool and feather that they got in France.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3. 24.

Once on a time (so *runs* the fable)
A country mouse, right hospitable,
Received a town mouse at his board.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 157.

That Matthew's numbers *run* with ease
Each man of common sense agrees!
Cowper, Epistle to Robert Lloyd.

17. In *law*: (*a*) To have legal authority or effect; be in force.

It cannot be said that the Emperor's writs *run* in it except in some few settled districts.
Athenæum, No. 3068, p. 202.

The Queen's writ, it has been remarked, cannot be said to *run* in large parts of Ireland, while in every part of the United States the Federal writ is implicitly obeyed.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 793.

(*b*) To pass in connection with or as an incident to. Thus, a covenant restricting the use or enjoyment of land is said to *run* with the land, alike if the burden it imposes is to continue on the land burdened, into whatsoever hands that land passes, or if the right to claim its enforcement is to pass with the land intended to be benefited, into whosesoever hands the latter land may pass. If the covenant does not run with the land, it is merely personal, binding and benefiting only the parties to it and their personal representatives.

Covenants are said to "*run* with the land" when the liabilities and rights created by them pass to the assignees of the original parties. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 275.

18. To be current; circulate publicly. (*a*) To be in current use or circulation.

And whan that Money hathe *ronne* so longe that it begynnethe to waste, than men beren it to the Emperoures Tresorye. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 239.

Are not these the Spanish "pillar dollars"; and did they not *run* current in England as crown pieces?
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 338.

(*b*) To be publicly heard or known; be spread abroad; pass from one to another.

"What, is this Arthures hous," quoth the hathel thenne, "That all the rous [fame] *rennes* of, thurȝ ryalmes so mony?"
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 310.

There *ran* a rumor
Of many worthy fellows that were out.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 182.

One day the story *ran* that Hamilton had given way, and that the government would carry every point.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

A murmuring whisper thro' the nunnery *ran*.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

19. To keep going; be kept up; extend through a period of time; continue (used specifically of a play or other theatrical exhibition); hence, specifically, to continue so long before expiring or being paid or becoming payable: as, a subscription that has three months to *run*; the account *ran* on for a year.

She saw, with joy, the line immortal *run*,
Each sire impress'd and glaring in his son.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 99.

Learning that had *run* in the family like an heirloom!
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

No question had ever been raised as to Mr. Nolan's extraction on the strength of his hooked nose, or of his name being Baruch. Hebrew names *ran* in the best Saxon families; the Bible accounted for them.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xx.

Yet I doubt not thro' the ages one increasing purpose *runs*. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

The play on this occasion . . . only *ran* three days, and then Sir John Vanbrugh produced his comedy called "The Confederacy."
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 8.

20. To reach a certain pitch, extent, importance, quality, or value; hence, to average; rule.

"Had this year, better the next."— We must take things rough and smooth as they *run*.
Foote, Mayor of Garratt, i. 1.

The disputes between the King and the Parliament *run* very high. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 511.

An age when Saurianc *run* ridiculously small.
George Eliot, Theophrastus Such, iii.

In 1795 and 1796 . . . the price of wheat *ran* far beyond the statutory 54*s.*, viz., to 75*s.* the quarter.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 11.

When Barrels are sold as they *run*, the term "as they *run*" shall be understood to refer to the condition as to cooperage only.
New York Produce Exchange Report (1888–9), p. 279.

21. To rest, as on a foundation or basis; turn; hinge.

Much upon this riddle *runs* the wisdom of the world.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 242.

It is a confederating with him to whom the sacrifice is offered; for upon that the apostle's argument *runs*.
Bp. Atterbury.

22. In *music*, to perform a run or similar figure.

As when a maide, taught from her mother's wing
To tune her voyce unto a silver string,
When she should *run*, she rests; rests, when should *run*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

23. In a variety of technical uses, to go awry; make a fault; slip: as, a thread *runs* in knitting when a stitch is dropped.

A common drill may *run*, as it is usually termed, and produce a hole which is anything but straight.
Farrow, Mil. Encyc., III. 524.

Lace made without this traversing motion would, in case a thread was broken, *run* or become undone.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 360.

24. To press with numerous and urgent demands: as, to *run* upon a bank.— **25.** To keep on the move; go about continually or uneasily; be restless, as a rutting animal; be in rut.— **To cut and run.** See *cut*.— **To let run**, to allow to pass freely or easily; slacken, as a rope, cable, or the like.— **To run across**, to come across; meet by chance; fall in with: as, to *run across* a friend in London.— **To run after**, to seek after; of persons, to pursue, especially for social purposes; hence, to court the society of.

The mind, upon the suggestion of any new notion, *runs after* similies, to make it the clearer to itself. *Locke.*

If he wants our society, let him seek it. . . . I will not spend my hours in *running after* my neighbours.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, iii.

To run against. (*a*) To come into collision with.

This man of God had his share of suffering from some that were convinced by him, who, through prejudice or mistake, *ran against* him.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

(*b*) Same as *to run across*. (*c*) To result unfavorably or adversely to.

The owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years' profits of his lands before he cometh to the knowledge of the process that *runneth against* him. *Bacon.*

Had the present war indeed *run against* us, and all our attacks upon the enemy been vain, it might look like a degree of frenzy . . . to be determined on so impracticable an undertaking. *Addison*, Present State of the War.

To run ahead of one's reckoning. See *reckoning*.— **To run amuck.** See *amuck*.— **To run at**, to assail suddenly; rush upon.

Jack Stamford would have *run at* him [Felton], but he was kept off by Mr. Nicholas. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 7.

To run at the ring. See *ring*[1].— **To run away** or **off with.** (*a*) To carry off in sudden or hurried flight: as, a horse *runs away with* a carriage; the mutineers *ran away with* the ship.

Now in James Towne they were all in combustion, the strongest preparing once more to *run away with* the Pinnace. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 163.

(*b*) To abscond or elope with.

Now, my dear sir, between you and I, we know very well, my dear sir, that you have *run off with* this lady for the sake of her money. *Dickens*, Pickwick, x.

(*c*) To carry too far; lead beyond bounds; transport.

His desires *run away with* him through the strength and force of a lively imagination. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 27.

To run awry. See *awry*.— **To run before.** (*a*) To run from in flight; flee before: as, the troops *ran before* the enemy. (*b*) To outstrip; surpass; excel.

But the scholar *ran*
Before the master, and so far, that Bloys
Laid magic by. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

To run counter. See *counter*[3], *adv.*, 1.— **To run deep**, to swim far under water, as fish or a whale.— **To run down.** (*a*) To have its motive power exhausted; stop working: as, the clock or the musical box *ran down*. (*b*) To become weakened or exhausted; deteriorate; fall off: as, his health has *run down*.

Here was, evidently, another case of an academy having *run down*, and its operations discontinued.
Supreme Court Reporter, X. 809.

To run down a coast, to sail along it.— **To run foul of.** Same as *to fall foul of* (which see, under *foul*[1]).— **To run idle.** See *idle*.— **To run in.** (*a*) In *printing*: (1) Same as *to run on*. (2) To occupy a smaller space in type than was expected: said of copy. (*b*) In the refining of iron as followed in Yorkshire, England, to run the molten pig directly from the furnace into the refinery: distinguished from *melting down*, when the refinery is charged with unmelted pig, scrap, etc.— **To run in debt**, to incur pecuniary obligations; make a debt.

Our long stay here hath occasioned the expense of much more money than I expected, so as I am *run* much *in* Mr. Goffe's *debt*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 446.

To run in one's head or **mind**, to linger in one's memory; haunt one's mind.

These courtiers *run in my mind* still.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

Heigh ho!— Though he has used me so, this fellow *runs* strangely *in my head*. I believe one lecture from my grave cousin will make me recall him.
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 1.

To run in the blood. See *blood*.— **To run into**, to run against; collide with.— **To run in trust.** See *trust*.— **To run in with.** (*a*) To agree, comply, or close with. (*b*) *Naut.*, to sail close to: as, to *run in with* the land.— **To run mad.** See *mad*[1].— **To run of** (or **on**) **a gargeet.** See *gargeet*.— **To run off with.** See *to run away with*.— **To run on.** (*a*) To keep on; continue without pause or change; especially, to keep on talking; keep up a running stream of conversation; ramble on in talking.

Even so must I *run on*, and even so stop.
What surety of the world, what hope, what stay,
When this was now a king, and now is clay?
Shak., K. John, v. 7. 67.

Even Boswell could say, with contemptuous compassion, that he liked very well to hear honest Goldsmith *run on*. "Yes, sir," said Johnson, "but he should not like to hear himself." *Macaulay*, Oliver Goldsmith.

(*b*) Specifically, in *printing*, to continue in the same line without making a break or beginning a new paragraph. (*c*) To carry on; behave in a lively, frolicsome manner; laugh and jest, as from high spirits. [Colloq.]— **To run on all fours.** See *four*, *n.*— **To run on pattens**†. See *patten*[2].— **To run on sorts**, in *printing*, to require an unusual or disproportionate quantity of one or more characters or types: said of copy.— **To run out.** (*a*) To stop after running to the end of its time, as a watch or a sand-glass.

Every Tuesday I make account that I turn a great hour-glass, and consider that a week's life is *run out* since I writ. *Donne*, Letters, xx.

(*b*) To come to an end; expire: as, a lease *runs out* at Michaelmas. (*c*) To be wasted or exhausted: as, his money will soon *run out*.

Th' estate *runs out*, and mortgages are made,
Their fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd.
Dryden.

(*d*) To become poor by extravagance.

Had her stock been less, no doubt
She must have long ago *run out*. *Dryden.*

(*e*) To grow or sprout; spread exuberantly. [Prov. Eng.] (*f*†) To expatiate; run on.

She *ran out* extravagantly in praise of Hocus.
Arbuthnot.

(*g*) In *printing*, to occupy a larger space in type than was expected: said of copy.— **To run out of**, to come to the end of; run short of; exhaust.

When we had *run out of* our money, we had no living soul to befriend us. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 141.

To run over. (*a*) [*Over*, adv.] To overflow.

Good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and *running over*, shall men give into your bosom.
Luke vi. 38.

Excessive Joys so swell'd her Soul, that she
Runs over with delicious tears.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 204.

(*b*) [*Over*, prep.] (1) To go over, examine, recapitulate, or recount cursorily.

I *ran over* their cabinet of medals [at Zurich], but do not remember to have met with any in it that are extraordinary rare.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 522).

(2) To ride or drive over: as, to *run over* a child.— **To run riot.** See *riot*.— **To run rusty.** See *rusty*[3].— **To run through**, to spend quickly; dissipate: as, he soon *ran through* his fortune.

For a man who had long ago *run through* his own money, servitude in a great family was the best kind of retirement after that of a pensioner. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxv.

To run together. (*a*) To mingle or blend, as metals fused in the same vessel. (*b*) In *mining*, to fall in, as the walls of a lode, so as to render the shafts and levels impassable. *Ansted.* (*c*) To keep in a pod or school, as whales when one of their number has been struck.— **To run to seed.** (*a*) To shoot or spindle up, become stringy, and yield flowers, and ultimately seed, instead of developing the leaves, head, root, etc., for which they are valued: said of herbaceous plants. Such plants, if not required for seed, are pulled up and rejected as refuse.

Better to me the meanest weed
That blows upon its mountain,
The vilest herb that *runs to seed*
Beside its native fountain.
Tennyson, Amphion.

Hence— (*b*) To become impoverished, exhausted, or worn out; go to waste.— **To run under**, to swim under water near the surface after being struck, as a whale.— **To run up.** (*a*) [*Up*, adv.] (1) To rise; grow; increase: as, accounts *run up* very fast. (2) To draw up; shrink, as cloth when wet.

In working woollen cloths, they are, as is well known, liable to *run up* or contract in certain dimensions, becoming thicker at the same time.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 83.

(*b*) [*Up*, prep.] To count rapidly from bottom to top of in calculating, as a column of figures.— **To run upon**, to quiz; make a butt of. [U. S.]

He is a quiet, good-natured, inoffensive sort of chap, and will stand *running upon* as long as most men, but who is a perfect tiger when his passions are roused.
A. B. Longstreet, Southern Sketches, p. 137. (*Bartlett.*)

To run wide, to school at a considerable distance from the shore, or out of easy reach of the seine, as fish. [Beaufort, North Carolina.]— **To run with the machine.** See *machine*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to run. Specifically—(*a*) To cause to go at a rapid pace (especially in the gait known as the *run*), as a horse; also, to enter, as a horse, for a race; hence, colloquially, to put forward as a candidate for any prize or honor.

Beggars mounted *run* their horse to death.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 127.

It was requisite in former times for a man of fashion, . . . using the words of an old romance writer, "to *runne* horses and to approve them."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 100.

If any enterprising burglar had taken it into his head to "crack" that particular "crib" . . . and got clear off with the "swag," he . . . might have been *run* . . . for Congress in a year or two. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xxxvii.

(*b*) To direct the course of; cause to go or pass as by guiding, forcing, driving, thrusting, pushing, etc.: as, to *run* one's head against a wall; to *run* a train off the track; to *run* a thread through a piece of cloth; to *run* a dagger into one's arm.

And falling into a place where two seas met, they *ran* the ship aground. Acts xxvii. 41.

In peril every hour to split,
Some unknown harbour suddenly [they] must sound,
Or *run* their fortunes desp'rately on ground.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, i. 55.

The glass was so clear that she thought it had been open, and so *ran* her head through the glass.
Quoted in *S. Dowell's* Taxes in England, IV. 303.

(*c*) To cause to operate, work, ply, or perform the usual functions; keep in motion or operation, as a railway, a mill, or an engine: extended in the United States to the direction and management of any establishment, enterprise, or person: as, to *run* a mill, a hotel, or a school; that party is *running* the State.

The Democratic State Conventions have been largely *run* by the office-holding element. *The American*, XII. 307.

It is often said of the President that he is ruled — or, as the Americans express it, *run* — by his secretary.
Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 84.

A small knot of persons . . . pull the wires for the whole city, controlling the primaries, selecting candidates, "*running*" conventions.
Bryce, American Commonwealth, II. 75.

(*d*) To pour forth, as a stream; let flow; discharge; emit.

Even at the base of Pompey's statua,
Which all the while *ran* blood, great Cæsar fell.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 193.

(*e*) To melt; fuse; shape by melting and molding: as, to *run* lead or silver.

The Tonquinese understand how to *run* Metals, and are very expert in tempering the Earth wherewith they make their mould. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 70.

Hence—(*f*) To form by molding; mold; cast: as, to *run* bullets. (*g*) To cause to pass or change into a particular state; transform; cause to become.

These wild woods, and the fancies I have in me,
Will *run* me mad. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iii. 3.

Others, accustomed to retired speculations, *run* natural philosophy into metaphysical notions. *Locke.*

(*h*) To extend; stretch; especially, in *surveying*, to go over, observe, and mark by stakes, bench-marks, and the like: as, to *run* parallel lines; to *run* a line of levels from one point to another; to *run* a boundary-line (that is, to mark it upon the ground in accordance with an agreement).

We . . . rounded by the stillness of the beach
To where the bay *runs* up its latest horn.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

2. To accomplish or execute by running; hence, in general, to go through; perform; do: as, to *run* a trip or voyage; to *run* an errand.

Seesounes schal yow neuer sese of sede ne of heruest, . . .
Bot euer *renne* restlez rengneȝȝe [courses] ther-inne.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 527.

If thy wits *run* the wild-goose chase, I have done.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4. 75.

What course I *rune*, Mr. Beachamp desireth to doe ye same.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 229.

The Prince's grandfather . . . *ran* errands for gentlemen, and lent money. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxiv.

The year
Runs his old round of dubious cheer.
M. Arnold, Resignation.

3. To run after; pursue; chase; hunt by running down.

Alate we *ran* the deer.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Next to the still-hunt the method called "*running* buffalo" was the most fatal to the race, and the one most universally practiced. *Smithsonian Report*, 1887, ii. 470.

4. To pursue in thought; trace or carry in contemplation from point to point, as back along a series of causes or of antecedents.

To *run* the world back to its first original . . . is a research too great for mortal enquiry. *South.*

I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and *run* it up to its punctum saliens. *Jeremy Collier.*

5. To pass rapidly along, over, through, or by; travel past or through, generally with the idea of danger or difficulty successfully overcome; hence, to break through or evade: as, to *run* the rapids; to *run* a blockade. Hence —**6.** To cause to pass or evade official restrictions; smuggle; import or export without paying duties.

Yorke had *run* his kegs of spirits ashore duty-free.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 157.

All along the coasts of Kent and Sussex, and the districts most favourably situated for *running* spirits, almost the whole of the labouring population were every now and then withdrawn from their ordinary employments to engage in smuggling adventures.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 218.

7. To be exposed to; incur: as, to *run* a hazard, a risk, or a danger.

He must have *run* the risque of the Law, and been put upon his Clergy. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 1.

During an absence of six years, I *run* some risk of losing most of the distinction, literary and political, which I have acquired. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 310.

8. To venture; hazard; risk.

He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them and *run* his fortune with them. *Clarendon.*

9. To pierce; stab: as, to *run* a person through with a rapier.

I'll *run* him up to the hilts, as I am a soldier.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1. 68.

I was *run* twice through the body, and shot i' th' head with a cross arrow. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, ii. 1.

10. To sew by passing the needle through in a continuous line, generally taking a row of stitches on the needle at the same time: as, to *run* a seam; also, to make a number of such rows of stitches, in parallel lines, as in darning; hence, to darn; mend: as, to *run* stockings.—**11.** To tease; chaff; plague; nag: as, she was always teasing and *running* him. [Colloq.]—**12.** To fish in: as, to *run* a stream.—**Hard run.** See *hard.*—**Run net.** See *net*[1].—**Run up,** in *bookbinding*, said of a book-back in which a fillet is run from head to tail without being mitered in each cross-band.—**To run a bead,** in *carp.* and *joinery*, to form a bead, as on the edge or angle of a board.—**To run a blockade.** See *blockade.*—**To run a levant.** See *levant*[3].—**To run a match,** to contend with another in running.—**To run and fell,** to make (as a seam) by running and felling. See *fell*[1], *n.*, 2.—**To run a rig, a risk,** etc. See the nouns.—**To run down.** (*a*) In *hunting*, to chase till exhausted: as, to *run down* a stag; hence, figuratively, to pursue and overtake, as a criminal; hunt down; persecute.

Must great offenders, once escaped the crown,
Like royal harts be never more *run down?*
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 29.

My being hunted and *run down* on the score of my past transactions with regard to the family affairs is an abominably unjust and unnatural thing.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xlii.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to collide with (a ship); especially, to sink (a ship) by collision. (*c*) To overthrow; overwhelm.

Religion is *run down* by the license of these times.
Bp. Berkeley.

(*d*) To depreciate; disparage; abuse.

It was Cynthio's humour to *run down* everything that was rather for ostentation than use.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

No person should be permitted to kill characters and *run down* reputations, but qualified old maids and disappointed widows. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

(*e*) To reduce in health or strength: as, he was *run down* by overwork.—**To run hard.** (*a*) To press hard in a race or other competition.

Livingstone headed the list, though Fallowfield *ran* him *hard.* *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, xii.

(*b*) To urge or press importunately. [Colloq. in both uses.]—**To run in.** (*a*) In *printing:* (1) To cause to follow without break, as a word, clause, etc., after other matter in type. (2) To make room for (a small woodcut or other form of illustration) by overrunning or rearranging composed types; sometimes, conversely, the type thus arranged is said to be *run in* beside the woodcut. (*b*) To take into custody; arrest and confine; lock up, as a culprit or criminal. [Slang.]

The respectable gentleman [the consul] who in a foreign seaport town takes my part if I get *run in* by the police.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 49.

(*c*) To confine; inclose; corral: as, to *run in* cattle.—**To run into the ground,** to carry to an extreme; overdo. [Colloq., U. S.]—**To run off.** (*a*) To cause to flow out: as, to *run off* a charge of molten metal from a furnace. (*b*) *Theat.*, to move or roll off, as scenes from the stage. (*c*) In *printing*, to take impressions of; print: as, this press will *run off* ten thousand every hour; to *run off* an edition. (*d*) To tell off; repeat; count: as, he *ran off* the list or the figures from memory.—**To run on.** (*a*) In *printing*, to carry on or continue, as matter to fill up an incomplete line, without break. (*b*) *Theat.*, to move or bring upon the stage by means of wheels or rollers.

Nearly all scenes which are not raised or lowered by ropes from the "rigging-loft," or space under the roof above the stage, are mounted on wheels which enable them to be easily moved upon the stage, hence the compound verbs *run on* and run off, which are in universal use in the theatre. The word "move" is scarcely ever heard.
New York Tribune, July 14, 1889.

(*c*) In *mach.*, to start (a machine or an apparatus) by connecting it or some part of it with a prime motor, or by some other adjustment necessary to set it in motion or action.—**To run one's face.** See *face*[1].—**To run one's letters.** See *letter*[3].—**To run out.** (*a*) To run to completion; make an end of; exhaust: as, we had *run out* all our line.

Fly, envious Time, till thou *run out* thy race.
Milton, Ode on Time.

(*b*) To cause to depart suddenly and by force; banish: as, to *run* a thief *out* of town or camp; *run* him *out.* [Slang, U. S.] (*c*) To carry out the end of, as a warp, hawser, cable, or the like, for the purpose of mooring or warping it to any object. (*d*) To cause to project beyond the ports by advancing the muzzles by means of the side-tackles: said of guns.—**To run** (something) **over,** to hurry over; go through cursorily and hastily.

And because these praiers are very many, therefore they *run* them *ouer.* *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 196.

But who can *run* the British triumphs o'er,
And count the flames disperst on every shore?
Addison, To the King.

To run the bath, in canning fish or lobsters, to take the cans out of the first bath, prick or probe them to let out gas, and seal them up again.—**To run the foil, the gantlet, the hazard, the net.** See the nouns.—**To run the rig upon.** See *rig*[3].—**To run the stage.** See the quotation.

Before the scene can be set it is necessary to *run the stage* — that is, to get everything in the line of properties, such as stands of arms, chairs and tables, and scenery, ready to be put in place. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 444.

To run the works, in *whaling*, to try out oil.—**To run through,** in *founding*, to permit (the molten metal) to flow through the mold long enough to remove all air-bubbles, in order to insure a casting free from the defects resulting from such bubbles: expressed also by *to flow.*—**To run to cover** or **ground.** Same as *to run to earth.*—**To run to earth.** See *earth*[1].—**To run together,** to join by sewing, as the edges of stuff in making a seam.—**To run up.** (*a*) To raise in amount or value; increase by gradual additions; accumulate.

Between the middle of April and the end of May she *run up* a bill of a hundred and five livres.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 288.

(*b*) To sew up with a running stitch, especially in mending; hence, to repair quickly or temporarily.

I want you to *run up* a tear in my flounce.
C. Reade, Love me Little, xiv.

(*c*) To put up, erect, or construct hastily: as, to *run up* a block of buildings.

What signifies a theatre? . . . just a side wing or two *run up*, doors in flat, and three or four scenes to be let down; nothing more would be necessary.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xiii.

Nature never *ran up* in her haste a more restless piece of workmanship. *Lamb*, My Relations.

(*d*) To execute by hanging: as, they dragged the wretch to a tree and *ran* him *up.* [Western U. S.]

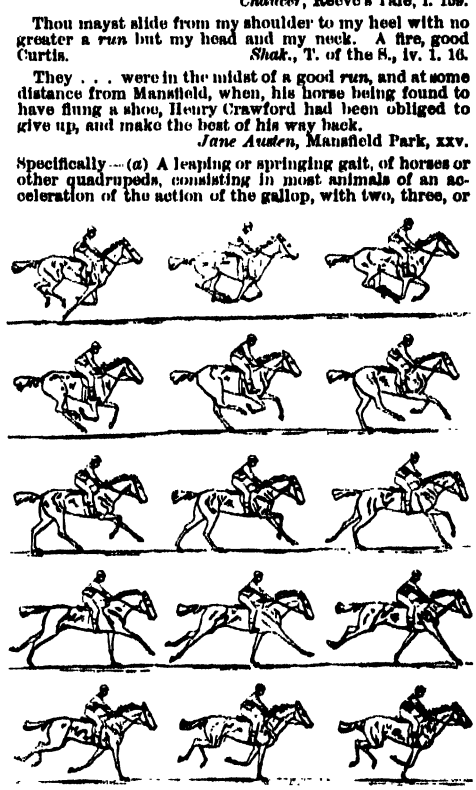
run[1] (run), *n.* [Partly < ME. *rune, rene, ren,* a course, run, running, < AS. *ryne,* course, path, orbit, also flow, flux (see *rine*[3], *runnel*), partly directly from the verb: see *run*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of running.

The wyf cam lepyng inward with a *ren.*
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 159.

Thou mayst slide from my shoulder to my heel with no greater a *run* but my head and my neck. A fire, good Curtis. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 16.

They . . . were in the midst of a good *run*, and at some distance from Mansfield, when, his horse being found to have flung a shoe, Henry Crawford had been obliged to give up, and make the best of his way back.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxv.

Specifically—(*a*) A leaping or springing gait, of horses or other quadrupeds, consisting in most animals of an acceleration of the action of the gallop, with two, three, or



Run.—Consecutive positions, after instantaneous photographs by Eadweard Muybridge.

all the feet off the ground at the same time during the stride. (*b*) In bipedal locomotion, as of man, a gait in which each foot in turn leaves the ground before the other reaches it. (*c*) A race: as, the horses were matched for a *run* at Newmarket. (*d*) A chase; a hunt: as, a *run* with the hounds. (*e*) *Milit.*, the highest degree of quickness in the marching step: on the same principle as the double-quick, but with more speed.

2. A traveling or going, generally with speed or haste; a passage; a journey; a trip; also,

the conducting of a journey or passage from start to finish: as, to take a run to Paris; the engineer had a good run from the west. Seamen are said to be engaged for the run when they are shipped for a single trip out or homeward, or from one port to another.

3. The act of working or plying; operation; activity, as of a machine, mill, etc.; also, a period of operation, or the amount of work performed in such a period.

Of the trial on Oct. 8, Dr. W. says that, during a *run* of about 21 hours, 70 cells, of about 1,400 pounds of cane apiece, or 49 tons, were diffused, giving from 65 cells 90,140 pounds of juice. *Science*, VI. 524.

The inquiry is admissible whether sufficient current could not be stored up from the average nightly *run* of a station with a spare or extra dynamo to feed a day circuit profitably. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 138.

4. A flowing or pouring, as of a liquid; a current; a flow.

This past spring an oil-man . . . was suffocated in one of these tank-sheds while making a *run* of oil: viz., running the oil from the receiving tank to the transportation or pipe-line company's tanks. *Science*, XII. 172.

Already along the curve of Sandag Bay there was a splashing *run* of sea that I could hear from where I stood. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Merry Men.

5. Course; progress; especially, an observed or recorded course; succession of occurrences or chances; account: as, the *run* of events.

She hed the in and out o' the Sullivan house, and kind o' kept the *run* o' how things went and came in it. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 29.

Even if I had had time to follow his fortunes, it was not possible to keep the *run* of him. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 62.

6. Continuance in circulation, use, observance, or the like; a continued course, occurrence, or operation: as, a *run* of ill luck; the *run* of a play or a fashion.

Now (shame to Fortune!) an ill *run* at play
Blank'd his bold visage. *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 113.

If the piece ["The Reformed Housebreaker"] has its proper *run*, I have no doubt but that bolts and bars will be entirely useless by the end of the season. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

It is amusing to think over the history of most of the publications which have had a *run* during the last few years. *Macaulay*, Montgomery's Poems.

7. A current of opinion; tendency of thought; prejudice.

You cannot but have already observed what a violent *run* there is among too many weak people against university education. *Swift*, To a Young Clergyman.

8. A general or extraordinary pressure or demand; specifically, a pressure on a treasury or a banking-house for payment of its obligations.

"Busy just now, Caleb?" asked the Carrier. "Why, pretty well, John. . . . There's rather a *run* on Noah's Arks at present." *Dickens*, Cricket on the Hearth, i.

When there was a great *run* on Gottlib's bank in '16, I saw a gentleman come in with bags of gold, and say, "Tell Mr. Gottlib there 's plenty more where that come from." It stopped the *run*, gentleman — it did, indeed. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xx.

9. *Naut.*: (*a*) The extreme after part of a ship's bottom or of the hold: opposed to *entrance*. (*b*) A trough for water that is caught by a coaming, built across the forecastle of a steamer to prevent the seas rushing aft. The run conducts the water overboard.—**10.** A small stream of water; a rivulet; a brook. See *rinc*[1].

Out of the south-est parte of the said mountayne springeth and descendeth a lytle *ryn*. *MS. Cot. Calig.* B. viii. (*Halliwell*, under *rin.*)

"Do any of my young men know whither this *run* will lead us?" A Delaware . . . answered: "Before the sun could go his own length, the little water will be in the big." *Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxxii.

11. In *base-ball*, the feat of running around all the bases without being put out. See *base-ball*.

An earned *run* is one that is made without the assistance of fielding errors — that is, in spite of the most perfect playing of the opponents. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 835.

12. In *cricket*, one complete act of running from one wicket to the other by both the batsmen without either being put out. See *cricket*. —**13.** Power of running; strength for running.

They have too little *run* left in themselves to pull up for their own brothers. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

14. The privilege of going through or over; hence, free access, as to a place from which others are excluded; freedom of use or enjoyment.

There is a great Peer in our neighborhood, who gives me the *run* of his library while he is in town. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey.

The contractor for the working of the railway was pleased to agree that I should have the "run of the shops." *The Engineer*, LXIX. 387.

15. That in or upon which anything runs or may run; especially, a place where animals may or do run, range, or move about. Compare *runway*. Specifically—(*a*) A stretch or range of pasturage, open or fenced, where cattle or sheep graze.

A wool-grower . . . could not safely venture on more than 9,000 sheep; for he might have his *run* swept by a fire any January night, and be forced to hurry his sheep down to the boiling-house. *H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, IIx.

If the country at the far end of the *run* is well grassed it will be occupied by a flock of sheep or two. *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 61.

(*b*) An extensive underground burrow, as of a mole or gopher.

The mole has made his *run*,
The hedgehog underneath the plantain bores. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

(*c*) The play-house of a bower-bird. See cut under *bower-bird*. (*d*) A series of planks laid down as a surface for rollers in moving heavy objects, or as a track for wheelbarrows. (*e*) *Theat.*, an incline; a sloping platform representing a road, etc.

16. A pair of millstones.

Every plantation, however, had a *run* of stone, propelled by mule power, to grind corn for the owners and their slaves. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, II. 493.

17. In *music*, a rapid succession of consecutive tones constituting a single melodic figure; a division or roulade. In vocal music a run is properly sung to a single syllable.—**18.** In *mining*: (*a*) The horizontal distance to which a level can be carried, either from the nature of the formation or in accordance with agreement with the proprietor. (*b*) The direction of a vein. (*c*) A failure caused by looseness, weakness, slipping, sliding, giving way, or the like; a fault.

The working has been executed in the most irregular manner, and has opened up enormous excavations; whence disastrous *runs* have taken place in the mines. *Ure*, Dict., III. 294.

19. Character; peculiarities; lie.

Each . . . was entirely of the opinion that he knew the *run* of the country better than his neighbours. *The Field*, LXVII. 91.

20. The quantity run or produced at one time, as in various mechanical operations.

Where large quantities [of varnish] are required, it will always be found best to boil off the three *runs* in the boiling pot. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 65.

Woollen yarns are weighed in lengths or *runs* of 1600 yards. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 330.

21. (*a*) A herd; a number of animals moving together, as a school of fish. (*b*) The action of such a school; especially, the general movement of anadromous fish up-stream or in-shore from deep water. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*—**22.** A straight net, running out at right angles to the shore, and connecting with an inner pound; a leader. See cut under *pound-net*.—**23.** In *physics*, the value of a mean division of a circle or scale in revolutions of a micrometer-scale, divisions of a level, etc. When a microscope with a micrometer is employed to read a circle or linear scale, it is convenient to have a certain whole number of revolutions equal to a mean division of the circle or scale, and the amount by which the division exceeds or falls short of that whole number of revolutions, expressed in circular or linear measure, is called the *error of runs*, or, loosely, the *run*. It is taken as positive when the circle- or scale-division is greater than the intended whole number of turns.—**By the run**, suddenly; quickly; all at once; especially, by a continuous movement; said of a fall, descent, and the like: as, the wall came down *by the run*.—**Earned run**. See quotation under def. 11, above.—**Home run**, in *base-ball*, a continuous circuit of the bases made by a batsman as a consequence of a hit, and not due to any fielding errors of the opponents. —**In or at the long run**, after a long course of experience; at length; as the ultimate result of long trial.

I might have caught him [a trout] *at the long-run*, for so I use always to do when I meet with an overgrown fish. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 115.

I am sure always, *in the long run*, to be brought over to her way of thinking. *Lamb*, Mackery End.

Often it is seen that great changes which *in the long-run* turn to the good of the community bring suffering and grievous loss on their way to many an individual. *Shairp*, Culture and Religion, p. 120.

Run to clear, in *lumber-manuf.*, the proportion of clear sawed lumber in the output of a plant, or in the lumber-product of a quantity of logs when sawed: opposed to *run to culls*, which is the proportion of culls or defective pieces.—**Strawberry run**, a run of fish in the season of the year when strawberries are ripe. Compare *dandelion fleet*, vessels sailing when dandelions are in bloom. [Local, U. S.]—**The common run** (or, simply, **the run**), that which passes under observation as most usual or common; the generality.

In *the common run* of mankind, for one that is wise and good you find ten of a contrary character. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 287.

To get the run upon, to turn the joke upon; turn into ridicule. [U. S.]

run[1] (run), *p. a.* [Pp. of *run*[1], *v.*] **1.** Liquefied; melted: as, *run* butter. See *butter*[1]. [Colloq.] —**2.** Smuggled ashore or landed secretly; contraband: as, *run* brandy; a *run* cargo. [Colloq.]

She boasted of her feats in diving into dark dens in search of *run* goods, charming things — French warranted — that could be had for next to nothing. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xxv. (*Davies.*)

3. Having migrated or made a run, as a fish; having come up from the sea. Compare *run-fish*.

Your fish is strong and active, fresh *run*, as full soon you see. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 341.

run[2], *n.* See *runn*.

runabout (run′a-bout′), *n.* **1.** A gadabout; a vagabond.

A *runne-about*, a skipping French-man. *Marston*, What you Will, iii. 1.

2. Any light open wagon for ready and handy use.

runagate (run′a-gāt), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *runnagate;* a corruption of E. *renegade* (< ME. *renegat*), confused with *run* (ME. *renne*) *a gate*, i. e., 'run on the way,' and perhaps with *runaway:* see *renegate, renegade.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Renegade; apostate.

To this Mahomet succeeded his sonne called Amurathes. He ordeyned first the Ianissaryes, *runnagate* Christians, to defend his person. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 381.

He [William Tyndale, the translator of the Scriptures] was a *runagate* friar living in foreign parts, and seems to have been a man of severe temper and unfortunate life. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

2. Wandering about; vagabond.

Where they dare not with their owne forces to inuade, they basely entertaine the traitours and vacabonds of all Nations; seeking by those and by their *runnagate* Iesuits to winne parts. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 174.

II. *n.* **1.** A renegade; an apostate; hence, more broadly, one who deserts any cause; a turncoat.

He . . . letteth the *runagates* continue in scarceness. *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. lxviii. 6.

Traitor, no king, that seeks thy country's sack,
The famous *runagate* of Christendom!
Peele, Edward I.

Hence, hence, ye slave! dissemble not thy state,
But henceforth be a turncoat, *runagate*.
Marston, Satires, i. 122.

2. One who runs away; a fugitive; a runaway.

Dido I am, unless I be deceiv'd,
And must I rave thus for a *runagate?*
Must I make ships for him to sail away?
Marlowe and Nash, Dido, Queen of Carthage, v. 1. 265.

Thus chaind in wretched servitude doth live
A *runagate*, and English fugitive.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

3. A runabout; a vagabond; a wanderer.

He now cursed Cain from the earth, to be a *runagate* and wanderer thereon. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 33.

A vagabond and straggling *runnagate;* . . .
That vagrant exile, that vile bloody Cain.
Drayton, Queen Isabel to Rich. II.

runaway (run′a-wā′), *n.* and *a.* [< *run*[1] + *away.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who flees or departs; a fugitive; a deserter.

Thou *runaway*, thou coward, art thou fled?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 405.

My son was born a freeman; this, a slave
To beastly passions, a fugitive
And *run-away* from virtue.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, v. 2.

The night hath plaid the swift-foot *runne-away*.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, II. 21).

2. A running away, as by a horse when breaking away from control and bolting.

If the driver is standing against one of the ultra-sloping driving cushions, a *runaway* will be found impossible. *New York Tribune*, May 11, 1890.

3. One who runs in the public ways; one who roves or rambles about.

Spread thy close curtain, love-performing night,
That *runaways'* eyes may wink, and Romeo
Leap to these arms untalk'd of and unseen.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2. 6.

II. *a.* **1.** Acting the part of a runaway; escaping or breaking from control; defying or overcoming restraint: as, a *runaway* horse.

Shakspeare . . . was a *runaway* youth, . . . who obtained his living in London by holding horses at the door of the theatre for those who went to the play. *E. Everett*, Orations, I. 319.

2. Accomplished or effected by running away or eloping.

We are told that Miss Michell's guardian would not consent to his ward's marriage [with Bysshe Shelley], that it was a *runaway* match, and that the wedding was celebrated in London by the parson of the Fleet. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 3.

runcation† (rung-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *runcatio(n-)*, a weeding, weeding out, < *runcare* (> It. *roncare*), weed.] A weeding. *Evelyn.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

runch (runch), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The charlock, *Brassica Sinapistrum*; also, the wild radish (jointed charlock), *Raphanus Raphanistrum*. [Prov. Eng.]

runch-balls (runch'bâlz), *n.* Dried charlock. [Prov. Eng.]

Runcina (run-sī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., < L. *Runcina*, a rural goddess presiding over weeding, < *runcare*, weed: see *runcation*.] The typical genus of *Runcinidæ*. *Pelta* is a synonym.

runcinate (run'si-nāt), *a.* [= F. *ronciné*, < NL. *runcinatus*, < L. *runcina*, a plane, = Gr. *ῥυκάνη*, a plane. Cf. *rugine*.] In *bot.*, irregularly saw-toothed or pinnately incised, with the lobes or teeth hooked backward: said chiefly of leaves, as those of the dandelion.

Runcinate Leaf of *Taraxacum officinale* (dandelion).

Runcinidæ (run-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Runcina* + *-idæ*.] A family of notaspidean nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Runcina*. They have a distinct mantle, no tentacles, three or four branchial leaflets, and triserial lingual teeth. They mostly inhabit the European seas.

runcival†, *n.* See *rounceval*.

rund (rund), *n.* A dialectal form of *rand*[1].

rundale (run'dāl), *n.* A system of land-holding, in which single holdings consisted of detached pieces. Runrig (which see) was a form of rundale.

There certainly seem to be vestiges of ancient collective enjoyment in the extensive prevalence of *rundale* holdings in parts of the country.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 101.

rundle[1], **rundel** (run'dl, -del), *n.* [A var. of *runnel*.] 1†. A small stream: same as *runnel*.

The river is enriched with many goodly brookes, which are maintained by an infinit number of small *rundles* and pleasant springs. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 116.

2. A moat with water in it. *Halliwell.*

rundle[2] (run'dl), *n.* [A var. of *roundel*, *rondel*[2]. Hence *rundlet*, *runlet*, q. v.] 1†. A circular line or path; a ring; an orbit.

Every of the Planettes are carried in their *rundels* or circles by course.
R. Eden, First Books on America (ed. Arber), p. xlviii.

2. Something disposed in circular form; a circular or encircling arrangement; specifically, a peritrochium.

The third mechanical faculty, stiled "axis in peritrochio," consists of an axis or cylinder having a *rundle* about it, wherein are fastened divers spokes, by which the whole may be turned about. *Bp. Wilkins*, Math. Magick.

3†. A ball.

An other Serpent hath a *rundle* on his Taile like a Bell, which also ringeth as it goeth.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 559.

4. A rung of a ladder; a round.—5. That part of a capstan round which a rope is wound in heaving.—6. One of the bars of a lantern-wheel; a rung.

rundled† (run'dld), *a.* [< *rundle*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Round; circular. *Chapman.*

rundlet, runlet[2] (rund'let, run'let), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rundelet*, *roundlet*; < OF. **rondelet*, dim. of *rondele*, *rondelle*, a little tun or barrel, a round shield, etc.: see *rundle*[2]. Cf. *roundelay*.] A small barrel; a unit of capacity, equal, according to statutes of 1439 and 1483, to 18½ gallons, but in modern times usually reckoned at 18 gallons. The often-repeated statement that the rundlet varies from 3 to 20 gallons appears to be a blunder.

Roundlet, a certayne measure of wine, oyle, &c., containing 18½ gallons; an. 1. Rich. III. cap. 13; so called of his roundnesse. *Minsheu.*

Of wine and oyl the *rundlet* holdeth 18½ gallons.
Records, Grounde of Artes.

A catch or pinck no capabler than a *rundler* [read *rundlet*] or washing bowle.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 163). (*Davies.*)

Would you drink a cup of sack, father? here stand some with *runlets* to fill it out.
The Great Frost (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 86).

It were good to set a *rundlet* of verjuice over against the sun in summer . . . to see whether it will ripen and sweeten. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 898.

A stoup of sack, or a *runlet* of Canary. *Scott.*

rune[1] (rōn), *n.* [= F. *rune* = G. *rune* (LL. *runa*), a rune, a mod. book-form representing the AS. and Scand. word *rūn*, a letter, a writing, lit. a secret, mystery, secret or confidential speech, counsel (a letter being also called *rūnstæf* (= Icel. *rūnastafr*), a letter, < *rūn*, mystery, + *stæf*, staff; cf. *bōcstæf*, a letter: see *book*), = Icel. *rūne* = Sw. *runa* = Dan. *rune*, a letter, rune (applied to the old Northern alphabet, and sometimes to the Latin), = OHG. *runa*, a secret, counsel, MHG. *rune*, a whisper, = Goth. *rūna*, a secret, mystery, counsel. Cf. Ir. Gael. *rūn*, a secret, mystery, craft, deceit, purpose, intention, desire, love, etc., = W. *rhin*, a secret, charm, virtue. The E. form descended from the AS. is *roun*, *round*, whisper: see *roun*, *round*[2].] 1. A letter or character used by the peoples of northern Europe from an early period to the eleventh century; in the plural, the ancient Scandinavian alphabets, believed to be derived from a Greek source; especially, the letters carved on stones, weapons, etc., found in Scandinavia, Scotland, and Ireland. Runes are found in almost all the maritime parts of Europe.

Rune-cross at Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

Runes.—Runic alphabet, from MSS. at Friesengen and St. Gallen (9th century).

The somewhat similar Scandinavian "tree *runes*," which were a sort of cryptograms, constructed on the plan of indicating, by the number of branches on the tree, the place occupied in the Futhorc by the corresponding ordinary *rune*. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 226.

Odhinn taught mankind the great art of *runes*, which means both writing and magic, and many other arts of life. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, vii. 337.

2. A short mystic sentence embodying the wisdom of the old Northern philosophers.

Of the Troll of the Church they sing the *rune*
By the Northern Sea in the harvest moon.
Whittier, Kallundborg Church.

3. A secret; mystery; obscure saying.

For wise he was, and many curious arts,
Postures of *runes*, and healing herbs he knew.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead, i.

4. Early rimes or poetry expressed, or which might be expressed, in runic characters.—5. Any song, poem, verse, or the like, which is mystically or obscurely expressed.

For Nature beats in perfect tune,
And rounds with rhyme her every *rune*.
Emerson, Woodnotes, ii.

rune[2]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *rime*[1], *run*[1].

runecraft (rōn'krȧft), *n.* Knowledge of runes; skill in deciphering runic characters.

Modern Swedish *runecraft* largely depends upon his [Dybeck's] many and valuable publications.
Archæologia, XLIII. 98.

runed (rōnd), *a.* [< *rune*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Bearing runes; inscribed with runes.

The middenstead from which a leaden bulla of Archdeacon Boniface and a *runed* ivory comb, to mention nothing else, have been obtained.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 50.

runer (rō'nėr), *n.* [< *rune*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *rounder*[2].] A bard or learned man among the ancient Goths.

The Gothic *Runers*, to gain and establish the credit and admiration of their rhymes, turned the use of them very much to incantations and charms.
Sir W. Temple, Of Poetry.

runesmith (rōn'smith), *n.* A worker at runes. [Rare.]

No one has workt with more zeal than Richard Dybeck of Stockholm; no one has publisht half so many Runic stones, mostly in excellent copies, as that energetic *runesmith*. *Archæologia*, XLIII. 98.

rune-stone (rōn'stōn), *n.* A stone having runic inscriptions.

run-fish (run'fish), *n.* A salmon on its way to the sea after spawning. *Sir J. Richardson.*

rung[1] (rung), *n.* [Formerly also *reng*; < ME. *rong*, < AS. *hrung*, a rod or bar (found only once, with ref. to a wagon), = MD. *ronge*, *ronghe*, the beam of a plow or of a wagon, D. *rong*, a rundle, = MLG. LG. *runge* = OHG. *runga*, MHG. G. *runge*, a short thick piece of iron or wood, a pin, bolt, = Icel. *röng*, a rib of a ship, = Goth. *hrugga*, a staff; cf. Ir. *ronga*, a rung, joining spar, = Gael. *rong*, a joining spar, rib of a boat, staff (perhaps < E.). The OSw. *rangr*, *vrängr*, pl. *vränger*, sides of a vessel (> F. *varangue*, Sp. *varenga*, sides of a vessel), seems to be of diff. origin, connected with Sw. *vränga*, Dan. *vrange*, twist, and with E. *wring* (pp. *wrung*).] 1. A rod or bar; a heavy staff; hence, a cudgel; a club. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Than up scho gat ane mekle *rung*,
And the gudman maid to the doir.
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 121).

Till slap come in an unco loon
An wi' a *rung* decide it.
Burns, Does Haughty Gaul Invasion Threat?

Specifically—2. A round or step of a ladder.

Thanne fondeth the Fende my fruit to destruye, . . .
And leith a laddre there-to, of lesynges aren the *ronges*,
And feccheth away my floures sumtyme afor bothe myn eyhen. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvi. 44.

His owene hande made laddres three
To clymber by the *ronges* [var. *renges*] and the stalkes,
Into the tubbes, hangynge in the balkes.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 489.

There have been brilliant instances of persons stepping at once on to the higher *rungs* of the ladder [of success] in virtue of their audacity and energy.
Bryce, American Commonwealth, II. 76.

3. One of the bars of a windmill-sail.—4. A spoke or bar of a wallower or lantern-wheel; a rundle.—5. *Naut.*: (*a*) One of the projecting handles of a steering-wheel. (*b*) A floor-timber in a ship.

rung[2]. Preterit and past participle of *ring*[2].

rung[3] (rung), *p. a.* [Prop. *ringed*, < *ring*[1]; erroneously conformed to *rung*[2], pp. of *ring*[2].] Ringed; having a ring through the snout, as a hog. [Prov. Eng.]

A cramp-ring
Will be reward enough; to wear like those
That hang their richest jewels in their nose,
Like a *rung* bear or swine.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, lxxvii.

rung-head (rung'hed), *n.* *Naut.*, the upper end of a floor-timber.

runic (rō'nik), *a.* [= F. *runique* = Sp. *rúnico* = Pg. It. *runico*, < NL. *runicus*, < *runa*, a rune: see *rune*[1].] 1. Pertaining to, consisting in, or characteristic of runes.

Keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of *Runic* rhyme. *Poe*, The Bells.

No graven line,
Nor Druid mark, nor *Runic* sign
Is left me here. *Whittier*, The Norsemen.

2. Inscribed with runes.

Thinking of his own Gods, a Greek
In pity and mournful awe might stand
Before some fallen *Runic* stone—
For both were faiths, and both are gone.
M. Arnold, Stanzas from the Grande Chartreuse.

3. Resembling in style the work of the early civilization of the north of Europe.

Three brooches, reproductions of *Runic* art.
Rev. C. Boutell, Art Jour., 1867.

Runic knots, a form of interlaced ornament occurring in jewels and the like of early Teutonic manufacture.—**Runic wand, brooch**, etc., names given to articles found inscribed with runic characters: the inscriptions are considered generally to give the owner's and maker's name, or the like.

runish†, **runishly**†. Obsolete forms of *rennish*, *rennishly*.

runkle (rung'kl), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *runkled*, ppr. *runkling*. [< ME. *rounclen*; a form of *wrunkle*, var. of *wrinkle*: see *wrunkle*, *wrinkle*. The *w* is lost as in *root*[2].] To wrinkle; crease. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Than waxes his gast seke and sare,
And his face *rouncles*, ay mare & mare.
Specimens of Early English (ed. Morris and Skeat), II. x. 778.

Gin ye'll go there, you *runkl'd* pair,
We will get famous laughin'
At them this day.
Burns, Holy Fair.

run-lace (run'lās), *n.* Lace made by embroidering with the needle upon a réseau ground. It has been in fashion at different times, and was made especially in England in the eighteenth century.

runlet[1] (run'let), *n.* [< *run*[1], a stream, + dim. suf. *-let*. Cf. *runnel*.] A little rivulet or stream; a runnel.

And the *runlet* that murmurs away [seems]
To wind with a murmur of woe.
Wolcot (Peter Pindar), Orson and Ellen, iv.

The biographer, especially of a literary man, need only mark the main currents of tendency, without being officious to trace out to its marshy source every *runlet* that has cast in its tiny pitcherful with the rest.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 255.

And *runlets* babbling down the glen.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

runlet[2], *n.* See *rundlet*.

run-man (run'man), *n.* A runaway or deserter from a ship of war. [Eng.]

runn (run), *n.* [Also *run*, *ran*, *rann*; Hind. *rān*, a waste tract, a wood, forest.] In India, a tract of sand-flat or salt-bog, which is often covered

by the tides or by land floods: as, the *Runn* of Cutch.

runnel (run'el), *n.* [Also dial. *rundle, rundel, rindle, rindel;* < ME. *runel, rinel,* a streamlet, < AS. *rynel,* a running stream (cf. *rynel,* a runner, messenger, courier), dim. of *rync,* a stream, < *rinnan,* run: see *run*[1] and *rine*[3].] A rivulet or small brook.

The *Rinels* of red blode ran doun his chekes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7506.

As a trench the little valley was,
To catch the *runnels* that made green its grass.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 9.

A willow Pleiades, . . .
Their roots, like molten metal cooled in flowing,
Stiffened in coils and *runnels* down the bank.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

runner (run'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *runnere, rennere* (= MHG. *rennære, renner*); < *run*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which runs. Specifically —(*a*) A person who or an animal which moves with the gait called a *run,* as in a running-match or race.

Forspent with toil, as *runners* with a race.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 1.

(*b*) One who is in the act of running, as in any game or sport.

The other side are scouting and trying to put him out, either by hitting the batsman (or *runner*) as he is running, or by sending the ball into the hole, which is called grounding. *Tribune Book of Sports,* p. 69.

(*c*) One who frequents or runs habitually to a place.

And fle farre from besy tungges as bytter as gall,
And *rynnars* to howsis wher good ale is.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 39. (*Halliwell.*)

(*d*) A runaway; a fugitive; a deserter.

Let us score their backs,
And snatch 'em up, as we take hares, behind:
'Tis sport to maul a *runner.*
Shak., A. and C., iv. 7. 14.

If I finde any more *runners* for Newfoundland with the Pinnace, let him assuredly looke to arriue at the Gallows.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 229.

(*e*) One who risks or evades dangers, impediments, or legal restrictions, as in blockade-running or smuggling; especially, a smuggler.

By merchants I mean fair traders, and not *runners* and tricksrs, as the little people often are that cover a contraband trade. *Roger North,* Examen, p. 490. (*Davies.*)

(*f*) An operator or manager, as of an engine or a machine.

Every locomotive *runner* should . . . have an exact knowledge of the engine intrusted to him, and a general knowledge of the nature and construction of steam engines generally. *Forney,* Locomotive, p. 547.

There are two classes of *runners,* and a second-class man must run an engine two years before he can be promoted to first-class. *The Engineer,* LXVIII. 349.

(*g*) One who goes about on any sort of errand; a messenger; specifically, in Great Britain and in the courts of China, a sheriff's officer; a bailiff; in the United States, one whose business it is to solicit passengers for railways, steamboats, etc.

A somonour is a *renners* up and doun
With mandements for fornicacioun,
And is ybet at every townes ende.
Chaucer, Prol. to Friar's Tale, l. 19.

Runner [of a gaming-house], one who is to get Intelligence of the Meetings of the Justices, and when the Constables are out. *Bailey,* 1731.

He was called the Man of Peace on the same principle which assigns to constables, Bow-street *runners,* and such like, who carry bludgeons to break folk's heads, and are perpetually and officially employed in scenes of riot, the title of peace-officers. *Scott,* St. Ronan's Well, iii.

For this their *runners* ramble day and night,
To drag each lurking deep to open light.
Crabbe, The Newspaper (Works, I. 181).

"It's the *runners!*" cried Brittles, to all appearance much relieved. "The what?" exclaimed the doctor, aghast in his turn. "The Bow Street officers, sir," replied Brittles. *Dickens,* Oliver Twist, xxx.

(*h*) A commercial traveler. [U. S.] (*i*) A running stream; a run.

When they [trout] are going up the *runners* to spawn.
The Field, LXVI. 560.

(*j*) *pl.* In *ornith.,* specifically, the *Cursores* or *Brevipennes.* (*k*) *pl.* In *entom.,* specifically, the cursorial orthopterous insects; the cockroaches. See *Cursoria.* (*l*) A carangoid fish, the leather-jacket, *Elagatis pinnulatus.*

2. In *bot.,* a slender prostrate stem, having a bud at the end which sends out leaves and roots, as in the strawberry; also, a plant that spreads by such creeping stems. Compare *run*[1], *v. i.,* 10.

In every root there will be one *runner* which hath little buds on it. *Mortimer,* Husbandry.

3. In *mach.*: (*a*) The tight pulley of a system of fast-and-loose pulleys. (*b*) In a grinding-mill, the stone which is turned, in distinction from the fixed stone, or bedstone. See cuts under *mill*[1], 1.

And somtimes whirling, on an open hill,
The round-flat *runner* in a roaring mill.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

(*c*) In a system of pulleys, a block which moves, as distinguished from a block which is held in a fixed position. Also called *running block.* See cut under *pulley.* (*d*) A single rope rove through a movable block, having an eye or thimble in the end of which a tackle is hooked.

There are . . . all kinds of Shipchandlery necessaries, such as blocks, tackles, *runners,* etc.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 147. (*Davies.*)

4. In *saddlery,* a loop of metal, leather, bone, celluloid, ivory, or other material, through which a running or sliding strap or rein is passed: as, the *runners* for the gag-rein on the throat-latch of a bridle or head-stall.—5. In *optical-instrument making,* a convex cast-iron support for lenses, used in shaping them by grinding.

The cast-iron *runner* is heated just sufficiently to melt the cement, and carefully placed upon the cemented backs of the lenses. *Ure,* Dict., III. 106.

6. That part of anything on which it runs or slides: as, the *runner* or keel of a sleigh or a skate.

The sleds, although so low, rest upon narrow *runners,* and the shafts are attached by a hook.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 35.

7. In *molding:* (*a*) A channel cut in the sand of a mold to allow melted metal to run from the furnace to the space to be filled in the mold.

The crucibles charged with molten steel direct from the melting-holes pour their contents into one of the *runners.*
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 427.

(*b*) The small mass of metal left in this channel, which shows, when the mold is removed, as a projection from the casting. See *jet*[1], 4 (*b*).—8. In *bookbinding,* the front board of the plow-press, used in cutting edges. [Eng.]—9. *pl.* In *printing:* (*a*) The friction-rollers in the ribs of a printing-press, on which the bed slides to and from impression. [Eng.] (*b*) A line of corks put on a form of type to prevent the inking-rollers from sagging, and over-coloring the types. [Eng.]—10. The slide on an umbrella-stick, to which the ribs or spreaders are pivoted.—11. In *gunpowder-manuf.,* same as *runner-ball.*—12. In *iron-founding, soda-manuf.,* and other industries in which fusion is a necessary operation, a congealed piece of metal or material which in the molten state has run out of a mold or receptacle, and become waste until remelted.—13. In *rope-making,* a steel plate having three holes concentrically arranged, and used to separate the three yarns in laying up (twisting) a rope. The yarns are passed through the holes, and the plate is kept at a uniform distance from the junction of the twisted and untwisted parts, rendering the twist uniform.

14. A market-vessel for the transportation of fish, oysters, etc.—**Brook-runner.** Same as *velvet runner.*—**Double-runner.** Same as *bob-sled.*—**Runner of a trawl.** See *trawl.*—**Scarlet runner,** the scarlet-flowered form of the Spanish bean, *Phaseolus multiflorus,* native in South America: a common high-twining ornamental plant with showy, casually white blossoms. Also called *scarlet bean.*—**Velvet runner,** the water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus:* so called from its stealthy motions. [Local, British.]

runner-ball (run'ėr-bâl), *n.* In *gunpowder-manuf.,* a disk of hard wood used to crush the mill-cake through the sieves in order to granulate the powder.

runner-stick (run'ėr-stik), *n.* In *founding,* a cylindrical or conical piece of wood extending upward from the pattern and having the sand of the cope packed about it. When withdrawn, it leaves a channel called the *runner* leading to the interior of the mold.

runnet (run'et), *n.* A dialectal form of *rennet*[1].

running (run'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *run*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which runs.—2. Specifically, the act of one who risks or evades dangers or legal restrictions, as in *running* a blockade or smuggling.

It was hoped that the extensive smuggling that prevailed would be mitigated by heavy penalties, which were now imposed upon custom-house officers for neglect of duty in preventing the *running* of brandy.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 216.

3. The action of a whale after being struck by the harpoon, when it swims but does not sound.—4. In *racing,* etc., power, ability, or strength to run; hence, staying power.

He thinks I've *running* in me yet; he sees that I'll come out one of these days in top condition.
Lever, Davenport Dunn, xii.

He [Kingston] was not only full of *running* throughout the race, but finished second, and just as strong as Hanover. *New York Evening Post,* June 28, 1889.

5. The ranging of any animals, particularly in connection with the rut, or other actions of the breeding season: also used attributively: as, the *running* time of salmon or deer.

The history of the buffalo's daily life and habits should begin with the "*running* season."
Smithsonian Report, 1887, ii. 415.

6. In *organ-building,* a leakage of the air in a wind-chest into a channel so that a pipe is sounded when its digital is depressed, although its stop is not drawn; also, the sound of a pipe thus sounded. Also called *running of the wind.*—7. That which runs or flows; the quantity run: as, the first *running* of a still, or of cider at the mill.

And from the dregs of life think to receive
What the first sprightly *running* could not give.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

It [Glapthorne's work] is exactly in flavour and character the last not sprightly *runnings* of a generous liquor.
Saintsbury, Hist. Elizabethan Lit., xi.

8. Course, direction, or manner of flowing or moving.

All the rivers in the world, though they have divers risings and divers *runnings,* . . . do at last find and fall into the great ocean. *Raleigh,* Hist. World, Pref., p. 47.

In the running, out of the running, competing or not competing in a race or other contest; hence, qualified or not qualified for such a contest, or likely or not likely to take part in or to succeed in it. [Colloq.]—**Running off,** in *founding,* the operation of opening the tap-hole in a blast-furnace, so that the metal can flow through the channels to the molds.—**To make good one's running,** to run as well as one's rival; keep abreast with others; prove one's self a match for a rival.

The world had esteemed him when he first *made good his running* with the Lady Fanny.
Trollope, Small House at Allington, ii.

To make the running, to force the pace at the beginning of a race, by causing a second-class horse to set off at a high speed, with the view of giving a better chance to a staying horse of the same owner.

Ben Caunt was to *make the running* for Haphazard.
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xxxvi.

To take up the running, to go off at full speed from a slower pace; take the lead; take the most active part in any undertaking.

But silence was not dear to the heart of the honourable John, and so he *took up the running.*
Trollope, Dr. Thorne, v.

running (run'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *run*[1], *v.*] 1. That runs; suited for running, racing, etc. See *run*[1], *n.*, 1 (*a*).

A concourse . . . of noblemen and gentlemen meet together, in mirth, peace, and amity, for the exercise of their swift *running*-horses, every Thursday in March. The prize they run for is a silver and gilt cup, with a cover, to the value of seven or eight pounds.
Butcher, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 103.

In the reign of Edward III. the *running*-horses purchased for the king's service were generally estimated at twenty marks, or thirteen pounds, six shillings, and eightpence each. *Strutt,* Sports and Pastimes, p. 104.

Specifically, in *zoöl.,* cursorial; gressorial; ambulatory; not saltant or saltatory.

2†. Capable of moving quickly; movable; mobilized.

The Indians did so annoy them by sudden assaults out of the swamps, etc., that he was forced to keep a *running* army to be ready to oppose them upon all occasions.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 117.

3. Done, made, taken, etc., in passing, or while hastening along; hence, cursory; hasty; speedy.

The fourth Summer [A. D. 82], Domitian then ruling the Empire, he spent in settling and confirming what the year before he had travail'd over with a *running* Conquest. *Milton,* Hist. Eng., ii.

When you stop but a few doors off to tattle with a wench, or take a *running* pot of ale, . . . leave the street door open. *Swift,* Advice to Servants (Footman).

4. Cursive, as manuscript: as, *running* hand (see below).—5. Proceeding in close succession; without intermission: used in a semi-adverbial sense after nouns denoting periods of time: as, I had the same dream three nights *running.*

How would my Lady Ailesbury have liked to be asked in a parish church for three Sundays *running?*
Walpole, Letters, II. 384.

Legislation may disappoint them fifty times *running,* without at all shaking their faith in its efficiency.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 422.

6. Continuous; unintermittent; persistent.

The click-click of her knitting-needles is the *running* accompaniment to all her conversation.
George Eliot, Amos Barton, i.

7. In *bot.,* repent or creeping by runners, as the strawberry. See *runner,* 2.—**Running banquet†.** See *banquet,* 3.—**Running block.** See *block*[1], 11.—**Running board.** (*a*) A narrow platform extending along the side of a locomotive. (*b*) A horizontal board along the ridge of a box freight-car or the side of an oil-car, to form a passage for the trainmen.—**Running bond.** See *bond*[1].—**Running bowline,** a bowline-knot made round a part of the same rope, so as to make a noose.—**Running bowsprit.** See *bowsprit.*—**Running buffalo-clover,** an American clover, *Trifolium stolonifèrum,* closely related to *T. reflexum,* the buffalo-clover, but spreading by runners.—**Running days,** a chartering term for consecutive days occupied on a voyage, etc., including Sundays, and not therefore limited to working-days.—**Running dustman.** See *dustman.*—**Running fight,** a fight kept up by the party pursuing and the party pursued.—

Running fire, See *fire*.—**Running footman**†. See *footman*, 3.—**Running hand**, the style of handwriting or penmanship in which the letters are formed without lifting the pen from the paper.—**Running head**. See *head*, 13.—**Running knot**, a knot made in such a way as to form a noose which tightens as the rope is pulled on.—**Running lights**, the lights shown by vessels between sunset and sunrise, in order to guard against collision when under way. They are a green light on the starboard side and a red light on the port side. If the vessel is under steam, a bright white light is also hoisted at the foremast-head; a vessel towing another carries two white lights at the foremast-head.—**Running myrtle**. See *myrtle*.—**Running ornament**, any ornament in which the design is continuous, in intertwined or flowing

Running Ornament.—Medieval Architectural Sculpture.

lines, as in many medieval moldings carved with foliage, etc.—**Running patterer**. See *patterer*.—**Running pine**. See *Lycopodium*.—**Running rigging**. See *rigging*[2].—**Running stationer**. See *stationer*.—**Running swamp-blackberry**, *Rubus hispidus*, an almost herbaceous species, with short flowering shoots, bearing a fruit of a few sour grains, and with long and slender prickly runners.—**Running title**, in *printing*, a descriptive headline put continuously at the top of pages of type. Also called *running head-line*.—**Running toad**. Same as *natterjack*.

running (run'ing), *prep.* [Prop. ppr., with *on* or *toward* understood. Cf. *rising*, *p. a.*, 3, in a somewhat similar use.] Approaching; going on. [Colloq.]

> I hae been your gudwife
> These nine years, *running* ten.
> *Laird of Warlestoun* (Child's Ballads, III. 112).

running-gear (run'ing-gēr), *n.* 1. The wheels and axles of a vehicle, and their attachments, as distinguished from the body; all the working parts of a locomotive.—2. Same as *running rigging*. See *rigging*[2].

runningly (run'ing-li), *adv.* Continuously; without pause or hesitation.

> Played I not off-hand and *runningly*,
> Just now, your masterpiece, hard number twelve?
> *Browning*, Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha.

running-rein (run'ing-rān), *n.* A driving-rein which is passed over pulleys on the headstall to give it increased freedom of motion. Such reins are sometimes passed over sheaves on the bit, and made to return up the cheek, in order to pull the bit up into the angle of the mouth.

running-roll (run'ing-rōl), *n.* In *plate-glass manuf.*, a brass cylinder used to spread the plastic glass over the casting-table.

running-string (run'ing-string), *n.* A cord, tape, or braid passed through an open hem at the top of a bag or anything which it is desirable to draw tight at pleasure.

running-thrush (run'ing-thrush), *n.* A disease in the feet of horses. See *thrush*[2].

running-trap (run'ing-trap), *n.* A depressed U-shaped section in a pipe, which allows the free passage of fluid, but always remains full whatever the state of the pipe, so that it forms a seal against the passage of gases.

runnion†, *n.* Same as *ronion*.

runologist (rō-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *runology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in runology; a student of runic remains.

> The advanced school of Scandinavian *runologists* holds that the Runic futhork of twenty-four letters is derived from the Latin alphabet as it existed in the early days of imperial Rome. *Athenæum*, June 28, 1879, p. 818.

runology (rō-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *runa*, rune, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of runes.

> Of late, however, great progress has been made in *runology*. *Archæologia*, XLIII. 98.

run-out (run'out), *n.* The extent of a run of fish: as, the *run-out* reaches 20 miles. *J. W. Milner*. [Lake Michigan.]

runrig (run'rig), *n.* [< *run*[1] + *rig*[1].] A ridge or rig (that is, a strip of ground) in land so divided that alternate rigs belong to different owners; hence, the system of land-holding by alternate rigs.

> We may assume that wherever in Ireland the land was cultivated in modern times according to the rundale or *runrig* system, the custom arose from the previous existence of co-partnerships.
> *W. K. Sullivan*, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. clix.

> The face of a hill-side in Derbyshire was laid out in stripes of garden land with ridges of turf dividing. These the holders of the land called "rigs"; the long narrow ones *run-rigs*; and one, wide, which intersected the rise at a right angle, the "cart-rig."
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 374.

Runrig lands, in Scotland and Ireland, lands held by runrig.

runt[1] (runt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ront*; a dial. word, perhaps orig. a var. of *rind*, a Sc. form (= D. *rund* = G. *rind*) of *rither*, *rother*: see *rother*[2]. The later senses may be of different origin.] 1. A young ox or cow; a steer or heifer; also, a stunted ox or cow, or other under-sized animal; one below the usual size and strength of its kind; especially, the smallest or weakest one of a litter of pigs or puppies. Compare def. 4.

> *Glouenco*, a steere, a *runt*, a bullocke, a yeereling, a weanling. *Florio.*

> They say she has mountains to her marriage,
> She 's full of cattle, some two thousand *runts*.
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, iv. 1.

> He was mounted on a little *runt* of a pony, so thin and woe-begone as to be remarkable among his kind.
> *The Century*, XXXVII. 909.

Hence—2. A short, stockish person; a dwarf.

> This overgrown *runt* has struck off his heels, lowered his foretop, and contracted his figure, that he might be looked upon as a member of this new-erected society [The Short Club]. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 108.

3†. A rude, ill-bred person; a boor or hoiden.

> Before I buy a bargain of such *runts*,
> I'll buy a college for bears, and live among 'em.
> *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, v. 2.

4. A breed of domestic pigeons. A single bird may weigh as much as 2½ pounds.

> There are tame and wild pigeons; and of the tame, there be . . . *runts*, and carriers and croppers.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 112.

> While the *runt* is the weakest and most forlorn of pigs, by the contrariness which characterizes our fancier it is the name given to the largest and most robust among pigeons. *The Century*, XXXII. 107.

5. A stump of underwood; also, the dead stump of a tree. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—6. The stalk or stem of a plant. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> For lapfu's large o' gospel kail
> Shall fill thy crib in plenty,
> An' *runts* of grace the pick an' wale,
> No gi'en by way o' dainty,
> But like day.
> *Burns*, The Ordination.

runt[2] (runt), *n.* [A var. of *rump*.] The rump. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

runtee†, *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A disk of shell used as an ornament by the Indians of Virginia in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

> The boy wears a necklace of *runtees*.
> *Beverley*, Virginia, iii. ¶ 5.

runty (run'ti), *a.* [< *runt*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Stunted; dwarfish; little. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

> A brood of half-grown chickens picking in the grass, . . . and a *runty* pig tied to a "stob," were the only signs of thrift. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIII. 690.

2. Boorish; surly; rude. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

run-up (run'up), *n.* In *bookbinding*, the act of putting on a line, in finishing, by means of a roll running along the side of the back from the top to the bottom of the book.

runway (run'wā), *n.* The path or track over which anything runs; a passageway. Specifically—(*a*) The bed of a stream of water. (*b*) The beaten track of deer or other animals; a trail. Also *runaway*.

> The line of mounds overlooks the Grant river to the north, and Snake Hollow or Potosi to the south, and has a commanding position. It may have been used as an elevated *runway* or graded road designed for the pursuit of game.
> *Amer. Antiquarian*, XI. 385.

> Oftentimes drivers go out with dogs and make a wide circuit, while the hunters post themselves along the *runways* or beaten trails of the deer.
> *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 431.

(*c*) A path made by domestic animals in going to and from an accustomed place of feeding, watering, etc. (*d*) In *lumbering*, a trough or channel on the surface of a declivity, down which logs are slid or run in places more or less inaccessible to horses or oxen. (*e*) One of the ways in the casing of a window for vertically sliding sashes. (*f*) *Theat.*, in the setting of scenery, a path or road, as upon a mountain-side or the face of a rock.

> If there is a "*runway*," which is an elevation like the rocky ascent in the second act of "Die Walküre," . . . it is "built" by the stage carpenters.
> *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 444.

rupee (rō-pē'), *n.* [Formerly also *roopee*; = F. *roupie* = Sp. Pg. *rupia* = G. Dan. Sw. *rupie* = NGr. *ῥοῦπι* = Pers. *rūpiya*, < Hind. *rūpiya*, *rupiya*, *rupayā*, *rupaiya*, *rapaiyā*, a rupee, also coin, cash, specie, < *rūpā* (Pali *rūpi*), silver, < Skt. *rūpya*, silver, wrought silver or wrought gold, as adj. handsome, < *rūpa*, natural state, form, beauty (> Hind. *rūp*, form, beauty).] The standard unit of value in India; also, a current silver coin of India, valued normally at 2*s*., or about 48 United States cents. The relative value of Indian and English money varies with the price of silver. The theoretic par of exchange between England and India is 24¼ pence, but the actual rate has fallen as low as 12 pence.

Obverse. Reverse.
Rupee, 1862.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

> They call the pieces of money *roopees*, of which there are some of divers values, the meanest worth two shillings and threepence, and the best two shillings and ninepence sterling. *Terry*, in Purchas, Pilgrimes, II. 1471.

> The nabob . . . is neither as wealthy nor as wicked as the jaundiced monster of romances and comedies, who purchases the estates of broken-down English gentlemen with *rupees* tortured out of bleeding rajahs.
> *Thackeray*, Newcomes, viii.

Rupelian (rō-pē'liąn), *n.* A division of the Oligocene in Belgium. It includes a series of clays and sands partly of marine and partly of brackish-water origin. The Rupelian lies above the Tongrian, which latter is a marine deposit, and is of the same age as the Egeln belt of the German Lower Oligocene.

rupellary† (rō'pe-lū-ri), *a.* [< L. **rupellus*, dim. of *rupes*, a rock, + *-ary*.] Rocky.

> In this *rupellary* nidary do the fowle lay eggs and breede. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 27, 1644.

rupeoptereal (rō"pē-op-tē'rē-al), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *rupes*, a rock, + Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *-e-al*.] A bone of the batrachian skull, supposed to correspond to the proötic.

Rupert's drop (rō'pėrts drop). Same as *detonating bulb* (which see, under *detonating*).

rupestrine (rō-pes'trin), *a.* [< L. *rupes*, a rock, + *-trine*, as in *lacustrine*, *palustrine*, etc.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, rock-inhabiting; living or growing on or among rocks; rupicoline; saxicoline.

rupia (rō'pi-ą), *n.* [NL., prop. *rhypia*, < Gr. *ῥυπός*, dirt, filth.] A variety of the large flat pustular syphiloderm in which the crust is more or less distinctly conical and stratified: a use now obsolete.

rupial (rō'pi-al), *a.* [< *rupia* + *-al*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with rupia.

Rupicapra (rō-pi-kap'rą), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville), < L. *rupicapra*, a chamois, lit. 'rock-goat,' < *rupes*, a rock, + *capra*, a goat: see *caper*[1].] A genus of antelopes, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Rupicaprinæ*; the chamois. There is only one species, *R. tragus*. See *chamois*.

Rupicaprinæ (rō"pi-kap-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rupicapra* + *-inæ*.] The chamois as a subfamily of *Bovidæ*. *Sir V. Brooke*.

rupicaprine (rō-pi-kap'rin), *a.* Pertaining to the chamois; belonging to the *Rupicaprinæ*, or having their characters.

> Chamois (Rupicapra tragus), the Gemse of the Germans, is the only Antelope found in Western Europe, and forms the type of the *Rupicaprine* or goat-like group of that family. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 384.

Rupicola (rō-pik'ō-lą), *n.* [NL., < L. *rupes*, a rock, + *colere*, inhabit: see *culture*.] A genus

Cock of the Rock (*Rupicola crocea*).

of *Cotingidæ* or of *Pipridæ*, founded by Brisson in 1760, type of the subfamily *Rupicolinæ*; the rock-manikins, rock-cocks, or cocks of the rock, having the outer primary emarginate and attenuate toward the end. These singular birds have an erect compressed semicircular crest, and the plumage of the male is mostly flaming orange or blood-red. They are about 12 inches long, of large size for the group to which they belong, and very showy. They are confined to northern parts of South America. Three species have been recognized—*R. crocea*, *R. peruviana*, and *R. sanguinolenta*.

Rupicolinæ (rō"pi-kō-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rupicola* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cotingidæ*

or of *Pipridæ*, founded by Sclater in 1862 upon the genus *Rupicola*. It is a small group, combining to some extent characters of cotingas and pipras. The feet are syndactylous, and the tarsi pycnaspidean. The genus *Phænicercus* is now commonly placed under *Rupicolinæ*.

rupicoline (rö-pik'o-lin), *a.* [As *Rupicola* + *-ine*[1].] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, rock-inhabiting; growing on rocks; living among rocks; saxicoline; rupestrine.

rupicolous (rö-pik'o-lus), *a.* [As *Rupicola* + *-ous*.] Same as *rupicoline*.

Rüppell's griffin. See *griffin*.

Ruppia (rup'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after H. B. *Ruppius*, author (1718) of a flora of Jena.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Naiadaceæ* and tribe *Potameæ*. It is distinguished from *Potamogeton*, the other genus of the tribe, by the absence of a perianth, and by the long-stalked fruits, and is characterized by spiked flowers composed of two opposite stamens or four one-celled and nearly sessile anthers, and four or more carpels each containing a single pendulous ovule. The carpels, at first nearly or quite sessile, become elevated on slender spirally twisted pedicels radiating from a long peduncle, each making in fruit an obliquely ovoid truncate nutlet with fleshy surface. The only certain species, *R. maritima*, known in America as *ditch-grass*, in Great Britain as *tassel-grass*, etc., is one of the very few flowering plants of marine waters, and is found throughout temperate and subtropical regions in salt-marshes, brackish ditches, and inlets of the sea. It grows in submerged tufts of thread-like forking and wiry stems from a filiform rootstock. It bears opposite and alternate leaves, which are long and bristle-shaped with a sheathing base, and inconspicuous flowers, usually two, in a terminal spike, at first covered by the sheathing leaf.

ruptile (rup'til), *a.* [< NL. **ruptilis*, < L. *rumpere*, pp. *ruptus*, break: see *rupture*.] In *bot.*, dehiscent by an irregular splitting or breaking of the walls; rupturing: said of seed-vessels.

ruption (rup'shon), *n.* [< OF. *ruption*, < L. *ruptio(n-)*, a breaking, < *rumpere*, pp. *ruptus*, break: see *rupture*.] A breach; a bursting open; rupture. *Coigrave.*

Plethora causes an extravasation of blood, by *ruption* or apertion. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

ruptive (rup'tiv), *a.* [< L. *rumpere*, pp. *ruptus*, break: see *rupture*.] Causing or tending to cause breakage. [Rare.]

Certain breakages of this class may perhaps to some extent be accounted for by the action of a torsional *ruptive* force on rounding curves. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 492.

ruptuary (rup'tū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *ruptuaries* (-riz). [< ML. *ruptuarius*, < *ruptura*, a field, a form of feudal tenure; cf. *roturier*, and see *rupture*.] A roturier; a member of the plebeian class, as contrasted with the nobles. [Rare.]

The exclusion of the French *ruptuaries* ("roturiers," for history must find a word for this class when it speaks of other nations) from the order of nobility. *Chenevix.*

rupture (rup'tūr), *n.* [< OF. *rupture*, *roupture*, *routure*, a rupture, breach, F. *rupture* = Sp. *ruptura*, *rotura* = Pg. *ruptura* = It. *rottura*, < L. *ruptura*, a breaking, rupture (of a limb or vein), in ML. also a road, a field, a form of feudal tenure, a tax, etc., < *rumpere*, pp. *ruptus*, break, burst; cf. Lith. *rupas*, rough, AS. *reófan*, Icel. *rjúfa*, break, reave, Skt. √ *rup*, *lup*, break, destroy, spoil. From the L. *rumpere* are also ult. E. *abrupt*, *corrupt*, *disrupt*, *erupt*, *interrupt*, *irruption*, *rote*[1], *rout*[3], *rout*[4], *route*[1], *routine*, *rut*[1]. To the same ult. root belong *reave*, *rob*[1], *robe*, *rove*[1], *rover*, etc., *loot*.] 1. The act of breaking or bursting; the state of being broken or violently parted: as, a *rupture* of the skin; the *rupture* of a vessel or fiber.

Their brood as numerous hatch, from the egg that soon
Bursting with kindly *rupture* forth disclosed
Their callow young. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 419.

2. In *pathol.*, hernia, especially abdominal hernia.—3. A breach of peace or concord, either between individuals or between nations; open hostility or war between nations; a quarrel.

Thus then wee see that our Ecclesiall and Politicall choyses may content and sort as well together without any *rupture* in the State as Christians and Freeholders.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

When the parties that divide the commonwealth come to a *rupture*, it seems every man's duty to choose a side. *Swift.*

In honest words, her money was necessary to me; and in a situation like mine any thing was to be done to prevent a *rupture*. *Jane Austen*, Sense and Sensibility, xliv.

Moment of rupture. See *moment*.—**Plane of rupture**, the plane along which the tendency of a body (especially a mass of loose earth) under pressure to give way by sliding is the greatest.—**Radius of rupture.** See *mine*[2], 2 (b).—**Rupture of the choroid**, a rent of the choroidal tunic, due usually to mechanical injuries, as a blow, a gunshot wound, etc.=**Syn.** 1. *Breach*, etc. See *fracture*.

rupture (rup'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruptured*, ppr. *rupturing*. [< *rupture*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To break; burst; part by violence: as, to *rupture* a blood-vessel.—2. To affect with or cause to suffer from rupture or hernia.—3. To cause a break or severance of: as, to *rupture* friendly relations.

II. *intrans.* 1. To suffer a break or rupture; break.—2. In *bot.*, specifically, to dehisce irregularly; dehisce in a ruptile manner.

When ripe the antheridia *rupture* or dehisce transversely at the top. *Le Maout and Decaisne*, Botany (trans.), p. 933.

rupturewort (rup'tūr-wėrt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Herniaria*, especially *H. glabra* of Europe and Asiatic Russia (see *burstwort*); also, an amarantaceous plant of the West Indies, *Alternanthera polygonoides*, somewhat resembling *Herniaria*.

rural (rö'ral), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *rural* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rural* = It. *rurale*, < L. *ruralis*, rural, < *rūs* (*rūr-*), the country, perhaps contr. from **rovus* or **ruvus*, and akin to Russ. *raviina*, a plain, Zend *ravan*, a plain, E. *room*: see *room*[1]. Hence ult. (from L. *rus*) also *rustic*, *rusticate*, etc., *roister*, *roist*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; belonging to or characteristic of the country.

He spied his lady in rich array,
As she walk'd ower a *rural* plain.
John Thomson and the Turk (Child's Ballads, III. 352).

The smell of grain, or tedded grass, or kine,
Or dairy, each *rural* sight, each *rural* sound.
Milton, P. L., ix. 451.

The traveller passed rapidly . . . into a *rural* region, where the neighborhood of the town was only felt in the advantages of a near market for corn, cheese, and hay.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, Int.

2. Pertaining to agriculture or farming: as, *rural* economy.—3. Living in the country; rustic.

Where vertue is in a gentyl man, it is commonly myxte with more sufferance, more affabilitie and myldenes, than for the more parte it is in a person *rurall* or of a very base lynage. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 15.

Here is a *rural* fellow,
That will not be denied your highness' presence.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 233.

Rural dean, deanery, Dionysia, lock, etc. See the nouns.=**Syn.** 1. *Rural*, *Rustic*, *Pastoral*, *Bucolic*. *Rural* is always used in a good sense, and is applied chiefly to things: as, *rural* pleasures; *rural* scenery. *Rustic* is used in a good sense, but also has a sense implying a lack of the refinements of the town or city: as, *rustic* gallantry. *Pastoral* means belonging to a shepherd or his kind of life; *bucolic*, belonging to the care of cattle or to that kind of life. *Pastoral* is always used in a good sense; *bucolic* is now often used with a shade of contempt.

For I have lov'd the *rural* walk through lanes
Of grassy swarth, close cropp'd by nibbling sheep,
And skirted thick with intertexture firm
Of thorny boughs. *Cowper*, Task, i. 109.

The *rural* lass,
Whom once her virgin modesty and grace,
Her artless manners and her neat attire,
So dignified, that she was hardly less
Than the fair shepherdess of old romance,
Is seen no more. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 536.

[Cowper applies *rural* to persons as well as things.]

What at first seemed *rustic* plainness now appears refined simplicity. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

Might we but hear
The folded flocks penn'd in their wattled cotes,
Or sound of *pastoral* reed with oaten stops.
Milton, Comus, l. 345.

II.† *n.* A countryman; a rustic.

Amongst *rurals* verse is scarcely found.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

Beckon the *Rurals* in; the Country-gray
Seldom ploughs treason.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, ii.

Ruralest (rö-rā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), pl. of L. *ruralis*, rural: see *rural*.] A family of butterflies, coming between the *Papilionidæ* and the *Nymphalidæ*, and including the *Lycæninæ* and the *Erycininæ*. They have six perfect legs in the females and four in the males.

Ruralia† (rö-rā'li-ä), *n. pl.* Same as *Rurales*.

ruralise, *v.* See *ruralize*.

ruralism (rö'ral-izm), *n.* [< *rural* + *-ism*.] 1. The state of being rural.—2. An idiom or expression peculiar to the country as opposed to the town. *Imp. Dict.*

ruralist (rö'ral-ist), *n.* [< *rural* + *-ist*.] One who leads a rural life.

You have recalled to my thoughts an image which must have pleaded strongly with our Egyptian *ruralists* for a direct and unqualified adoration of the solar orb.
Coventry, Philemon to Hydaspes, iii.

rurality (rö-ral'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *ralité*, < ML. *ruralita(t-)s*, < L. *ruralis*, rural: see *rural*.] 1. The state or quality of being rural; ruralness. [Rare.]

To see the country relapse into a state of arcadian *rurality*. *The American*, V. 97.

2. That which is rural; a characteristic of rural life; a rusticity. [Rare.]

The old almanac-makers did well in wedding their pages with *ruralities*. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, iii.

ruralize (rö'ral-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruralized*, ppr. *ruralizing*. [< *rural* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To render rural; give a rural character or appearance to.

The curling cloud
Of city smoke, by distance *ruralized*.
Wordsworth, Prelude, i.

This tardy favorite of fortune, . . . with not a trace that I can remember of the sea, thoroughly *ruralized* from head to foot, proceeded to escort us up the hill.
The Century, XXVII. 29.

II. *intrans.* To go into the country; dwell in the country; rusticate. *Imp. Dict.*

Also spelled *ruralise*.

rurally (rö'ral-i), *adv.* In a rural manner; as in the country: as, the cottage is *rurally* situated at some distance from the body of the town.

ruralness (rö'ral-nes), *n.* The character of being rural.

rurd†, *n.* A variant of *reard*.

ruricolist† (rö-rik'o-list), *n.* [< L. *ruricola* (> F. *ruricole*), a dweller in the country (< *rus* (*rur-*), the country, + *colere*, dwell, inhabit, till), + *-ist*.] An inhabitant of the country; a rustic. *Bailey.*

ruridecanal (rö-ri-dek'a-nal), *a.* [< L. *rus* (*rur-*), the country, + LL. *decanus*, dean: see *decanal*.] Of or belonging to a rural dean or a rural deanery.

My contention was, in a *ruridecanal* chapter lately held, that bishops suffragan ought thus to be addressed in virtue of their spiritual office. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 467.

rurigenous† (rö-rij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *rurigena*, born in the country, < *rus* (*rur-*) + *-gena*, < *gignere*, be born: see *-genous*.] Born in the country. *Bailey*, 1727.

Rusa[1] (rö'sä), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827), < Malay *rúsa*, a deer. Cf. *babirussa*.] 1. A genus of *Cervidæ* or subgenus of *Cervus*, containing the large East Indian stags, with cylindric antlers forked at the top and developing a

Sambur Deer (*Rusa aristotelis*).

brow-tine, and a tuft of hair on the hind legs; the rusine deer. They are related to such species as the elk or wapiti of America, and the hart or red deer of Europe. One of these large deer was known to Aristotle; but the species now called *Cervus* or *Rusa aristotelis* is the sambur, that commonly known as the rusa being *Cervus* or *Rusa hippelaphus*. Both are of great size and have a mane.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus, especially *R. hippelaphus*.

rusa[2] (rö'sä), *n.* The lemon-grass or ginger-grass, *Andropogon Schœnanthus*, yielding rusa-oil. [East Indian.]

rusalka, *n.* [Russ.] In Russian folk-lore, a water-nymph.

Mermaids and mermen . . . have various points of resemblance to the vodyany or water-sprite and the *rusalka* or stream-fairy of Russian mythology.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 39.

Rivers . . . are supposed to be the especial resort of the *Rusalkas* or water-nymphs. Dressed in green leaves, they will sit on the banks combing out their flowing locks. Their strength is in their hair, and if it becomes dry, they die. *A. J. C. Hare*, Studies in Russia, viii.

rusa-oil (rö'sä-oil), *n.* The oil of ginger-grass. See *ginger-grass* and *Andropogon*.

Ruscus (rus'kus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *ruscum*, also *rustum*, butcher's-broom: see

rush[1].] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Liliaceæ* and tribe *Asparageæ*. It is characterized by dioecious flowers, with the segments separate, the stamens with their filaments united into an urn-like body which bears three sessile anthers, and a roundish or oblong and one-celled ovary with two ovules, maturing two hemispherical seeds, or only a single globose one. There are 3 species, natives of Europe and the whole Mediterranean region, extending from Madeira to the Caucasus. They are erect, branching, half-woody plants, bearing, instead of leaves, alternate or scattered acute ovate and leaf-like branches (cladodia), which are rigidly coriaceous and lined with numerous parallel or somewhat netted veins, and are solitary in the axils of small dry scales which represent the true leaves. The small flowers are clustered upon the upper faces, or by twisting the lower faces, of the cladodia at the end of a rib-like adnate pedicel, and are followed by globose pulpy berries. *R. aculeatus* is the common butcher's-broom, also called *knecholly* or *kneeholver*, *Jews'-* or *shepherd's-myrtle*, etc., an evergreen bush ornamental when studded with its red berries. *R. Hypophyllum* and *R. Hypoglossum* are dwarf species, also called *butcher's-broom*, and sometimes *double-tongue*. The rhizome is diuretic.

ruse[1] (röz), *v. i.* [Also **roose* (in dial. deriv. *roosceling*, sloping down), < ME. *roosen* (pret. *reas*, pl. *ruren*), < AS. *hreōsan* (pret. *hreās*, pl. *hruron*, pp. *hroren*), fall, fall headlong, = Icel. *hrjōsa* = Norw. *rysja* = Sw. *rysa*, shudder. For the form, cf. *chuse*, a spelling of *choose*, < AS. *ceōsan*.] 1†. To fall. *Layamon.*—2. To slide down a declivity with a rustling noise. [Prov. Eng.]

ruse[2]† (röz), *v. i.* [< ME. *rusen*, < OF. *ruser*, *reüser*, refuse, recoil, retreat, escape, use tricks for escaping, F. *ruser* = Pr. *rahusar* (ML. *rusare*), < L. *recusare*, refuse: see *recuse*.] To give way; fall back; retreat; use tricks for the purpose of escaping.

As soone as Gawein was come he be-gan to do so well that the Saisnes *rused* and lefte place.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 288.

At the laste
This harte *rused* and stasl away
Fro alle the houndes a prevy way.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 381.

ruse[2] (röz), *n.* [< F. *ruse*, OF. *ruse*, a trick, < *ruser*, trick: see *ruse*[2], *v.*] The use of artifice or trickery; also, a stratagem.

I might . . . add much concerning the Wiles and *Ruses* which these timid Creatures make use of to save themselves. *Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 137.

The effective action of cavalry as cavalry depends on *ruse*, on surprise, on skilful manœuvring, and on the impetuous power and moral effect of the man and horse, glued to one another as though they together formed the old ideal of the arm, the centaur. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 358.

Colonel Deveaux . . . secured the capitulation of the Spanish garrison by a boldly designed and well-executed military *ruse*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 175.

She has only one string of diamonds left, and she fears that Chárudatta [her husband] will not accept it. . . . She sends for Maitreya, and induces him to palm it off on Chárudatta as a gift which he [Maitreya] had himself received in alms. The *ruse* was successful. Chárudatta accepts the diamonds, but with great reluctance.
Wheeler, Hist. India, iii. 293.

Ruse de guerre, a trick of war; a stratagem. = **Syn.** *Manœuver*, *Trick*, etc. See *artifice* and *stratagem*.

ruse[3], *v. i.* A Middle English or dialectal form of *roose*. *Cath. Ang.*

ruset-offal (rö'set-of'al), *n.* Kip or calf-curried leather. *Simmonds.*

rush[1] (rush), *n.* [E. dial. also *rish*, *resh*, transposed *rix*; < ME. *rusche*, *rische*, *risshe*, *reschc*, *reshe*, *resse*, < AS. *risce*, *resce*, *rysc*, *risc*, transposed *rixe* = D. *rusch* = MLG. *rusch*, *rusch*, LG. *rusch*, *rusk*, *risch* = MHG. *rusche*, *rusch*, G. *rausch*, *rusch*, *risch*, a rush; prob. < L. *ruscum*, also *rustum*, butcher's-broom; perhaps, with formative *-cum* (see *-ic*), < *rus-* = Goth. *raus*, a reed (> OF. *ros*, dim. *rosel*, F. *roseau* = Pr. *raus*, dim. *rauzel*, *rauzeu*, a reed), = OHG. *rōr*, MHG. *rōr*, G. *rohr* = D. *roer* = Icel. *reyr* = Sw. Dan. *rör* (not in AS.), a reed. Cf. *bulrush*.] 1. Any plant belonging to the order *Juncaceæ*, especially a plant of the genus *Juncus*; also extended to some sedges (*Carex*), horsetails (*Equisetum*), and a few other plants. The typical rush is *Juncus effusus*, the common or soft rush, marked by its dense clump of slender cylindrical leafless stems, 2 or 3 feet high, from matted creeping rootstocks, some of the stems barren, the others producing from one side a close panicle of greenish or brownish flowers. It is found in wet places nearly throughout the northern hemisphere and in many parts of the southern. Very common in North America is *J. tenuis*, a smaller wiry species growing among grass, and especially in old roads and cow-paths. (See *Juncus*, and phrases below.) Rushes were formerly used to strew floors by way of covering.

Let wantons light of heart
Tickle the senseless *rushes* with their heels.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4. 36.

Why, pretty soul, tread softly, and come into this room; here be *rushes*, you need not fear the creaking of your cork shoes. *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, ii. 2.

From the indelicate and filthy habits of our forefathers, carpets would have been a grievous nuisance; whereas *rushes*, which concealed the impurities with which they were charged, were, at convenient times, gathered up and thrown into the streets, where they only bred a general plague, instead of a particular one.
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 3.

A flat malarian world of reed and *rush!*
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.

2†. A wick. Compare *rush-candle*. *Baret.* (*Halliwell*).—3. Figuratively, anything weak, worthless, or of trivial value; the merest trifle; a straw.

Heo that ben curset in consторie counteth hit not at a *rusche*. *Piers Plowman* (A), iii. 137.

And if he myght stonde in so good a case,
Hir to reloyse and haue hir atte his wissh,
Of all his payne he wold not sett a *rush*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1080.

I would not, my good people! give a *rush* for your judgment. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 17.

4. A small patch of underwood. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Bald rush**, a plant of the American cyperaceous genus *Pellocarya*.—**Dutch rush**. See *scouring-rush*.—**Field-rush**. See *wood-rush*.—**Flowering rush**, an aquatic plant, *Butomus umbellatus*, of the *Alismaceæ*, found through temperate Europe and Asia. It has long narrow triangular leaves, and a scape from 2 to 4 feet high, bearing an umbel of twenty or thirty showy pink flowers, each an inch in diameter. An old name is *water-gladiole*.—**Hare's-tail rush**. See *hare's-tail*.—**Heath-rush**, an Old World species, *Juncus squarrosus*, growing on moors and heaths.—**Horned rush**. See *Rhynchospora*.—**Spike-rush**. See *Eleocharis*.—**Sweet-rush**. (*a*) Any plant of the genus *Cyperus*. (*b*) The lemon-grass or ginger-grass, *Andropogon Schœnanthus*.—**Toad-rush**, a low, tufted, pale-colored species, *Juncus bufonius*, distributed over a great part of the world.—**To wed** or **marry with a rush ring**, to marry in jest, but sometimes implying an evil purpose.

And Tommy was so [kind] to Katty,
And *wedded* her *with a rush ring*.
Winchest. Wedding, Pills to Purge Mel., l. 276. (*Nares.*)

I'll crown thee with a garland of straw then,
And I'll *marry* thee *with a rush ring*.
Sir W. Davenant, The Rivals, v.

(See *nut-rush*, *scouring-rush*, and *wood-rush*.)

rush[1]† (rush), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *rysshe*; < *rush*[1], *n.*] To gather rushes.

I *ryssche*, I gather russhes; . . . Go no more a *ryssbynge*.
Palsgrave, L'Éclaircissement de la Langue Française, p. 602.

rush[2] (rush), *v.* [< ME. *rushen*, *ruschen* = MLG. *rüschen*, LG. *rusken*, rush, clatter, rustle, = D. *ruischen*, rush, = MHG. *rüschen*, *riuschen*, G. *rauschen*, rush, roar, = OSw. *ruska*, rush, shake, Sw. *ruska*, shake, tremble, = Icel. *ruska*, shake violently, = Dan. *ruske*, shake, pull, twitch; cf. AS. *hriscan*, make a noise; appar., with formative *-k*, from a simple verb represented by OSw. *rusa*, rush, shake; perhaps ult. from the root of L. *rudere*, make a noise, etc.; cf. *rumor*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move or drive forward with impetuosity, violence, or tumultuous rapidity.

The ryalle raunke stele to his herte rymys,
And he *rusches* to the erthe, rewthe es the more!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2241.

Every one turned to his course, as the horse *rusheth* into the battle. Jer. viii. 6.

They all *rush* by,
And leave you hindmost.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 159.

The combat deepens. On, ye brave,
Who *rush* to glory or the grave!
Campbell, Hohenlinden.

2. To move or act with undue eagerness, or without due deliberation and preparation; hurry: as, to *rush* into business or politics.

O that my head were a fountain of tears, to weep for and bewail the stupidity, yea, the desperate madness of infinite sorts of people that *rush* upon death, and chop into hell blindling. *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 57.

Fools *rush* in where angels fear to tread.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 625.

3. In *foot-ball*, to fill the position of a rusher.

In *rushing*, as well as in following or heading off, when the "backs" or "half-backs" come together, the front lines get the most shocks. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 304.

4. To take part in a college rush. See *rush*[2], *n.*, 5. [U. S.]

"Hazing," *rushing*, secret societies, society initiations and badges, . . . are unknown at Oxford and Cambridge. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 236.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to rush; cause to go swiftly or violently; drive or thrust furiously; hence, to force impetuously or hastily; hurry; overturn.

Of alle his ryche castelles *ruschc* doune the wallez;
I salle noghte lefe in Paresche, by processe of tyme.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1339.

He pull'd him down upon his knee,
And *rushed* off his helm.
Sir Lancelot du Lake (Child's Ballads, I. 60).

When the whole force of the wind driveth to one place, there being no contrary motion to let or hinder it, many hills and buildings have been *rushed* down by this kind of earthquake. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 292.

You present rather a remarkable spectacle, inasmuch as you are *rushing* a bill through here without knowing what it contains. *Congressional Record*, XXI. 7788.

Specifically—2. In *foot-ball*, to force by main strength toward the goal of one's opponents: said of the ball.—3. To secure by rushing. [Colloq.]

Peerosses . . . occupied every seat, and even *rushed* the reporters' gallery, three reporters only having been fortunate enough to take their places before the rush.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 137.

4. To cause to hasten; especially, to urge to undue haste; drive; push. [Colloq.]

Nearly all [telegraph] operators, good and bad, are vain of their abilities to send rapidly, and nearly all are ambitious to send faster than the operator at the receiving station can write it down, or in other words to *rush* him.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XV. xiv. 10.

rush[2] (rush), *n.* [< *rush*[2], *v.*] 1. A driving forward with eagerness and haste; a motion or course of action marked by violent or tumultuous haste: as, a *rush* of troops; a *rush* of winds.

A train of cars was just ready for a start; the locomotive was fretting and fuming, like a steed impatient for a headlong *rush*. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvii.

His panting breath told of the *rush* he had actually made. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxviii.

2. An eager demand; a run.

There was a slight boom in the mining market, and a bit of a *rush* on American rails.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 854.

3. In *foot-ball*, a play by which one of the contestants forces his way with the ball through the line of his opponents toward their goal.—4. A very successful passing of an examination, or a correct recitation. [College slang, U. S.]—5. A scrimmage between classes or bodies of students, such as occurs at some American colleges. [U. S.]—6. Extreme urgency of affairs; urgent pressure; such a quantity or quality of anything as to cause extraordinary effort or haste: as, a *rush* of business. [Colloq.]—7. A stampede, as of cattle, horses, etc. [Australian.]

As they discuss the evening meal they discuss also the likelihood of a quiet camp or a *rush* of it.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, II. 124.

8. A company; a flock or flight, as of birds.

The wild-fowler's and sportsman's terms for companies of various birds are as under:— . . . Of Dunbirds, a "flight," or "*rush*." *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 533.

9. In *mining* or *blasting*, same as *spire*.—10. A feast or merrymaking. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Cane-rush**, a rush between the freshmen and sophomores of an American college or academy for the possession of a cane, carried in defiance of custom by one of the freshmen. That class wins which, after a given time, has possession of the cane, or has the larger number of men with their hands on it.—**Rush of blood to** (the head, etc.), sudden hyperemia of.

rush-bearing (rush'bär"ing), *n.* A country wake or feast of dedication, when the parishioners strew the church with rushes and sweet-smelling flowers; also, the day of the festival, and the rushes and flowers themselves. [Prov. Eng.]

In Westmorcland, Lancashire, and districts of Yorkshire, there is still celebrated between hay-making and harvest a village fête called the *Rush-bearing*.
Quoted in *Chambers's Book of Days*, I. 506.

rush-bottomed (rush'bot"omd), *a.* Having a bottom or seat made with rushes: as, a *rush-bottomed* chair.

rush-broom (rush'bröm), *n.* See *Viminaria* and *Spartium*.

rush-buckler† (rush'buk"lėr), *n.* A bullying, violent fellow; a swash-buckler.

Take into this number also their [gentlemen's] servants: I mean all that flock of stout bragging *rushbucklers*.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

rush-candle (rush'kan"dl), *n.* A light made by stripping a dried rush of all its bark except one small strip, which holds the pith together, and dipping it repeatedly in tallow. Rush-candles, being long and slender, are used with the clip-candlestick. Also *rushlight*.

And be it moon, or sun, or what you please:
An if you please to call it a *rush-candle*,
Henceforth I vow it shall be so for me.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 5. 14.

Some gentle taper,
Though a *rush-candle* from the wicker hole
Of some clay habitation. *Milton*, Comus, l. 338.

rush-daffodil (rush'daf"ō-dil), *n.* See *daffodil*.

rushed (rusht), *a.* [< *rush*[1], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Strewed with or abounding in rushes.

As slow he winds in museful mood,
Near the *rush'd* marge of Cherwell's flood.
T. Warton, Odes, i.

And *rushed* floors, whereon our children play'd.
J. Baillie.

rusher[1]† (rush'ėr), *n.* [< *rush*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who strews rushes on the floors at dances.

Their pipers, fiddlers, *rushers*, puppet-masters, Jugglers, and gipsies. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, v. 1.

rusher[2] (rush'ėr), *n.* [< *rush*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who rushes; one who acts with undue haste and violence.—2. Specifically, in *foot-ball*, a player whose special function it is to force the ball toward his opponents' goal, prevent it from being kicked or brought toward his own, and protect the backs while they kick or run with the ball. When eleven players are on each side, the rushers are known, according to their positions in the rush-line, as *right end, right tackle, right guard, center rusher, left guard, left tackle, left end.* See *foot-ball.* Also called *forward.*

3. A go-ahead person; a rustler. [Colloq.]

The pretty girl from the East is hardly enough of a *rusher* to please the young Western masculine taste.
The Century, XXXVIII. 874.

rush-grass (rush'grȧs), *n.* Any one of certain grasses formerly classed as *Vilfa*, now included in *Sporobolus.* They are wiry grasses, with their panicles more or less included in the leaf-sheaths, thus having a slightly rush-like appearance.

rush-grown (rush'grōn), *a.* Overgrown with rushes.

As by the brook, that ling'ring laves
Yon *rush-grown* moor with sable waves.
T. Warton, Odes, vi.

rush-holder (rush'hōl'dėr), *n.* A clip-candlestick used for rushlights. It is sometimes made small to stand upon the table, sometimes arranged to hang upon the wall, and sometimes made four feet or more high and intended to stand upon the floor.

rushiness (rush'i-nes), *n.* The state of being rushy, or abounding with rushes.

rushing[1] (rush'ing), *n.* [Compare *rush*[2], 10.] A refreshment. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rushing[2] (rush'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rush*[2], *v.*] A rush.

All down the valley that night there was a *rushing* as of a smooth and steady wind descending towards the plain.
R. L. Stevenson, Will o' the Mill.

rushlight (rush'līt), *n.* A rush-candle.

He had a great red pipe in his mouth, and was smoking, and staring at the *rushlight*, in a state of enviable placidity. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xliv.

Day had not yet begun to dawn, and a *rushlight* or two burned in the room. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, v.

rush-like (rush'līk), *a.* Resembling a rush; hence, weak.

Who thought it not true honour's glorious prize,
By nimble cap'ring in a daintie dance, . . .
Ne yet did seeke their glorie to aduance
By only tilting with a *rush-like* lance.
Mir. for Mags., p. 788.

rush-lily (rush'lil'i), *n.* A plant of the more showy species of blue-eyed grass, *Sisyrinchium*, especially *S. grandiflorum*, a species with bright-yellow flowers, native in northwestern America, occasionally cultivated.

rush-line (rush'lin), *n.* The line or row in which the rushers in foot-ball stand when in position; the rushers collectively.

rush-nut (rush'nut), *n.* A plant, *Cyperus esculentus.* The tubers, called by the French *souchet comestible* or *amande de terre*, are used as food in the south of Europe, and have been proposed as a substitute, when roasted, for coffee and cocoa.

rush-stand (rush'stand), *n.* Same as *rush-holder.*

rush-stick (rush'stik), *n.* Same as *rush-holder.*

rush-toad (rush'tōd), *n.* The natterjack, *Bufo calamita.*

rushy (rush'i), *a.* [< *rush*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding with rushes.

Met we on hill, in dale, forest, or mead,
By paved fountain or by *rushy* brook.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 84.

Beside some water's *rushy* brink
With me the Muse shall sit.
Gray, Ode on the Spring.

2. Made of rushes.

My *rushy* couch and frugal fare.
Goldsmith, The Hermit.

rushy-fringed (rush'i-frinjd), *a.* Fringed with rushes; rushy.

By the *rushy-fringed* bank,
Where grows the willow, and the osier dank,
My sliding chariot stays.
Milton, Comus, l. 890.

rushy-mill† (rush'i-mil), *n.* A toy mill-wheel made of rushes and placed in running water.

The god . . . solemnely then swore
His spring should flow some other way: . . .
Nor drive the *rushy-mills* that in his way
The shepheards made: but rather for their lot,
Send them red waters that their sheepe should rot.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 1.

rusine (rō'sin), *a.* [< *Rusa*[1] + *-ine*[1].] Resembling or related to the rusa, or having its kind of antler; belonging to the group of deer which *Rusa* represents. See cut under *Rusa*[1].

rusk (rusk), *n.* [Prob. < Sp. *rosca*, a screw, anything round and spiral (*rosca de pan*, or simply *rosca*, a roll or twist of bread; cf. *rosca de mar*, sea-rusk, a kind of biscuit; dim. *rosquete*, a pancake, *rosquilla*, roll of bread, etc.), = Pg. *rosca*, a screw, the winding or wriggling of a serpent; origin unknown.] 1†. A kind of light, hard cake or bread, as for ships' stores. [Eng.]

I . . . filled a basket full of white *Rusks* to carie a shoare with me, but before I came to the Banio the Turkish boyes had taken away almost all my bread.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 186.

The lady sent me divers presents of fruit, sugar, and *rusk*. *Raleigh.*

2. Bread or cake dried and browned in the oven, and reduced to crumbs by pounding, the crumbs being usually eaten with milk. [New Eng.]—3. A kind of light cake; a kind of soft, sweetened biscuit.

It is pleasant to linger on the hills and enjoy stakantchai and fresh *rusks* and butter with the natives, till the blue shadows have gathered over the glorious distant city.
A. J. C. Hare, Studies in Russia, vi.

rusk (rusk), *v. t.* [< *rusk*, *n.*] To make rusk of; convert, as bread or cake, into rusk. See *rusk*, *n.*, 2. [New Eng.]

ruskie (rus'ki), *n.* [Perhaps of Celtic origin (see *ruche*), or akin to *rush*[1].] Any receptacle or utensil made of twigs, straw, or the like, as a basket, a hat, or a beehive.

rusma (ruz'mą), *n.* See *rhusma.*

rusot, ruswut (rus'ot, rus'wut), *n.* In India, an extract from the wood or roots of different species of *Berberis*, used with opium and alum as an application in conjunctivitis. It is supposed to be the same as the lycium of the ancients. See *Berberis.*

Russ (rus), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *Russe*; < F. *Russe* = Sp. *Ruso* = Pg. It. *Russo* = G. *Russe* = D. *Rus* = Icel. (pl.) *Russar* = Dan. *Russer* = Sw. *Ryss* (NL. *Russus*), Russ, Russian, < Russ. *Rusĭ*, the Russ, Russia (cf. *Rossiya*, Russia), = Pol. *Rus;* Hung. *Orosz*, Russ; Finn. *Ruotsi*, Sweden.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Russ or Russians.

II. *n.* 1. The language of the Russ or Russians.—2. *sing.* and *pl.* A native or the natives of Russia. See *Russian*, which is the customary form.

The Tartar sent the *Russe* a knife, therewith to stab himselfe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 420.

The *Russe* of better sort goes not out in Winter but on his Sled. *Milton*, Hist. Moscovia, i. 481.

Russ. An abbreviation of *Russian* or *Russian.*

russel† (rus'el), *n.* [< OF. *roussel*, F. *rousseau*, reddish, dim. of *roux*, reddish, russet, < L. *russus*, red: see *red*[1], and cf. *russet*, *russeting*. *Russel*, like F. *rousseau*, has become a name (*Russel, Russell;* cf. *Lovel*, < OF. *lovel*, a wolf).] 1. A fox: in allusion to its reddish color.

Daun *Russel*, the fox, sterte up at oones,
And by the garget hente Chauntecleer.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 514.

2. *pl.* A stuff. (*a*) In the sixteenth century, a material mentioned as made out of England from English wool. (*b*) In the eighteenth century, a twilled woolen material, used for garments. *Dict. of Needlework.*

russel-cord (rus'el-kôrd), *n.* A kind of rep made of cotton and wool, or sometimes wholly of wool. *Dict. of Needlework.*

Russell's process. See *process.*

russet (rus'et), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *russet*, < OF. *rousset* (= It. *rossetto*), russet, brown, ruddy, hence also red wheat, etc., fem. *roussette*, a russet apple, a coarse brown cloth, russet (ML. *russetum*), dim. of *roux*, fem. *rousse*, reddish, = Pr. Cat. *ros* = Pg. *ruço* = It. *rosso*, < L. *russus*, reddish (cf. L. *russatus*, clothed in red); put for **rudtus*, < √ *rudh*, red: see *red*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Of a reddish-brown color: applied also to some light browns not reddish. When said of leather, it includes nearly every variety browner than red Russia; but it does not include gray, nor pure buff. When applied to armor, a coppery red is generally meant—a kind of finish common in the sixteenth century.

But, look, the morn, in *russet* mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastward hill.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 166.

His attire was a doublet of *russet* leather, like those worn by the better sort of country folk.
Scott, Kenilworth, iii.

The mellow year is hasting to its close; . . .
The *russet* leaves obstruct the straggling way
Of cozy brooks. *H. Coleridge*, November.

2. Made of russet; hence, coarse; homespun; rustic: a use derived from the general color of homespun cloth.

Though we be very poor and have but a *russet* coat, yet we are well. *Latimer*, Misc. Sel.

In *russet* yeas, and honest kersey noes.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 413.

His Muse had no objection to a *russet* attire; but she turned with disgust from the finery of Guarini, as tawdry and as paltry as the rags of a chimney-sweeper on May-day. *Macaulay*, Milton.

3. Made of russet leather.

The minstrel's garb was distinctive. It was not always the short laced tunic, tight trousers, and *russet* boots, with a well plumed cap—which seems to be the modern notion of this tuneful itinerant.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 296.

Russet gown, a homespun or rustic gown; hence, one who wears such a gown; a country girl.

Squires come to Court some fine Town Lady, and Town Sparks to pick up a *Russet Gown.*
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 112.

She clad herself in a *russet gown*, . . .
With a single rose in her hair.
Tennyson, Lady Clare.

Russet leather. See *leather.*

II. *n.* 1. A reddish-brown color: a broad and vague term, formerly applied to various shades of gray and brown or ash-color, sometimes used restrictively, but in no well-settled sense.

Grigietto, a fine graie or sheepes *russet.*
Florio, Worlde of Wordes (1598).

Russet was the usual colour of hermits' robes; Cutts, Scenes and Characters of the Middle Ages, p. 97.
Piers Plowman, (ed. Skeat), II. 132, notes.

Blacks, *russets*, and blues obtain in place of the clear silvery greys, pure whites, and fine scarlet reds of other days. *Athenæum*, No. 3246, p. 56.

2. Coarse cloth, country-made and often homespun, used for the garments of peasantry and even of country people of some means: a term originally derived from the reddish-brown color of much cloth of this quality, and retained when the color was different, as gray or ash-colored.

Thei vsen *russet* also somme of this freres,
That bitokneth trauaile & trewthe opon erthe.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 719.

Though your clothes are of light Lincolne green,
And mine gray *russet*, and torne,
Yet it doth not you beseme
To doe an old man scorne.
Robin Hood and the Old Man (Child's Ballads, V. 258).

Her country *russet* was turn'd to silk and velvet,
As to her state agreed.
Patient Grissel (Child's Ballads, IV. 209).

3†. *pl.* Clothes of russet; especially, the garb of a shepherd.

There was many a frolic swain,
In fresh *russets* day by day,
That kept revels on the plain.
Drayton, Shepherd's Sirena.

He borrowed on the working daies
His holie *russets* oft.
Warner, Albion's England, iv. 27.

Let me alone to provide *russets*, crook, and tar-box.
Shirley, Love Tricks, iv. 5.

4. In *leather-manuf.*, leather finished, but not polished or colored, except as colored by the tanning liquor; russet leather.

They [skins] can be kept best in the state of finished *russet*, as it is called, previous to waxing.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 387.

5. A kind of winter apple having a brownish color, rough skin, and characteristic flavor. Though no doubt named from its color, this is rather buff than russet, with a greenish bronze-like luster, very striking in some varieties.

Folks used to set me down among the simple ones, in my younger days. But I suppose I am like a Roxbury *russet*—a great deal the better, the longer I can be kept.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xxi.

russet (rus'et), *v. t.* [< *russet*, *a.*] To give a russet hue to; change into russet. [Rare.]

The summer ray
Russets the plain, inspiring Autumn gleams.
Thomson, Hymn, l. 96.

russeting† (rus'et-ing), *n.* [Also *russetting*, and in def. 3 *russetin;* < *russet* + *-ing*[1].] 1. Russet cloth.

He must chaunge his *russeting*
For satin and silke,
And he must weare no linnen shirt
That is not white as milke,
To come of a well borne familie.
Tarlton, Horse-loade of Fooles. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A person clothed in russet; a rustic; usually, an ignorant, clownish person. [Rare.]

Let me heare it, my sweet *russeting*.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, II. 57).

3. A russet apple.

Nor pippin, which we hold of kernel-fruits the king;
The apple orendge; then the savoury *russeting*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xviii. 647.

I have brought thee . . . some of our country fruit, half a score of *russetings*. *Randolph*, Hey for Honesty, iii. 3.

russet-pated† (rus'et-pā'ted), *a.* Having a gray or ash-colored head or pate: used only in the following passage.

Russet-pated choughs, many in sort,
Rising and cawing at the gun's report.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 21.

russety (rus'et-i), *a.* [< *russet* + *-y*1.] Of a russet color.

Russia (rush'ạ), *n.* [NL. *Russia* (Russ. *Rossiya*): see *Russ*.] Short for *Russia leather*.

Russia braid. 1. A kind of braid of mohair, or of wool and silk in imitation of it.—2. A fine silk braid used to decorate articles of dress.

Russia duck, leather, matting. See *duck*4, *leather*, etc.

Russian (rush'ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *russien*, < NL. *Russianus*, < *Russia* (Russ. *Rossiya*), Russia: see *Russia*, *Russ*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Russia, an empire in eastern Europe with large possessions in northern and central Asia, or the Russians or their language.—**Russian architecture.** See *Russo-Byzantine*.—**Russian ashes**, a commercial name for crude potassium carbonate imported from Russia.—**Russian band.** See *Russian horn-band*.—**Russian bath.** See *bath*1.—**Russian castor**, castor obtained from the Russian beaver, and considered as more valuable than the American product.—**Russian Church**, the national church of the Russians, and the dominant form of Christianity in the Russian empire. The Russian Church is a branch of the Orthodox Eastern Church, in full communion and doctrinal agreement with the Greek Church, but not subject to any Greek patriarchate. Christianity existed to some extent in earlier times in Russia, but was first permanently introduced, from Constantinople, by the great prince St. Vladimir, in 988. The seat of the metropolitans was at first at Kieff; it was transferred to Vladimir in 1299, and in 1388 to Moscow. In 1589 the metropolitan of Moscow was made patriarch, with the consent of the rest of the Eastern Church. In 1721, with the approval of the Greek patriarchs, the Holy Governing Synod succeeded to the power of the patriarch. The members of this synod are appointed by the emperor. Among them are a metropolitan as president, several other metropolitans and prelates, secular priests, and the procurator-general, a layman, representing the civil power. The bishops are all virtually equal in power, though ranking as metropolitans, archbishops, and ordinary bishops. The Russian Church is the established church of the country; dissenters (see *Raskolnik*), as well as adherents of other religions, are tolerated, but are not allowed to proselytize. Sometimes called the *Russo-Greek Church*.—**Russian diaper**, diaper having a diamond pattern rather larger or more elaborate than the ordinary: it is made in both cotton and linen.—**Russian embroidery**, embroidery in simple and formal patterns, zigzags, frets, etc., especially that which is applied to washable materials, as towels, etc. Such embroidery, as originally practised by the Russian peasants, includes also the insertion of openwork patterns, strips of bright-colored material, and needlework representations of animals and the like—conventional but very decorative.—**Russian horn-band.** See *horn-band*.—**Russian isinglass**, isinglass prepared from the swimming-bladders of the Russian sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*.—**Russian musk**, musk obtained from Russia, and inferior to that which comes from China.—**Russian porcelain**, porcelain made in Russia, especially that of the imperial factory established by the czarina Elizabeth in 1756, and maintained by the sovereigns since that time. The mark is the initial of the reigning sovereign with a crown above it. The paste is very hard and of a bluish tinge.—**Russian sable.** See *sable*.—**Russian stitch**, in *crochet*. See *stitch*.—**Russian tapestry**, a stout material of hemp or of coarse linen, used for window-curtains, etc.—**Russian tapestry work**, embroidery in crewels or other thread on Russian tapestry as a foundation. It is done rapidly, and is used for the borders of window-curtains, etc.

II. *n.* 1. A native or a citizen of Russia; a member of the principal branch of the Slavic race, forming the chief part of the population of European Russia, and the dominant people in Asiatic Russia.—2. A Slavic language, belonging to the southeastern branch (which includes also the Bulgarian). Its chief form is the Great Russian; other important dialects are Little Russian and White Russian. Abbreviated *Russ*.—**Great Russian.** (*a*) A member of the main stock of the Russian people, forming the bulk of the population in the northern and central parts of European Russia; the Great Russians have spread, however, into all regions of the empire. (*b*) The principal dialect of Russia, and the basis of the literary language.—**Little Russian.** (*a*) One of a race dwelling in southern and southwestern Russia, numbering about 14,000,000, and allied to the Great Russians. Members of this race in the Austrian empire are called *Ruthenians*. (*b*) The Russian dialect spoken by the Little Russians and Ruthenians.—**Red Russian.** (*a*) A member of a branch of the Little Russians dwelling in Galicia and the neighboring parts of Hungary and Russia. (*b*) The dialect of the Red Russians.—**White Russian.** (*a*) A member of a branch of the Russian family whose seat is in the western part of the empire, east of Poland. (*b*) The dialect of this branch.

Russianism (rush'ạn-izm), *n.* [< *Russian* + *-ism*.] Russian influence, tendencies, or characteristics *The American*, XII. 219.

Russianize (rush'ạn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Russianized*, ppr. *Russianizing*. [< *Russian* + *-ize*.] To impart Russian characteristics to.

The Tartar may learn the Russian language, but he does not on that account become *Russianized*.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 157.

Russification (rus'i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *Russify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The act or process of Russianizing, or of bringing over to Russian forms, habits, or principles; also, annexation to the Russian empire.

The process of *Russification* may be likewise observed in the manner of building the houses and in the methods of farming, which plainly show that the Finnish races did not obtain rudimentary civilization from the Slavonians.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 152.

The school is the great means used by the Russian Government for the so-called *Russification* of Poland.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 311.

That the Turk has got to go is now hardly open to doubt, and in as far as British statesmanship can promote the Germanisation, as opposed to the *Russification*, of Turkey in Europe, our policy should be directed to that end. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 556.

Russify (rus'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Russified*, ppr. *Russifying*. [< *Russ* (NL. *Russus*) + *-fy*.] To Russianize.

The aboriginal Meryas have been completely *Russified*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 731.

Russniak (rus'ni-ak), *n.* [Little Russ. *Rusnak* (Hung. *Ruszenjak*): see *Russ*.] Same as *Ruthenian*, 1.

Russo-Byzantine (rus'ō-biz'ạn-tin), *a.* Noting the national art of Russia, and especially the characteristic architecture of Russia, which is

Russo-Byzantine Architecture.—Cathedral of the Assumption, Kremlin, Moscow.

based on the Byzantine, but evolved and differentiated in obedience to race characteristics. There is much sound art and construction in Russian architecture, despite the grotesque and fantastic characteristics of some examples.

Russo-Greek (rus'ō-grēk'), *a.* Of or pertaining to both the Russians and the Greeks.—**Russo-Greek Church.** See *Russian Church*, under *Russian*.

Russophile (rus'ō-fil), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *russophile*, < NL. *Russus*, Russ (see *Russ*), + Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love.] I. *n.* One who favors Russia or the Russians, or Russian policy, principles, or enterprises.

The offer is totally hollow, and one which cannot be accepted, even by the most willing *Russophile*.
C. Marvin, Gates of Herat, viii.

II. *a.* Favoring Russian methods or enterprises.

The so-called *Russophile* traders in politics.
C. Marvin, Russian Advance towards India, i.

Russophilism (rus'ō-fil-izm), *n.* [< *Russophile* + *-ism*.] The doctrines, sentiments, or principles of a Russophile.

Russophilist (rus'ō-fil-ist), *n.* [< *Russophile* + *-ist*.] Same as *Russophile*.

Russophobe (rus'ō-fōb), *n.* [NL., < *Russus*, Russ, + Gr. *φοβος*, < *φοβεῖσθαι*, fear.] Same as *Russophobist*.

The unanimity of the condemnation of Russia on the part of the representative organs of public opinion indicates clearly enough that the union of Russophiles and *Russophobes* . . . has not been disrupted by the wrangles at home. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 267.

Russophobia (rus-ō-fō'bi-ạ), *n.* [< NL. *Russus*, Russ, + Gr. *-φοβία*, < *φοβεῖσθαι*, fear.] A dread of Russia or of Russian policy; a strong feeling against Russia or the Russians.

For some reason or other the *Russophobia* which prevailed so largely when first I began to take an interest in foreign affairs has gone out of fashion.
Nineteenth Century, XXI. 543.

Russophobism (rus'ō-fō-bizm), *n.* [< *Russophobe* + *-ism*.] Same as *Russophobia*.

Equally guilty would be a blind, unreasoning *Russophobism* attributing sinister designs to every Russian advance. *Brit. Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 346.

Russophobist (rus'ō-fō-bist), *n.* [< *Russophobe* + *-ist*.] One who dreads the Russians or their policy; one whose feelings are strongly against Russia, its people, or its policy.

These opinions cannot but be so many red rags to English *Russophobists*. *C. Marvin*, Gates of Herat, p. 98.

russud (rus'ud), *n.* [< Hind. *rasad*, a progressive increase or diminution of tax, also the amount of such increase or diminution, orig. a store of grain provided for an army, < Pers. *rasad*, a supply of provisions.] In India, a progressively increasing land-tax.

Russula (rus'ū-lạ), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1836), so called in allusion to the color of the pileus in some species; fem. of LL. *russulus*, reddish, dim. of L. *russus*, red: see *russet*.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi of the class *Agaricini*, differing from *Agaricus* by having the trama vesiculose and the lamellæ fragile, not filled with milk. The pileus is fleshy and convex; the stem is stout, polished, and spongy within; the veil is obsolete; the spores are white or pale-yellow, usually echinulate. There are many species, all growing on the ground. A few of the species are edible, but most are noxious.

rust1 (rust), *n.* [< ME. *rust*, *rost*, *roust*, < AS. *rust* = OS. *rost* = D. *roest* = MLG. *rost*, *rust* = OHG. MHG. G. *rost* = Sw. *rost* = Dan. *rust* (not found in Goth., where *nidwa* is used), rust; with formative *-st*, < *rud-*, root of AS. *rēad*, red, *rudu*, redness: see *red*1. Cf. Icel. *ryth*, rust, MHG. *rot*, rust, etc., OSlav. *rūzda*, Lith. *rūdis*, Lett. *rūsa*, rust, L. *rubigo*, *robigo*, rust; all from the same root.] 1. The red or orange-yellow coating which is formed on the surface of iron when exposed to air and moisture; red oxid of iron; in an extended sense, any metallic oxid forming a coat on the metal. Oil-paint, varnish, plumbago, a film of caoutchouc, or a coating of tin may be employed, according to circumstances, to prevent the rusting of iron utensils.

And that (yer long) the share and coultar should
Rub off their *rust* vpon your Roofs of gold.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

Go home, and hang your arms up; let *rust* rot 'em.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

A pound of metal produces considerably more than a pound of its *rust*. In point of fact, every 100 lbs. of quicksilver will produce not less than 108 lbs. of red *rust*.
Huxley, Physiography, vi.

2. In *metal-working*, a composition of iron-filings and sal ammoniac, with sometimes a little sulphur, moistened with water and used for filling fast joints. Oxidation rapidly sets in, and the composition, after a time, becomes very hard, and takes thorough hold of the surfaces between which it is placed. A joint formed in this way is called a *rust-joint*.

3. In *bot.*, a fungous growth on plants which resembles rust on metal; plant-disease caused by fungi of the class *Uredineæ* (which see, for special characterization): same as *brand*, 6. See *Fungi*, *mildew*, *Puccinia*, and *Trichobasis*; also *black rust* and *red rust*, below.

From the observations of Prof. Henslow, it seems certain that *rust* is only an earlier form of mildew.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 819.

High farming encourages the development of *rust*, especially if the wheat is rank and it becomes lodged or fallen.
Science, III. 457.

4. Any foul extraneous matter; a corrosive, injurious, or disfiguring accretion.

A haunted house,
That keeps the *rust* of murder on the walls.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

5. Any growth, influence, or habit tending to injure the mental or moral faculties; a habit or tendency which clogs action or usefulness; also, the state of being affected with such a habit.

But, lord, thouz y haue ben vniust,
3it thoruz the help of thi benignite
I hope to rubbe aweye the *rust*,
With penaunce, from my goostli yze.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 189.

How he glisters
Thorough my *rust*! and how his piety
Does my deeds make the blacker!
Shak., W. T., iii. 2. 172.

Those Fountains and Streams of all Polite Learning [the universities] have not yet been able to wash away that slavish *Rust* that sticks to you.
Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, iii. 96.

I should have endured in silence the *rust* and cramp of my best faculties. *Charlotte Brontë*, Professor, iv.

Just so much work as keeps the brain from *rust*. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 66.

Black rust, a fungus with dark-colored spores which attacks the leaves and stems of wheat and other cereals and of various grasses; the final or teleutospore stage of *Puccinia graminis*, or grain-blight. - **Red rust**, a common fungus, *Puccinia graminis*, which attacks wheat, oats, and other kinds of grain. See *barberry-fungus*, *Puccinia*.

rust[1] (rust), *v.* [< ME. *rusten*, < AS. **rustian* (not authenticated, the one instance cited by Lye involving the adj. *rustig*, rusty) = D. *roesten* = MLG. *rosten*, *rusten* = OHG. *rostēn*, MHG. G. *rosten* = Sw. *rosta* = Dan. *ruste*, rust; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To contract or gather rust; be oxidized.

Adieu, valour! *rust*, rapier! be still, drum! for your manager is in love. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2. 187.

It is especially notable that during the *rusting* of quicksilver, as indeed of all other metals, there is a very appreciable increase of weight in the substance operated on. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 76.

2. To assume an appearance of rust, or as if coated with rust.

This thy son's blood cleaving to my blade
Shall *rust* upon my weapon, till thy blood,
Congeal'd with this, do make me wipe off both.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 3. 51.

But, when the bracken *rusted* on their crags,
My suit had wither'd. *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

3. To degenerate in idleness; become dull through inaction.

Then must I *rust* in Egypt, never more
Appear in arms, and be the chief of Greece?
Dryden, Cleomenes, i. 1.

My Youth may wear and waste, but it shall never *rust* in my Possession. *Congreve*, Way of the World, ii. 1.

Neglected talents *rust* into decay.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 546.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to contract rust.

Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will *rust* them. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 59.

Laid hand
Upon the *rusted* handle of the gate.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 175.

2. To impair by time and inactivity.

rust[2]†, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *roost*[1]. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

rust-ball (rust'bâl), *n.* One of the yellow lumps of iron ore that are found among chalk near Foulmire, in Cambridgeshire, England. *Halliwell.*

rust-colored (rust'kul″ord), *a.* Of the color of iron-rust; ferruginous.

rustful (rust'fûl), *a.* [< *rust*[1] + *-ful.*] Rusty; tending to produce rust; characterized by rust: as, "*rustful* sloth," *Quarles.*

rust-fungus (rust'fung″gus), *n.* See *rust-mite.*

rustic (rus'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *rustick*; < OF. *rustique* (vernacularly *ruiste*, *rustre*, > E. *roister*), F. *rustique* = Pr. *rustic*, *rostic*, *ruste* = Sp. *rústico* = Pg. It. *rustico*, < L. *rusticus*, belonging to the country, < *rūs* (*rur-*), the country: see *rural.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the country or to country people; characteristic of rural life; hence, plain; homely; inartificial; countrified: as, *rustic* fare; *rustic* garb.

Forget this new-fall'n dignity,
And fall into our *rustic* revelry.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 183.

He once was chief in all the *rustic* trade;
His steady hand the straightest furrow made.
Crabbe, Works, I. 10.

Ye think the *rustic* cackle of your bourg
The murmur of the world! *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. Living in the country; rural, as opposed to town-bred; hence, unsophisticated; artless; simple; sometimes in a depreciatory sense, rude; awkward; boorish.

Yield, *rustic* mountaineer. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 100.

As the Turks sit crosse-legged, so doe they on their heels: differing little in habit from the *rustick* Aegyptians. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 109.

And many a holy text around she strews,
That teach the *rustic* moralist to die.
Gray, Elegy.

3. Made of rustic work, especially in wood. See *rustic work*, below.

I would have everything as complete as possible in the country, shrubberies and flower gardens, and *rustic* seats innumerable. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, vi.

4. In *anc. Latin manuscript*, noting letters of one of the two oldest forms, the other being the *square*. The rustic letters are as accurately formed as the square or lapidary letters, but are lighter and more slender, with the horizontal strokes more or less oblique and curved. These letters, being easier to form, were more generally used than the square in Roman manuscripts from the first to the fifth century, at which time both forms were generally superseded by the uncial writing.

The earliest application of the *rustic* hand appears in the papyrus rolls recovered from the ruins of Herculaneum (Exempla, tabb. 1–3), which must necessarily be earlier than 79 A. D. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 152.

Prison rustic ashlar. See *ashlar*, 3. — **Rough-faced rustic work.** See *rough*[1]. — **Rustic joint**, in *masonry*, a square or chamfered sunken joint between blocks. — **Rustic moth**, one of certain noctuid moths; any noctuid: an English collectors' name: as, the rosy *rustic moth*, *Hydraecia micacea*. See II., 4. — **Rustic pieces**, in *decorative art*, a phrase employed in various uses to note close imitation of nature, and also decoration outside of the received canons of the day. In the first sense, the pottery of Palissy, decorated with lizards, fish, and the like, molded from nature, is known as *rustic pottery* (*faylines rustiques*). — **Rustic quoins.** See *quoin*, 1. — **Rustic shoulder-knot**, a British moth, *Apamea basilinea*. — **Rustic ware**, in *modern ceram. manuf.*, a terra-cotta of a buff or light-brown paste having a brown glaze, sometimes mottled with green: used especially for balustrades, cornices, and similar architectural ornaments, fountains, flower-vases, etc. - **Rustic work.** (*a*) In *masonry*: (1) Stonework of which the face is hacked or picked in holes, or of which the courses and the separate blocks are marked by deep cham-

Rustic Work.

A, plain; *B*, beveled; *C*, vermiculated; *D*, frosted.

fered or rectangular grooves. Work of the former class is sometimes termed *rockwork*, and the phrase *rustic work* is by some restricted to masonry of the latter class. The varieties of rustic work are named according to the way in which the face is treated, or from peculiarities of the salient edge. *Chamfered rustic work* has the edge of the salient panel beveled to an angle of 135° with the face, so that the beveling of two adjacent blocks forms a right angle at the joint. *Frosted work* displays a fine and even roughness. *Punctured work* is characterized by irregular holes or lines of holes. *Stalactited work* is formed by an ornamentation resembling agglomerated icicles. *Vermiculated work* is tooled in contorted or worm-shaped lines. (2) Any wall built of stones of different sizes and shapes fitted together. (*b*) In *woodwork*, summer-houses, garden furniture, etc., made from rough limbs and roots of trees arranged in fanciful forms. — **Sussex rustic ware.** See *ware*[2]. — **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Pastoral*, *Bucolic*, etc. See *rural.* — **2.** Countrified.

II. *n.* 1. One who lives in the country; a countryman; a peasant; in a contemptuous use, a clown or boor.

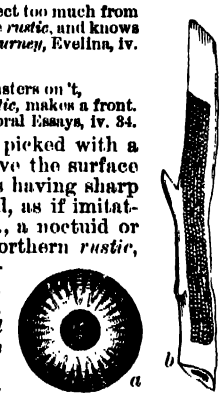
While words of learned length and thundering sound
Amazed the gazing *rustics* ranged around.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 214.

You must not, madam, expect too much from my pupil: she is quite a little *rustic*, and knows nothing of the world. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, iv.

2. Rustic work.

Then clap four slices of pilasters on 't,
That, laced with bits of *rustic*, makes a front.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 34.

3. In *ceram.*, a ground picked with a sharp point so as to have the surface roughened with hollows having sharp edges, sometimes waved, as if imitating slag. — 4. In *entom.*, a noctuid or rustic moth: as, the northern *rustic*, *Agrotis lucernea*; the unarmed *rustic*, *A. inermis*.



Unarmed Rustic (*Agrotis inermis*).

a, egg, greatly enlarged; *b*, eggs, natural size, in position upon twig.

rustical† (rus'ti-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *rustical* = It. *rusticale*; as *rustic* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Rustic.

He is of a *rustical* cut, I know not how: he doth not carry himself like a gentleman of fashion. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

Our English courtiers . . . have infinitely refined upon the plain and *rustical* discourse of our fathers. *Scott*, Monastery, xiv.

II. *n.* A rustic.

Let me intreat you not to be wroth with this *rustical*. — Credit me, the north wind shall as soon puff one of your rocks from its basis as . . . the churlish speech of an untaught churl shall move the spleen of Piercie Shafton. *Scott*, Monastery, xix.

rustically (rus'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a rustic manner; in a manner characteristic of or befitting a peasant; hence, rudely; plainly; inelegantly.

He keeps me *rustically* at home. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1. 7.

The pulpit style [in Germany] has been always either *rustically* negligent, or bristling with pedantry. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

rusticalness (rus'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being rustical; rudeness; coarseness; want of refinement. *Bailey*, 1727.

rusticate (rus'ti-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rusticated*, ppr. *rusticating*. [< L. *rusticatus*, pp. of *rusticari* (> It. *rusticare* = Pg. *rusticar* = F. *rustiquer*), live in the country, < *rusticus*, of the country: see *rustic.*] **I.** *intrans.* To dwell or reside in the country.

My lady Scudamore, from having *rusticated* in your company too long, pretends to open her eyes for the sake of seeing the sun, and to sleep because it is night. *Pope.*

II. *trans.* 1. To send to the country; induce or (especially) compel to reside in the country; specifically, to suspend from studies at a college or university and send away for a time by way of punishment. See *rustication.*

The monks, who lived *rusticated* in their scattered monasteries, sojourners in the midst of their conquered land, often felt their Saxon blood tingle in their veins. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 83.

At school he was flogged and disgraced, he was disgraced and *rusticated* at the university, he was disgraced and expelled from the army. *Thackeray*, Fits-Boodle's Confessions.

2. In *masonry*, to form into rustic work.

If . . . a tower is to be built, the lower storey should not only be square, but should be marked by buttresses or other strong lines, and the masonry *rusticated*, so as to convey even a greater appearance of strength. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 26.

rusticated (rus'ti-kā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *rusticate*, *v.*] In *building*, rustic.

To the south of the west entrance, the earth has been dug away, and I saw a *rusticated* wall three feet eight inches thick, built with two rows of stone in breadth, clamped together with irons. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 23.

Rusticated ashlar. See *ashlar*, 3.

rustication (rus-ti-kā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *rusticacion*, < L. *rusticatio*(*n-*), a living in the country, < *rusticari*, live in the country: see *rusticate.*] 1. The act of rusticating, or the state of being rusticated; residence, especially forced residence, in the country; in universities and colleges, the punishment of a student for some offense by compelling him to leave the institution, and sometimes also compelling him to reside for a time in some other specified place.

Mrs. Sydney is delighted with her *rustication*. She has suffered all the evils of London, and enjoyed none of its goods. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey.

To have touched upon this this spring . . . would either have been the means of abridging my exile, or at least would have procured me a change of residence during my *rustication*. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xiii.

And then came demand for an apology; refusal on my part; appeal to the dean; convocation; and *rustication* of George Savage Fitz-Boodle. *Thackeray*, Fits-Boodle's Confessions.

2. In *arch.*, that species of masonry called *rustic work* (which see, under *rustic*). — **Prismatic rustication**, in Elizabethan architecture, rusticated masonry with diamond-shaped projections worked on the face of every stone. *T. R. Smith*, Handbook of Architecture, Gloss.

rusticity (rus-tis'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *rusticities* (-tiz). [< OF. *rusticite*, F. *rusticité* = Pr. *rusticitat*, *rustat* = Sp. *rusticidad* = Pg. *rusticidade* = It. *rusticità*, < L. *rusticita*(*t-*)*s*, rusticity, < *rusticus*, rustic: see *rustic.*] 1. The state or character of being rustic; rural existence, flavor, appearance, manners, or the like; especially, simplicity or homeliness of manner; and hence, in a bad sense, ignorance, clownishness, or boorishness.

Honestie is but a defect of Witt,
Respect but meere *Rusticitie* and Clownerie.
Chapman, All Fools (Works, 1873, I. 134).

The sweetness and *rusticity* of a pastoral cannot be so well expressed in any other tongue as in the Greek, when rightly mixed and qualified with the Doric dialect. *Addison*, On Virgil's Georgics.

I . . . have alone with this right hand subdued barbarism, rudeness, and *rusticity*. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

2. Anything betokening a rustic life or origin; especially, an error or defect due to ignorance of the world or of the usages of polite society.

The little *rusticities* and awkwardnesses which had at first made grievous inroads on the tranquillity of all . . . necessarily wore away. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, ii.

rusticize (rus't-i-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rusticized*, ppr. *rusticizing*. [< *rustic* + *-ize.*] To make rustic; transform to a rustic.

Rusticized ourselves with uncouth hat,
Rough vest, and goatskin wrappage.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 104.

rusticly (rus'tik-li), *adv.* [< *rustic* + *-ly*[2].] In a rustic manner; rustically.

To you it seemes so (*rustickly*) Ajax Oileus said;
Your words are suited to your eyes. Those mares leade still that led. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxiii. 416.

rusticola (rus-tik'ō-lā), *n.* [NL., supposed to be a mistake for *rusticula*, fem. dim. of L. *rusticus*, rustic: see *rustic.* Otherwise an error for *ruricola*, < L. *rus* (*rur-*), the country, + *colere*, inhabit.] 1. An old book-name of the Euro-

pean woodcock, now called *Scolopax rusticola*, or *S. rusticula*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Scolopacidæ*, containing only the rusticola: synonymous with *Scolopax* in the strictest sense.

Rusticolæ (rus-tik'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Rusticola*, q. v.] In *ornith.*, in Merrem's classification of birds (1813), a group of birds, including the precocial grallatores, and approximately equivalent to the modern order *Limicolæ*. It was divided into two groups—(*a*) *Phalaridæ*, including the rails, coots, and jacanas; and (*b*) *Limosugæ*, nearly coextensive with the plover-snipe group, shorebirds, or *Limicolæ* proper of modern authors.

rustily (rus'ti-li), *adv.* [< *rusty*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a rusty state; in such a manner as to suggest rustiness.

Lowten . . . was in conversation with a *rustily*-clad, miserable-looking man, in boots without toes, and gloves without fingers. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxi.

rustiness (rus'ti-nes), *n.* [< ME. *rustynes*; < *rusty*[1] + *-ness*.] The state or condition of being rusty.

The *rustiness* and infirmity of age gathered over the venerable house itself. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, i.

rust-joint (rust'joint), *n.* See *rust*[1], 2.

rustle (rus'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rustled*, ppr. *rustling*. [Formerly also *russle*; prob. freq. of Sw. *rusta*, stir, make a noise, var. of OSw. *ruska*, rustle, shake, = Dan. *ruske*, pull, shake, twitch, = Icel. *ruska*, shake rudely: see *rush*[2]. Cf. Icel. *rýsla*, clatter, as money, and G. *ruscheln*, freq. of *ruschen*, rustle. Cf. AS. **hristlan*, rustle (in Lye, not authenticated), appar. freq. of **hristan*, in ppr. *hristenda* (verbal n. *hristung*), shake, = Icel. *hrista* = Dan. *ryste* = Sw. *rysta*, *rista*, shake, tremble.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a wavering, murmuring sound when set in motion and rubbed one part upon another or against something else; give out a slightly sibilant sound when shaken: as, a *rustling* silk; *rustling* foliage; *rustling* wings.

When the gust hath blown his fill,
Ending on the *rustling* leaves.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 129.

Now and then, sweet Philomel would wail,
Or stock-doves plain amid the forest deep,
That drowsy *rustled* to the sighing gale.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 4.

Her hand shook, and we heard
In the dead hush the papers that she held
Rustle. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

2. To move about or along with a rustling sound.

O, this life
Is nobler than attending for a check,
Richer than doing nothing for a bauble,
Prouder than *rustling* in unpaid-for silk.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3. 24.

The breeze blows fresh; we reach the island's edge,
Our shallop *rustling* through the yielding sedge.
O. W. Holmes, The Island Ruin.

Madame Bourdon *rustled* from upper to lower hall, repeating instructions to her charges.
The Century, XXXVII. 87.

3. To stir about; bestir one's self; struggle or strive, especially against obstacles or difficulties; work vigorously or energetically; "hustle." [Slang, western U. S.]

Rustle now, boys, *rustle!* for you have a long and hard day's work before you. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI. 190.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to rustle.

The wind was scarcely strong enough to *rustle* the leaves around. *T. C. Grattan.*

Where the stiff brocade of women's dresses may have *rustled* autumnal leaves.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 59.

2. To shake with a murmuring, rustling sound.

The air-swept lindens yield
Their scent, and *rustle* down their perfumed showers
Of bloom on the bent grass where I am laid.
M. Arnold, The Scholar-Gipsy.

3. To make, do, secure, obtain, etc., in a lively, energetic manner. [Slang, western U. S.]

When the cow-boy on the round up, the surveyor, or hunter, who must camp out, pitches his tent in the grassy coulée or narrow creek-bottom, his first care is to start out with his largest gunning-bag to "*rustle* some buffalo chips" for a camp-fire. *Smithsonian Report*, 1887, ii. 451.

rustle (rus'l), *n.* [< *rustle*, *v.*] 1. The noise made by one who or that which rustles; a rustling.

In the sweeping of the wind your ear
The passage of the Angel's wings will hear,
And on the lichen-crusted leads above
The *rustle* of the eternal rain of love.
M. Arnold, Church of Brou, iii.

2. A movement accompanied by a rustling sound.

The soft *rustle* of a maiden's gown
Fanning away the dandelion's down.
Keats, I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.

rustler (rus'lèr), *n.* [< *rustle* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which rustles.

The fairy hopes of my youth I have trodden under foot like those neglected *rustlers* [fallen oak-leaves].
Scott, Monastery, viii.

2. One who works or acts with energy and promptness; an active, efficient person; a "hustler"; originally, a cowboy. [Slang, western U. S.]

A horde of *rustlers* who are running off stock.
The Vindicator (Los Lunas, New Mexico), Oct. 27, 1883.

They're a thirsty crowd, an' it comes expinsive; but they're worth it, fer they're *rustlers*, ivery wan of thim.
The Century, XXXVII. 770.

rustless (rust'les), *a.* [< *rust*[1] + *-less*.] Free from rust; that will not rust.

I have known her fastidious in seeking pure metal for clean uses; and, when once a bloodless and *rustless* instrument was found, she was careful of the prize, keeping it in silk and cotton wool. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, viii.

"Polarite"—a *rustless* magnetic oxide of iron in a highly porous condition. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 486.

rustlingly (rus'ling-li), *adv.* With a rustling sound.

On Autumn-nights, when rain
Doth *rustlingly* above your heads complain
On the smooth leaden roof.
M. Arnold, Church of Brou, iii.

rust-mite (rust'mit), *n.* One of certain mites of the family *Phytoptidæ*, or gall-mites, which do not produce galls properly speaking, but live in a rust-like substance which they produce upon the leaves or fruit of certain plants. Many of these rusts have been described by botanists as *rust-fungi*. *Phytoptus oleivorus* is the rust-mite of the orange, which produces the brownish discoloration often noticed on oranges.

rust-proof (rust'prōf), *a.* Proof against rust; free from the danger of rusting.

This tank is costly, for its joints and bearings must be *rust-proof*. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI. 284.

rustre (rus'tèr), *n.* [< F. *rustre*, a lozenge pierced round in the center, also a sort of lance, prob. lozenge-shaped; prob. (with unorig. *s* and *r*) < OHG. **hrūta*, *rūta*, MHG. *rūte*, G. *raute*, a quadrangle, square, rhomboid, facet, pane, lozenge in heraldry, = D. *ruit* = Sw. *ruta* = Dan. *rude*, square, lozenge, pane; perhaps < Indo-Eur. **krūta*, **ktrūta*, and so connected with L. *quattuor*, Gr. τέτταρες, πίσυρες, etc., G. *vier*, E. *four*: see *four*.] 1. A scale in early armor. See under *rustred*. Hence —2. In *her.*, a lozenge pierced with a circular opening, large in proportion to the whole surface, the field appearing through it. Compare *mascle*.

Rustre, 2.

rust-red (rust'red), *a.* In *zoöl.*, same as *ferruginous*.

rustred (rus'tèrd), *a.* [< *rustre* + *-ed*[2].] Having rustres.—**Rustred armor**, armor composed of scales lapping one over another, and differing from mascled armor in the curved form of the scales, which make an imbricated pattern.

Rust's collyrium. A mixture of liquor plumbi, older-water, and tincture of opium.

rusty[1] (rus'ti), *a.* [< ME. *rusti*, *rusty*, < AS. *rustig*, *rusteg* (= D. *roestig* = OHG. *rostag*, MHG. *rostec*, *rustic*, G. *rostig* = Sw. *rostig*), rusty, < *rust*[1], rust: see *rust*[1], *n.* In some senses partly confused with *resty*[1], *restive*, and *resty*[2], *reasty*[1]; see *rusty*[2], *rusty*[3], *resty*[1], *resty*[2].] 1. Covered or affected with rust: as, a *rusty* knife or sword.

Yea, distaff-women manage *rusty* bills
Against thy seat. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2. 118.

Bars and bolts
Grew *rusty* by disuse. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 746.

Armies waned, for magnet-like she drew
The *rustiest* iron of old fighters' hearts.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. Consisting of rust; hence, having the appearance or effect of rust: as, *rusty* stains.

By that same way the direfull dames doe drive
Their mournefull charett, fild with *rusty* blood.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 32.

Not a ship's hull, with its rusty iron links of cable run out of hawse-holes long discolored with the iron's *rusty* tears, but seemed to be there with a fell intention.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, i. 14.

3. Covered, incrusted, or stained with a dirty substance resembling rust; hence, filthy; specifically, as applied to grain, affected with the rust-disease: as, *rusty* wheat.

Shew your *rusty* teeth
At every word. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, Ind.

4. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, of the color of rust; rubiginous; ferruginous.—5. Red or yellow, as fish when the brine in which they are prepared evaporates. Fat fish, like herrings, mackerel, or halibut-fins, often turn rusty.—6. Having lost the original gloss or luster; time-worn; shabby: as, a *rusty* black; clothes *rusty* at the seams.

Some there be that have pleasure only in old *rusty* antiquities, and some only in their own doings.
Sir T. More, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 12.

The hens were now scarcely larger than pigeons, and had a queer, *rusty*, withered aspect, and a gouty kind of movement, and a sleepy and melancholy tone throughout all the variations of their clucking and cackling.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.

Mordecai had no handsome Sabbath garment, but instead of the threadbare *rusty* black coat of the morning he wore one of light drab.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxiv.

7. Out of practice; dulled in skill or knowledge through disuse or inactivity.

Hector . . . in this dull and long-continued truce
Is *rusty* grown. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 263.

One gets *rusty* in this part of the country, you know. Not you, Casaubon; you stick to your studies.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, ix.

8†. Causing rust; rendering dull or inactive.

I deeme thy braine emperished bee
Through *rusty* elde, that hath rotted thee.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

9. Rough; hoarse; harsh; grating: as, a *rusty* voice.

The old parishioners . . . wondered what was going to happen, taking counsel of each other in *rusty* whispers as the door was shut. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 596.

Rusty blackbird or **grackle**, *Scolecophagus ferrugineus*, abundant in eastern North America, found in the United

Rusty Grackle (*Scolecophagus ferrugineus*).

States chiefly in the fall, winter, and early spring, when it is mostly of a reddish-brown color (whence the name). In full plumage the male is entirely iridescent black, with yellow eyes. It is from 9 to 9½ inches long, and 14½ in extent of wings.—**Rusty dab**, a flatfish of the genus *Platessa*, found in deep water on the coast of Massachusetts and New York.

rusty[1]† (rus'ti), *v. t.* [< *rusty*[1], *a.*] To make rusty; rust.

Th' vngodly Prince . . .
Reacht out his arm; but instantly the same
So strangely withered and so num became,
And God so *rusted* every ioynt, that there
(But as the Body stird) it could not stir.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

rusty[2] (rus'ti), *a.* [A var. of *resty*[2], *reasty*[1], confused with *rusty*[1].] Same as *reasty*[1] for *roasted*.

You *rusty* piece of Martlemas bacon, away!
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, iv. 1.

rusty[3] (rus'ti), *a.* [A var. of *resty*[1], confused with *rusty*[1].] Stubborn: same as *resty*[1] for *restive*.

In the mean time, there is much urging and spurring the parliament for supply and expedition, in both which they will prove somewhat *rusty*.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 36.

To ride, run, or turn rusty, to become contumacious; rebel in a surly manner; resist or oppose any one ill-naturedly.

He [the monkey] takes her [the cat] round the neck, and tries to pull her down, and if then she *turns rusty*, . . . he'll . . . give her a nip with his teeth.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor.

And how the devil am I to get the crew to obey me? Why, even Dick Fletcher *rides rusty* on me now and then.
Scott, Pirate, xxxix.

Company that 's got no more orders to give, and wants to *turn* up *rusty* to them that has, had better be making room than filling it. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xl.

They paraded the street, and watched the yard till dusk, when its proprietor *ran rusty* and turned them out.
C. Reade, Hard Cash, xlv.

rustyback (rus'ti-bak), *n.* A fern, *Ceterach officinarum*: so named in allusion to the rusty scales which cover its lower surface. [Eng.]

rusty-crowned (rus'ti-kround), *a.* Having a chestnut spot on the top of the head: specifically said of the *rusty-crowned* falcon, *Falco* (*Tinnunculus*) *sparverius*. See *sparrow-hawk*.

rusure (rö'zhūr), *n.* [Irreg., < *ruse*[1] + *-ure.*] The sliding down of a hedge, mound of earth, bank, or building. [Prov. Eng.]

ruswut, *n.* See *rusot.*

rut[1] (rut), *n.* [Formerly also *rutt;* with shortened vowel, < ME. *rute, route,* < OF. *route,* way, path, street, trace, track, etc., < ML. *rupta,* a way, path: see *route*[1], the same word, partly adapted to the mod. F. form *route.*] 1. A narrow track worn or cut in the ground; especially, the hollow track made by a wheel in passing over the ground.

And as from hils raine waters headlong fall,
That all waies eate huge *ruts.*
Chapman, Iliad, iv. 480.

A sleepy land where under the same wheel
The same old *rut* would deepen year by year.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2†. A wrinkle.

To behold thee not painted inclines somewhat neere
A miracle; these in thy face here were deep *ruts.*
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, ii. 1.

These many *ruts* and furrows in thy cheeks
Proves thy old face to be but champion-ground,
Till'd with the plough of age.
Randolph, Hey for Honesty, iv. 3.

3. Any beaten path or mode of procedure; an established habit or course.

War? the worst that follows
Things that seem jerk'd out of the common *rut*
Of Nature is the hot religious fool,
Who, seeing war in heaven, for heaven's credit
Makes it on earth. *Tennyson,* Harold, i. 1.

The *ruts* of human life are full of healing for sick souls. We cannot be always taking the initiative and beginning life anew. *J. F. Clarke,* Self-Culture, Lect. xvii., p. 375.

The disciples of a great master take the husk for the grain; they harden into the *ruts* of scholarship.
The Century, XL. 260.

rut[1] (rut), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rutted,* ppr. *rutting.* [< *rut*[1], *n.*] To mark with or as with ruts; trace furrows in; also, to wrinkle: as, to *rut* the earth with a spade, or with cart-wheels.

The two in high glee started behind old Dobbin, and jogged along the deep-*rutted* plashy roads.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3.

His face . . . deeply *rutted* here and there with expressive valleys and riverine lines of wrinkle.
R. Jenkins, Week of Passion, xiii.

rut[2] (rut), *n.* [Formerly also *rutt;* < ME. **rut, ruit,* < OF. *ruit, rut,* a roaring, the noise of deer, etc., at the time of sexual excitement, rut, F. *rut,* rut, = Sp. *ruido* = Pg. *rugido* = It. *rugito,* a roaring, bellowing, < L. *rugitus,* a roaring as of lions, a rumbling, < *rugire* (> It. *ruggire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rugir* = OF. *ruir,* F. *rugir*), roar, < √ *ru,* make a noise, Skt. √ *ru,* hum, bray: see *rumor.* In the lit. sense ('a roaring') the word appears to have merged in *rout*[1], *rote*[4].] 1†. A roaring noise; uproar.

Theues that loueden ryot and *ruit.*
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 132.

And there arose such *rut,* th' unruly rout among,
That soon the noise thereof through all the ocean rong.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 445.

2. The noise made by deer at the time of sexual excitement; hence, the periodical sexual excitement or heat of animals; the period of heat.

rut[2] (rut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rutted,* ppr. *rutting.* [< ME. *rutien, rutyen;* < *rut*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be in heat; desire copulation.

II. *trans.* To copulate with. [Rare.]

What piety forbids the lusty ram,
Or more salacious goat, to *rut* their dam?
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x.

rut[3] (rut), *v. i.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rout*[1].

Ruta (rö'tą), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *ruta,* < Gr. *ῥυτή,* rue: see *rue*[2].] A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order *Rutaceæ* and tribe *Rutеæ.* It is characterized by a sessile four- or five celled ovary, and eight or ten stamens alternately shorter, their filaments dilated at the base, and by four or five arched and toothed petals growing from a thick urn-shaped receptacle. There are about 50 species, widely scattered through the Mediterranean region and western and central Asia. They are herbs with perennial or somewhat shrubby base, dotted with glands and emitting a heavy odor. They bear alternate leaves, either simple, divided, trifoliate, or decompound, and many-flowered terminal corymbs or panicles of yellow or greenish flowers. The general name of the species is *rue* (which see). See cut under *Octandria.*

rutabaga (rö-tą-bā'gą), *n.* [= F. *rutabaga;* of Sw. or Lapp. origin (?).] The Swedish turnip, a probable derivative, with the rape and common turnip, of *Brassica campestris.* The leaves are smooth and covered with a bloom, and the roots are longer than broad. The rutabaga is more nutritious than the common turnip. There are numerous varieties.

Rutaceæ (rö-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), fem. pl. of L. *rutaceus,* of or belonging to rue: see *rutaceous.*] An order of polypetalous plants of the cohort *Geraniales* and series *Discifloræ.* It is characterized by flowers with four or five sepals and as many broadly imbricated petals, by an ovary of four or five carpels, either wholly connate or united only by their basilar or ventral styles or their stigmas, or rarely entirely free, the ovules commonly two in each cell, and usually by an annular or bowl-shaped disk within the circle of stamens. The seeds are oblong or reniform, most often sessile and solitary in the cell, often with a shining crust, with or without fleshy albumen. The order includes about 780 species, of 101 genera and 7 tribes, scattered through the warm and temperate parts of the globe, most abundant in South Africa and Australia, least frequent in tropical Africa. They are shrubs or trees, rarely herbs, dotted with glands and often exhaling a heavy odor. They bear leaves without stipules, which are usually opposite, sometimes simple, but more often compound, and of one, three, or five leaflets, or variously pinnate. The flowers are most often in axillary cymes; the fruit is very various. There are two well-marked series, of which the larger and typical, having the ovary deeply lobed and the fruit capsular, contains the tribes *Cusparieæ, Rutеæ, Diosmeæ, Boroniеæ,* and *Xanthoxyleæ;* and the smaller, having the ovary little if at all lobed, and the fruit coriaceous, drupaceous, or a berry, contains the tribes *Toddalieæ* and *Aurantieæ.* The last includes, in the genus *Citrus,* the orange and the lemon, which depart from the type in their numerous carpels, ovules, and stamens. For some of the important genera, see *Ruta* (the type), *Ptelea, Xanthoxylum, Citrus, Murraya, Peganum,* and *Dictamnus.*

rutaceous (rö-tā'shius), *a.* [< L. *rutaceus,* < *ruta,* rue: see *rue*[2].] Of, belonging to, or characterizing the plant-order *Rutaceæ;* resembling rue.

rute[1], *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rout*[1].

rute[2]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *root*[1].

rute[3] (röt), *n.* [Cf. W. *rhwtiws,* broken parts, dregs, *rhwtion, rhytion,* particles rubbed off.] In *mining,* very small threads of ore.

Ruteæ (rö'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Adrien de Jussieu, 1825), < *Ruta* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the order *Rutaceæ,* characterized by free and spreading petals and stamens, a free and thickened disk, three or more ovules in a cell, fleshy albumen, and a curved embryo. It includes 6 genera, of which *Ruta* is the type. The species are herbs, often with a shrubby base, with perfect, mostly regular flowers, their parts commonly in fours, and often with pinnately divided leaves. They are widely scattered through most northern temperate regions.

Rutela (rö'te-lą), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1817), an error for *Rutila,* fem. of L. *rutilus,* red: see *rutile.*] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, giving name to the *Rutelinæ* or *Rutelidæ,* having the claws entire and the scutellum longer than broad. They are beetles of a moderate size and short and stout form, and are ornamented with striking and variable colors. They are confined to South America and the West Indies, but one Cuban species, *R. formosa,* has been seen in the United States. They are found on flowers.

Rutelidæ (rö-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (MacLeay, 1819), < *Rutela* + *-idæ.*] A family of lamellicorn beetles, usually ranking as a tribe or subfamily of *Scarabæidæ:* a little-used term.

Rutelinæ (rö-te-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rutela* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Scarabæidæ,* typified by the genus *Rutela;* the goldsmith-beetles or tree-beetles. They are splendid metallic beetles, mostly of the warmer parts of America. The body is shorter, rounder, and more polished than is usually the case with scarabs, and the tarsi are thick, enabling the insects to cling closely to trees. One of the commonest and most beautiful species is *Areoda* (*Cotalpa*) *lanigera,* the goldsmith-beetle, ⅝ inch long, of a yellow color glittering like gold on the head and thorax. They appear in New England about the middle of May. *Plusiotis gloriosa* is pale-green, with the margins of the body and broad stripes on the elytra of pure polished gold-color. Also *Rutelidæ* as a family and *Rutelini* as a tribe. See cut under *Cotalpa.*

ruth (röth), *n.* [< ME. *ruthe, reuthe, rewth, rewthe, routh, reouthe, reowthe,* < Icel. *hryggth, hrygth,* ruth, sorrow, < *hryggr,* grieved, sorrowful: see *rue*[1], *v.* The equiv. noun in AS. was *hreów:* see *rue*[1], *n.*] 1. Sorrow; misery; grief.

Of the queues profer the puple hadde *reuthe,*
For scho fel to-fore the best flat to the grounde;
Ther was weping & wo wonderli riue.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4413.

Reign thou above the storms of sorrow and *ruth*
That roar beneath; unshaken peace hath won thee.
Tennyson, Sonnet, Though Night hath climbed, etc.

2. That which brings ruth; cruel or barbarous conduct.

No *ruthe* were it to rug the and ryue the in ropes.
York Plays, p. 286.

The Danes with *ruth* our realme did ouerrunne,
Their wrath inwrapte vs all in wretchednesse.
Mir. for Mags., l. 445.

I come not here to be your foe!
I seek these anchorites, not in *ruth,*
To curse and to deny your truth.
M. Arnold, Stanzas from the Grande Chartreuse.

3. Sorrow for the misery of another; compassion; pity; mercy; tenderness.

For-thi I rede the riche haue *reuthe* on the pore.
Piers Plowman (A), i. 149.

Tho can she weepe, to stirre up gentle *ruth*
Both for her noble blood and for her tender youth.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 50.

Vouchsafe of *ruth*
To tell us who inhabits this fair town.
Marlowe and Nash, Dido, Queen of Carthage, ii. 1. 41.

4. Repentance; regret.

Of worldly pleasure it is a treasure, to say truth,
To wed a gentle wyfe; of his bargayne he needes no *ruth.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

5. A pitiful sight; a pity.

I trowe that to a norice in this case
It had been hard this *rewthe* for to see;
Wel myhte a moder than han cryed alias!
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 506.

For the principll of this text hath he contynued in dayly experiens sithe bifore the Parlement of Bury; but the conclusion of this text came neuer set to experiens, and that is gret *rewthe.* *Paston Letters,* I. 536.

[*Ruth* in all its various senses is obsolete or archaic.]

Ruthenian (rö-thē'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ruthenia,* a name of Russia, + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ruthenians.—**Ruthenian Catholics.** Same as *United Ruthenians.*—**Ruthenian sturgeon.** *Acipenser ruthenus.* See *sterlet.*

II. *n.* 1. A member of that part of the Little Russian race dwelling in the eastern part of the Austrian empire. Also called *Russniak.* See *Little Russian,* under *Russian.*—2. The language spoken by the Ruthenians: same as *Little Russian.* See *Russian.*—**United Ruthenians,** those Ruthenians in Russian Poland and Austria-Hungary, belonging to communities formerly of the Orthodox Eastern Church, who acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope, but still continue to use the Old Slavonic liturgy. They have a married secular clergy, and a religious order which follows the rule of St. Basil. Also called *Ruthenian Catholics.*

ruthenic (rö-then'ik), *a.* [< *ruthen-ium* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from ruthenium.

ruthenious (rö-thē'ni-us), *a.* [< *ruthenium* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or derived from ruthenium: noting compounds having a lower valence than ruthenic compounds.

ruthenium (rö-thē'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < *Ruthenia,* a name of Russia, whence it was originally obtained.] Chemical symbol, Ru; atomic weight, 101.7. A metal of the platinum group. The name was given by Osann, in 1828, to one of three supposed new metals found in platinum ores from the Ural mountains. Most of what is known of it is due to Claus, who, in 1845, proved the existence of one of Osann's new metals, and retained his name (*ruthenium*) for it, because there was really a new metal in the substance called by Osann "ruthenium oxide," although, in point of fact, this was made up chiefly of various other substances — silica, zirconia, etc. Ruthenium is found in native platinum as well as in osmiridium, and in laurite, which is a sesqui-sulphuret of ruthenium, and occurs in Borneo and Oregon. It is a hard, brittle metal, fusing with more difficulty than any metal of the platinum group, with the exception of osmium. It is very little acted on by aqua regia, but combines with chlorin at a red heat. Its specific gravity, at 32°, is 12.261.

rutherfordite (rö'thėr-ford-īt), *n.* [< *Rutherford* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A rare and imperfectly known mineral found in the gold-mines of Rutherford county, North Carolina: it is supposed to contain titanic acid, cerium, etc.

ruthful (röth'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *reuthful, reouthful, reowthful;* < *ruth* + *-ful.*] 1. Full of sorrow; sorrowful; woful; rueful.

What sad and *ruthful* faces!
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii. 2.

2. Causing ruth or pity; piteous.

In Aust eke if the vyne yerde be lene,
And she, thi vyne, a *ruthful* thing to se.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 171.

O that my death would stay these *ruthful* deeds!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 95.

Say a *ruthful* chance broke woof and warp.
Browning, Sordello.

3. Full of ruth or pity; merciful; compassionate.

Biholt, thou man with *routhful* herte,
The sharpe scourge with knottes smerte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 226.

He [God] *ruthful* is to man. *Turberville,* Eclogues, iii.

ruthfully (röth'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *reowthfulliche;* < *ruthful* + *-ly*[2].] Wofully; sadly; piteously; mournfully.

The flower of horse and foot . . . *ruthfully* perished.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

ruthless (röth'les), *a.* [< ME. *reutheles, rewtheless, routheles;* < *ruth* + *-less.*] 1. Having no ruth or pity; cruel; pitiless; barbarous; insensible to the miseries of others.

She loketh bakward to the londe,
And seyde, "farwel, housbond *rewtheless.*"
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 765.

See, *ruthless* queen, a hapless father's tears.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 156.

2. Unmodified or unrestrained by pity; marked by unfaltering rigor; relentless; merciless: as, *ruthless* severity.

With *ruthless* joy the happy hound
Told hill and dale that Reynard's track was found.
Cowper, Needless Alarm.

A high morality and a true patriotism . . . must first be renounced before a *ruthless* career of selfish conquest can begin. *E. Everett*, Orations and Speeches, I. 521.

=Syn. Unpitying, hard-hearted.

ruthlessly (röth'les-li), *adv.* [< *ruthless* + *-ly*2.] In a ruthless manner; without pity; cruelly; barbarously.

That the Moslems did *ruthlessly* destroy Jaina temples at Ajmir, Delhi, Canouge, and elsewhere may be quite true, but then it was because their columns served so admirably for the construction of their mosques.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 409.

ruthlessness (röth'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ruthless; want of compassion; mercilessness; insensibility to the distresses of others.

rutic (rö'tik), *a.* [< L. *ruta*, rue, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from rue.—**Rutic acid**, a crystalline coloring matter found in the leaves of the common rue. Also called *rutin*.

ruticilla (rö-ti-sil'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *rutilus*, red, + dim. term. *-cilla*, taken to mean 'tail' (cf. *Motacilla*).] **1.** An old book-name of some small bird having a red tail, or having red on the tail; a redstart. It is the specific name of (*a*) the redstart of Europe, *Phœnicura ruticilla*, and of (*b*) the redstart of America, *Setophaga ruticilla*. See cuts under *redstart*.

2. [*cap.*] The genus of Old World redstarts, of which there are about 20 species. The common redstart is *R. phœnicura*. The black redstart is *R. tithys*. Also called *Phœnicura*.

Ruticillinæ (rö-ti-si-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ruticilla* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of Old World sylviine birds, named from the genus *Ruticilla*.

rutil, *n.* See *rutile*.

Rutila (rö'ti-lä), *n.* The amended form of *Rutela*.

rutilant (rö'ti-lant), *a.* [< F. *rutilant* = Sp. Pg. It. *rutilante*, < L. *rutilan(t-)s*, ppr. of *rutilare*, be or color reddish: see *rutilate*.] Shining; glittering. [Rare.]

Parchments coloured with this *rutilant* mixture.
Evelyn, II. iv. 1. (*Richardson.*)

Somehow the Abate's guardian eye —
Scintillant, *rutilant*, fraternal fire
Roving round every way, had seized the prize.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 110.

rutilate† (rö'ti-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *rutilatus*, pp. of *rutilare* (> It. *rutilare* = Sp. Pg. *rutilar* = OF. *rutiler*, shine, glitter), be or color reddish, glow red, < *rutilus*, red, yellowish-red: see *red*1.] To shine; emit rays of light. *Coles*, 1717.

rutile (rö'til), *n.* [Also *rutil;* < F. *rutile*, shining; < L. *rutilus*, red, yellowish-red: see *rutilant*.] One of the three forms in which titanium dioxid occurs in nature. (See also *octahedrite* and *brookite*.) It crystallizes in tetragonal crystals, generally in square prisms, often in geniculated twins. It has a brilliant metallic-adamantine luster, and reddish-brown to black color. The crystals are often black by reflected and deep-red by transmitted light. They are sometimes cut for jewels. Nigrin is a black ferriferous variety, and sagenite a variety consisting of acicular crystals often penetrating transparent quartz. The latter is also called *Venus's hair stone* and *love's-arrows*.

rutilite (rö'ti-lit), *n.* [< *rutile* + *-ite*2.] Native oxid of titanium.

rutin (rö'tin), *n.* [< L. *ruta*, rue, + *-in*2.] Rutic acid.

rutter1† (rut'ėr), *n.* [= D. *ruiter* = G. *reuter*, a trooper, horseman (partly confused with G. *reiter*, a rider, and *ritter*, knight: see *reiter*, *ritter*, *rider*), < OF. *routier*, *routtier*, a highwayman, roadsman, an experienced soldier, a veteran, < ML. *ruptarius*, *rutarius*, one of a band of irregular soldiers or mercenaries of the eleventh century, a trooper, < *rupta*, a troop, band, company: see *rout*3.] **1.** A trooper; a dragoon; specifically, a mercenary horse-soldier in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Neither shal they be accompanied wyth a garde of ruffelynge *rutters*. *Bp. Bale*, Image, ii.

Like Almain *rutters* with their horsemen's staves.
Marlowe, Faustus, i. 1.

True it is, a squadron of *rutters*, meaning pistoliers, ought to beat a squadron of launciers.
Williams, Brief Discourse of War.

2. A dashing gallant; a man of fashion.

Some authors have compared it to a *rutter's* cod-piece, but I like not the allusion so well by reason the tyings have no correspondence; his mouth is allwaies mumbling, as if hee were at his mattens; and his beard is bristled here and there like a sow.
Lodge, Wit's Miserie (1596). (*Halliwell.*)

rutter2† (rut'ėr), *n.* [Also *ruttier*, *routtier;* < OF. *routier*, a chart, or directory of roads or courses, a road-chart, itinerary, a marine chart, < *route*, a way, road: see *route*1.] A direction for the road or course, especially for a course by sea.

I, Mr. Awdrian Gilbert, and John Davis, went by appointment to Mr. Secretary to Mr. Beale his howse, where onely we four were secret, and we made Mr. Secretarie privie of the N. W. passage, and all charts and *rutters* were agreed uppon in generall.
Dr. Dee, Diary, p. 18. (*Halliwell.*)

rutter3 (rut'ėr), *n.* [< *rut*2, *v.*, + *-er*1.] One that ruts.

rutterkin† (rut'ėr-kin), *n.* [< *rutter*1 + *-kin*.] A diminutive of *rutter*1.

Such a rout of regular *rutterkins*, some bellowing in the quire, some muttering, and another sort jetting up and down!
Confutation of N. Shaston (1546), sig. G. vi. (*Latham.*)

ruttier† (rut'i-ėr), *n.* Same as *rutter*2.

rut-time (rut'tīm), *n.* The season of rut. *Cotgrave.*

rutting-time (rut'ing-tīm), *n.* Same as *rut-time*. *Halliwell.*

ruttish (rut'ish), *a.* [< *rut*2 + *-ish*1.] Lustful; libidinous.

Count Rousillon, a foolish idle boy, but for all that very *ruttish*. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 248.

ruttishness (rut'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ruttish.

ruttle (rut'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ruttled*, ppr. *ruttling*. [< ME. *rotelen*, *rutelen*, var. of *ratelen*, rattle: see *rattle*1. Cf. G. *rütteln*, shake, rattle.] To rattle; make a rattling sound, especially in breathing; gurgle. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Then was *rutlynge* in Rome, and rubbynge of helmes.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 111. (*Halliwell.*)

When she was taken in her coffin to Dr. Petty, the professor of anatomy, "she was observed to breathe, and obscurely to *ruttle*."
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 216.

ruttle (rut'l), *n.* [< *ruttle*, *v.*; a var. of *rattle*1, *n.*] Rattle. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The last agonies, the fixed eyes, and the dismal *ruttle*.
Burnet, Sermons, p. 175. (*Latham.*)

rutton-root (rut'on-röt), *n.* [Prob. < Hind. *ratan*, a jewel, gem.] An Indian dye-plant, *Onosma Emodi*, or its root, which affords a stain for wood. It is the maharanga of the natives.

rutty1 (rut'i), *a.* [< *rut*1 + *-y*1.] Full of ruts; cut by wheels.

The road was *rutty*. *C. Rowcroft.*

rutty2 (rut'i), *a.* [< *rut*2 + *-y*1.] Ruttish; lustful.

rutty3 (rut'i), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *rooty*. *Spenser.*

rutula (rut'ū-lä), *n.* Same as *rotula*, 1 (*a*).

rutyt, *a.* A late Middle English form of *rooty*.

ruvid (rö'vid), *a.* [< It. *ruvido*, rough, rugged, rude, < L. *ruidus* (rare), rough.] Rough. [Rare.]

On passing my hand over the body . . . there was a *ruvid* feel, as if the two surfaces met with resistance, or as if a third body, slightly rough, like the finest sand or powder, lay between them.
A. B. Granville Spas of Germany, p. 172. [(*N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 368.)

Ruyschian (rīs'ki-an), *a.* [< *Ruysch* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the Dutch anatomist Ruysch (1638–1731).—**Ruyschian tunic** (tunica Ruyschiana). Same as *choriocapillaris*.

Ruysch's glomerule. A Malpighian corpuscle.

Ruysch's map-projection. See *projection*.

ruzzom, *n.* Same as *rizom*.

R. V. An abbreviation of *Revised Version* (of the Bible).

R. W. An abbreviation of (*a*) *Right Worshipful;* (*b*) *Right Worthy*.

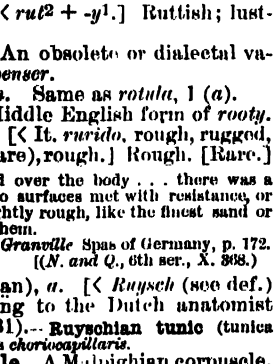
ryt, *n.* A late Middle English form of *rye*1.

Ry. An abbreviation of *railway*.

ryacolite, *n.* See *rhyacolite*.

ryal†, *a.* An obsolete form of *royal*.

ryal, rial3 (rī'al), *n.* [A var. of *royal*.] **1.** A gold coin formerly current in England, first coined by Edward IV., and worth at the time 10 shillings (about $2.40). It was also called the *rose-noble*, from its bearing a general resemblance to the older English nobles (see *noble*, *n.*, 2), and from its having a rose represented upon it. The *rose-ryal* was an English gold coin first coined by James I., and worth at the time about $7.20 or $7.90. On the obverse was the king enthroned; on the reverse, a large double rose with the shield of arms in the center. The *spur-ryal* was an English gold coin also first coined by James I., and worth at that time about $5.60 or $4.00.



Obverse.

Reverse.

Ryal or Rose-noble of Edward IV.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

2. Same as *pavilion*, 11.

ryallyt, ryallichet, *adv.* Obsolete forms of *royally*.

rybt, *n.* A Middle English form of *rib*2.

rybaudt, *n.* A Middle English form of *ribald*.

rychet, *a.* A Middle English form of *rich*1.

ryddelt, *n.* A Middle English form of *riddle*2.

rydder†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ridder*1.

rydet, *v.* A Middle English form of *ride*.

rydellet, *n.* A Middle English form of *ridel* for *riddle*3.

ryder†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rider*.

rye1 (rī), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rie;* < ME. *rye*, *ry*, *reye*, *ruge*, < AS. *ryge* = OS. *rogga* = D. *rogge* = OHG. *roco*, *rocko*, MHG. *rogge*, *rocke*, G. *rocke*, *roggen*, usually (< D.) *roggen* = Icel. *rúgr* (orig. *rugr*) = Sw. *råg* = Dan. *rug*, rye, = OBulg. *rŭžĭ*, Bulg. *rŭzh* = Serv. *rch* = Bohem. Pol. *rzch* = Polabian *rôz* = Russ. *rozhĭ* = OPruss. *rugis* = Lith. *rugìs* = Lett. *rudzi*, rye. The Finn. *ruis* is from OPruss. or Lith.; W. *rhyg*, rye, is appar. from E.] **1.** The cereal plant *Secale cereale*, or its seeds. Its nativity appears to have been in the region between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Its culture has been chiefly in the north, and, though ancient, is not of the highest antiquity. It bears more cold than any other grain, thrives on light and otherwise barren soils, and can be grown continuously on the same spot. It is most extensively produced in central and northern Europe, where it forms the almost exclusive breadstuff of large populations, furnishing the black bread of Germany and Russia, and the rye-cakes which in Sweden are baked twice in a year and preserved by drying. Rye is less nutritious than wheat, though in that respect standing next to it. The black bread has a sour taste, owing to the speedy acetous fermentation of the sugar contained in it. A sweet bread is also made from rye. The roasted grains have long been used as a substitute for coffee. Rye enters in Russia into the national drink, kvass, in Holland into gin, and in the United States it is the source of much whisky. When affected with ergot (see *ergot*1, 2, and *spurred rye* below) rye becomes poisonous. The young plant affords a useful green fodder; the straw is valued for thatching, for filling mattresses, for the packing of horse-collars, etc. Rye is often planted with grass-seed in the United States as a protection during the first season, and similarly with pine-seeds in the Alpine region. It has spring and fall varieties, one of the latter being known as *Wallachian;* in general it has less varieties than other much cultivated plants. The *rie* of Exodus ix. 32 and Isaiah xxviii. 25 is probably spelt.

1. Rye (*Secale cereale*). 2. The spike. *a*, a spikelet; *b*, the empty glumes; *c*, the flowering glume; *d*, the palet; *e*, one of the lodicles, highly magnified.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a stalk of grain with the ear bending downward, thus distinguished from wheat, in which the ear is erect. —**3.** Whisky made from rye. [Colloq., U. S.] —**Spurred rye**, rye affected with ergot, causing the ovary to assume a spurred form. In pharmacy it is called *secale cornutum*. See *ergot*1, 2, and *St. John's bread*.—**Wild rye**, a grass of the genus *Elymus*.

rye2 (rī), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A disease in hawks which causes the head to swell. *Halliwell.*

rye3 (rī), *n.* [Gipsy.] A gentleman; a superior person: as, a Rommany *rye*.

rye-grass (rī'gras), *n.* [An altered form of *ray-grass*, simulating *rye*1.] **1.** The ray-grass, *Lolium perenne*.

On Desmonds mouldering turrets slowly shake
The trembling *rie-grass* and the hare-bell blue.
Mickle, Sir Martin, i.

2. Lyme-grass. See *Elymus*.—**Italian rye-grass**, the variety *Italicum* of the rye-grass, a meadow-grass

esteemed as highly in England as timothy-grass is in the United States.

Rye House plot. See *plot*[1].

rye-moth (rī'mȯth), *n.* A European insect whose larva feeds on stems of rye. It is referred to by Curtis as *Pyralis secalis*, but is probably *Orobena frumentalis*.

rye-straw (rī'strâ), *n.* A wisp of the straw of rye; hence, figuratively, a weak, insignificant person.

> Thou wouldst instruct thy master at this play;
> Think'st thou this *Rye-straw* can ore-rule my arme?
> *Heywood*, Four Prentises of London (Works, II. 203).

rye-wolf (rī'wůlf), *n.* [Tr. G. *roggen-wolf*.] A malignant spirit supposed by the German peasantry to infest rye-fields. *Dyer*, Folk-lore of Plants.

rye-worm (rī'wėrm), *n.* A European insect, the larva of the dipteran *Oscinis pumilionis*, which feeds on the stems of rye.

ryftet, *n.* A Middle English form of *rift*[1].

rygbanet, *n.* A Middle English form of *ridge-bone*.

Rygchopsalia (rig-kop-sā'li-ą), *n.* The corrupt original form of *Rhynchopsalia*. See *Rhynchops*.

ryght, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* A Middle English form of *right*.

ryghtwyse, *a.* A Middle English form of *righteous*.

ryke[1] (rīk), *v. i.* [A var. of *reach*[1].] To reach. [Scotch.]

> Let me *ryke* up to dight that tear,
> And go wi' me and be my dear.
> *Burns*, Jolly Beggars.

ryke[2], *n.* A Middle English variant of *riche*[1].

ryme, *n.* An obsolete form of *rime*[1].

rymour, *n.* An obsolete form of *rimer*[1].

Rynchæa, Rynchea, Rynchœa, *n.* See *Rhynchæa*.

ryncho-. For words so beginning, see *rhyncho-*.

Rynoops, *n.* See *Rhynchops*.

rynd (rind), *n.* [Cf. E. *rind-spindle*, a mill-rynd; perhaps ult. < AS. *hrindan* (= Icel. *hrinda*), push, thrust, or *hrinan*, touch, strike: see *rine*[2].] In a burstone mill, the iron which supports the upper stone, and upon which it is nicely balanced or trammed. At the middle of the rynd is a bearing called the *cockeye*, which is adapted to rest upon the pointed upper end of the mill-spindle, called the *cockhead*. See *millt* and *mill-spindle*. Also spelled *rind*.

ryndet, *n.* A Middle English form of *rind*[1].

ryngt. A Middle English form of *ring*[1], *ring*[2].

Ryngota (ring-gō'tą), *n.* [NL.] An erroneous form of *Rhynchota*. Compare *Rhyngota*.

rynnet, *v.* A Middle English form of *run*[1].

rynt, *v.* See *aroint*.

ryot (rī'ȯt), *n.* [Also *riot*, *rayat*; < Hind. *raiyat*, prop. *ra'iyat*, < Ar. *ra'iya*, a subject, tenant, a peasant, cultivator. Cf. *raya*[1].] In India, a peasant; a tenant of the soil; a cultivator; especially, one holding land as a cultivator or husbandman.

> He was not one of our men, but a common *ryot*, clad simply in a dhoti or waist-cloth, and a rather dirty turban.
> *F. M. Crawford*, Mr. Isaacs, x.

> In Bengal there are no great land-owners, but numerous *ryots*, or cultivators who have fixity of tenure and rent.
> *British Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 271.

> It is suggested that Government might by degrees undertake the advances required by the *ryots*, which they now raise under the disastrous village usurer's loan system, which, far from really helping them, only lands them deeper and deeper in the mire of debt each year.
> *A. G. F. Eliot James*, Indian Industries, i.

ryotwar, ryotwari (rī'ȯt-wär, -wä-ri), *n.* [Also *ryotwary*, *rayatwari*; < Hind. *raiyatwāri*, < *raiyat*, a ryot: see *ryot*.] The stipulated arrangement in regard to land-revenue or -rent made annually in parts of India, especially in the Madras presidency, by the government officials with the ryots or actual cultivators of the soil, and not with the village communities, or any landlord or middleman.

> Its [the United States land system's] nearest surviving relative in Europe is the metayage of France; but it is more like the zemeendaree and *ryotwar* of Britishized India than any land system now in existence.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 54.

rype[1], *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *ripe*[1].

rype[2] (rīp), *n.* [< Dan. *rype*, a ptarmigan.] A ptarmigan. See *dalripa*.

> The *rype* must be regarded as the most important of Norwegian game birds, on account of its numbers no less than of its flavour.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 581.

rypeck (rī'pek), *n.* [Also *ripeck*, *repeck*, *rypeg*; origin obscure.] A pole used to moor a punt while fishing, or in some similar way. [Local, Eng.]

> He ordered the fishermen to take up the *rypecks*, and he floated away down stream. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lxiv.

> It is the name for a long pole shod with an iron point. Thames fishermen drive two of these into the bed of the river and attach their punts to them. . . . A single pole is sometimes called a *rypeck*, but the custom among fishermen in this part of the world [Hallifford-on-Thames] is to speak of "a *rypecks*." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 168.

Rypo-. For words so beginning, see *Rhypo-*.

Rypticus, *n.* See *Rhypticus*.

ryschet, *n.* A Middle English form of *rush*[1].

ryset. A Middle English form of *rise*[1], *rise*[2].

rysht, *n.* A Middle English form of *rush*[1].

ryth, *n.* An obsolete form of *rithe*[1].

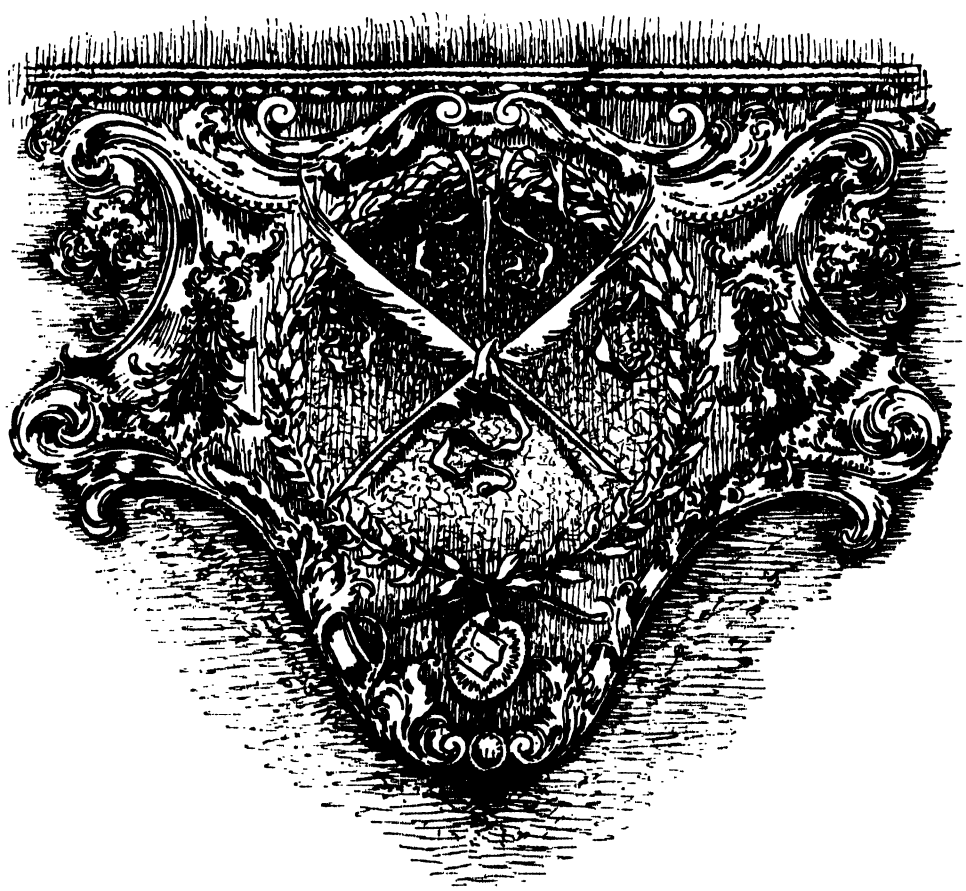
rythm, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *rhythm* and of *rime*[1].

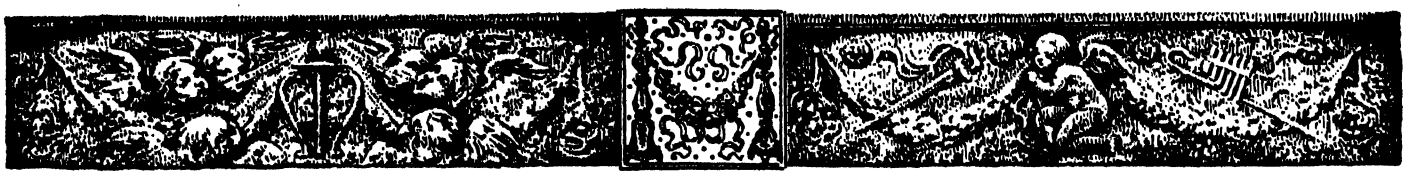
rythmer, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rimer*[1].

ryve, *n.* A Middle English form of *rive*[1], *rive*[2], *rife*[1].

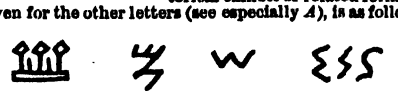
ryver, *n.* A Middle English form of *river*[1], *river*[2].

Ryzæna, *n.* See *Rhyzæna*.





S, **s** (es), *n.* **1.** The nineteenth letter and fifteenth consonant of the English alphabet, having a corresponding place also in the alphabets from which that is derived (the twenty-first, or last but one, in Phenician). The historical exhibit of related forms, as given for the other letters (see especially *A*), is as follows:



Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. | Hieratic. | Phenician. | Early Greek and Latin.

The Phenician system had more than one sibilant sign, and the Greek choice wavered at first between two of them, until it settled upon this one. Of all the signs here given the value was the same — namely, our normal *s*-sound, as in *so*, *us*. This is a surd or breathed utterance, a fricative or continuable consonant, of a peculiar character, to which we give the name of *sibilant* or *hissing*. Its sonant or voiced counterpart (related to it as *d* to *t*, as *v* to *f*, and so on) is *z*, as in *zeal*, *dizzy* (the buzzing sound). They are produced between the tongue, at or near its tip, and a point on the roof of the mouth either close behind the front teeth or at a further remove from them. Probably no other of our alphabetic sounds are producible through so wide a range of (slightly) varying positions, or actually produced, in different districts and individuals, in so different a manner. None, also, are more freely combinable with other consonant-sounds into intricate groups, as in *strands*, *twelfths*, *splints*, *sixths*. In virtue of their mode of production, they are akin with *t* and *d*, and, like them, are often called dental, or lingual, or tongue-tip sounds. The proper or hissing *s* is one of the most common elements of English utterance, forming more than 4½ per cent. of it. But its sign has also other values. As *s* is one of our most used endings — for example, of plural number, of possessive case, of third person singular present — it comes extremely often at the end of a word, and there, after any sonant sound, it is pronounced as *z*: for example, *loves*, *love's*, *he loves*; *flies*, *fly's*, *he flies*; and it has the same sound often in the interior of words, especially between sonants: for example, *use*, *nose*, *dismal*. The *s*-sound, on the other hand, is represented to a considerable extent by *c* before *e*, *i*, *y* (see *C*); and by double *s*, or *ss*, which is frequent in the middle and at the end of words, and has the hissing sound, save in a few exceptional cases, like *dissolve*, *possess* (between the *o* and *e*). Another sound often represented by *s* is the *sh*-sound (see below) — namely, in very numerous cases where the *s* is followed by a consonantal *y*-sound, whether written with *i*, as in *passion*, or implied in "long *u*," as in *sure*, *assure*: since the combination *sy* in English pronunciation has a strong tendency to fuse into *sh*, and in ordinary free utterance often does so, even in cases where theory and extra-careful usage require the separation of the two sounds. This fused sound is represented by the important digraph *sh* (also by *ch* in a few French words, as *machine*). It is a second sibilant, a more palatal one — as simple an utterance as the *s*-sibilant, but very much less frequent (less than 1 per cent., or one fifth of *s*; but about 1½ per cent. if its presence in the *ch*-sound is included). It is made with nearly the same part of the tongue as *s*, and against the roof of the mouth, but generally a little further back, and especially (it would seem) with an opener cavity immediately behind the point of closest approximation of the organs. Its compound sign (Middle English and German *sch*) marks it as coming historically from the fusion of an *s* with a following guttural spirant. It has a rare sonant counterpart in the *zh*-sound of *azure*, *pleasure*, and the like (as to which, see *Z*). The *sh*- and *zh*-sounds also constitute the concluding element in the compound *ch*- and *j*- or soft *g*-sounds (see *ch* and *G* and *J*) combined with a somewhat modified *t* and *d* respectively (made by a contact at the *sh*-point) as first element.

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 7; also 70; with a dash over it (S̄), 70,000. — **3.** In *chem.*, the symbol of *sulphur*. — **4.** An abbreviation: (*a*) Of *Society* in such combinations as *F. R. S.* (Fellow of the Royal Society), *F. L. S.* (Fellow of the Linnean Society), etc. (*b*) Of *Surgery*, as in *D. D. S.* (Doctor of Dental Surgery). (*c*) Of *Science*, as in *B. S.* (Bachelor of Science). (*d*) Of *South* or *Southern*. (*e*) Of *Sunday* and *Saturday*. (*f*) [*l. c.*] Of Latin *solidum*, equivalent to English *shilling*: as, £ *s. d.*, pounds, shillings, pence. (*g*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, of *sacral*: used in vertebral formulæ: as, *S.* 5, five sacral vertebræ. (*h*) [*l. c.*] Of *second* (sixtieth part of a minute), *substantive* (a noun), *snow* (in a ship's log-book), of Latin *semi*, half (used in medical prescriptions after a quantity which is to be divided into two), and of *spherical* (of a lens). (*i*) [*l. c.*] In *her.*, of *sable*. (*j*) In *meteor.*, of *stratus*. (*k*) In *musical notation* (1), of *senza*; (2) in the form :S:, of *segno* (see *D. S.* and *segno*). — **5.** An operative symbol in quaternions, signifying the operation of taking the scalar part of a quaternion. It is also used in algebra for certain varieties of summation. The lower-case *s* usually denotes space, or the length of the arc of a curve. An *s* below the line, in enumerative geometry, refers to a plane pencil of rays. Σ (Greek *S*) signifies the sum of successive values of a function; the variable which is to take successive integral values in the terms to be added may be written below the line after the Σ, and the lower and upper limit of the summation may be written below and above the Σ. Thus,

$$a^x = \sum_{0}^{\infty}{}_n \frac{1}{n!}.(\log. x)^n.$$

In the calculus of finite differences Σ is used like a sign of indefinite integration, the lower limit being replaced by an arbitrary constant, while the upper is supposed to be 1 less than the value of the variable. Thus, $\Sigma Fx = F(x-1) + F(x-2) +$ etc., down to a constant value of the variable, and then an arbitrary constant is to be added to the series. σ is used in the integral calculus to denote the area of a surface. A modified long *s*, *ſ*, is the sign of integration. — **Light green S.** Same as *acid-green*. — **Magenta S., rubine S.** Same as *acid-magenta*.

-s[1]. The suffix of the possessive or genitive case singular, earlier *-es*, by syncope *-s*, now regularly written with an apostrophe, *'s*. See *-es*[1].

-s[2]. The suffix of the plural form of nouns, earlier *-es*, which is now retained in pronunciation only after a sibilant, being otherwise reduced by syncope to *-s*. See *-es*[2].

-s[3]. The suffix of the third person singular of the present indicative of verbs, earlier *-es*, more originally *-eth*, *-th*. See *-eth*[3], *-th*[3].

S. A. An abbreviation of Latin *secundum artem*, according to the rules of art: used in medical prescriptions.

s. a. An abbreviation of Latin *sine anno* (without year), without date.

sa, *adv.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *so*[2].

sa. In *her.*, an abbreviation of *sable*[1].

saat, *n.* A Middle English form of *soc*.

sab (sab), *v.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *sob*.

sabadilla (sab-a-dil'ä), *n.* See *cevadilla*, and *caustic barley* (under *barley*[1]).

Sabæan[1] (sā-bē'an), *n.* and *a.* See *Sabean*[1], *Sabean*[2].

Sabæan[2] (sā-bē'an), *a.* and *n.* See *Sabian*[1], *Sabian*[2].

Sabæanism (sā-bē'an-izm), *n.* See *Sabaism*.

Sabaism (sā'bā-izm), *n.* [See *Sabian*[2].] The doctrines of the Sabians or Mandæans. Also *Sabæism*, *Sabianism*, *Sabeism*, and sometimes, incorrectly, *Sabæanism*.

Palmetto (*Sabal Palmetto*).

Sabal (sā'bal), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763); said to be from a S. Amer. or Mex. name.] A genus of fan-palms of the tribe *Coryphæ*, including several palmettos. It is distinguished from the genera next akin, *Washingtonia* and *Corypha*, by its dorsal embryo, and is further characterized by bisexual flowers with a cup-shaped calyx and a deep-lobed imbricate corolla persistent unchanged after blossoming, by its six united stamens forming at their dilated bases a ring attached to the corolla-tube, and by its three-lobed and three-celled ovary, tapering into a robust columnar style which is basilar in fruit. The fruit is usually globose and one-celled, with a loose fleshy pericarp, and a single shining dark-brown roundish and depressed seed, with hard corneous albumen which is deeply hollowed in at the base. The 7 species are natives of tropical America, from Venezuela and Trinidad northward into Florida and South Carolina and the Bermuda Islands. They are thornless palms, some species low and almost stemless, others with a tall robust trunk ringed at the base and covered above with the remains of sheaths. The leaves are terminal, roundish, and deep-cleft; the flowers are small and smooth, white or greenish, and the fruit is small and black, borne on a large and elongated spadix which is at first erect, and inclosed in a long tubular spathe, from which hang many long and slender branches and branchlets. See *palmetto* and *cabbage-tree*, and cut in preceding column.

sabalo (sab'a-lō), *n.* [< Sp. *sábalo*, a shad.] The tarpon, *Megalops atlanticus*.

Sabaoth (sab'ā-oth or sa-bā'oth), *n. pl.* [= F. *Sabaoth*, < L. *Sabaoth*, < Gr. Σαβαώθ, < Heb. *tsebāōth*, armies, pl. of *tsābā*, an army, < *tsābā*, attack, fight.] **1.** In *Scrip.*, armies; hosts: used as part of a title of God.

> The cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of *sabaoth*. Jas. v. 4.
>
> Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of *Sabaoth*.
> *Book of Common Prayer*, Te Deum.

2†. Same as *Sabbath*. [An error.]

> But thence-forth all shall rest eternally
> With him that is the God of *Sabaoth* hight:
> O! that great *Sabaoth* God, grant me that *Sabaoths* sight!
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. viii. 2.
>
> Sacred and inspired Divinity, the *Sabaoth* and port of all men's labours and peregrinations.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Sabathian (sa-bā'thi-an), *n.* Same as *Sabbatian*.

sabatount, sabatynt, *n.* Middle English forms of *sabbaton*.

Sabbat, *n.* See *Sabbath*.

Sabbatarian (sab-a-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sabbatarius* (> Sp. *sabatario* = Pg. *sabbatario* = F. *sabbataire*), of or belonging to the Sabbath (*sabbatarii*, pl., the Sabbath-keepers, i. e. the Jews), < *sabbatum*, Sabbath: see *Sabbath*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath or its observance.

II. *n.* One who maintains the observance of the Sabbath (in the original sense) as obligatory on Christians. Hence — (*a*) One who observes the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, as the Jews do, instead of the first (Sunday), as do Christians generally. A denomination of Baptists are called *Sabbatarians*, or *Seventh-day Baptists*, because they maintain that the Jewish Sabbath has not been abrogated. The Seventh-day Adventists hold the same views.

> And because some few *sabbatarians* among ourselves do keep the old sabbath only, and call still for Scripture proof for the institution of the Lord's day, let me briefly tell them that which is enough to evince their error.
> *Baxter*, Life of Faith, ii. 7.

(*b*) One who observes the Sabbath (whether Saturday or Sunday) according to the real or supposed Jewish rules for its observance; hence, one who observes it with more than the usual strictness. In the Puritan controversies of the sixteenth century the church party maintained that the obligation to observe one day in seven as a day of rest and devotion rested not upon the fourth commandment, but upon church usage and the beneficent results arising therefrom; the Puritans maintained that the obligation was based upon the Jewish law, and that the nature of the obligation was to be deduced from the Jewish regulations. They interdicted every sort of worldly occupation and every form of pastime and recreation, and were termed *Sabbatarians* by their opponents; hence the later use of the term as one of reproach.

> We have myriads of examples in this kinde amongst those rigid *Sabbatarians*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 680.
>
> We left Lillehammer on a heavenly Sabbath morning. . . . Rigid *Sabbatarians* may be shocked at our travelling on that day; but there were few hearts in all the churches of Christendom whose hymns of praise were more sincere and devout than ours. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 254.

Sabbatarianism (sab-a-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Sabbatarian* + *-ism.*] The tenets or practices of the Sabbatarians.

Sabbath (sab′ath), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. (or archaically in def. 5) *Sabbat;* < ME. *sabat, sabbat, sabot, sabote,* rarely *saboth,* < AS. *sabat* = D. *sabbath* = MHG. *sabbatus, sabbato,* G. *sabbat* = Sw. Dan. *sabbat* = OF. *sabbat, sabat* = Pr. *sabbat, sabat, sapte, sabte* (also *dissapte,* < L. *dies sabbati,* day of the Sabbath) = Sp. *sábado* = Pg. *sabbado* = It. *sabato, sabbato* = W. *sabath, sabboth,* < L. *sabbatum,* usually in pl. *sabbata,* the Jewish sabbath, ML. also any feast-day, the solstice, etc., = Goth. *sabbato, sabbatus,* the Sabbath, < Gr. *σάββατον,* usually in pl. *σάββατα,* the Jewish sabbath, in sing. Saturday, < Heb. *shabbāth,* rest, sabbath, sabbath day, < *shabāth,* rest from labor. For other forms of the word, see etymology of *Saturday.*] **I.** *n.* 1. In the Jewish calendar, the seventh day of the week, now known as Saturday, observed as a day of rest from secular employment, and of religious observance.

Thou ne sselt do ine the daye of the *sabat* [Zeterday] thine nyedes, ne tiffne workes thet thou migt do ine othre dayes. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

How could the Jewish congregations of old be put in mind by their weekly *Sabbaths* what the world reaped through his goodness which did of nothing create the world? *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. 71.

He would this *Sabbath* should a figure be
Of the blest Sabbath of Eternity.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light
Ere *sabbath* evening. *Milton,* P. L., viii. 246.

The Christian festival [Sunday] was carefully distinguished from the Jewish *Sabbath,* with which it never appears to have been confounded till the close of the sixteenth century. *Lecky,* Europ. Morals, II. 258.

2. The first day of the week, similarly observed by most Christian denominations: more properly designated *Sunday,* or *the Lord's Day.* The seventh day of the week, appointed by the fourth commandment, is still commonly observed by the Jews and by some Christian denominations. (See *Sabbatarian.*) But the resurrection of the Lord, on the first day of the week, being observed as a holy festival by the early church, soon supplanted the seventh day, though no definite law, either divine or ecclesiastical, directed the change. A wide difference of opinion exists among divines as regards both the grounds and the nature of this observance. On the one hand it is maintained that the obligation of Sabbath observance rests upon positive law as embodied in the fourth commandment; that the institution, though not the original day, is of perpetual obligation; that the day, but not the nature of its requirements, was providentially changed by the resurrection of Jesus Christ and the consequent action of the Christian church; and that, to determine what is the nature of the obligations of the day, we must go back to the original commandment and the additional Jewish laws. This may be termed the Puritan view, and it defines thus the nature of the Sabbath obligation: "This Sabbath is then kept holy unto the Lord, when men, after a due preparing of their hearts, and ordering of their common affaires beforehand, do not only observe an holy rest all the day from their own works, words, and thoughts about their worldly employments and recreations; but also are taken up the whole time in the public and private exercises of His worship, and in the duties of necessity and mercy." (*West. Conf. of Faith,* xxi. § 8.) The other view is that the fourth commandment is, strictly speaking, a part of the Jewish law, and not of perpetual obligation, though valuable as a guide to the Christian church; that this commandment, like the rest of the Jewish ceremonial law, is abrogated in the letter by Christ; and that the obligation of the observance of one day in seven as a day of rest and devotion rests upon the resurrection of the Lord, the usage of the church, the apostolic practice, and the blessing of God which has evidently followed such observance. This is the view of the Roman Catholic Church, of the Greek Church, of many Anglicans, and of others, including the Protestants of the European continent. It naturally involves a much less strict regulation of the day. Between these two opinions there are a variety of views, the more common one probably being that the obligation to observe one day in seven as a day of holy rest is grounded upon the fourth commandment and is of perpetual obligation, but that the day to be observed and the nature of the observance are left to the determination of the Christian church in the exercise of a Christian liberty and discretion. Other terms for the Sabbath are *Sunday, the Lord's Day,* and *First-day. Sabbath* designates the institution as well as the day, and is still in vogue in Jewish and Puritan usage and literature, but properly indicates an obligation based upon the fourth commandment and a continuance of the Jewish observance. *Sunday* (the Sun's day) is originally the title of a pagan holiday which the Christian holiday supplanted, and is the common designation of the day. *The Lord's Day* (the day of the Lord's resurrection) is of Christian origin, but is chiefly confined to ecclesiastical circles and religious literature. *First-day* is the title employed by the Friends to designate the day, their object being to avoid both pagan and Jewish titles.

The *Sabbath* he [Mr. Cotton] began the evening before; for which keeping of the *Sabbath,* from evening to evening, he wrote arguments before his coming to New England; and I suppose 'twas from his reason and practice that the Christians of New-England have generally done so too. *C. Mather,* Mag. Chris., iii. 1.

There were as many people as are usually collected at a muster, or on similar occasions, lounging about, without any apparent enjoyment; but the observation of this may serve me to make a sketch of the mode of spending the *Sabbath* by the majority of unmarried, young, middling class people near a great town.
Hawthorne, Amer. Note Book, p. 18.

The Lord's Day was strictly observed as a *Sabbath,* according to the Puritan view that its observance was enjoined in the decalogue. The *Sabbath* extended from the sunset of Saturday to the sunset of Sunday, according to the Jewish method of reckoning days.
G. P. Fisher, Hist. Christian Church, p. 468.

3. [*l. c.*] A time of rest or quiet; respite from toil, trouble, pain, sorrow, etc.

The branded slave that tugs the weary oar
Obtains the *sabbath* of a welcome shore.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 15.

A silence, the brief *sabbath* of an hour,
Reigns o'er the fields. *Bryant,* Noon.

The picture of a world covered with cheerful homesteads, blessed with a *sabbath* of perpetual peace.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 152.

4. [*l. c.*] The sabbatical year among the Israelites.

But in the seventh year shall be a *sabbath* of rest unto the land, a *sabbath* for the Lord. Lev. xxv. 4.

5. A midnight meeting supposed in the middle ages to have been held annually by demons, sorcerers, and witches, under the leadership of Satan, for the purpose of celebrating their orgies. More fully called *Witches' Sabbath.* Also, archaically, *Sabbat.*

Pomponacelo points out that part of the functions of the *Witches' Sabbath* consisted in dancing round a goat, a remnant of the worship of Pan, and that it is in memory of this that the wearing and setting up in the house of a horn as a counter charm is common in Italy.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 21.

It [witchcraft] became . . . a social body, and had a mystery uniting its members. . . . This mystery is known to us as the *Witches' Sabbath.* *Keary,* Prim. Belief, p. 513.

The very source of witch-life may be said to have been the *Sabbat.* *The Atlantic,* LVIII. 407.

Great Sabbath, Holy Sabbath, Easter Even. The name *Great Sabbath* was given to this day in the early church. Similarly, in John xix. 31, the Sabbath before Christ's resurrection is called *great* (Authorized Version, "an high day"). This name is still the official one in the Greek Church (in the fuller form, *The Great and Holy Sabbath*). In the Roman Catholic Church it is *Sabbatum Sanctum,* 'Holy Sabbath or Saturday.'

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Sabbath (or, by common but less proper use, Sunday): as, *Sabbath* duties; *Sabbath* observance; *Sabbath* stillness. — **Sabbath-day's journey.** See *journey.*

Sabbathaic (sab-a-thā′ik), *a.* [< *Sabbathai* (see *Sabbathaist*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Sabbathaists.

Sabbathaist (sab-a-thā′ist), *n.* [< *Sabbathai* (see def.) + *-ist.*] 1. A follower of Sabbathai Sevi of Smyrna, a seventeenth-century Jew, who claimed to be the Messiah.—2. Same as *Sabbatian.*

Sabbatharian (sab-a-thā′ri-an), *n.* [< *Sabbath* + *-arian.* Cf. *Sabbatarian.*] 1†. A Sabbatarian.

These *Sabbatharians* are so call'd because they will not remove the Day of Rest from Saturday to Sunday. They leave off Work betimes on Friday Evening, and are very rigid Observers of their Sabbath.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 135.

2. Same as *Southcottian.*

Sabbatharyt, *a.* [< *Sabbath* + *-ary*2.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Sabbath.

For they are of opinion that themselues haue a superfluous *Sabbatharie* soule, which on that day is plentifully sent in to them, to inlarge their heart and to expell care and sorrow. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 204.

Sabbath-breaker (sab′ath-brā″kėr), *n.* One who breaks or profanes the Sabbath, or Sunday.

They say . . . that the usurer is the greatest *Sabbath-breaker,* because his plough goeth every Sunday.
Bacon, Usury (ed. 1887).

Sabbath-breaking (sab′ath-brā″king), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The act of breaking or profaning the Sabbath, or Sunday; in the law of a number of the United States, a violation of the laws which forbid specified immoral, disturbing, or unnecessary labors or practices on Sunday.

II. *a.* Given to breaking the Sabbath, or Sunday.

Sabbathian (sa-bā′thi-an), *n.* Same as *Sabbatian.*

sabbathless (sab′ath-les), *a.* [< *sabbath* + *-less.*] Having no sabbath; without intermission of labor.

This incessant and *sabbathless* pursuit of a man's fortune leaveth not that tribute which we owe to God of our time. *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, ii. 351.

Sabbath-school (sab′ath-skōl′), *n.* Same as *Sunday-school.*

Sabbatia (sa-bā′ti-ą), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), named after Liberatus *Sabbati,* an Italian botanist, who wrote a "Synopsis of the Plants of Rome" (1745).] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Gentianeæ,* tribe *Chironieæ,* and subtribe *Erythræeæ.* It is characterized by flowers with from five to ten narrow calyx-lobes, a five- to twelve-lobed wheel-shaped corolla, as many stamens with short filaments inserted on its throat, their anthers erect and afterward recurved but not twisted, and a one-celled ovary with projecting placentæ and a thread-shaped style and stigma, the latter with two entire and linear lobes. The 15 species are natives of the United States, extending into Cuba. They are annual or biennial herbs, erect and unbranched or panicled above, bearing opposite sessile leaves, and white or rose-colored flowers, disposed in loose cymes. The flowers are usually numerous and handsome, marked by a small central yellow star, and in the largest species, *S. chloroides,* are about 2 inches across. This species, from its color and locality, is known as the *rose of Plymouth.* The various species are called most often by the generic name *Sabbatia,* and sometimes by the book-name *American centaury.* The plant is a simple bitter tonic. *S. chloroides, S. campestris,* and *S. angularis* are introduced into flower-gardens. See *bitter-bloom* and *rose-pink,* 3.

American Centaury (*Sabbatia angularis*).
1. Upper part of the stem with the flowers. 2. Lower part of the stem with the root. *a*, a flower before anthesis, showing the stamens and style declined in opposite directions.

Sabbatian (sa-bā′tiąn), *n.* [< *Sabbatius* (see def.) + *-an.*] A member of a Novatian sect of the fourth century, followers of Sabbatius, who adopted the Quartodeciman rule. See *Quartodeciman.* Also *Sabathian, Sabbathaist, Sabbathian.*

Sabbatic (sa-bat′ik), *a.* [= F. *sabbatique* = Sp. *sabático* = Pg. *sabbatico* = It. *sabatico,* < LL. **sabbaticus,* < Gr. *σαββατικός,* of or belonging to the Sabbath, < *σάββατον,* Sabbath: see *Sabbath.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Sabbath (Jewish or Christian); characteristic of or befitting the Sabbath; enjoying or bringing an intermission of labor.

They found themselves disobliged from that strict and necessary rest which was one great part of the *sabbatic* rites. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 210.

This salutary view is only effectually pursued by due attendance on *sabbatic* duty.
Stukely, Palæographia Sacra, p. 99. (*Latham.*)

sabbatical (sa-bat′i-kal), *a.* [< *Sabbatic* + *-al.*] 1. Sabbatic; characterized by rest or cessation from labor or tillage: as, the *sabbatical* years (see below).

Likewise their seuenth yeare was *Sabbathicall.*
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 122.

2. Recurring in sevens, or on every seventh (day, month, year, etc.).

The *sabbatical* pool in Judea, which was dry six days, but gushed out in a full stream upon the sabbath.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 273.

Taking the Semitic letters in their final order, we find that they fall into three groups, . . . the three sibilants or *sabbatical* letters occupying the three *sabbatical* places as the 7th, 14th, and 21st letters. Remembering the importance attached among all Semitic races to the sacred planetary number seven, it seems probable that it was not by mere accident that the sibilants came to occupy these positions. *Isaac Taylor,* The Alphabet, I. 192.

Sabbatical year, every seventh year among the ancient Jews, during which no cultivation of the soil was to be practised, all spontaneous growth of the soil was common property, and all but foreign debtors were to be, at least for the year, released from their debts.

Sabbatically (sa-bat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a Sabbatic manner.

Sabbatine (sab′a-tin), *a.* [< ML. *sabbatinus,* < L. *sabbatum,* Sabbath: see *Sabbath.*] Pertaining to the Sabbath (Saturday): as, *Sabbatine* preachers.

Sabbatism (sab′a-tizm), *n.* [= F. *sabbatisme* = It. *sabbatismo,* < LL. *sabbatismus,* < Gr. *σαββατισμός,* < *σαββατίζειν,* keep the Sabbath: see *Sabbatize.*] Observance of the Sabbath or of a sabbath; a rest; intermission of labor.

That *sabbatisme* or rest that the author to the Hebrews exhorts them to strive to enter into through faith and obedience. *Dr. H. More,* Def. of Moral Cabbala, ii.

What an eternal *sabbatism,* then, when the work of redemption, sanctification, preservation, glorification, are all finished, and his [God's] work more perfect than ever, and very good indeed! *Baxter,* Saints' Rest, i. 4.

Christ, having entered into his *Sabbatism* in heaven, gives us a warrant for the Christian Sabbath or Lord's day, which has the same relation to Christ's present *Sab-*

bation in heaven then the old Sabbath had to God's rest from his work of creation.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 132.

Sabbatize (sab'a-tiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Sabbatized*, ppr. *Sabbatizing*. [< LL. *sabbatizare*, < Gr. *σαββατίζειν*, keep the Sabbath, < *σάββατον*, the Jewish Sabbath: see *Sabbath*.] **I.** *intrans.* To keep the Sabbath; rest on the seventh day.

A *Sabbatizing* too much, by too many Christians imitated, which celebrate the same rather as a day of Bacchus then the Lords day. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 122.

Let us not therefore keep the sabbath (or *sabbatize*) Jewishly, as delighting in idleness (or rest from labour).
Baxter, Divine Appointment of the Lord's Day, vii.

If he who does not rest out of regard to the Lord does not truly *Sabbatize*, his resting is only an empty form or a blasphemous pretense. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 708.

II. *trans.* To convert into or observe as a sabbath, or day of rest.

The tendency to *sabbatize* the Lord's day is due chiefly to the necessities of legal enforcement.
Smith and Cheetham, Dict. of Christ. Antiq., p. 1052.

sabbaton† (sab'a-ton), *n.* [< ME. *sabatoun* (ML. *sabbatum*), a shoe. Cf. *sabot*.] 1. A shoe or half-boot of the kind worn by persons of wealth in the fifteenth century, mentioned as made of satin, cloth of gold, etc.

Thenne set thay the *sabatoun*,*s* vpon the segge foteȝ.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 574.

2. The solleret of the sixteenth century, having a form broad and blunted at the toes.

Sabbaton, 2. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

sabdariffa (sab-da-rif'ą), *n.* Same as *roselle*.

Sabean[1] (sā-bē'an), *n.* [Also *Sabæan*; < LL. *Sabæi* (Vulgate), in form same as L. *Sabæi*, the people of Saba (see *Sabean*[2]), but variously regarded as the descendants of Seba or Sheba (see def.).] A member of some obscure tribes mentioned in the authorized version of the Bible, and regarded as the descendants (1) of Seba, son of Cush; (2) of Seba, son of Raamah; or (3) of Sheba, son of Joktan. Compare *Sabian*[2].

Sabean[2] (sā-bē'an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Sabæan*; < L. *Sabæus*, of Saba (pl. *Sabæi*, the people of Saba), < Gr. Σαβαῖος, of Saba (pl. Σαβαῖοι, the people of Saba), < Σάβα, L. *Saba*, the capital of Yemen in Arabia.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Saba in Arabia; Arabian.

Sabæan odours from the spicy shore
Of Araby the blest'd. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 162.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of that part of Arabia now called Yemen, the chief city of which was Saba. The Sabeans were extensive merchants of spices, perfumes, precious stones, etc., which they imported from India.

Sabean[3] (sā-bē'an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Sabian*[1].

Sabean[4] (sā-bē'an), *n.* Same as *Sabian*[2].

Sabeism (sā-bē'izm), *n.* [Also *Sabæism*; = F. *Sabéisme* = Sp. Pg. *sabeismo*: see *Sabian*[2].] Same as *Sabaism*.

sabeline (sab'e-lin), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *sabeline*, n.; < OF. *sabelin*, *sebelin*, adj., *sabeline*, *sebeline*, n., F. *zibeline* = Pr. *sebelin*, *sembelin* = Sp. *cebellina* = Pg. *zebelina* = It. *zibellino*, the sable-fur, < ML. *sabelinus*, of the sable, as a noun sable-fur, < *sabelum*, sable: see *sable*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sable; zibeline.

II.† *n.* The skin of the sable used as a fur.

Ne scal ther beo fou ne grei, ne cunig, ne ermine, ne ocquerne, ne martres cheole, ne beuer, ne *sabeline*.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), 1st ser., p. 181.

They should wear the silk and the *sabelline*.
The Cruel Mother (Child's Ballads, II. 270).

sabelize (sab'e-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sabelized*, ppr. *sabelizing*. [< *sable* (ME. *sabel*) + *-ize*.] Same as *sable*.

Sabella (sā-bel'ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), dim. of L. *sabulum*, sand, gravel: see *sabulous*.] 1. The typical genus of *Sabellidæ*, containing large tubicolous cephalobranchiate marine annelids or sea-worms, with feathery or fan-like gills of remarkable delicacy and brilliancy, and greenish blood. See cut under *cerebral*.—2. [*l. c.*] A worm of this genus, or any member of the *Sabellidæ*: as, the fan-*sabella*, *S. penicillus*.

sabellan (sā-bel'an), *a.* [< *sabella* + *-an*.] Gritty or gravelly; coarsely sabulous.

sabellana (sab-e-lā'nä), *n.* [NL., < *sabella*, < L. *sabulum*, gravel: see *sabulous*.] In *geol.*, coarse sand or gravel.

Sabellaria (sab-e-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812), < *Sabella* + *-aria*.] A genus of tubicolous worms, typical of the *Sabellariidæ*. *S. anglica* is a leading species, of the British Islands, forming massive irregular tubes of sand at and below low-water mark.

Sabellariidæ (sab'e-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sabellaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of cephalobranchiate annelids, typified by the genus *Sabellaria*. The body is subcylindric, of two distinct portions —an anterior segmented, with setigerous and uncinate appendages, and a posterior narrow, unsegmented, and unappendaged, like a tail. These worms live between tide-marks, among seaweeds (especially *Laminaria*), and are oviparous. Also called *Hermellacea*.

Sabellian[1] (sā-bel'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Sabelli*, the Sabellians (see def.): see *Sabine*[2].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sabellians.

II. *n.* One of a primitive Italian people which included the Sabines, Samnites, Lucanians, etc.

Sabellian[2] (sā-bel'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sabellius* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sabellius or his doctrines or followers. See *Sabellianism*.

II. *n.* A follower of Sabellius, a philosopher of the third century. See *Sabellianism*.

Sabellianism (sā-bel'i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Sabellian* + *-ism*.] The doctrinal view respecting the Godhead maintained by Sabellius and his followers. Sabellianism arose out of an attempt to explain the doctrine of the Trinity on philosophical principles. It agrees with orthodox Trinitarianism in denying the subordination of the Son to the Father, and in recognizing the divinity manifested in Christ as the absolute deity; it differs therefrom in denying the real personality of the Son, and in recognizing in the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit not a real and eternal Trinity, but one only temporal and modalistic. According to Sabellianism, with the cessation of the manifestation of Christ in time the Son also ceases to be Son. It is nearly allied to *Modalism*.

Sabellidæ (sā-bel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sabella* + *-idæ*.] A family of tubicolous cephalobranchiate polychætous annelids, typified by the genus *Sabella*.

sabelline (sā-bel'in), *a.* [< *Sabella* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to *Sabella* or to the *Sabellidæ*.

sabellite (sā-bel'it), *n.* [< *Sabella* + *-ite*[3].] A fossil sabella, or some similar worm.

sabelloid (sā-bel'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sabella* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or resembling the *Sabellidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Sabellidæ*.

saber, sabre (sā'bėr), *n.* [< F. *sabre* = Sp. *sable* = It. *sciabla*, *sciabola*, dial. *sabala*; prob. < late MHG. *sabel*, *sebel*, G. *säbel* (> D. Dan. Sw. *sabel*), a saber; cf. OBulg. Serv. Russ. *sablya* = Bohem. *shavle* = Pol. *szabla* = Hung. *száblya* = Lith. *shoble*, *shoblis*, a saber; origin uncertain; the Teut. forms are appar. from the Slavic, but the Slavic forms themselves appear to be unoriginal.] 1. A heavy sword having a single edge, and thickest at the back of the blade, tapering gradually toward the edge. It is usually slightly curved; but some cavalry sabers are perfectly straight. The saber may be considered as a modification of the Oriental simitar increased in weight and diminished in curvature, and differs from the typical sword, which is double-edged, with its greatest thickness in the middle of the blade.

United States Light-cavalry Saber, as used in 1864.

2. A soldier armed with a saber.

saber, sabre (sā'bėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sabered*, *sabred*, ppr. *sabering*, *sabring*. [< *saber*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with a saber.

There are persons whose loveliness is more formidable to me than a whole regiment *of sabred* hussars with their fierce-looking moustaches.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 99. (*Davies.*)

2. To strike or cut with a saber.

Flash'd all their sabres bare,
Flash'd as they turn'd in air,
Sabring the gunners there.
Tennyson, Charge of the Light Brigade.

saberbill (sā'bėr-bil), *n.* .1. A South American dendrocolaptine bird of the genus *Xiphorhynchus*, as *X. procurvus* or *X. trochilirostris*: so called from the shape of the bill. See cut in next column.—2. A curlew: same as *sickle-bill*. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.

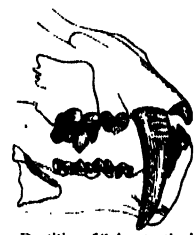
saber-billed (sā'bėr-bild), *a.* Having a bill resembling a saber in shape; sickle-billed. See cuts under *saberbill* and *Entozoa*.

saber-fish (sā'bėr-fish), *n.* The hairtail or silver-eel, *Trichiurus lepturus*. [Texas, U. S.]

sabertooth (sā'bėr-tōth), *n.* A saber-toothed fossil cat of the genus *Machærodus*.

Saberbill (*Xiphorhynchus procurvus*).

saber-toothed (sā'bėr-tōtht), *a.* Having extremely long upper canine teeth; machærodont: applied to the fossil cats of the genus *Machærodus* and some related genera.


Dentition of Saber-toothed Cat (*Machærodus*), showing the very long upper canine.

saberwing (sā'bėr-wing), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Campylopterus* and some related genera, having strongly falcate primaries.

saber-winged (sā'bėr-wingd), *a.* Having falcate primaries, as a humming-bird.

Sabia (sā'bi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Colebrooke, 1818), < Beng. *sabjalat*, name of one of the species.] 1. A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order *Sabiaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with all the stamens perfect and the sepals and petals nearly equal, by the number of parts in each of these sets (four or five), and by their peculiar arrangement, which is opposite throughout, contrary to the usual law of alternation. There are about 12 species, natives of tropical and temperate parts of Asia. They are climbing or twiggy shrubs, with roundish branchlets, around the base of which buds-scales remain persistent. They bear alternate and entire petioled leaves, and small axillary flowers, which are solitary, cymose, or panicled.

2. In *conil.*, a genus of mollusks. *J. E. Gray*, 1839.

Sabiaceæ (sā-bi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blume, 1851), < *Sabia* + *-aceæ*.] A small order of polypetalous plants of the cohort *Sapindales* and series *Discifloræ*. It is characterized by stamens which are as many as the petals and opposite them, and, except in *Sabia*, unequal or in part imperfect, by an ovary two- or three-celled and compressed or with two or three lobes, and by a fruit of one or two dry or drupaceous one-seeded nutlets, usually with a deflexed apex. It includes about 40 species, belonging to 4 genera, of which *Sabia* is the type, natives of tropical and subtropical regions, chiefly northern. They are smooth or hairy shrubs or trees, bearing alternate simple or pinnate feather-veined leaves without stipules, and usually small flowers in panicles.

Sabian[1] (sā'bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Sabæan*, *Sabean*; < Heb. *tsābā*, an army, host (sc. of heaven) (see *Sabaoth*), + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the religion and rites of the Sabians.

II. *n.* A worshiper of the host of heaven; an adherent of an ancient religion in Persia and Chaldea, the distinctive feature of which was star-worship. Also called *Tsabian*.

Sabian[2] (sā'bi-an), *n.* [Also *Sabean*, *Sabæan*; usually identified with *Sabian*[1], but otherwise derived from *Sabo*, one of the epithets bestowed on John, the supposed founder of the sect.] A Mandæan (which see).

Sabianism (sā'bi-an-izm), *n.* [< *Sabian*[2] + *-ism*.] Same as *Sabaism*.

sabicu (sab-i-kö'), *n.* [< Cuban *sabicú*, *savicú*.] The horse-flesh mahogany, *Lysiloma Sabicu*. Also *savacu*.

sabicu-wood (sab-i-kö'wůd), *n.* Same as *sabicu*.

sabin[1] (sab'in), *n.* [F., < L. *Sabina* (*herba*), < *Sabini*, the Sabines.] Same as *savin*.

Sabin[2]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A conceited or fanciful person.

Grimsby, which our *Sabins*, or conceited persons, dreaming what they list and following their own fansies, will have to be so called of one Grimes a merchant.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 542. (*Davies.*)

sabina (sā-bī'nä), *n.* In *phar.*, the savin, *Juniperus Sabina*.

sabine[1] (sab'in), *n.* Same as *savin*.

Sabine[2] (sā'bīn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sabin* (> Sp. Pg. It. *sabino*), < L. *Sabinus*, Sabine, *Sabini*, the Sabines. Cf. *Sabelli*, the Sabellians. Hence ult. *savin*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sabines.

II. *n.* One of an ancient people of Italy, dwelling in the central Apennines. The Sabines formed an important element in the colonization of ancient Rome. According to tradition, the Romans took

their wives by force from among the Sabines, this incident being known as the "Rape of the Sabine Women."

sable (sā′bl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sabell;* < ME. *sable*, the sable, the color black, = D. *sabel* = Icel. *safal, safali*, the sable, = Sp. Pg. *sable*, black, < OF. *sable*, the sable, also the color black, F. *sable*, black (ML. *sabelum, sabellum*), = G. *zobel* = Dan. Sw. *sobel*, the sable, < Russ. *soboli* = Bohem. Pol. *sobol* = Lith. *sabalas* = Hung. *czoboly*, the sable; cf. Turk. Hind. *samūr*, < Ar. *samūr*, the sable.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A digitigrade carnivorous quadruped, *Mustela zibellina*, of the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Mustelinæ*, closely related to the martens. It inhabits arctic and subarctic regions of the Old World, especially Russia and Siberia, having a copious lustrous pelage, of a dark-brown or blackish color, yielding one of the most highly prized of pelts. The animal is about 18 inches long, with a full bushy tail nearly a foot long; the limbs are short and stout, with small paws. The nose is sharp, and the ears are pricked. There are three kinds of hairs in the pelage—a short soft dense under-fur,

Sable (*Mustela zibellina*).

a second set of longer hairs, kinky like the first but coming to the surface, and fewer longer glistening hairs, bristly to the very roots. The pursuit of the sable forms an important industry in Siberia. The pelt is in the best order in winter. The darkest furs are the most valuable. None are dead-black, nor is the animal ever uniformly dark-colored, the head being quite gray or even whitish, and there is usually a large tawny space on the throat, which color may be found also in blotches over much of the under surface. Some other martens, resembling the true sable, receive the same name. Thus, the American marten, *M. americana*, is a sable hardly distinguishable from that of Siberia, except in some technical dental characters. Its fur is very valuable, though usually not so dark as that of the Siberian sable. *M. melanopus* of Japan is a kind of sable. See also cut under *marten*[1].

2. The dressed pelt or fur of the sable.—**3.** The color black in a general sense, and especially as the color of mourning: so called with reference to the general dark color of the fur of the sable as compared with other furs, or from its being dyed black as sealskin is dyed.

Quhen that tak honour othir or sic thingis, that sit in *sable* and siluer that euery bringis.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 96.

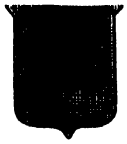
4. A black cloth or covering of any kind; mourning-garments in general; a suit of black: often in the plural.

Now have ye cause to clothe yow in *sable*.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 284.

To clothe in *sable* every social scene.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 872.

At last Sir Edward and his son appeared in their *sables*, both very grave and preoccupied.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxx.

5. A fine paint-brush or pencil made of hair from the tail of the sable.—**6.** In *her.*, black; one of the tinctures, represented when the colors are not given, as in engraving, by a close network of vertical and horizontal lines. Abbreviated *S., sa.* See also cut under *pall.*—**7.** A British collectors' name of certain pyralid moths. *Botys nigrata* is the wavy-barred sable, and *B. linqualata* is the silver-barred sable.—**Alaska sable**, the fur of the common American skunk, *Mephitis americana*, as dressed for commercial purposes. [Trade-name.]



Sable.

Audubon and Bachman's statement that the fur [of the skunk] "is seldom used by the hatters, and never, we think, by the furriers; and, from the disagreeable task of preparing the skin, it is not considered an article of commerce," was wide of the mark, unless it was penned before "*Alaska sable*" became fashionable.
Coues, Fur-bearing Animals (1877), p. 217.

American sable, the American marten, *Mustela americana*. See *marten*[1].—**Red** or **Tatar sable**, the chorok or Siberian mink, *Putorius sibiricus;* also, the fur or pelt of this animal. See *kolinsky*.—**Siberian** or **Russian sable**. See def. 1.

II. *a.* **1.** Made of sable: as, a *sable* muff or tippet.—**2.** Of the color of a sable; dark-brown; blackish.—**3.** Black, especially as applied to mourning, or as an attribute.

Her riding-suit was of *sable* hew black,
Cypress over her face.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 411).

He whose *sable* arms,
Black as his purpose, did the night resemble,
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 474.

Was I deceived, or did a *sable* cloud
Turn forth her silver lining on the night?
Milton, Comus, l. 221.

The hues of bliss more brightly glow,
Chastised by *sabler* tints of woe.
Gray, Ode on Vicissitude.

Sable antelope, an antelope, *Hippotragus* (or *Ægocerus*) *niger*.—**Sable mouse**, the lemming, *Myodes lemmus*. See cut under *lemming*.

sable (sā′bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sabled*, ppr. *sabling*. [< *sable*, *n.*] To make like sable in color; darken; blacken; hence, figuratively, to make sad or dismal; sadden.

And *sabled* all in black the shady sky.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph over Death.

sable-fish (sā′bl-fish), *n.* The hilsah of the Ganges.

sableize (sā′bl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sableized*, ppr. *sableizing*. [< *sable* + *-ize*.] To make black; blacken; darken. Also *sabelize*.

Some chroniclers that write of kingdomes states
Do so absurdly *sableize* my White
With Maskes and Enterludes by day and night.
Davies, Paper's Complaint, l. 241. (*Davies.*)

sable-stoled (sā′bl-stōld), *a.* Wearing a black stole; hence, clothed or robed in black.

The *sable-stoled* sorcerers bear his worshipt ark.
Milton, Nativity, l. 220.

sable-vested (sā′bl-ves′ted), *a.* Clothed with black.

With him [Chaos] enthroned
Sat *sable-vested* Night, eldest of things,
The consort of his reign. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 962.

sablière[1] (sab-li-ār′), *n.* [< F. *sablière*, sand-pit, < *sable*, sand, < L. *sabulum*, sand: see *sabulous.*] A sand-pit. [Rare.]

sablière[2] (sab-li-ār′), *n.* [< F. *sablière*, a raising-piece; origin unknown.] In *carp.*, same as *raising-piece*. *Imp. Dict.*

sabot (sa-bō′), *n.* [< F. *sabot*, a wooden shoe, in mech. a socket, shoe, skid, etc., OF. *sabot, çabot*, F. dial. *sibot, chabon, chabot, cabou*, a wooden shoe; perhaps related to F. *savate*, OF. *cavate, chavate* = Pr. *sabata* = Sp. *zapata, zabata, zapato* = Pg. *sapato* = It. *ciavatta, ciabatta*, an old shoe, < ML. *sabbatum*, a shoe: see *sabbaton.*] **1.** (*a*) A wooden shoe, made of one piece hollowed out by boring-tools and scrapers, worn by the peasantry in France, Belgium, etc. (*b*) In parts of France, a sort of shoe consisting of a thick wooden sole with sides and top of coarse leather; a sort of clog worn in wet weather.—**2.** A thick circular wooden disk to which a projectile is attached so as to maintain its proper position in the bore of a gun; also, a metallic cup or disk fixed to the bottom of an elongated projectile so as to fill the bore and take the rifling when the gun is discharged.—**3.** A pointed iron shoe used to protect the end of a file.—**4.** In *harp-making*, one of the little disks with projecting pins by which a string is shortened when a pedal is depressed.

Breton Sabot, with straw inserted for warmth and to serve as a cushion.

sabotier (sa-bo-tiā′), *n.* [F. *sabotier*, a maker of sabots, < *sabot*, a wooden shoe: see *sabot.*] A wearer of sabots or wooden shoes; hence, contemptuously, one of the Waldenses.

sabre, *n.* and *v.* See *saber*.

sabretash (sā′bėr-tash), *n.* [Also *sabretache, sabretasche;* < F. *sabretache*, < G. *säbeltasche*, a loose pouch hanging near the saber, worn by hussars, < *säbel*, a saber, + *tasche*, a pocket.] A case or receptacle, usually of leather, suspended from the sword-belt by straps, and hanging beside the saber: it is worn by officers and men of certain mounted corps. See cut in next column.

Puttenham's Art of Poetry . . . might be compared to an Art of War, of which one book treated of barrack drill, and the other of busbies, *sabre-taches*, and different forms of epaulettes and feathers. *R. W. Church*, Spenser, ii.

sabrina-work (sā-brī′nä-wėrk), *n.* A variety of application embroidery, the larger parts of the design being cut out of some textile material and sewed to a background, needlework supplying the bordering and the smaller details.

A Member of the Scots Greys, a British cavalry regiment, wearing Sabretash. (After drawing by Elizabeth Butler.)

sabuline (sab′ū-lin), *a.* [< L. *sabulum*, sand, + *-ine*[1].] Same as *sabulous*.

sabulose (sab′ū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *sabulosus*, sandy: see *sabulous.*] **1.** Same as *sabulous*.—**2.** In *bot.*, growing in sandy places.

sabulosity (sab-ū-los′i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *sabulosidade;* as *sabulose* + *-ity*.] The quality of being sabulous; sandiness; grittiness.

sabulous (sab′ū-lus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *sabuloso* = It. *sabbioso*, < L. *sabulosus*, sandy, < *sabulum*, sand.] Sandy; gritty; acervulous: specifically applied—(*a*) in anatomy to the acervulus cerebri, or gritty substance of the pineal body of the brain; (*b*) in medicine to gritty sediment or deposit in urine. Also *sabulose, sabuline*.

Saburean (sā-bū′rē-an), *n.* One of a class of Jewish scholars which arose soon after the publication of the Talmud and endeavored to lessen its authority by doubts and criticisms, but became extinct in less than a century.

saburra (sā-bur′ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *saburra*, sand, akin to *sabulum*, coarse sand, gravel.] A foulness of the stomach. [Rare.]

saburral (sā-bur′al), *a.* [< *saburra* + *-al*.] Pertaining to saburra.

saburration (sab-u-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. *saburra*, sand (see *saburra*), + *-ation*.] **1.** The application of hot sand to any part of the body; sand-bathing; arenation.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, the act of taking a sand-bath or rolling in the sand, as is done by gallinaceous birds; pulverizing. See *pulverizer*, 2.

sac[1] (sak), *n.* [< AF. *sac* (AL. *saca, sacca, sacha, saka*), < AS. *sacu*, strife, contention, suit, litigation, jurisdiction in litigious suits: see *sake*[1]. Cf. *soc.*] In *law*, the privilege enjoyed by the lord of a manor of holding courts, trying causes, and imposing fines. Also *saccage*.

Every grant of *sac* and soc to an ecclesiastical corporation or to a private man established a separate jurisdiction, cut off from the regular authorities of the mark, the hundred, the shire, and the kingdom.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 309.

sac[2] (sak), *n.* [< F. *sac*, < L. *saccus*, a bag: see *sack*[1].] In *bot., anat.*, and *zoöl.*, a sack, cyst, bag, bursa, pouch, purse, or receptacle of some kind specified by a qualifying word; a saccule; a saccus.—**Adipose, ambulacral, amniotic, ampullaceous, branchial, cardiac sac.** See the adjectives.—**Calcareous sac.** Same as *calciferous gland* (which see, under *gland*).—**Cirrus-sac.** See *cirrus*.—**Copulating sac**, the seminal reservoir of the male dragon-fly. See *genital lobe*, under *genital*.—**Dental sac.** See *dental*.—**Embryo sac.** See *embryo-sac*.—**Galactophorous sac**, the ampulla of the galactophorous duct.—**Gastric sac.** See *gastric*.—**Hernial sac**, the sac or pouch of peritoneum which is pushed outward, and surrounds the protruding portion of intestine.—**Lacrymal sac.** See *lacrymal*.—**Masticatory sac.** See *masticatory*.—**Needham's sac.** Same as *Needham's pouch* (which see, under *pouch*).—**Otolithic, peritoneal, pharyngeal, pulmonary, pyloric, respiratory sac.** See the adjectives.—**Yolk sac.** See *yolk-sac*.—**Syn.** *Sac, Saccule, Saccus, Sacculus*. The first two are English, the last two Latin and only technically used, chiefly in special phrases. There is no such difference in meaning as the form of the words would imply, some of the largest sacs being called *saccules* or *sacculi*, some of the smallest *sacs* or *sacci*.

Sac[3] (sak, more properly sāk), *n.* A member of a tribe of Algonkin Indians, allied to the Foxes, who lived near the upper Mississippi previous to the Black Hawk war of 1832. The greater part are now on reservations.

sacalai, *n.* Same as *crappie*.

sacart, *n.* An obsolete form of *saker*[1].

sacatra (sak'ạ-trạ), *n.* The offspring of a griffe and a negro; a person seven eighths black. *Bartlett.*

sackbut†, *n.* See *sackbut.*

Sacca coffee. See *coffee.*

saccade (sa-kād'), *n.* [< OF. *sacade*, F. *saccade*, < OF. *saquer*, *sacher*, pull, draw; origin uncertain.] 1. In the *manège*, a violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins suddenly and with one pull.—2. In *violin-playing*, a firm pressure of the bow on the strings, which crowds them down so that two or three can be sounded at once.

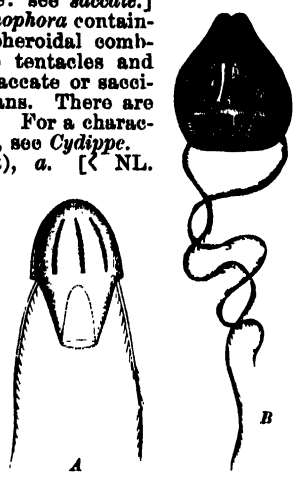
saccage[1] (sak'ạj), *n.* [< *sac*[1] + *-age.*] Same as *sac*[1].

He had rights of freewarren, *saccage*, and sockage. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 76.

saccage[2]†, *n.* and *v.* See *sackage.*

Saccata (sa-kā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *saccatus*, saccate: see *saccate.*] 1. The *Mollusca* as a branch of the animal kingdom: correlated with *Vertebrata*, *Articulata*, and *Radiata*. *A. Hyatt.* [Not used.]—2. A grade or division of *Urochorda*, containing the true tunicaries or ascidians, with the salps and doliolids, as collectively distinguished from the *Larvalia* (or *Appendicularidæ*).

Saccatæ (sa-kā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *saccatus*, saccate: see *saccate.*] An order of *Ctenophora* containing ovate or spheroidal comb-jellies with two tentacles and no oral lobes; saccate or sacciform ctenophorans. There are several families. For a characteristic example, see *Cydippe.*



Types of *Saccatæ*, about natural size.
A, *Eschscholtzia dimidiata*, a saccate comb-jelly. *B*, *Cydippe plumosa*, a typical saccate ctenophoran.

saccate (sak'āt), *a.* [< NL. *saccatus*, < L. *saccus*, a bag: see *sack*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, furnished with or having the form of a bag or pouch: as, a *saccate* petal.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Forming or formed by a sac; cystic; pouch-like; sacciform; sacculate. (*b*) Having a sac, or saccate part; pouched; sacculated; sacciferous. (*c*) Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Saccata* or the *Saccatæ.*

saccated (sak'ā-ted), *a.* [< *saccate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *saccate.*

saccharate (sak'ạ-rāt), *n.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar (see *saccharum*), + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt of either of the saccharic acids. (See *saccharic.*) The term is also applied to the sucrates, or compounds which cane-sugar forms with various bases and hydroxids.—**Saccharate of iron**, a preparation made from sesquioxid of iron, sugar, and soda, containing 3 per cent. of metallic iron: a valuable antidote in arsenical poisoning.—**Saccharate of lead**, an insoluble white powder made by adding, to saturation, lead carbonate to a solution of saccharic acid.—**Saccharate of lime**, a preparation consisting of sugar (16 parts), distilled water (40 parts), caustic lime (5 parts): a useful antidote in carbolic-acid poisoning.

saccharated (sak'ạ-rā-ted), *a.* Mixed with some variety of sugar, either saccharose, dextrose, or milk-sugar.—**Saccharated carbonate of iron**, a greenish-gray powder composed of sulphate of iron mixed with sugar.—**Saccharated iodide of iron**, iodide of iron mixed with sugar of milk.—**Saccharated pancreatin**, pancreatin mixed with sugar of milk.—**Saccharated pepsin**, a powder consisting of sugar of milk mixed with pepsin from the stomach of the hog.—**Saccharated tar**, a mixture of tar (4 parts) with sugar (96 parts), forming an easily soluble substance for medicinal administration.

saccharic (sa-kar'ik), *a.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from sugar or allied substances.—**Saccharic acid.** (*a*) A monobasic acid, $C_6H_{12}O_8$, not known in the free state, but forming crystalline salts prepared by the action of bases on glucoses. (*b*) A dibasic acid, $C_6H_{10}O_8$, prepared by the action of nitric acid on sugar and various other carbohydrates. It is an amorphous solid which forms salts, many of which do not readily crystallize.

saccharide (sak'ạ-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + *-ide.*] A compound of sugar with a base; a sucrate.

saccharifèrous (sak-ạ-rif'e-rus), *a.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing sugar; saccharine: as, *saccharifèrous* canes. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 287.

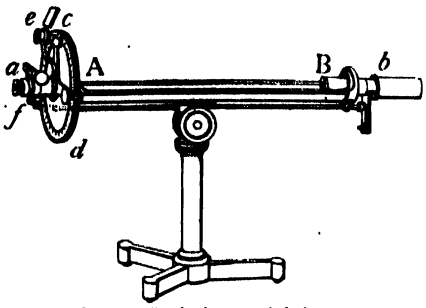
saccharification (sak-ạ-rif-i-kā'shon), *n.* [< *saccharify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The process of converting (starch, dextrine, etc.) into sugar, as by malting.

saccharifier (sak'ạ-ri-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *saccharify* + *-er*[1].] An apparatus for treating grain and potatoes by steam under high pressure, to convert the starch into sugar, previous to the alcoholic fermentation. *E. H. Knight.*

saccharify (sak'ạ-ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *saccharified*, ppr. *saccharifying.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + L. *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy.*] To convert into sugar, as starch; saccharize.

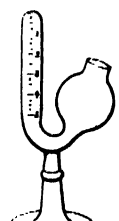
saccharilla (sak-ạ-ril'ạ), *n.* [Appar. a fanciful word, dim. of ML. *saccharum*, sugar (?).] A kind of muslin. *Simmonds.*

saccharimeter (sak-ạ-rim'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *σάκχαρον*, sugar, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An optical instrument used to determine the quantity of sugar in a solution. It is based upon the fact that sugar-solutions have the power of rotating the plane of



Laurent's Saccharimeter or Polarimeter.
A, *B*, support upon which the tube containing the solution to be examined is placed; *b*, tube centering Nicol prism, whose position may be slightly shifted by the lever *f*; *c*, *d*, graduated circle with mirror at *c*, and vernier at *c*; *a*, tangent screw to adjust the position of the analyzing prism, and thus remove error in the zero-point.

polarization of a ray of light transmitted through them. Certain kinds of sugar rotate the plane to the right (dextrorotatory), as grape-sugar (dextrose) and cane-sugar; with others, the rotation is to the left (levorotatory), as levulose; further, the amount of angular rotation varies with the strength of the solution. There are many forms of saccharimeter, some of which measure directly the amount of rotation caused by a layer of the solution of given thickness; others balance the rotation of the solution against a varying thickness of some rotatory substance, as a compensating quartz plate.—**Fermentation saccharimeter**, an apparatus, chiefly used in the examination of urine, which is designed to show approximately the quantity of fermentable sugar present in solution by the volume of carbonic acid evolved on fermentation.


Fermentation Saccharimeter.

saccharimetrical (sak"ạ-ri-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *saccharimetry* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to or effected by saccharimetry.

saccharimetry (sak-ạ-rim'e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *σάκχαρον*, sugar, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The operation or art of ascertaining the amount or proportion of sugar in solution in any liquid.

saccharin (sak'ạ-rin), *n.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + *-in*[2].] 1. The anhydrid of saccharic acid, $C_6H_{10}O_5$. It is a crystalline solid having a bitter taste, dextrorotatory, and non-fermentable.—2. A complex benzin derivative, benzoyl-sulphimide, $C_6H_4SO_2.CONH$. It is a white crystalline solid, slightly soluble in cold water, odorless, but intensely sweet. It is not a sugar, nor is it assimilated, but appears to be harmless in the system, and may be useful in some cases as a substitute for sugar.

saccharinated (sak'ạ-ri-nā-ted), *a.* Same as *saccharated.*

saccharine (sak'ạ-rin), *a.* [< F. *saccharin* = Sp. *sacarino* = Pg. *sacharino* = It. *zuccherino*, < NL. *saccharinus*, < ML. *saccharum*, L. *saccharon*, sugar: see *saccharum.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of sugar; having the qualities of sugar: as, a *saccharine* taste; the *saccharine* matter of the cane-juice; also, in *bot.*, covered with shining grains like those of sugar. Also *saccharous.*—**Saccharine diabetes.** Same as *diabetes mellitus.*—**Saccharine fermentation**, the fermentation by which starch is converted into sugar, as in the process of malting.

saccharinic (sak-ạ-rin'ik), *a.* Same as *saccharic.*

saccharinity (sak-ạ-rin'i-ti), *n.* [< *saccharine* + *-ity.*] The quality of being saccharine.

This is just the condition which we see, in virtue of the difference of optic refractivity produced by difference of salinity or of *saccharinity*, when we stir a tumbler of water with a quantity of undissolved sugar or salt on its bottom. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 573.

saccharite (sak'ạ-rīt), *n.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + *-ite*[2].] A fine granular variety of feldspar, of a vitreous luster and white or greenish-white color.

saccharization (sak"ạ-ri-zā'shọn), *n.* Same as *saccharification.*

saccharize (sak'ạ-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *saccharized*, ppr. *saccharizing.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + *-ize.*] To form or convert into sugar.

saccharocolloid (sak"ạ-rō-kol'oid), *n.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + *colloid.*] One of a large and important group of the carbohydrates. They are amorphous or crystallize with difficulty, diffuse through membranes very slowly if at all, are chemically indifferent, and have the general formula $_n(C_6H_{10}O_5)$, or differ from it slightly by the elements of water, H_2O. Here belong starch, gum, pectin, etc. *Nature*, XXXIX. 433.

saccharoid (sak'ạ-roid), *a.* [< Gr. *σάκχαρον*, sugar, + *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *saccharoidal.*

saccharoidal (sak-ạ-roi'dạl), *a.* [< *saccharoid* + *-al.*] In *mineral.* and *geol.*, having a distinctly crystalline granular structure, somewhat resembling that of lump-sugar.

saccharometer (sak-ạ-rom'e-tėr), *n.* A form of hydrometer designed to indicate the amount of sugar in a solution.—**Fermentation saccharometer**, a bent graduated tube, closed at one end, designed to indicate the amount of sugar in urine by means of the gas collected at the closed end when yeast is added to the urine.

saccharometry (sak-ạ-rom'e-tri), *n.* Scientific use of a saccharometer.

Saccharomyces (sak"ạ-rō-mī'sēz), *n.* [NL. (Meyen, 1838), < ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + Gr. *μύκης*, a mushroom.] A genus of minute saprophytic fungi; the yeast-fungi. They are unicellular fungi, destitute of true hyphæ, and increasing principally by budding or sprouting, although asci containing one to four hyaline spores are produced in a few species under certain conditions. Sexual generation is not known. The species of *Saccharomyces* occur in fermenting substances, and are well known from their power of converting sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid. Ordinary yeast, *S. cerevisiæ*, is the most familiar example; it is added to the wort of beer, the juice of fruits, etc., for the purpose of inducing fermentation. *S. ellipsoideus* and *S. Pastorianus* are also alcoholic ferments. *S. albicans*, the thrush-fungus, which lives parasitically on the mucous membrane of the human digestive organs, is also capable of exciting a weak alcoholic fermentation in a sugar solution. *S. Mycoderma* is the well-known flowers of wine. There are 31 species of *Saccharomyces* known, of which number 12 are known to produce asci. Many of these so-called species may prove to be only form-species. See *barm*[1], *flowers of wine* (under *flower*), *bloody bread* (under *bloody*), *fermentation*, and *yeast.*

saccharomycete (sak"ạ-rō-mī'sēt), *n.* [< *Saccharomyces*, q. v.] A plant of the genus *Saccharomyces.*

Saccharomycetes (sak-ạ-rō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saccharomyces*, q. v.] Same as *Saccharomycetaceæ.*

Saccharomycetaceæ (sak"ạ-rō-mī-sē-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reess, 1870), < *Saccharomyces* (*-cet-*) + *-aceæ.*] A monotypic group of microscopic fungi. See *Saccharomyces.*

saccharose (sak'ạ-rōs), *n.* [< ML. *saccharum* + *-ose.*] 1. The general name of any crystalline sugar having the formula $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ which suffers hydrolysis on heating with water or dilute mineral acid, each molecule yielding two molecules of a glucose. The saccharoses are glucose anhydrids. The best-known are saccharose or cane-sugar, milk-sugar, and maltose.

2. Specifically, the ordinary pure sugar of commerce, obtained from the sugar-cane or sorghum, from the beet-root, and from the sap of a species of maple. Chemically, pure saccharose is a solid crystalline body, odorless, having a very sweet taste, very soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in absolute alcohol. Its aqueous solution is strongly dextrorotatory. It melts at 160° C., and decomposes at a higher temperature. Heated sufficiently with water or dilute mineral acid, it breaks up into equal parts of dextrose and levulose. Saccharose does not directly undergo either alcoholic or lactic fermentation; but in the presence of certain ferments it is resolved into dextrose and levulose, which are readily fermentable. It unites directly with many metallic oxids and hydrates to form compounds called *sucrates* or *saccharates.* Saccharose is extensively used both as a food and as an antiseptic. It is also used to some extent in medicine. Also called *cane-sugar.*

saccharous (sak'ạ-rus), *a.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + *-ous.*] Same as *saccharine.*

saccharum (sak'ạ-rum), *n.* [ML. NL., < L. *saccharon*, sugar, < Gr. *σάκχαρον*, also *σάκχαρις*, *σάκχαρι*, *σάκχαρ*, sugar: see *sugar.*] 1. Sugar.—2. [*cap.*] [NL., Linnæus, 1737.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Andropogoneæ*, type of the group *Saccharæ.* It is characterized by minute spikelets in pairs, one of each pair stalked and the other sessile, each spikelet composed of four awnless hyaline glumes, of which three are empty and the terminal one shorter, blunt, and including three stamens and a free oblong grain. It differs from the nearly related ornamental grass *Brianthus* in its awnless glumes, and from *Sorghum* in having a fertile and perfect flower in each

spikelet of a pair. It resembles *Zea*, the Indian corn, with monœcious flowers, and *Arundo*, the cane, with several-flowered spikelets, in habit only. It includes about 12 species, natives of warm regions, probably all originally of the Old World. They are tall grasses, with leaves which are flat, or convolute when dry, and flowers in a large terminal panicle, densely sheathed everywhere with long silky hairs. By far the most important species is *S. officinarum*, the common sugar-cane. See *sugar-cane*; also *kans* and *moonja*.—**Saccharum candidum**. Same as *rock-candy*.—**Saccharum hordeatum**, barley-sugar.—**Saccharum lactis**, sugar of milk.—**Saccharum mannæ**. Same as *mannite*.—**Saccharum saturni**, sugar of lead.

sacci, *n.* Plural of *saccus*.

sacciferous (sak-sif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *saccus*, sack, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *anat.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, having a sac, in any sense; saccate.

sacciform (sak'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *saccus*, sack, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a sac; saccate or saccular; bursiform; baggy.—**Sacciform aneurism**, an aneurism with a distinct sac, and involving only part of the circumference of the artery. Also called *saccular* or *sacculated aneurism*.

Saccobranchia (sak-ō-brang'ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σάκκος, sack, + βράγχια, gills.] A division of tunicates, including the typical ascidians, as distinguished from the *Dactyliobranchia* and *Tæniobranchia*, having vascular saccate gills. Also *Saccobranchiata*. *Owen*.

saccobranchiate (sak-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. σάκκος, sack, + βράγχια, gills, + -*ate*[1].] **I.** *a.* Having saccate gills; belonging to the *Saccobranchia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Saccobranchia*.

Saccobranchinæ (sak″ō-brang-ki'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saccobranchus* + -*inæ*.] A subfamily of *Siluridæ*, typified by the genus *Saccobranchus*.

Saccobranchus (sak-ō-brang'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σάκκος, sack, + βράγχια, gills.] A genus of East Indian catfishes of the family *Siluridæ*, having a lung-like saccular extension of the branchial cavity backward between the muscles along each side of the vertebral column: typical of the subfamily *Saccobranchinæ*.

Saccocirridæ (sak-ō-sir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saccocirrus* + -*idæ*.] A family of chætopod annelids, typified by the genus *Saccocirrus*.

Saccocirridea (sak″ō-si-rid'ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saccocirrus* + -*idea*.] The *Saccocirridæ* elevated to the rank of a class of *Chætopoda*.

Saccocirrus (sak-ō-sir'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *saccus*, sack, + *cirrus*, a tuft of hair: see *cirrus*.] The typical genus of *Saccocirridæ*.

Saccolabium (sak-ō-lā'bi-um), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1825), < L. *saccus*, sack, + *labium*, lip.] A genus of orchids of the tribe *Vandeæ* and subtribe *Sarcanthæ*. It is characterized by the unappendaged column, by a lip with saccate base or with a straight descending spur, and by flat and spreading sepals and petals, with the inflorescence in racemes which are often much-branched and profusely flower-bearing. It differs from the related genus *Vanda* in its smaller flowers and its commonly slender pollen-stalk. It includes about 20 species, natives of the East Indies and the Malay archipelago. They are epiphytes without pseudobulbs, but having their stems clad with two-ranked flat and spreading leaves, which are usually coriaceous or fleshy, and which cover the stem permanently by their persistent sheaths. The flowers in many cultivated species are of considerable size and great beauty, forming a dense recurving raceme. In other species they are small and scattered, or in some minute and panicled.

saccoleva, sackalever (sak-ō-lev'ạ, sak-ạ-lev'ėr), *n.* [= F. *sacolève*.] A Levantine vessel with one lateen sail; also, a Greek vessel of about 100 tons, with a foremast raking very much forward, having a square topsail and topgallantsail, a sprit foresail, and two small masts abaft, with lateen yards and sails. *Hamersly*, Naval Encyc.

saccomyian (sak-ō-mī'i-ạn), *n.* [< *Saccomys* + -*ian*.] A pocket-mouse of the genus *Saccomys*; a saccomyid.

saccomyid (sak-ō-mī'id), *n.* A member of the *Saccomyidæ*; a pocket-rat or pocket-mouse. Also, improperly, *saccomyd*.

Saccomyidæ (sak-ō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saccomys* + -*idæ*.] 1. Same as *Saccomyina* and *Saccomyoidea*. *Lilljeborg*, 1866.—2. A family of myomorphic rodents named from the genus *Saccomys*, confined to North America and the West Indies, having external cheek-pouches and a murine aspect; the pocket-rats or pocket-mice. The genera besides *Saccomys* are *Heteromys*, *Dipodomys*, *Perognathus*, and *Crieetodipus*. The species of *Dipodomys* are known as *kangaroo-rats*. The family in this restricted sense is divided by Coues into three subfamilies, *Dipodomyinæ*, *Perognathinæ*, and *Heteromyinæ*. See cuts under *Dipodomys* and *Perognathus*.

Saccomyina (sak″o-mi-ī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saccomys* + -*ina*[2].] A group of myomorphic rodents, named by G. R. Waterhouse in 1848, containing all the rodents with external cheek-pouches: same as *Saccomyoidea*.

Saccomyinæ (sak″ō-mi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saccomys* + -*inæ*.] Same as *Saccomyidæ*, 2. *S. F. Baird*, 1857; *J. E. Gray*, 1868.

saccomyoid (sak-ō-mī'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Saccomys* + -*oid*.] **I.** *a.* Having external cheek-pouches, as a rodent; pertaining to the *Saccomyoidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Saccomyoidea*; a pocket-rat, pocket-mouse, or pocket-gopher.

Saccomyoidea (sak″ō-mi-oi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saccomys* + -*oidea*.] A superfamily of myomorphic rodents, named by Gill in 1872, containing all those with external cheek-pouches, or the two families *Saccomyidæ* and *Geomyidæ*. The mastoid bone is moderately developed, and the occipital correspondingly reduced. There are no postorbital processes, and the zygomatic process of the maxillary is an expanded perforated plate. The grinders are four on each side above and below. The root of the lower incisor is protuberant posteriorly. The descending process of the mandible is obliquely twisted outward and upward. There is a special muscle of the large external cheek-pouch; all the feet are five-toed; the upper lip is densely hairy, not visibly cleft, and the pelage lacks under-fur. See cuts under *Geomyidæ*, *Dipodomys*, and *Perognathus*.

Saccomys (sak'ō-mis), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1823), < Gr. σάκκος, sack, + μῦς, a mouse.] An obscure genus of *Saccomyidæ*, giving name to the family, probably synonymous with *Heteromys* of Desmarest. A species is named *S. anthophilus*, but has never been satisfactorily identified.

saccoont, *n.* In *fencing*, same as *seconde*.

> There were the lively Gauls, animated and chattering, ready to wound every Pillar with their Canes, as they pass'd by, either in Tera, Cart, or *Saccoon*.
> *Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 135.

Saccopharyngidæ (sak″ō-fā-rin'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Saccopharynx* (*-pharyng-*) + -*idæ*.] A family of lyomorous fishes, represented by the genus *Saccopharynx*. They have five branchial arches, the abdominal division much longer than the rostrobranchial; the tail excessively elongated and attenuated; the eyes anterolateral; the jaws moderately extended backward (in comparison with the *Eurypharyngidæ*), and apparently not closable against each other; enlarged teeth in one or both jaws; the dorsal and anal fins feebly developed, and the pectorals short but broad. The family is represented by apparently 2 species, by some supposed to be conspecific. They reach a length of 5 or 6 feet, of which the tail forms by far the greater part. They inhabit the deep sea, and feed upon fishes, which may sometimes be as large as or larger than themselves. Individuals have been found on the surface of the sea helpless from distention by fishes swallowed superior in size to themselves. One of the species is the bottle-fish, *Saccopharynx ampullaceus*.

Bottle-fish (*Saccopharynx ampullaceus*), distended by another fish in its stomach.

Saccopharyngina (sak-ō-far-in-jī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saccopharynx* (*-pharyng-*) + -*ina*[2].] The *Saccopharyngidæ* as a group of *Muræenidæ*. *Günther*.

saccopharyngoid (sak″ō-fā-ring'goid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A fish of the family *Saccopharyngidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or having characteristics of the *Saccopharyngidæ*.

Saccopharynx (sa-kof'ạ-ringks), *n.* [NL. (S. L. Mitchill, 1824), < Gr. σάκκος, sack, + φάρυγξ, throat: see *pharynx*.] A remarkable genus of deep-sea fishes, typical of the family *Saccopharyngidæ*. *S. ampullaceus* inhabits the North Atlantic, and is capable of swallowing fishes larger than itself. See cut under *Saccopharyngidæ*.

Saccophora (sa-kof'ō-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Saccophorus*: see *saccophore*.] In J. E. Gray's classification of "mollusks" (1821), the fifth class, containing the tunicates or ascidians, and divided into 3 orders—*Holobranchia*, *Tomobranchia*, and *Diphyllobranchia*.

saccophore (sak'ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *Saccophorus*, q. v.] 1. A rodent mammal with external cheek-pouches.—2. A tunicate or ascidian, as a member of the *Saccophora*.

Saccophori (sa-kof'ō-rī), *n. pl.* [LL., < Gr. σακκοφόρος, wearing sackcloth, < σάκκος, sack, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A party of Christian penitents in the fourth century: probably a division of the Encratites.

Saccophorus (sa-kof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. σακκοφόρος, wearing sackcloth), < Gr. σάκκος, sack, sackcloth, + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] 1. In *mammal.*, same as *Geomys*. *Kuhl*, 1820.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Tenebrionidæ*. *Haag-Rutenberg*, 1872.

Saccopteryx (sa-kop'tẹ-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σάκκος, sack, + πτέρυξ = E. *feather*.] A genus of South and Central American emballonurine bats, the males of which have a peculiar glandular sac of the antebrachial wing-membrane, secreting an odoriferous sebaceous substance attractive to the females; sack-winged bats. The upper incisors are one pair, the lower three pairs. There are several species, as *S. leptura* and *S. bilineata*.

saccos (sak'os), *n.* [< MGr. σάκκος (see def.), < Gr. σάκκος, sack.] A short vestment worn in the Greek Church by metropolitans and in the Russian Church by all bishops. It corresponds to the Western dalmatic.

Saccosoma (sak-ō-sō'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σάκκος, sack, + σῶμα, body.] 1. A genus of encrinites, containing forms which were apparently free-swimming like the living members of the genus *Comatula*. They are found in the Oölite.—2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Motschulsky*, 1845.

Saccostomus (sa-kos'tō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σάκκος, sack, + στόμα, mouth.] A genus of hamsters of the subfamily *Cricetinæ* and family *Muridæ*, having the molar teeth triserially tuberculate. See *hamster*.

saccular (sak'ū-lạr), *a.* [< *saccule* + -*ar*[3].] Like a sac; saccate in form; sacciform: as, a *saccular* dilatation of the stomach or intestine.—**Saccular aneurism**. Same as *sacciform aneurism* (which see, under *sacciform*).—**Saccular glands**, compound glands in which the divisions of the secreting cavity assume a saccular form.

sacculate (sak'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *sacculatus*, < L. *sacculus*, a little sack: see *saccule*.] Formed of or furnished with a set or series of sac-like dilatations; sacculiferous; sacculated: as, a *sacculate* stomach; a *sacculate* intestine. See cuts under *leech* and *intestine*.

sacculated (sak'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *sacculate* + -*ed*[2].] Same as *sacculate*.—**Sacculated aneurism**. Same as *sacciform aneurism* (which see, under *sacciform*).—**Sacculated bladder**, a bladder having a sacculus as an abnormal formation.

sacculation (sak-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *sacculate* + -*ion*.] The formation of a sac or saccule; a set of sacs taken together: as, the *sacculation* of the human colon, or of the stomach of a semnopithecoid ape. See cuts under *alimentary* and *intestine*.

saccule (sak'ūl), *n.* [< L. *sacculus*, dim. of *saccus*, a bag, sack: see *sack*[1].] 1. A sac or cyst; especially, a little sac; a cell; a sacculus. Specifically—2. In *anat.*, the smaller of two sacs in the vestibule of the membranous labyrinth of the ear, situated in the fovea hemispherica, in front of the utricle, connected with the membranous canal of the cochlea by the canalis reuniens, and prolonged in the aquæductus vestibuli to a pyriform dilatation, the saccus endolymphaticus.—**Saccule of the larynx**. Same as *laryngeal pouch* (which see, under *pouch*).—**Vestibular saccule**. See def. 2.—**Syn.** See *sac*[2].

sacculi, *n.* Plural of *sacculus*.

Sacculina (sak-ū-lī'nạ), *n.* [NL. (J. Vaughan Thompson, about 1830), < L. *sacculus*, a little sack, + -*ina*[1].] 1. A genus of cirripeds of the division *Rhizocephala*, type of a family *Sacculinidæ*. The species are parasitic upon crabs. See cut under *Rhizocephala*.—2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus.

sacculine (sak'ū-lin), *a.* [< NL. *Sacculina*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Sacculina* or family *Sacculinidæ*.

> Instead of rising to its opportunities, the *sacculine* Nauplius, having reached a certain point, turned back.
> *H. Drummond*, Natural Law in the Spiritual World, p. 344.

Sacculinidæ (sak-ū-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sacculina* + -*idæ*.] A family of rhizocephalous cirripeds, represented by the genus *Sacculina*.

sacculus (sak'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *sacculi* (-lī). [NL., < L. *saccus*, a little sack: see *saccule*.] A saccule.—**Sacculi of the colon**, the irregular dilatations caused by the shortness of the longitudinal muscular bands.—**Sacculus cecalis**. Same as *laryngeal pouch* (which see, under *pouch*).—**Sacculus chylifer**. Same as *receptaculum chyli*.—**Sacculus communis, sacculus hemiellipticus**. Same as *utricle of the vestibule* (which see, under *utricle*).—**Sacculus of the larynx**. Same as *laryngeal pouch* (which see, under *pouch*).—**Sacculus proprius, sacculus rotundus**. Same as *vestibular saccule* (which see, under *saccule*).—**Sacculus semiovalis**. Same as *utricle of the vestibule* (which see, under *utricle*).—**Vesical sacculus**, a protrusion of the mucous lining of the bladder between the bundles of fibers of the muscular coat, so as to form a sort of hernia. Also called *appendix herniæ*.—**Vestibular sacculus**. Same as *saccule*, 2.—**Syn.** See *sac*[2].

saccus (sak'us), *n.*; pl. *sacci* (sak'sī). [NL., < L. *saccus*, < Gr. σάκκος, a bag, sack: see *sack*[1].] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a sac.—2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods: same as *Ampullaria*. *Fabricius*, 1823.—**Saccus endolymphaticus**, the dilated blind extremity of the ductus endolymphaticus, the canal leading from the utricle through the aquæductus vestibuli.—**Saccus vasculosus**, a vascular organ in the brain of some elasmobranchiate fishes, as the skate. See

cut under *Mesembranchii*.—**Saccus vitellinus**, the vitelline sac, that part of the yolk-sac which hangs out of the body of an embryo and forms the navel-sac, or umbilical vesicle.—**Syn.** See *sac*[2].

sacellum (sā-sel'um), *n.*; pl. *sacella* (-ä). [< L. *sacellum*, dim. of *sacrum*, a holy thing or place, neut. of *sacer*, consecrated, dedicated: see *sacre*[1], *sacred*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a small inclosed space without a roof, consecrated to some deity, containing an altar, and sometimes also a statue of the god.

sacerdocy† (sas'ėr-dō-si), *n.* [< F. *sacerdoce*, < L. *sacerdotium*, the priesthood, < *sacerdos* (*sacerdot-*), a priest: see *sacerdotal*.] Sacerdotal system; priestly character or order.

The temporal Sceptre (as we have shown) departing from Judah, he being both Priest and Sacrificer too, their *sacerdocy* and sacrifice were brought to an end.
Evelyn, True Religion, II. 56.

sacerdotal (sas-ėr-dō'tal), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *sacerdotal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *sacerdotal* = It. *sacerdotale*, < L. *sacerdotalis*, of or pertaining to a priest, < *sacerdos* (*sacerdot-*) (> AS. *sacerd*), a priest, lit. 'presenter of offerings or sacred gifts,' < *sacer*, sacred, + *dare*, give (> *dos* (*dot-*), a dowry: see *dot*[2], *dower*[2]): see *sacre*[1] and *date*[1].] Of or pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly: as, *sacerdotal* dignity; *sacerdotal* functions or garments; *sacerdotal* character.

Duke Valentine . . . was designed by his father to a *sacerdotal* profession.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 333.

The countries where *sacerdotal* instruction alone is permitted remain in ignorance.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxv.

Cut off by *sacerdotal* ire
From every sympathy that Man bestowed!
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 4.

sacerdotalism (sas-ėr-dō'tal-izm), *n.* [< *sacerdotal* + *-ism*.] The sacerdotal system or spirit; the methods or spirit of the priesthood; devotion to the interests or system of the priesthood; in a bad sense, priestcraft.

It is to be hoped that those Nonconformists who are so fond of pleading for grace to the Establishment on grounds of expediency, because of the good work it is doing, or because of the comprehensiveness of its policy, or, strangest of all, because of the bulwark against *sacerdotalism* which it maintains, will lay these pregnant words to heart.
British Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 109.

sacerdotalist (sas-ėr-dō'tal-ist), *n.* [< *sacerdotal* + *-ist*.] A supporter of sacerdotalism; one who believes in the priestly character of the clergy.

sacerdotalize (sas-ėr-dō'tal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sacerdotalized*, ppr. *sacerdotalizing*. [< *sacerdotal* + *-ize*.] To render sacerdotal.

Some system of actual observance, some system of custom or usage, must lie behind them [the sacred laws of the Hindus]; and it is a very plausible conjecture that it was not unlike the existing very imperfectly *sacerdotalized* customary law of the Hindus in the Punjab.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 26.

sacerdotally (sas-ėr-dō'tal-i), *adv.* In a sacerdotal manner.

sacerdotism (sas'ėr-dō-tizm), *n.* [< L. *sacerdos* (*sacerdot-*), a priest, + *-ism*.] Same as *sacerdotalism*.

sachelt, *n.* An obsolete form of *satchel*.

sachem (sā'chem), *n.* [Massachusetts Ind. Cf. *sagamore*.] 1. A chief among some tribes of American Indians; a sagamore.

The Massachusets call . . . their Kings *Sachemes*.
Capt. John Smith, Works (ed. Arber), p. 939.

They [the Indians] . . . made way for ye coming of their great *Sachem*, called Massasoyt.
Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc., 4th ser., III. 94.

But their *sachem*, the brave Wattawamat,
Fled not; he was dead. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, vii.

2. One of a body of high officials in the Tammany Society of New York city. The sachems proper number twelve, and the head of the society is styled *grand sachem*.

sachemdom (sā'chem-dum), *n.* [< *sachem* + *-dom*.] The government or jurisdiction of a sachem.

sachemic (sā'chem-ik), *a.* [< *sachem* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a sachem. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, VI. 163. [Rare.]

sachemship (sā'chem-ship), *n.* [< *sachem* + *-ship*.] The office or position of a sachem.

sachet (sa-shā'), *n.* [< F. *sachet* (= Pr. *saquet* = Sp. Pg. *saquete* = It. *sacchetto*), dim. of *sac*, a bag: see *sack*[1]. Cf. *sachel*, *satchel*.] A small bag, usually embroidered or otherwise ornamented, containing a perfume in the form of powder, or some perfumed substance; also, a small cushion or some similar object, the stuffing of which is strongly perfumed, placed among articles of dress, etc.

This letter, written on paper of vellum-like appearance, was put in an envelope and sealed with the armorial bearings of the Sultan, and the whole enclosed in a crimson cloth *sachet* or bag, somewhat resembling a lady's small reticule, richly embroidered in gold.
Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 242.

sachet-powder (sa-shā'pou'dėr), *n.* Powdered perfume for use in sachets.

sacheverel (sa-chev'e-rel), *n.* [After Dr. *Sacheverel*.] An iron door or blower for the mouth of a stove. *Halliwell*.

sack[1] (sak), *n.* [< ME. *sak*, *sac*, *sek*, *seck*, *sech*, *sack*, < AS. *sæc*, *sæcc*, *sacc* = D. *zak* = MLG. *sak*, LG. *sak*, *sack* = OHG. MHG. *sac*, G. *sack* = Icel. *sekkr* = Sw. *säkk* = Dan. *sæk* = F. *sac* (> E. *sac*) = Pr. *sac* = Sp. Pg. *saco* = It. *sacco* = Olr. Gael. *sac* = W. *sach*, sack, = Bulg. Serv. Bohem. Pol. *sak* = Russ. *sakŭ*, a bag-net, = Hung. *szák* = Albanian *sak* (OBulg. dim. *sakulŭ* = Lith. *sakvele* = NGr. σακκούλι), < L. *saccus* = Goth. *sakkus*, < Gr. σάκκος, a bag, sack, also sackcloth, a garment of sackcloth; < Heb. *saq*, Chald. *sak*, a sack for corn, stuff made of haircloth, sackcloth; prob. of Egyptian origin; cf. Coptic *sok* = Ethiopian *sak*, sackcloth. The wide diffusion of the word is prob. due to the incident in the story of Joseph in which the cup was hidden in the sack of corn (see Gen. xliv.).] 1. A bag; especially, a large bag, usually made of coarse hempen or linen cloth. (See *sackcloth*.) Sacks are used to contain grain, flour, salt, etc., potatoes and other vegetables, and coal.

One of the peasants untied closely [secretly] a *sack* of walnuttes. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 21.

Tho' you wud gie me as much red gold
As I could haud in a *sack*.
Lambert Linkin (Child's Ballads, III. 104).

2. A unit of dry measure. English statutes previous to American independence fixed the sack of flour and meal at 5 bushels or 280 pounds, that of salt at 5 bushels, that of coal at 3 bushels (the sacks to measure 50 by 26 inches), and that of wool at 3½ hundredweight or 364 pounds. Since 1870 the British sack has been 4 imperial bushels. Locally, sacks of 2, 3, 3½, and 4 bushels were used as measures in England. The sack has been a widely diffused unit, varying in different countries, from 2 to 4 Winchester bushels. Thus, it was equal to 2 such bushels at Florence, Leghorn, Leyden, Middelburg, Tournon, etc.; to 2½ at Zealand and Beaumont; to 2¾ at Haarlem, Goes, Genova, Bayonne; to 2⅞ at Amsterdam; to 2½ at Agen, Utrecht, etc.; to 2⅞ at Dort and Montauban; to 2⅞ at Granada and Emden; to 2¾ at Ghent; to 3 at Strasburg, Rotterdam, The Hague, and in Flanders (the common sack); to 3⅛ at Brussels; and to 3⅜ at Basel. The sack of Hamburg was nearly 6 bushels, that of Toulon still greater, while the sack of Paris, used for plaster, was under a bushel.

Last Week 6 *Sacks* of Cocoa Nuts were seiz'd by a Custom House Officer, being brought up to Town for so many *sacks* of Beans. *London Post*, April 14, 1704.

3†. Sackcloth; sacking.

For forty days in *sack* and ashes fast.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

Wearing nothing about him but a shirt of *sacke*, a paire of shooes, and a haire cappe onely.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 20.

The son of Nvn then . . .
Before the Ark in prostrate wise appeares.
Sack on his back, dust on his head, his eyes
Even great with teares.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

4. [Also spelled *sacque*.] (*a*) A gown of a peculiar form which was first introduced from France into England toward the close of the

Woman wearing a Sack (middle of the 18th century).

seventeenth century, and continued to be fashionable throughout the greater part of the eighteenth century. It had a loose back, not held by a girdle or shaped into the waist, but hanging in straight plaits from the neck-band. See *Watteau*.

My wife this day put on first her French gown called a *sac*, which becomes her very well.
Pepys, Diary, March 2, 1668.

Madame l'Ambassadrice de Venise in a green *sack* with a straw hat. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 115.

An old-fashioned gown, which I think ladies call a *sacque*: that is, a sort of robe, completely loose in the body, but gathered into broad plaits upon the neck and shoulders, which fall down to the ground, and terminate in a species of train. *Scott*, Tapestried Chamber.

(*b*†) The loose straight back itself. The term seems to have been used in this sense in the eighteenth century.—5. [Also spelled *sacque*.] A kind of jacket or short coat, cut round at the bottom, fitting the body more or less closely, worn at the present day by both men and women: as, a sealskin *sack*; a *sack*-coat.

As for his dress, it was of the simplest kind: a summer *sack* of cheap and ordinary material, thin checkered pantaloons, and a straw hat, by no means of the finest braid.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iii.

A large-boned woman, dressed in a homespun stuff petticoat, with a short, loose *sack* of the same material, appeared at the door. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 206.

6. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a sac or saccule.—**To get the sack**, to be dismissed from employment, or rejected as a suitor. [Slang.]

I say, I wonder what old Fogg 'ud say, if he knew it. I should *get the sack*, I s'pose — eh? *Dickens*, Pickwick, xx.

He is no longer an officer of this gaol; he has *got the sack*, and orders to quit into the bargain.
C. Reade, Never too Late, xxvi.

To give one the sack, to dismiss one from employment, especially to dismiss one summarily; discharge or reject as a suitor. [Slang.]

Whenever you please, you can *give him the sack!*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 249.

The short way would have been . . . to have requested him immediately to quit the house: or, as Mr. Gann said, "to *give him the sack* at once."
Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, v.

sack[1] (sak), *v. t.* [< ME. *sacken* (= MD. *sacken*, D. *zakken* = G. *sacken* = Icel. *sekkja*); < *sack*[1], *n.*] 1. To put into sacks or bags, for preservation or transportation: as, to *sack* grain or salt.

The mele is *sakked* and ybounde.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 150.

2. To inclose as in a bag; cover or incase as with a sack.

And also *sack* it in your glove.
The Elfin Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 180).

At the corners they placed pillows and bolsters *sacked* in cloth blue and crimson. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 253.

3. To heap or pile as by sackfuls. [Rare.]

I fly from tyrant he, whose heart more hard than flint
Hath *sack'd* on me such hugy heaps of ceaseless sorrows here,
That sure it is intolerable the torments that I bear.
Peele, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

4. To give the sack or bag to; discharge or dismiss from office, employment, etc.; also, to reject the suit of: as, to *sack* a lover. [Slang.]

Ah! she 's a good kind creetur'; there 's no pride in her whatsumever—and she never *sacks* her servants.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 533.

sack[2] (sak), *n.* [< F. *sac* = Sp. *saco* = Pg. *saco*, *sacco*, *saque* = It. *sacco*, sack, plunder, pillage; ult. < L. *saccus*, a bag, sack (see *sack*[1]), but the precise connection is uncertain. In one view, it is through a particular use of the verb represented by E. *sack*[1], 'put into a bag,' and hence, it may be supposed, 'conceal and take away' (cf. *bag*[1], and *pocket*, in similar uses); but no such use of the OF. and ML. verb appears, the Rom. verbs meaning 'sack' being secondary forms, depending on the noun (see *sack*[1], *v.*, *saccage*, *v.*); besides, the town or people 'sacked' is not 'put into a bag.' The origin is partly in the OF. "*a sac*, *a sac*, the word whereby a commander authorizeth his souldiers to sack a place or people" (Cotgrave), = It. *a sacco*, "*asacco*, *asaccomano*, to the spoile, to the sacke, ransakt" (Florio)—the exhortation *a sac*, It. *a sacco*, 'to plunder,' prob. meaning orig. 'to bag!' i. e. fill your pouches (OF. *sac* = It. *sacco*, a bag, pouch, wallet, sack: see *sack*[1], *n.*); and partly in the Sp. *saconnano*, a plunderer, also sack, plunder, pillage, = It. *saccomano*, a plunderer, freebooter, scout, soldier's servant, also plunder; < ML. *saccomannus*, a plunderer, *saccomannum*, plunder, < MHG. *sackman*, a soldier's servant, camp-servant (*sackman machen*, plunder), lit. 'sack-man,' one who carries a sack, < *sack*, = E. *sack*, + *man* = E. *man*.] 1. The plundering of a city or town after storming and capture; plunder; pillage: as, the *sack* of Magdeburg.

The people of God were moved, . . . having beheld the *sack* and combustion of his sanctuary in most lamentable manner flaming before their eyes.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 7.

In deede he wanne it [the towne] and put it to the *sacke*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 217.

From her derived to Helen, and at the *sack* of Troy unfortunately lost. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

The city was sure to be delivered over to fire, *sack*, and outrage. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 70.

2. The plunder or booty so obtained; spoil; loot.

Everywhere
He found the *sack* and plunder of our house
All scatter'd thro' the houses of the town.
Tennyson, Geraint.

sack[2] (sak), *v. t.* [= MD. *sacken* = Sp. Pg. *saquear*, sack; from the noun: see *sack*[2], *n.* Cf. *sackage*, *n.*] To plunder or pillage after storming and taking: as, to *sack* a house or a town.

Burghers were fleeced, towns were now and then *sacked*, and Jews were tortured for their money.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 462.

On Oct. 12, 1702, Sir George Rooke burnt the French and Spanish shipping in Vigo, and *sacked* the town.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 206.

Chittore was thrice besieged and thrice *sacked* by the Mahomedans. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 410.

sack[3]† (sak), *n.* [Also rarely *seck* (cf. MD. *sackwijn*); < F. *sec*, dry (*vin sec*, dry wine), = Sp. *seco* = Pg. *secco* = It. *secco* (*vino secco*, dry wine), < L. *siccus*, dry; root uncertain.] Originally, one of the strong light-colored wines brought to England from the south, as from Spain and the Canary Islands, especially those which were dry and rough. These were often sweetened, and mixed with eggs and other ingredients, to make a sort of punch. The name *sweet sack* was then given to wines of similar strength and color, but requiring less artificial sweetening. In the seventeenth century the name seems to have been given alike to all strong white wines from the south, as distinguished from Rhenish on the one hand and red wines on the other.

Will 't please your lordship drink a cup of *sack*?
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii. 3.

For claret and *sack* they did not lack,
So drank themselves good friends.
Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, V. 211.

He and I immediately to set out, having drunk a draught of mulled *sacke*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 313.

Burnt sack, mulled sack.

Pedro. Let's slip into a tavern for an hour; 'Tis very cold.
Uber. Content; there is one hard by.
A quart of *burnt sack* will recover us.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, i. 3.

Sherris-sack, the white wine of the south of Spain, practically the same as sherris or sherry.

A good *sherris-sack* hath a two-fold operation in it.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 104.

Sweet sack. See above.

sackage (sak'āj), *n.* [Also *saccage*; < F. *saccage* (ML. *saccagium*), pillaging, < *sac*, pillage: see *sack*[2].] The act of taking by storm and with pillage; sack; plundering.

And after two yeeres *sackage* in Hungarie, they passed by the fennes of Meotis into Tartaria, and haply had returned to make fresh spoiles in Europe, if the Embassage of Pope Innocent had not diuerted their purpose.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 405.

sackaget, *v. t.* [MD. *sackageren*, < F. *saccager* (= It. *saccheggiare*, ML. *saccagere*), pillage, < *saccage*, pillaging: see *sackage*, *n.*] To sack; pillage.

Those songs of the dolorous discomfits in battaile, and other desolations in warre, or of townes *saccaged* and subuerted, were song by the remnant of the army ouerthrowen, with great skrikings and outcries.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 63.

sackalever, *n.* See *saccolera*.

sack-barrow (sak'bar'ō), *n.* A kind of barrow much used for moving sacks in granaries or on barn-floors from one point to another, and for loading goods in ships. See cut under *truck*.

sack-bearer (sak'bār'ėr), *n.* Any bombycid moth of the family *Psychidæ*, whose larva carries for protection a silken case to which bits of grass, leaves, or twigs are attached; a basket-worm. See cut under *bag-worm*.

sackbut (sak'but), *n.* [Also *sacbut*, *saqbut*; < F. *saquèbute*, OF. *saqueboute*, *sachebouche*, a sackbut (OF. *sachebouche*, ML. *sacabuta*, a kind of pike), = Sp. *sacabuche* (naut.), also sackbut, trombone, a tube or pipe serving for a pump, = Pg. *sacabuxa*, *saquebuxo*, a sackbut; origin doubtful; perhaps orig. a derisive name, 'that which exhausts the chest or belly,' < Sp. *sacar*, draw out, extract, empty (= OF. *sacquer*, draw out hastily), + *buche*, the maw, crop, stomach; perhaps < OHG. *būh*, MHG. *būch*, G. *bauch*, belly, = OLG. *būc* = AS. *būc*, belly: see *bouk*[1], *bulk*[1].] A medieval musical instrument of the trumpet family, having a long bent tube with a movable slide so that the vibrating column of air could be varied in length and the pitch of the tone changed, as in the modern trombone. The word has been unfortunately used in Dan. iii. to translate *sabbeka*, which seems to have been a stringed instrument. Compare *sambuke*.

The trumpets, *sackbuts*, psalteries, and fifes . . .
Make the sun dance. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 4. 52.

The Hoboy, *Sagbut* deepe, Recorder, and the Flute.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 365.

Alv. You must not look to have your dinner served in with trumpets.
Car. No, no, *sack-buts* shall serve us.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

sackcloth (sak'klôth), *n.* [< *sack*[1] + *cloth*.] 1. Cloth of which sacks are made, usually a cloth of hemp or flax.—2. A coarse kind of cloth worn as a sign of grief, humiliation, or penitence; hence, the garb of mourning or penance.

Thrise every weeke in ashes shee did sitt,
And next her wrinkled skin rough *sackecloth* wore.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 14.

Gird you with *sackcloth* and mourn before Abner.
2 Sam. iii. 31.

He swears
Never to wash his face, nor cut his hairs;
He puts on *sackcloth*, and to sea.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 4. 29.

sackclothed (sak'klôthd), *a.* [< *sackcloth* + *-ed*[2].] Clothed in sackcloth; penitent; humiliated.

To be jovial when God calls to mourning, . . . to glitter when he would have us *sackcloth'd* and squalid; he hates it to the death. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 69. (*Latham.*)

sack-coat (sak'kōt), *n.* See *coat*[2], 2.

sack-doodle (sak'dö'dl), *v. i.* [< **sackdoodle*, *n.*, same as *doodlesack*.] To play on the bagpipe. *Scott.*

sacked (sakt), *a.* [< *sack*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a garment called a *sack*.—**Sacked friar**, a monk who wore a coarse upper garment called a *saccus*. These friars made their appearance in England about the middle of the thirteenth century.

So bene Augustyns and Cordylers,
And Carmes and eke *sacked frecrs*,
And alle freres shodde and bare.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7460.

sack-emptier (sak'emp'ti-ėr), *n.* A contrivance for emptying sacks, consisting essentially of a frame or support for holding the sack, with mechanism for raising and inverting it for the discharge of its contents.

sacker[1] (sak'ėr), *n.* [< *sack*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who makes or fills sacks.—2. A machine for filling sacks.—**Sacker and weigher**, in *milling*, a device for holding a sack to the spout of an elevator and weighing the grain or flour by means of a steelyard as the bag is filled. When the required weight is in the bag, the steelyard cuts off the supply automatically.

sacker[2] (sak'ėr), *n.* [< *sack*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who sacks or plunders a house or a town.

sacker[3], *n.* See *saker*[2].

sack-filter (sak'fil'tėr), *n.* A bag-filter.

sackful[1] (sak'fůl), *n.* [< *sack* + *-ful*.] As much as a sack will hold. *Swift.*

sackful[2]† (sak'fůl), *a.* [< *sack*[2] + *-ful*.] Bent on sacking or plundering; pillaging; ravaging.

Now will I sing the *sackfull* troopes Pelasgian Argos held.
Chapman, Iliad, ii. 601.

sack-hoist (sak'hoist), *n.* An adaptation of the wheel and axle to form a continuous hoist for raising sacks and bales in warehouses. The wheel is turned by an endless chain, while the hoisting-gear is passed over the axle, either raising the weight at one side and descending simultaneously for a new load at the other, or being simply wound on a drum.

sack-holder (sak'hōl'dėr), *n.* One who or that which holds a sack; specifically, a device for holding a sack open for the reception of grain, salt, or the like, consisting of a standard supporting a ring with a serrated edge.

sacking[1] (sak'ing), *n.* [< *sack*[1] + *-ing*[1].] A coarse fabric of hemp or flax, of which sacks, bags, etc., are made: also used for other purposes where strength and durability are required. Compare *sacking-bottomed*.

Getting upon the *sacking* of the bedstead, I looked over the head-board minutely at the second casement.
Poe, Murders in the Rue Morgue.

sacking[2] (sak'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sack*[2], *v.*] The act of plundering or pillaging, after storming and taking, as a house or a city.

sacking-bottomed (sak'ing-bot'umd), *a.* Having a sheet of sacking stretched between the rails, as an old-fashioned bedstead, to form a support for the mattress.

New *sacking-bottom'd* Bedsteads at 11*s.* a piece.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 75.

sackless (sak'les), *a.* [Also (Sc.) *saikless*; < ME. *sakles*, *sacless*, *sacles*, innocent, < AS. *sacleás* (= Icel. *saklauss* = Sw. *saklös* = Dan. *sagesløs*), without contention, quiet, peaceable, < *sacu*, strife, contention, guilt, also a cause, lawsuit, accusation, + *-leás*, E. *-less*: see *sake* and *-less*.] 1. Guiltless; innocent; free from fault or blame.

It ware worthy to be schrede and schrynede in golde,
ffor it es *sakles* of syne, as helpe me oure Lorde!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3993.

"O, is this water deep," he said,
"As it is wondrous dun?
Or is it sic as a *saikless* maid
And a leal true knicht may swim?"
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 226).

How she was abandoned to herself, or whether she was *sackless* o' the sinfu' deed, God in Heaven knows.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

2. Guileless; simple.

'Gainst slander's blast
Truth doth the silly *sackless* soul defend.
Greene, Isabel's Sonnet.

And many *sackless* wights and praty barnes run through the tender weambs.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 163).

[Obsolete or dialectal in both senses.]

Fole-free and sackless. See *folk-free*.

sack-lifter (sak'lif'tėr), *n.* Any device for lifting or raising a sack filled with grain, salt, etc. It may be a rack and pinion attached to a stationary frame or to a hand-truck to raise the sack to a height convenient for carrying, or simply a clutch or a rope to seize the gathered end of the bag.

sack-moth (sak'môth), *n.* Same as *sack-bearer*.

sack-packer (sak'pak'ėr), *n.* In *milling*, a machine for automatically weighing out a determined quantity of flour, forcing it into a flour-sack, and releasing the full sack.

sackpipe (sak'pīp), *n.* Same as *bagpipe*.

sack-posset (sak'pos'et), *n.* Posset made with sack, with or without mixture of ale: formerly brewed customarily on a wedding-night.

I must needs tell you she composes a *sack posset* well.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Then my wife and I, it being a great frost, went to Mrs. Jem's, in expectation to eat a *sack-posset*, but, Mr. Edward not coming, it was put off. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 5.

sack-pot (sak'pot), *n.* A small vessel like a jug or pitcher, with a globular body, made of yellowish earthenware, and covered with a white stanniferous glaze. These pots often bear an inscribed word, as "sack," "claret," or "whit" (for white wine), and sometimes are dated, but not later than the seventeenth century. They are rarely more than 8 inches high, and were probably used for drawing wine direct from the cask.

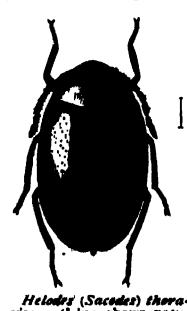
sack-race (sak'rās), *n.* A race in which the legs of the contestants are incased in sacks gathered at the top and tied around the body.

sack-tree (sak'trē), *n.* An East Indian tree, *Antiaris toxicaria*, specifically identical with the upas-tree, though formerly separated and known as *A. innoxia*, *A. saccidora*, etc. Lengths of its bark after soaking and beating are turned inside out without splitting, and used as a sack, a section of wood being left as a bottom.

sack-winged (sak'wingd), *a.* Noting the bats of the genus *Saccopteryx* (which see).

sacless†, *a.* See *sackless*.

Sacodes (sā-kō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1853), < Gr. σάκος, a shield, + εἶδος, form.] A genus of beetles of the family *Cyphonidæ*, erected by Leconte for three North American forms having the last joint of the maxillary palpi acute, antennæ subserrate, body regularly elliptical, moderately convex, and the thorax semicircular, produced over the head, and strongly reflexed at the margin, as *S. thoracica*. The group is now included in the larger genus *Helodes*.



Helodes (*Sacodes*) *thoracica*. (Line shows natural size.)

Sacoglossa (sak-ō-glos'ä), *n. pl.* Same as *Sacoglossæ*.

Sacoglossæ (sak-ō-glos'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σάκος, a shield, + γλῶσσα, a tongue.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a division of opisthobranchiate gastropods, represented by such genera as *Elysia*, *Limapontia*, and *Placobranchus*: an inexact synonym of *Abranchiata* or *Apneusta*, and of *Pellibranchiata* (which see).

sacola, *n.* The common killifish, mummychog, or salt-water minnow, *Fundulus heteroclitus*. [Florida.]

sacque (sak), *n.* [A pseudo-F. spelling of F. *sac*, a bag: see *sack*[1].] See *sack*[1], 4 and 5.

sacra[1], *n.* Plural of *sacrum*.

sacra[2] (sā'krą), *n.*; pl. *sacræ* (-krē). [NL. (sc. *arteria*), < L. *sacra*, fem. of *sacer*, sacred: see *sacrum*.] A sacral artery.—**Sacra media**, the middle sacral artery. This is a comparatively insignificant artery in man, arising at the bifurcation of the common ili-

acs; it represents, however, the real continuation of the abdominal aorta, and is much larger in some animals.

sacral[1] (sā'kral), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sacrum* + *-al*.]

I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the sacrum.—**Sacral angle**, the saliency of the sacral prominence; the acute angle, presenting anteriorly, between the base of the sacrum and the body of the last lumbar vertebra, specially marked in man.—**Sacral arteries**, arteries distributed to the anterior surface of the sacrum and the coccyx. *Lateral sacral arteries*, usually two in number on each side, arising from the posterior division of the internal iliac. *Middle sacral artery*, or *sacromedian artery*, a branch arising from the furcation of the aorta, and a vestige of the primitive condition of that vessel, descending along the middle line to terminate in Luschka's gland. Also called *sacra*.—**Sacral canal.** See *canal*[1].—**Sacral cornua.** See *cornua of the sacrum*, under *cornu*.—**Sacral curve or curvature**, the curved long axis of the sacrum, concentric with that of the true pelvis. It varies much in different individuals, and differs in the two sexes.—**Sacral flexure**, the curve of the rectum corresponding to the concavity of the sacrum and coccyx.—**Sacral foramina.** See *foramen*.—**Sacral ganglia.** See *ganglion*.—**Sacral glands**, four or five lymphatic glands lying in the hollow of the sacrum, in the folds of the mesorectum behind the rectum.—**Sacral index**, the ratio of the breadth to the length of the sacrum multiplied by 100.—**Sacral plexus.** See *plexus*.—**Sacral prominence or protuberance**, the promontory of the sacrum.—**Sacral rib.** See *rib*[1].—**Sacral veins**, the venæ comites of the sacral arteries. The *lateral sacral veins* form, by their communication with one another and with the two middle sacrals, a plexus over the anterior surface of the sacrum. The *middle sacral veins* are two veins which follow the course of the middle sacral artery, and terminate in the left common iliac vein or at the junction of the iliacs.—**Sacral vertebræ**, those vertebræ which unite to form a sacrum, usually five in number in man. They range in number from the fewest possible (two) to more than twenty. In animals with the higher numbers, especially birds, many of these ankylosed bones are really borrowed from other parts of the spinal column; they are collectively known as *false* sacral vertebræ, and distinctively as *lumbosacral* and *urosacral*. (See these words, and *sacrarium*[2].) In a few mammals (cetaceans and sirenians, without hind limbs), many reptiles (serpents, etc.), and most fishes, no sacral vertebræ are recognisable as such. See cuts under *spine*, *sacrum*, and *sacrarium*[2].

II. *n.* A sacral vertebra. Abbreviated *S.*

sacralgia (sā-kral'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *sacrum* + Gr. ἄλγος, pain.] Pain in the region of the sacrum.

sacrament (sak'ra-ment), *n.* [< ME. *sacrament*, *sacrement*, < OF. *sacrament*, *sagrament*, *sacrement*, an oath, consecration, F. *sacrement*, consecration, OF. vernacularly *sairement*, *serement*, *serrement*, F. *serment*, an oath, = Pr. *sagramen*, *sacrament*, *serment* = Sp. Pg. *sacramento* = It. *sacramento*, *sagramento* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *sakrament*, < L. *sacramentum*, an engagement, military oath, LL. (eccles.) a mystery, sacrament, < *sacrare*, dedicate, consecrate, render sacred or solemn: see *sacre*[1].] 1†. An oath of obedience and fidelity taken by Roman soldiers on enlistment; hence, any oath, solemn engagement, or obligation, or ceremony that binds or imposes obligation.

> Hereunto the Lord addeth the Rainbow, a new *Sacrament*, to seale his mercifull Covenant with the earth, not to drowne the same any more. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 42.
>
> Now sure this doubtfull causes right,
> Can hardly but by *Sacrament* be tride.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. i. 25.
>
> There cannot be
> A fitter drink to make this sanction in.
> Here I begin the *sacrament* to all.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

2. In *theol.*, an outward and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace; more particularly, a solemn religious ceremony enjoined by Christ, or by the church, for the spiritual benefit of the church or of individual Christians, by which their special relation to him is created or freshly recognized, or their obligations to him are renewed and ratified. In the Roman Catholic Church and the Greek Church there are seven sacraments—namely, baptism, confirmation, the eucharist, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and (in the Roman Catholic Church) extreme unction or (in the Greek Church) unction of the sick. Protestants in general acknowledge but two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper. The difference of view as to the value or significance of sacraments is more important than the difference as to their true number. In general it may be said that there are three opinions respecting them: (*a*) that the sacrament is a means of grace acting directly upon the heart and life, "a sure and certain means to bring peace to our souls" (*Bishop Hay*, Sincere Christian); (*b*) that the sacrament, though not in itself the means of grace, is nevertheless a solemn ratification of a covenant between God and the individual soul; (*c*) that the sacrament is simply a visible representation of something spiritual and invisible, and that the spiritual or invisible reality may be wanting, in which case the symbol is without spiritual value or significance. The first view is held by the Roman Catholics, the Greeks, and some in the Anglican communion; the second by most Protestants; the third by the Zwinglians, the Socinians, and, in modern times, by some of the orthodox churches, especially of the Congregational denominations. The Quakers, or Friends, reject altogether the doctrine of the sacraments.

> In a word, *Sacraments* are God's secrets, discovered to none but his own people.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. i.
>
> The Fathers, by an elegant expression, call the blessed *Sacraments* the extension of the Incarnation.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant, i. 2.
>
> Nothing tends more to unite mens hearts than joyning together in the same Prayers and *Sacraments*.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vi.

3. The eucharist, or Lord's Supper: used with the definite article, and without any qualifying word.

> There offred first Melchisedeche Bred and Wyn to oure Lord, in tokene of *the Sacrement* that was to comene.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 87.
>
> The Bishop carried *the Sacrament*, even his consecrated wafer cake, betwixt the Images of two golden Angels.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 33, sig. D.

Adoration of the blessed sacrament. See *adoration*.—**Benediction of the blessed sacrament.** See *benediction*.—**Ecclesiastical sacraments**, confirmation, penance, orders, matrimony, and unction (of the sick). Also called *lesser sacraments*.—**Exposition of the sacrament.** See *exposition*.—**Sacrament of the altar**, the eucharist.

sacrament (sak'ra-ment), *v. t.* [< *sacrament*, *n.*] To bind by an oath. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> When desperate men have *sacramented* themselves to destroy, God can prevent and deliver.
> *Abp. Laud*, Works, p. 86.
>
> A few people at convenient distance, no matter how bad company—these, and these only, shall be your life's companions: and all those who are native, congenial, and by many an oath of the heart *sacramented* to you, are gradually and totally lost. *Emerson*, Prose Works, II. 461.

sacramental (sak-ra-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sacramental*, < OF. (and F.) *sacramental*, *sacramentel* = Sp. Pg. *sacramental* = It. *sacramentale*, < LL. *sacramentalis*, sacramental, < L. *sacramentum*, an engagement, oath, sacrament: see *sacrament*.] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or constituting a sacrament; of the nature of a sacrament; used in the sacrament: as, *sacramental* rites or elements; *sacramental* union.

> My soul is like a bird, . . . daily fed
> With sacred wine and *sacramental* bread.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 10.
>
> But as there is a *sacramental* feeding and a spiritual feeding, and as the spiritual is the nobler of the two, and of chief concern, . . . I conceive it will be proper to treat of this first. *Waterland*, Works, VII. 101.

2. Bound or consecrated by a sacrament or oath.

> And trains, by ev'ry rule
> Of holy discipline, to glorious war
> The *sacramental* host of God's elect!
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 349.

3. In *anc. Rom. law*, of or pertaining to the pledges deposited by the parties to a cause before entering upon litigation.

> He [the alien] could not sue by the *Sacramental* Action, a mode of litigation of which the origin mounts up to the very infancy of civilisation. *Maine*, Ancient Law, p. 48.

Sacramental communion, communion by actual bodily manducation of the eucharistic elements or species: distinguished from *spiritual communion*, or communion in will and intention at times when the communicant is unable or ritually unfitted to communicate sacramentally.—**Sacramental confession.** See *confession*.

II. *n.* 1. A rite analogous to but not included among the recognized sacraments.

> At Ester tyme, all the prestes of the same Gilde, with dyuers other, be not sufficient to mynyster the sacramentes and *sacramentalles* vnto the seyde peaple.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 247.
>
> It [the baptism of John] was a *sacramental* disposing to the baptism and faith of Christ.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 95.

Sums of money were allowed by the ordinaries to be exacted by the parsons, vicars, curates, and parish priests even for the sacraments and *sacramentals* of Holy Church, which were sometimes denied until the payment was made. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

2. *pl.* Certain instruments or materials used in a sacrament, or ceremonies connected with a sacrament.

> These words, cup and testament, . . . be *sacramentals*.
> *Bp. Morton*, Discharge of Imputation, p. 80. (*Latham.*)

sacramentalism (sak-ra-men'tal-izm), *n.* [< *sacramental* + *-ism*.] The doctrine that there is in the sacraments themselves by Christ's institution a direct spiritual efficacy to confer grace upon the recipient.

sacramentalist (sak-ra-men'tal-ist), *n.* [< *sacramental* + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of sacramentalism.

sacramentally (sak-ra-men'tal-i), *adv.* After the manner of a sacrament.

sacramentarian (sak'ra-men-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *sacramentary* + *-an*.] I. *a.* 1. Sacramentary; pertaining to a sacrament or sacraments.—2. Pertaining to sacramentarians.

> In practice she [the Church of England] gives larger scope than the Presbyterian Churches to the *sacramentarian* principle. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 165.

II. *n.* 1†. One who holds that the sacraments are mere outward signs not connected with any spiritual grace. In the sixteenth century this name was given by the Lutherans and afterward by English reformers to the Zwinglians and Calvinists.

2. A sacramentalist.

sacramentarianism (sak'ra-men-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *sacramentarian* + *-ism*.] Sacramentarian doctrine and practices: often used opprobriously to indicate extreme views with reference to the nature, value, and efficacy of the sacraments.

> His account of the advance of sacerdotalism and *sacramentarianism*. *Athenæum*, No. 2863, p. 335.

sacramentary (sak-ra-men'ta-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sacramentaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *sacramentario*, n.; < ML. **sacramentarius*, adj., as a noun *sacramentarius*, a sacramentarian, *sacramentarium*, a service-book, < LL. *sacramentum*, sacrament: see *sacrament*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a sacrament or sacraments.—2. Of or pertaining to sacramentarians.

II. *n.*; pl. *sacramentaries* (-riz). 1. An office-book formerly in use, containing the rites and prayers connected with the several sacraments (the eucharist, baptism, penance, orders, etc.) and other rites. The Greek euchology is a similar book. See *missal*.

> The Western, as compared with the Oriental *Sacramentaries*, have been remarkable in all ages for the boldness with which the disposition of the several parts has been varied. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

2†. Same as *sacramentarian*, 1.

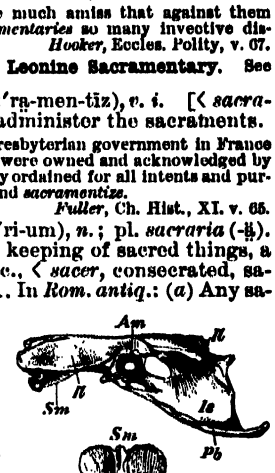
> It seemeth therefore much amiss that against them whom they term *Sacramentaries* so many invective discourses are made. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 67.

Gelasian, Gregorian, Leonine Sacramentary. See the adjectives.

sacramentize† (sak'ra-men-tīz), *v. i.* [< *sacrament* + *-ize*.] To administer the sacraments.

> Ministers made by Presbyterian government in France and the Low Countries were owned and acknowledged by our Bishops for lawfully ordained for all intents and purposes, both to preach and *sacramentize*. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. v. 65.

sacrarium[1] (sā-krā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sacraria* (-ạ). [L., a place for the keeping of sacred things, a sacristy, shrine, etc., < *sacer*, consecrated, sacred: see *sacre*[1].] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) Any sacred or consecrated retired place; any place where sacred objects were deposited, as that connected with the Capitoline temple where were kept the processional chariots; sometimes, a locality where a statue of an emperor was placed. (*b*) A sort of family chapel in private houses, in which the images of the Penates were kept.—2. That part of a church where the altar is situated; the sanctuary; the chancel.



Sacrarium and Entire Pelvis of a Bird (the common fowl). Upper figure, side view; lower figure, top view. *Sm*, sacrarium (in lower figure the letters at the two ends of it; in upper figure *Sm* points to bodies of dorsolumbar vertebræ ankylosed in the sacrum); *Il*, ilium; *Is*, ischium; *Pb*, pubis; *Am*, acetabulum (the line extends to the antitrochanter); the vacuity behind the acetabulum is the iliosciatic foramen, corresponding to the sacrosciatic notch of a mammal; the vacuity below the acetabulum corresponds to the obturator foramen of a mammal.

sacrarium[2] (sā-krā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sacraria* (-ạ). [NL., < *sacrum* + *-arium*.] In *ornith.*, the complex sacrum of any bird, consisting of dorsolumbar or lumbosacral and of urosacral vertebræ, as well as of sacrals proper. The sacrarium is ankylosed with the ilia and these with the ischia, in such manner that usually the sacrosciatic interval which exists in a mammal is converted into an iliosciatic foramen. *Coues.* See also cuts under *epipleura* and *sacrum*.

sacrary† (sak'rā-ri), *n.* [< ME. *sacrarye*, < OF. *sacrairie*, *sacraire* = Sp. Pg. *sagrario* = It. *sacrario*, < L. *sacrarium*, a place for the keeping of sacred things: see *sacrarium*[1].] A holy place.

> The purified heart is God's *sacrary*, his sanctuary, his house, his heaven. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 259.

sacrate† (sā'krāt), *v. t.* [< L. *sacratus*, pp. of *sacrare*, dedicate, consecrate: see *sacre*[1]. Cf. *consecrate*, *desecrate*, *execrate*.] To consecrate.

> The marble of some monument *sacrated* to learning. *Waterhouse*, Apology (1658), p. 51.

sacration† (sā-krā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *sacratio(n-)*, consecration, dedication, < L. *sacrare*, consecrate: see *sacrate*.] Consecration.

> Why then should it not as well from this be avoided as from the other find a *sacration*? *Feltham*, Resolves.

sacre[1]† (sā'kėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *sacren, sakeren,* < OF. (and F.) *sacrer* = Pr. OSp. Pg. *sagrar* = It. *sagrare, sacrare,* < L. *sacrare,* render sacred, consecrate, < *sacer,* sacred. Cf. *sacrate,* and see *sacred,* orig. the pp. of *sacre*[1]. From the same source are ult. E. *sacrament, sacrifice, sacrilege, sacristan, sexton, sacerdotal, consecrate, desecrate, obsecrate,* etc.] To hallow; dedicate; devote; set apart; consecrate.

Than Vter went to logres, and alle the prelates of the churche, and ther was he *sacred* and crowned.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 57.

Amongst other reliques the Monkes shew'd us is the Holy Ampoule, the same with that which *sacres* their Kings at Rhemes, this being the one that anoynted Hen. IV. *Evelyn,* Diary, June 6, 1644.

sacre[1]† (sā'kėr), *n.* [ME., < OF. *sacre,* a consecration, sacred service, < *sacrer,* consecrate: see *sacre*[1], *v.*] A sacred solemnity or service.

For the feast and for the *sacre.*
The Isle of Ladies, l. 2135.

sacre[2], *n.* See *saker*[1].

sacred (sā'kred), *a.* [< ME. *sacred, i-sacred,* pp. of *sacren,* render holy: see *sacre*[1].] **1.** Hallowed, consecrated, or made holy by association with divinity or divine things, or by solemn religious ceremony or sanction; set apart, dedicated, or appropriated to holy or religious purposes or service; regarded as holy or under divine protection: as, a *sacred* place; a *sacred* day; *sacred* service; the *sacred* lotus.

Whan the barouns saugh Arthur comynge, thei dressed alle hem a-geyn hym for that he was a kynge a-noynted and *sacred.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 110.

Sacred king,
Be deaf to his known malice.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

When the *Sacred* Ship returns from Delos, and is telegraphed as entering into port, may we be at peace and ready! *Thackeray,* Philip, xvii.

2. Devoted, dedicated, or consecrated with pious or filial intent: with *to:* as, a monument *sacred to* the memory of some one.

A temple *sacred to* the queen of love.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 459.

3†. Devoted to destruction or infamy; execrable; accursed; infamous. [A Latinism.]

O *sacred* hunger of ambitious mindes,
And impotent desire of men to raine!
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 1.

Sacred wit,
To villany and vengeance consecrate.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1. 120.

Sacred thirst of gold. *Dryden,* Æneid, iii.

4. Of or pertaining to religion or divine things; relating to the service or will of the deity: opposed to *secular* and *profane:* as, *sacred* music; *sacred* history.

In their *sacred* bookes or Kalendars they ordained That their names should be written after their death.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 53.

Smit with the love of *sacred* song.
Milton, P. L., iii. 29.

5. Entitled to consideration, respect, or reverence; not to be thoughtlessly treated or intruded upon; venerable.

There is something *sacred* in misery to great and good minds. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 456.

With a soul that ever felt the sting
Of sorrow, sorrow is a *sacred* thing.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 316.

To a feather-brained school-girl nothing is *sacred.*
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xx.

Hence—**6.** To be kept inviolate; not to be violated, profaned, or made common; inviolate.

Let thy oaths be *sacred.*
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 19.

The *sacred* rights of property are to be guarded at every point. I call them *sacred* because, if they are unprotected, all other rights become worthless or visionary.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 519.

7. Not amenable to punishment; enjoying immunity: as, the king's person is *sacred.*—**Sacred ape** or **monkey,** a semnopithecoid; any member of the genus *Semnopithecus.* The animal to which the name specially applies is the hanuman or entellus monkey of India, *S. entellus.* The name also extends to some other monkeys which receive similar attentions, as the bunder or rhesus macaque, *Macacus rhesus,* and the talapoin. See cuts under *entellus, rhesus,* and *talapoin.*—**Sacred ax, bamboo, bean.** See the nouns.—**Sacred baboon,** the hamadryad, *Cynocephalus hamadryas,* venerated in Egypt, and often sculptured on tombs and monuments. This animal played an important part in Egyptian theology and priestcraft.—**Sacred bark,** cascara sagrada bark. See *bark*[2].—**Sacred beetle,** an Egyptian scarab, *Scarabæus sacer,* held sacred in antiquity. See *scarab,* and cuts under *Scarabæus* and *Copris.*—**Sacred cat,** the house-cat of Egypt, formerly venerated in that country as the representative of the goddess Pasht, and mummied in vast numbers at Bubastis. The "cat-cemeteries" recently opened at this place have furnished so many of these objects that they have become of commercial value as a fertilizer. This kind of cat is also interesting as indicating the origin of the present domestic cats from the *Felis maniculata* of Rüppell, a native of Abyssinia. This is a true feline, apparently first domesticated in Egypt. The animal whose classic name (αἴλουρος) has commonly been translated *cat* was quite different, being either a musteline or a viverrine. See *Ælurus, cat*[1].—**Sacred college, fig, fir.** See the nouns.—**Sacred fish,** the mizdeh, oxyrhynch, or mormyre of the Nile, *Mormyrus oxyrhynchus,* venerated and mummied by the ancient Egyptians for the reason stated under *Mormyrus.* Some other fishes of the same river were also held in religious esteem, as the electrical catfish, *Malapterurus electricus,* and the bichir, *Polypterus bichir.* Some such fish surmounts the head of Isis in some of her representations. See cut under *Malapterurus.*—**Sacred geography.** See *geography.*—**Sacred glosses, Heart, history.** See *gloss*[2], *heart, history.*—**Sacred ibis,** *Ibis religiosa,* venerated and mummied by the Egyptians. See cut under *Ibis.*—**Sacred lotus,** *Nelumbium speciosum.* See *lotus,* 1.—**Sacred majesty**†, a title once applied to the kings of England.—**Sacred music,** music of a religious character or connected with religious worship: opposed to *secular music.*—**Sacred place,** in *civil law,* the place where a person is buried.—**Sacred vulture.** See *vulture.*—**Syn.** *Sacred, Holy. Holy* is stronger and more absolute than any word of cognate meaning. That which is *sacred* may derive its sanction from man; that which is *holy* has its sanctity directly from God or as connected with him. Hence we speak of the *Holy* Bible, and the *sacred* writings of the Hindus. He who is *holy* is absolutely or essentially free from sin; *sacred* is not a word of personal character. The opposite of *holy* is *sinful* or *wicked;* that of *sacred* is *secular, profane,* or *common.*

sacredly (sā'kred-li), *adv.* In a sacred manner. (*a*) With due reverence; religiously: as, to observe the Sabbath *sacredly;* the day is *sacredly* kept. (*b*) Inviolably; strictly: as, to observe one's word *sacredly;* a secret to be *sacredly* kept.

sacredness (sā'kred-nes), *n.* [< *sacred* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being sacred, in any sense.

sacret† (sā'kret), *n.* [< OF. *sacret,* dim. of *sacre,* saker: see *saker*[1].] In *falconry,* same as *sakeret.*

sacrific[1] (sā-krif'ik), *a.* [= Pg. It. *sacrifico,* < L. *sacrificus,* pertaining to sacrifice, < *sacrificare,* sacrifice: see *sacrify.*] Employed in sacrifice. *Johnson.*

sacrific[2] (sā-krif'ik), *a.* [< NL. *sacrum,* sacrum, + L. *-ficus,* < *facere,* make.] In *anat.,* entering into the composition of the sacrum: as, a *sacrific* vertebra. [Rare.]

sacrificable† (sā-krif'i-ka-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *sacrificable* = Pg. *sacrificavel;* as *sacrific*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being offered in sacrifice.

Although his [Jepthah's] vow run generally for the words "Whatsoever shall come forth," &c., yet might it be restrained in the sense, for whatsoever was *sacrificeable,* and justly subject to lawfull immolation.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 14.

sacrifical (sā-krif'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *sacrificalis,* pertaining to sacrifice, < *sacrificare,* sacrifice: see *sacrify.*] Same as *sacrific*[1].

sacrificant (sā-krif'i-kant), *n.* [< L. *sacrifican(t-)s,* ppr. of *sacrificare,* sacrifice: see *sacrifice.*] One who offers a sacrifice.

Homer did believe there were certain evil demons, who took pleasure in fumes and nidours of sacrifices; and that they were ready, as a reward, to gratify the *sacrificants* with the destruction of any person, if they so desired it.
Hallywell, Melampronoea, p. 102.

Sacrificati (sak'ri-fi-kā'tī), *n. pl.* [L., prop. pp. pl. of *sacrificare,* sacrifice: see *sacrifice.*] In the *early church,* Christians who sacrificed to idols in times of persecution, but returned to the church when the persecution was ended, and were received as penitents.

sacrification† (sak'ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *sacrificatio(n-),* a sacrifice, < *sacrificare,* sacrifice: see *sacrify.*] The act of sacrificing.

O son! since through the will of God I am thy father, and since to him I must again resign thee, generously suffer this *sacrification.*
Dr. A. Geddes, Pref. to Trans. of the Bible, p. lx.

sacrificator† (sak'ri-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [LL. *sacrificator,* < L. *sacrificare,* sacrifice: see *sacrify.*] One who offers a sacrifice.

It being therefore a sacrifice so abominable unto God, although he had pursued it, it is not probable the priests and wisdom of Israel would have permitted it: and that not only in regard of the subject or sacrifice itself, but also the *sacrificator,* which the picture makes to be Jepthah.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 14.

sacrificatory (sā-krif'i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *sacrificatoire,* < ML. **sacrificatorius,* < L. *sacrificare,* pp. *sacrificatus,* sacrifice: see *sacrify.*] Offering sacrifice. *Sherwood.*

sacrifice (sak'ri-fis or -fiz), *n.* [< ME. *sacrifice, sacrifise,* < OF. (and F.) *sacrifice* = Pr. *sacrifici* = Sp. Pg. *sacrificio* = It. *sagrifizio,* < L. *sacrificium,* a sacrifice, lit. 'a rendering sacred,' < *sacer,* sacred, + *facere,* make: see *sacre*[1] and *fact.* Cf. *sacrify.*] **1.** The offering of anything to a deity; a consecratory rite.

Great pomp, and *sacrifice,* and praises loud
To Dagon. *Milton,* S. A., l. 436.

2. That which is sacrificed; specifically, that which is consecrated and offered to a deity as an expression of thanksgiving, consecration, penitence, or reconciliation. See *offering.*

I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living *sacrifice,* holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service.
Rom. xii. 1.

This way the devil used to evacuate the death of Christ, that we might have affiance in other things, as in the daily *sacrifice* of the priest. *Latimer,* Sermon of the Plough.

Moloch, horrid king, besmear'd with blood
Of human *sacrifice.* *Milton,* P. L., i. 393.

3. The destruction, surrender, or giving up of some prized or desirable thing in behalf of a higher object, or to a claim considered more pressing; the loss incurred by devotion to some other person or interest; also, the thing so devoted or given up.

He made a *sacrifice* of his friendship to his interest.
Johnson, Dict.

4. Surrender or loss of profit. [Shopkeepers' cant.]

Its patterns were last year's, and going at a *sacrifice.*
Dickens, Chimes, ii.

Eucharistic sacrifice, sacrifice of the mass, the sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ, which, according to the doctrine of the Roman Catholic and other churches, the priest, in the celebration of the mass or eucharist, offers as a propitiation for sin and as a means of obtaining all graces and blessings from God. See *Roman Catholic Church,* under *Roman.*—**Sacrifice hit,** in *base-ball,* a hit made by the batter not for the purpose of gaining a base himself, but to enable another player already on one of the bases to score or to gain a base.

sacrifice (sak'ri-fiz or -fis), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sacrificed,* ppr. *sacrificing.* [< *sacrifice, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make an offering or sacrifice of; present as an expression of thanksgiving, consecration, penitence, or reconciliation.

From the herd or flock
Oft *sacrificing* bullock, lamb, or kid.
Milton, P. L., xii. 20.

2. To surrender, give up, or suffer to be lost or destroyed for the sake of something else.

My Lady will be enrag'd beyond Bounds, and *sacrifice* Neice, and Fortune, and all at that Conjuncture.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 18.

Party *sacrifices* man to the measure.
Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

3. To dispose of regardless of gain or advantage. [Shopkeepers' cant.]—**Syn. 1.** *Sacrifice, Immolate.* By the original meaning, *sacrifice* might apply to offerings of any sort, but *immolate* only to sacrifices of life: this distinction still continues, except that, as most sacrifices have been the offering of life, *sacrifice* has come to mean that presumably. It has taken on several figurative meanings, while *immolate* has come to seem a strong word, especially appropriate to the offering of a large number of lives or of a valuable life. *Immolation* is naturally for propitiation, while *sacrifice* may be for that or only for worship.

II. *intrans.* To offer up a sacrifice; make offerings to a deity, especially by the slaughter and burning of victims, or of some part of them, on an altar.

They which *sacrificed* to the god Lunas were accounted their wives Masters. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 75.

Whilst he [Alexander] was *sacrificing* they fell upon him, and had almost smothered him with Boughs of Palm trees and Citron trees. *Milton,* Ans. to Salmasius.

sacrificer (sak'ri-fi-sėr), *n.* [< *sacrifice* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who sacrifices.

The eleuenth and last persecution generally of the Church was enduring the gouernement of the Emperour Julianus, which was an idolater, and *sacrificer* to the diuel.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 401.

Let us be *sacrificers,* but not butchers.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 166.

2. Specifically, a priest.

So fraud was used, the *sacrificer's* trade,
Fools are more hard to conquer than persuade.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 125.

sacrificial (sak-ri-fish'al), *a.* [< L. *sacrificium,* sacrifice, + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or used in sacrifice; concerned with sacrificing; consisting in or including sacrifice: as, *sacrificial* robes; a *sacrificial* meal.

Now, the observation which Tertullian makes upon these *sacrificial* rites is pertinent to this rule.
Jer. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.

sacrificially (sak-ri-fish'al-i), *adv.* As regards sacrifices; after the manner of a sacrifice.

sacrify† (sak'ri-fi), *v. i.* and *t.* [ME. *sacrifien,* < OF. (and F.) *sacrifier* = Pr. *sacrificar, sacrifiar* = Sp. Pg. *sacrificar* = It. *sagrificare, sacrificare,* < L. *sacrificare,* offer sacrifice (cf. *sacrificus,* pertaining to sacrifice), < *sacer,* sacred, + *facere,* make. Cf. *sacrifice, sacrification.*] To sacrifice.

She . . . seyde that she wolde *sacrifye,*
And whanne she myghte hire tyme wel espye,
Upon the fire of sacrifice she sterte.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1348.

In the whiche he *sacrefied* first his blisaid body and his flessh by his Bisshoppe Iosephe that he sacred with his owene hande. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 503.

sacrilege (sak'ri-lej), *n.* [Formerly also *sacriledge*; < ME. *sacrilege, sacrilegge, sacrilegie,* < OF. *sacrilege*, F. *sacrilège* = Sp. Pg. It. *sacrilegio,* < L. *sacrilegium*, the robbing of a temple, stealing of sacred things, < *sacrilegus*, a sacrilegious person, temple-robber, < *sacer*, sacred, + *legere*, gather, pick, purloin: see *sacred* and *legend*.] 1. The violation, desecration, or profanation of sacred things. Roman Catholics distinguish between *sacrilegium immediatum*, committed against that which in and of itself is holy, and *sacrilegium mediatum*, committed against that which is sacred because of its associations or functions.

Thou, that wlatist ydols, or mawmetis, doist *sacrilegie!*
Wyclif, Rom. ii. 22.

The death of Ananias and Sapphira was a punishment to vow-breach and *sacrilege*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 381.

I durst not tear it [a letter] after it was yours; there is some *sacrilege* in defacing anything consecrated to you.
Donne, Letters, lxxxv.

Another great crime of near akin to the former, which was sometimes condemned and punished under the name of *sacrilege*, was robbing of graves, or defacing and spoiling the monuments of the dead.
Bingham, Antiq. of the Christ. Church, p. 963.

2. In a more specific sense: (*a*†) The alienation to laymen or to common purposes of that which has been appropriated or consecrated to religious persons or uses. (*b*) The felonious taking of any goods out of any church or chapel. In old English law these significations of *sacrilege* were legal terms, and the crimes represented by them were for some time punished by death; in the latter sense the word is still used. =**Syn.** *Desecration*, etc. See *profanation*.

sacrilegert (sak'ri-lej-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *sacrelegere*; < *sacrilege* + *-er*[2].] A sacrilegious person; one who is guilty of sacrilege.

The king of England [Henry VIII.], whome he[the Pope] had decreed an heretike, scismatike, a wedlocke breaker, a public murtherer, and a *sacrileger*.
Holinshed, Chron., Hist. Scotland, an. 1535.

sacrilegiet, *n.* A Middle English form of *sacrilege*.

sacrilegious (sak-ri-lē'jus), *a.* [< *sacrilege* (L. *sacrilegium*) + *-ous*.] Guilty of or involving sacrilege; profane; impious: as, *sacrilegious* acts; *sacrilegious* hands.

Thou hast abus'd the strictness of this place,
And offer'd *sacrilegious* foul disgrace
To the sweet rest of these interred bones.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

Still green with bays each ancient altar stands,
Above the reach of *sacrilegious* hands.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 182.

=**Syn.** See *profanation*.

sacrilegiously (sak-ri-lē'jus-li), *adv.* In a sacrilegious manner; with sacrilege.

sacrilegiousness (sak-ri-lē'jus-nes), *n.* The character of being sacrilegious.

sacrilegist (sak'ri-lē-jist), *n.* [< *sacrilege* + *-ist*.] One who is guilty of sacrilege. [Rare.]

The hand of God is still upon the posterity of Antiochus Epiphanes the *sacrilegist*. *Spelman*, Hist. Sacrilege, § 6.

sacrilumbal (sā-kri-lum'bal), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, sacrum, + *lumbus*, loin: see *lumbar*[1].] Of or pertaining to the sacrilumbalis.

sacrilumbalis (sā"kri-lum-bā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sacrilumbales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sacrilumbal*.] The great lumbosacral muscle of the back; the erector spinæ. See *erector*. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

sacrilumbar (sā-kri-lum'bär), *a.* Same as *sacrolumbar*. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

sacring (sā'kring), *n.* [Formerly also *sackering*; < ME. *sakeryng, sacringe, sacrynge*; verbal n. of *sacre*[1], *v.*] 1. Consecration.

The archebisshop hadde ordeyned redy the crowne and septre, and all that longed to the *sacringe*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 106.

At the *sacring* of the mass, I saw
The holy elements alone. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

2†. The Host.

On Friday last, the Parson of Oxened "being at messe in one Parosah Chirche, evyn at levacion of the *sakeryng*, Jamys Gloys had been in the town, and come homeward by Wymondam's gate." *Paston Letters*, I. 72.

3. The sacrament; holy communion.

And on Friday after *sakeryng*, one come fro cherch warde, and schoffe doune all that was thereon.
Paston Letters, I. 217.

Sacring bell. See *bell*[1].

sacriplex (sā'kri-pleks), *n.* [NL., < L. *sacrum*, sacrum, + *plexus*, plexus: see *plexus*, 2.] The sacral plexus of nerves. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

sacriplexal (sā-kri-plek'sal), *a.* [< *sacriplex* + *-al*.] Entering into the composition of the sacral plexus, as a nerve; of or pertaining to the sacriplex.

sacrist (sā'krist), *n.* [= It. *sacrista*, < L. *sacrista*, a sacristan, < L. *sacer*, sacred: see *sacre*[1]. Cf. *sacristan*.] 1. A sacristan: sometimes specifically restricted to an assistant sacristan.

A *sacrist* or treasurer are not dignitaries in the church of common right, but only by custom. *Aylife*, Parergon.

The cellarer, the *sacrist*, and others of the brethren, disappointed in the expectation they had formed of being entertained with mirthful performances, . . . turned them out of the monastery. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 273.

2. A person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir and take care of the books.

He would find Gervase, the *sacrist*, busy over the chronicles of the kings and the history of his own time.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 145.

sacristan (sak'ris-tan), *n.* [< ME. *sacristane*, < OF. *sacristain*, also *segretain, secretain, soucretain*, F. *sacristain* = Pr. *sacristan, sagrestan* = Sp. *sacristan* = Pg. *sacristão* = It. *sagrestano*, < ML. *sacristanus*; usually *sacrista*, a sacristan, sexton: see *sacrist*. Cf. *sexton*, a contracted form of *sacristan*.] An officer of a church or monastery who has the charge of the sacristy and all its contents, and acts as custodian of the other vessels, vestments, and valuables of the church. The term *sacristan* has become corrupted into *sexton*, and these two names are sometimes used interchangeably. The *sacristan*, as distinguished from the *sexton*, however, has a more responsible and elevated office. In the Roman Catholic Church the sacristan during mass attends in a surplice at the credence-table and assists by arranging the chalice, paten, etc.; in some continental cathedrals he is a dignitary, and in the English cathedrals usually a minor canon.

The *Sacristan* shew'd us a world of rich plate, jewells, and embroder'd copes, which are kept in presses.
Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646.

The *Sacristan* and old Father Nicholas had followed the Sub-Prior into the Abbot's apartment.
Scott, Monastery, xxxiv.

sacristanry† (sak'ris-tan-ri), *n.* [ME., < *sacristan* + *-ry*.] Same as *sacristy*. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 315.

sacristy (sak'ris-ti), *n.*; pl. *sacristies* (-tiz). [< ME. **sacristie*, < OF. (and F.) *sacristie* = Pr. *sacristia, sagrestia* = Cat. *sagristia* = Sp. *sacristía* = Pg. *sacristia* = It. *sacristia, sacrestia, sagristia, sagrestia*, < ML. *sacristia*, a vestry in a church, < *sacrista*, a sacristan: see *sacrist*. Cf. *sextry*, a contracted form of the same word.] An apartment in or a building connected with a church or monastery, in which the sacred utensils are kept and the vestments used by the officiating clergymen or priests are deposited; the vestry.

sacrocaudal (sā-krō-kâ'dal), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *cauda*, tail: see *caudal*.] Sacrococcygeal; urosacral.

sacrococcygeal (sā"krō-kok-sij'ē-al), *a.* [< *sacrococcygeus* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the coccyx; sacrocaudal.—2. In *ornith.*, pertaining to that part of the sacrarium which is coccygeal; urosacral.—**Sacrococcygeal fibrocartilage, plexus,** etc. See the nouns.—**Sacrococcygeal ligaments,** the ligaments uniting the sacrum and the coccyx: an anterior, a posterior, and a lateral are distinguished.

sacrococcygean (sā"krō-kok-sij'ē-an), *a.* Same as *sacrococcygeal*.

sacrococcygeus (sā"krō-kok-sij'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *sacrococcygei* (-i). [NL., < L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + NL. *coccyx*: see *coccygeus*.] A sacrococcygeal muscle; a muscle connected with the sacrum and the coccyx.

sacrocostal (sā-krō-kos'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *costa*, a rib: see *costal*.] I. *a.* Connected with the sacrum and having the character of a rib.

II. *n.* 1. A sacrocostal element of a vertebra, or so-called sacral rib.—2. In *ornith.*, specifically, a sacrocostal rib; any rib which articulates with a bird's sacrarium, or complex sacrum. *Coues*, 1890.

sacrocotyloid (sā-krō-kot'i-loid), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + Gr. κοτύλη, a vessel: see *cotyloid*.] Relating to the sacrum and to the cotyloid cavity of the hip-bone; acetabular.

sacrocotyloidean (sā-krō-kot-i-loi'dē-an), *a.* [< *sacrocotyloid* + *-e-an*.] Same as *sacrocotyloid*.—**Sacrocotyloidean diameter.** See *pelvic diameters*, under *pelvic*.

sacro-iliac (sā-krō-il'i-ak), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *ilium*, the ilium.] Pertaining to the sacrum and the ilium: as, the *sacro-iliac* articulation.—**Sacro-iliac ligaments,** the ligaments uniting the sacrum and the ilium, which in man are anterior and posterior. The former is a short flat band of fibers which pass from the upper and anterior surface of the sacrum to the adjacent surface of the ilium. The part of the latter forming a distinct fasciculus, and running from the third transverse tubercle on the posterior surface of the sacrum to the posterior superior spine of the ilium, is sometimes called the *oblique sacro-iliac ligament*.—**Sacro-iliac synchondrosis,** the sacro-iliac articulation of man and some other animals, forming a synarthrosis between the sacrum and the ilium. It is frequently replaced by bony union, and less often forms a movable joint; but the name does not apply to either of these substitutions.

sacro-ischiac, sacro-ischiadic, sacro-ischiatic (sā-krō-is'ki-ak, -is-ki-ad'ik, -is-ki-at'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the sacrum and to the ischium; sacrosciatic.

sacrolumbal (sā-krō-lum'bal), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *lumbus*, loin. Cf. *sacrolumbar*.] Pertaining to the sacrolumbalis; sacrilumbar: as, the *sacrolumbal* muscle.

sacrolumbalis (sā"krō-lum-bā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sacrolumbales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sacrolumbal*.] The smaller and outer section of the erector spinæ, in man inserted by six tendons into the angles of the six lower ribs. Also called *iliocostalis, sacrolumbaris*, and *lumbocostalis*. In the dorsal or thoracic region of man this muscle acquires certain accessory fasciculi known in the text-books of human anatomy as *musculus accessorius ad sacrolumbalem*.

sacrolumbar (sā-krō-lum'bär), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *lumbus*, loin: see *lumbar*[1].] 1. Pertaining to sacral and lumbar vertebræ; lumbosacral: as, the *sacrolumbar* muscle; *sacrolumbar* ligaments.—2. Combining or representing the characters of sacral and lumbar parts: as, *sacrolumbar* vertebræ; *sacrolumbar* ribs.

Also *sacrilumbar*.

sacrolumbaris (sā"krō-lum-bā'ris), *n.*; pl. *sacrolumbares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *sacrolumbar*.] Same as *sacrolumbalis*.

sacromedian (sā-krō-mē'di-an), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *medianus*, median.] Running along the median line of the sacrum: said of an artery. See *sacra*[2].—**Sacromedian artery.** Same as *middle sacral artery*. See *sacral*.

sacropubic (sā-krō-pū'bik), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *pubes*, the pubes: see *pubic*.] Pertaining to the sacrum and to the pubes; pubosacral: as, the *sacropubic* diameter of the pelvis.

sacrorectal (sā-krō-rek'tal), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *rectum*, the rectum.] Pertaining to the sacrum and the rectum.—**Sacrorectal hernia,** a hernia passing down the ischiorectal fossa and appearing in the perineum, protruding between the prostate and rectum in the male, and between the vagina and rectum in the female.

sacrosanct (sak'rō-sangkt), *a.* [= F. *sacrosaint* = Sp. Pg. *sacrosanto* = It. *sacrosanto, sagrosanto*, < L. *sacrosanctus*, inviolable, sacred, < *sacer*, sacred, + *sanctus*, pp. of *sancire*, fix unalterably, make sacred: see *saint*[1].] Preëminently or superlatively sacred or inviolable.

The Roman church . . . makes itself so *sacrosanct* and infallible.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, iii. (*Latham.*)

From *sacrosanct* and most trustworthy mouths.
Kingsley, Hypatia, xxxi.

sacrosciatic (sā"krō-sī-at'ik), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + ML. *sciaticus*, sciatic: see *sciatic*.] Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the ischium: as, the *sacrosciatic* notch or ligaments.—**Sacrosciatic foramina,** the foramina, great and lesser, into which the great and lesser sacrosciatic notches respectively are formed by the greater and lesser sciatic ligaments. The greater transmits the pyriformis muscle, the gluteal vessels, superior gluteal nerve, sciatic vessels, greater and lesser sciatic nerves, the internal pudic vessels and nerve, and muscular branches from the sacral plexus. The lesser sacrosciatic foramen transmits the tendon of the obturator internus, the nerve which supplies that muscle, and the internal pudic vessels and nerve.—**Sacrosciatic ligaments,** two stout ligaments connecting the sacrum with the ischium. The greater or posterior passes from the posterior inferior iliac spine and the sides of the sacrum and coccyx to the ischial tuberosity; the lesser or anterior passes from the side of the sacrum and coccyx to the ischial spine.

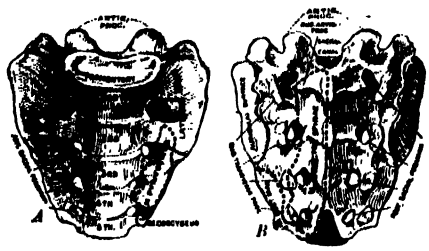
sacrospinal (sā-krō-spī'nal), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *spina*, the spine: see *spinal*.] Sacrovertebral; specifically, pertaining to the sacrospinalis.

sacrospinalis (sā"krō-spī-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sacrospinales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sacrospinal*.] The erector spinæ muscle; the sacrolumbalis and longissimus dorsi taken together.

sacrovertebral (sā-krō-vėr'tē-bral), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *vertebra*, a vertebra.] Of or formed by the sacrum and other vertebræ: as, the *sacrovertebral* angle or promontory (the anterior sacral angle or prominence, at the articulation of the sacrum with the last lumbar vertebra). See phrases under *sacral* and *sacrum*.—**Sacrovertebral ligament,** a ligament passing from the transverse process of the last lumbar vertebra to the lateral part of the base of the sacrum.

sacrum (sā'krum), *n.*; pl. *sacra* or *sacrums* (-krą, -krumz). [NL. (sc. *os*), the sacred bone; neut. of *sacer*, sacred: see *sacre*[1].] A compound bone resulting from the ankylosis of two or more vertebræ between the lumbar and the coccygeal region of the spine, mostly those which unite with the ilia; the os sacrum. In man the sacrum normally consists of five sacral vertebræ thus united, and is the largest, stoutest, and most solid part of the vertebral column, forming a curved pyramidal mass with the base uppermost, the keystone of the

pelvic arch, wedged in posteriorly between the ilia, with which it articulates or unites by the sacro-iliac synchondrosis, all the body above being supported, so far as its bony basis is concerned, by the sacrum alone. A similar



Human Sacrum. *A*, anterior surface; *B*, posterior surface.

but narrower, straighter, less pyramidal and more horizontal sacrum composed of a few bones (usually two to five, sometimes ten) characterizes *Mammalia* at large. (See *sacral*.) In birds a great number of vertebræ are ankylosed to form the sacrarium or so-called sacrum, and a large number unite with the ilia, but the greater num-

Sacrum of a Bird (young chick) before ankylosis has occurred, showing *dl*, dorsolumbar, *s*, sacral proper, and *c*, urosacral vertebræ all of which fuse together in adult life to form the sacrarium.

ber of these are borrowed from both the lumbar and the coccygeal series, and in this class it has been proposed to limit the term *sacrum* to the few (three to five) vertebræ which are in special relation with the sacral plexus. (See *urosacral*.) In some reptiles or batrachians a single rib-bearing vertebra may be united with the ilia, and so represent alone a sacrum. Also called *rump-bone*. See also cuts under *epipleura*, *Ornithoscelida*, *pelvis*, *Ichthyosauria*, *Dinornis*, *pterodactyl*, *sacrarium*2, and *marsupial*.—**Cornua of the sacrum.** See *cornu*.—**Curve of the sacrum,** the longitudinal concavity of the sacrum, remarkably deep in man. It approximates to Carus's curve, which is the curved axis of the true pelvis of the human female.—**Promontory of the sacrum,** the sacrovertebral or sacrolumbar angle, made between the sacrum and the antecedent vertebra, remarkably salient in man.

sacry-bell† (sā'kri-bel), *n.* Same as *sacring bell* (which see, under *bell*1).

sad (sad), *a.* [< ME. *sad, sed,* < AS. *sæd,* full, sated, having had one's fill, as of food, drink, fighting, etc., = OS. *sad* = MD. *sad, sat,* D. *zat* = OHG. MHG. *sat,* G. *satt* = Icel. *sathr,* later *saddr* = Goth. *saths,* full, sated (cf. *söths,* satiety); orig. pp. with suffix *-d* (as in *cold, old,* etc.: see *-d*2, *-ed*2), < √ *sa,* fill, which appears also in L. *sat, satis,* sufficiently, *satur,* sated, Gr. ἄρνυμαι, satiate, ἄατος, insatiable, ἄδην, sufficiently, OIr. *sathach,* sated, *sasaim,* I satisfy, *saith,* satiety: see *sate*2, *satiate,* and *satisfy*. The development of the concrete physical sense 'heavy' from that of the mental sense 'heavy' (if it does not come from the orig. sense 'filled') is parallel with the development of 'keen,' sharp-edged, from 'keen,' eager, bold.] 1†. Full; having had one's fill; sated; surfeited; hence, satiated; wearied; tired; sick.

Sad of mine londe. *Layamon.*

Yet of that art they can not waxen *sadde,*
For unto hem it is a bitter swete.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 324.

2†. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.

With that his hand, more *sad* then lomp of lead,
Uplifting high, he weened with Morddure,
His owne good sword Morddure, to cleave his head.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 30.

3†. Firm; solid; fixed.

He is lyk to a man bildinge an hous, that diggide deepe, and puttide the foundement on a stoon. Sothli greet flowing maad flood was hurtlid to that hous, and it myzte not moue it, for it was foundid on a *sad* stoon.
Wyclif, Luke vi. 48.

4†. Close; compact; hard; stiff; not light or soft.

Ar then the lande be waxen *sadde* or tough.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

Chalky lands are naturally cold and *sad*.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

5. Heavy; soggy; doughy; that has not risen well: as, *sad* bread. [Old and prov. Eng.]—6†. Weighty; important; momentous.

The crowe anon hym tolde
By *sadde* tokenes and by wordes bolde,
How that his wyf had doon hir lecherye.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 154.

I am on many *sad* adventures bound,
That call me forth into the wilderness.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 2.

7†. Strong; stout: said of a person or an animal.

It makethe a man more strong and more *sad* asenst his Enemyes. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 159.

Hym selfe on a *sad* horse surely enarmyt,
That Galathe with gomys gyuen was to nome.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6344.

But we *saddere* men owen to susteyne the feblenesses of sijkemen, and not plese to vs silf. *Wyclif,* Rom. xv. 1.

8†. Settled; fixed; resolute.

Yet in the brest of hir virginitee
Ther was enclosed rype and *sad* corage.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 164.

If a man in synne be *sadde,*
Ech day newe, and lieth ther-Inne,
Of such a man God is moore gladde
Than of a childe that neuere dide synne.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

Loke your hertes be seker and *sad*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 82).

9†. Steadfast; constant; trusty; faithful.

O deere wyf! O gemme of lustiheed!
That were to me so *sad,* and eek so trewe.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 171.

Then Ecuba oesly ordant a message,
Sent to that souerain by a *sad* frynde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10527.

10†. Sober; serious; grave; sedate; discreet; responsible; wise; sage.

In ensaumple that men schulde se that by *sadde* resoun
Men mizt nouzt be saued, but thoruz mercy and grace.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 541.

In Surrye whilom dwelte a compaignye
Of chapmen riche, and therto *sadde* and trewe.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 37.

And vppon these iij lordes wise and *sadde*
A poyntid were to goo on this massage
Onto the Sowdon and his Baronage.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3134.

To *sadde* wise men he yaf soche thinge as hym dought sholde hem plese; and with hem he helde companye, and enquered in the contre what myght hem beste plese.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 106.

A jest with a *sad* brow. *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 92.

Receive from me
A few *sad* words, which, set against your joys,
May make 'em shine the more.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

11. Sorrowful; melancholy; mournful; dejected.

Methinks no body should be *sad* but I:
Yet I remember, when I was in France,
Young gentlemen would be as *sad* as night,
Only for wantonness. *Shak.,* K. John, iv. 1. 15.

What, are you *sad* too, uncle?
Faith, then there's a whole household down together.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, i. 2.

Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life.
Pope, Odyssey, ix. 72.

12. Expressing or marked by sorrow or melancholy.

Of all *sad* words of tongue or pen,
The *saddest* are these: "It might have been!"
Whittier, Maud Muller.

13. Having the external appearance of sorrow; gloomy; downcast: as, a *sad* countenance.

Methinks your looks are *sad,* your cheer appall'd.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 48.

But while I mused came Memory with *sad* eyes,
Holding the folded annals of my youth.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

14. Distressing; grievous; disastrous: as, a *sad* accident; a *sad* disappointment.

A *sadder* chance hath given allay
Both to the mirth and music of this day.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

Insulting Age will trace his cruel Way,
And leave *sad* marks of his destructive Sway.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

15. Troublesome; trying; bad; wicked: sometimes used jocularly: as, a *sad* grumbler; a *sad* rogue.

Then does he begin to call himself the *saddest* fellow, in disappointing so many places as he was invited to elsewhere. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 448.

I have been told as how London is a *sad* place.
H. Mackenzie, Man of Feeling, xiv.

16. Dark; somber; sober; quiet: applied to color: as, a *sad* brown.

With him the Palmer eke in habit *sad*
Him selfe addrest to that adventure hard.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 3.

My wife is upon hanging the long chamber, where the girl lies, with the *sad* stuff that was in the best chamber.
Pepys, Diary, Aug. 24, 1668.

[Bring] the coarsest woollen cloth (so it be not flocks), and of *sad* colours, and some red.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 458.

=**Syn. 11** and **13.** Depressed, cheerless, desponding, disconsolate.—**14.** Dire, deplorable.

sad (sad), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sadded,* ppr. *sadding*. [< ME. *sadden,* < AS. *sadian,* be sated or tired, *gesadian,* fill, satisfy, satiate (= OHG. *satôn,* MHG. *saten* = Icel. *sethja,* satisfy), < *sæd,* full, sated: see *sad, a.* Cf. Goth. *ga-söthjan,* fill, satisfy, < *sæd, söths,* satiety.] 1†. To make firm.

Anoon the groundis and plauntis or soils of him ben *sadded* togidere, and he lippinge stood and wandride.
Wyclif, Acts iii. 7.

2†. To strengthen; establish; confirm.

Austyn the olde here-of he made bokes,
And hym-self ordeyned to *sadde* vs in bileue.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 242.

3. To sadden; make sorrowful; grieve.

Nothing *sads* me so much as that, in love
To thee and to thy blood, I had pick'd out
A worthy match for her.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, iv. 1.

But alas! this is it that *saddeth* our hearts, and makes us look for more and more sad tidings concerning the affairs of the church, from all parts of the world.
Baxter, Self-Denial, Conclusion.

sad (sad), *adv.* [< ME. *sadde, sade;* < *sad, a.*] 1†. Strongly; stiffly.

Sadde cleyed well that save beth leide to slepe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

2†. Soberly; prudently; discreetly.

Thus thi frendes wylle be glade
That thou dispos the wyalye and *sade*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 50.

3. Closely; firmly: as, to lie *sad*. [Scotch.]

sad-colored (sad'kul'ord), *a.* Of somber or sober hue.

A *sad-coloured* stand of claiths.
Scott, Monastery, Int. Epistle, p. 11.

sadden (sad'n), *v.* [< *sad* + *-en*1.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To become heavy, compact, or firm; harden, as land or roads after a thaw or rain. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To become sad or sorrowful.

And Mecca *saddens* at the long delay.
Thomson, Summer, l. 979.

He would pause in his swift course to admire the bright face of some cottage child; then *sadden* to think of what might be its future lot. *E. Dowden,* Shelley, I. 80.

II. *trans.* 1†. To make compact; make heavy or firm; harden.

Marl is binding, and *saddening* of land is the great prejudice it doth to clay lands. *Mortimer,* Husbandry.

2. To make sad; depress; make gloomy or melancholy.

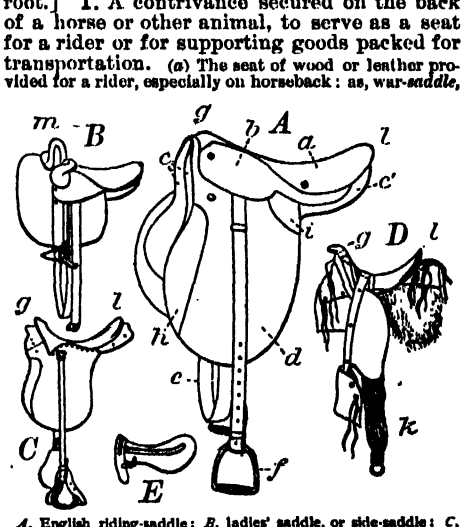
Her gloomy presence *saddens* all the scene.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 167.

Accursed be he who willingly *saddens* an immortal spirit.
Mary. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 27.

3. To make dark-colored; specifically, in *dyeing* and *calico-printing,* to tone down or shade (the colors employed) by the application of certain agents, as salts of iron, copper, or bichromate of potash.

For *saddening* olives, drabs, clarets, &c., and for cotton blacks, it [copperas] has been generally discarded in favour of nitrate of iron.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 535.

saddle (sad'l), *n.* [< ME. *sadel,* < AS. *sadol, sadul, sadel* = OD. *sadel,* D. *zadel* = MLG. LG. *sadel* = OHG. *satal, satul,* MHG. *satel,* G. *sattel* = Icel. *söthull* = Sw. Dan. *sadel,* a saddle; perhaps of Slavic origin: cf. OBulg. Serv. Bohem. *sedlo* = Pol. *siodło* = Russ. *siedlo,* a saddle (Finn. *satula,* a saddle, perhaps < Teut.); ult. < √ *sad,* sit: see *sit.* Cf. L. *sella* (for **sedla*), a seat, chair, saddle (see *sell*2), *sedile,* a chair, from the same root.] 1. A contrivance secured on the back of a horse or other animal, to serve as a seat for a rider or for supporting goods packed for transportation. (*a*) The seat of wood or leather provided for a rider, especially on horseback: as, war-*saddle,*



A, English riding-saddle; *B*, ladies' saddle, or side-saddle; *C*, McClellan saddle; *D*, cowboy saddle; *E*, saddletree. *a*, seat; *b*, jockey; *c, c'*, pad; *d*, skirt; *e*, girth; *f*, stirrup; *g*, pommel; *h*, knee-puff; *i*, thigh-puff; *k*, cinch; *l*, cantle; *m*, horn.

hunting-*saddle,* racing-*saddle,* side-*saddle,* McClellan *saddle,* Mexican *saddle.* The riders' saddle has differed greatly in construction and in use among different nations and at different times, especially as to the length of the stirrups and the posture of the rider.

"My lorde," he seid, "that ye will in this nede
Chaunge my *Sadyll* and sett it on this stede."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2264.

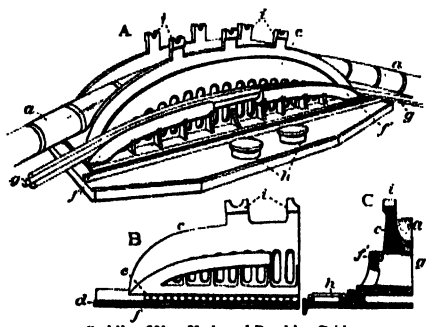
In the same Cite I sold my horse, and my *sadyll* and brydell. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 5.

(*b*) A part of the harness used for drawing a vehicle. It is a narrow padded cushion laid across the back, and girded under the belly, and is usually held in place by a strap which passes under and around the tail: the shafts or thills are supported by it, the reins pass through rings attached to it, and the check-rein or bearing-rein is hooked to it. (*c*) A pack-saddle. See cuts under *harness* and *pad-tree*.

2. A seat prepared for a rider otherwise than on the back of an animal, but resembling an ordinary riding-saddle in design and use, as the seat on a bicycle.—3. Something resembling a saddle, or part of a saddle, in shape or use. (*a*) In *geol.*, a folded mass of rock in which the strata dip on each side away from a central axis-plane; an anticlinal.

It is a pretty high island, and very remarkable, by reason of two *saddles* or risings and fallings on the top.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1684.

(*b*) *Naut.*, a contrivance of wood notched or hollowed out and used to support a spar, as a wooden saddle-crutch is sometimes used to support the weight of the spanker-boom. (*c*) In *mach.*, a block with a hollowed top to sustain a round object, as a rod, upon a bench or bed. (*d*) A block, usually of cast-iron, at the top of a pier of a suspension-bridge, over which pass the suspension-cables or -chains which support the bridge platform. The saddle rests upon



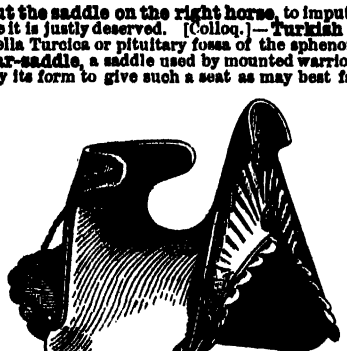
Saddle of New York and Brooklyn Bridge.

A, saddle; *B*, elevation of one half of length; *C*, section of one half of width. *a*, cable; *c*, saddle; *d*, bed-plate; *e*, steel rollers upon which the saddle rests; *f*, *f'*, cradles supporting the overfloor stays, *g*; *h*, studs cast on the bed-plate, around which are looped other overfloor stays; *i*, *i*, temporary bearings for supports of strands in constructing the cable. At the completion of each strand it is lowered into the saddle. The saddles each weigh thirteen tons.

rollers, beneath which is a bed bearing upon the top of the pier. The rollers permit a slight movement that compensates for the contractions and expansions of the cables under varying temperatures, which, if the saddle were rigidly secured to the pier, would tend to lessen its stability. (*e*) In *rail.*, the bearing in the axle-box of a carriage; also, a chair or seat for the rails. See cut under *axle-box*. (*f*) In *building*, a thin board placed on the floor in the opening of a doorway, the width of the jambs. (*g*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, some part or configuration of parts like or likened to a saddle. Specifically—(1) The cingulum or clitellum of a worm. (2) A peculiar mark on or modification of the carapace of some crustaceans. See *ephippium*. (3) The color-mark on the back of the male harp-seal, *Phoca* (*Pagophilus*) *grœnlandica*. (4) Of mutton, veal, or venison, a butchers' cut including a part of the backbone with the ribs on one side. (5) In cephalopods, one of the elevations or saliencies of the sutures of a tetrabranchiate, separated from another by an intervening depression or reëntrance called a *lobe*. (6) In poultry, the rump, or lower part of the back, which in the cock is covered with long linear hackles technically called *saddle-feathers*, which droop on each side of the root of the tail; also, these feathers collectively. See *saddle-feathers*. (*h*) In *bot.*, in the leaves of *Isoëtes*, a ridge separating the fovea and foveola. (*i*) A notched support into the recesses or notches of which a gun is laid to hold it steadily in drilling the vent or bouching. (*j*) In *gun-making*, the base of the foresight of a gun, which is soldered or brazed to the barrel.—**Boots and saddles.** See *boot*[2].—**Racing-saddle**, a small saddle of very light weight, used in horse-racing.—**The great saddle**†, the training required for accomplished or knightly horsemanship. See *to ride the great horse*, under *ride*.

The designe is admirable, some keeping neere an hundred brave horses, all managed to y' *greate saddle*.
Evelyn, Diary, April 1, 1644.

To put the saddle on the right horse, to impute blame where it is justly deserved. [Colloq.]—**Turkish saddle**, the sella Turcica or pituitary fossa of the sphenoid bone.—**War-saddle**, a saddle used by mounted warriors, serving by its form to give such a seat as may best facilitate



War-saddle of the 14th century.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

the use of weapons, and also in some cases affording protection to the knees, thighs, etc., by appendages. (See *bur*[1], 3 (*c*), *leg-shield*, *saddle-bow*.) The war-saddle of the middle ages was especially adapted for charging with the lance; toward the thirteenth century it assumed a form which enabled the rider to prop himself upon the high cantle while standing almost erect in the stirrups, the body being thrown forward to aid in holding the lance straight and true.

saddle (sad'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *saddled*, ppr. *saddling*. [< ME. *sadelien*, *sadlen*, < AS. *sadolian*, *sadelian*, saddle, = D. *zadelen* = MLG. *sadelen* = OHG. *satalôn*, MHG. *satelen*, G. *satteln* = Icel. *söthla* = Sw. *sadla* = Dan. *sadle*, saddle; from the noun.] 1. To put a saddle upon: as, to *saddle* a horse.

Thei ronne to here armes, that yet were in her beddys, and hadde no leyser hem to clothe, and that was yet a faire happe for hem that her horses were redy *sadellyd*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 153.

And Abraham rose up early in the morning and *saddled* his ass. Gen. xxii. 3.

2. To load; encumber as with a burden; also, to impose as a burden.

Yes, Jack, the independence I was talking of is by a marriage—the fortune is *saddled* with a wife but I suppose that makes no difference.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

If you like not my company, you can *saddle* yourself on some one else. *R. L. Stevenson*, Master of Ballantrae, ii.

saddleback (sad'l-bak), *n.* 1. A hill or its summit when shaped somewhat like a saddle.—2. A bastard kind of oyster, unfit for food; a racoon-oyster.—3. The great black-backed gull: same as *blackback*, 1.—4. The harp-seal: so called from the mark on the back.

Rink says a full-grown *saddle-back* weighs about 250 lbs. *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, II. 236. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

5. A variety of domestic geese, white, with dark feathers on the back like a saddle.—6. The larva of the bombycid moth *Empretia stimulea*:

Saddleback Caterpillar (larva of *Empretia stimulea*).
a, dorsal surface; *b*, lateral surface. (Natural size, full-grown.)

so called on account of the saddle-like markings on the back. It feeds on cotton, corn, and many perennial trees and shrubs, and possesses a fringe of bristles which have urticating properties. [U. S.]—**Saddleback roof.** Same as *saddle-roof*.

saddle-backed (sad'l-bakt), *a.* 1. Hollow-backed; sway-backed: said of a horse.—2. Having the back marked or colored with the appearance of a saddle: said of various animals: as, the *saddle-backed* gull, seal, etc.—**Saddle-backed coping**, in *arch.*, a coping thicker in the middle than at the edges, so that it delivers each way the water that falls upon it.

saddle-bag (sad'l-bag), *n.* A large bag, usually one of a pair, hung from or laid over the saddle, and used to carry various articles. Those used in the East are made of cloth, especially carpeting, one long and broad strip having a kind of pocket made at each end by the application of a piece as wide as the strip. Also called *camel-bag*, from its frequent employment on camels.

The Coptic and Syriac manuscripts were stowed away in one side of a great pair of *saddle-bags*.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 90.

saddle-bar (sad'l-bär), *n.* 1. The side-bar, side-plate, or spring-bar of a saddletree.—2. In *medieval arch.*, one of several narrow iron bars extending from mullion to mullion, or through the mullions across an entire window, to hold firmly the stonework and the lead setting of the glass. When the bays are wide, upright iron bars, called *stanchions*, are sometimes used in addition to the saddle-bars, in which eyes are forged to receive the latter. Compare *stay-bar*, and see cut under *geometric*.
3. One of the bent, oblique, or straight cross-bars or pieces of lead on which the pieces of glass used in a design in a stained-glass window are placed or seated.

saddle-billed (sad'l-bild), *a.* Having a saddle on the bill: specifically applied to a large African stork, *Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*, translating the generic name. See *Ephippiorhynchus*.

saddle-blanket (sad'l-blang'ket), *n.* A blanket, of a rather small size and coarse make, used folded under a saddle. Such blankets are almost exclusively used in western parts of the United States instead of any special saddle-cloth. The ordinary gray army blanket is generally selected.

saddle-bow (sad'l-bō), *n.* [< ME. *sadel-bowe*, *sadylle bowe*, < AS. *sadolboga*, *sadelboga*, *sadulboga* (= D. *zadelboog* = MLG. *sadelboge* = OHG. *satelbogo*, *satelpogo*, MHG. *satelboge*, G. *sattelbogen* = Icel. *söthul-bogi* = Sw. *sadelbåge* = Dan. *sadelbue*), a saddle-bow, < *sadol*, saddle, + *boga*, bow: see *saddle* and *bow*[2].] The raised front part of a saddle; hence, the front of a saddle in general; the part from which was often suspended a weapon, or the helmet, or other article requiring to be within easy reach.

She lean'd her o'er the *saddle-bow*, . . .
To give him a kiss ere she did go.
The Cruel Brother (Child's Ballads, II. 254).

One hung a pole-axe at his *saddle-bow*.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 32.

saddle-bracket (sad'l-brak'et), *n.* In *teleg.*, a bracket shaped somewhat like a saddle, used for supporting a telegraph-wire which runs along the tops of the poles.

saddle-clip (sad'l-klip), *n.* A clip by which a spring of a vehicle is secured to the axle. The legs of the clip straddle the parts to be joined, and are fastened by bolt-nuts.

saddle-cloth (sad'l-klôth), *n.* A piece of textile material used, in connection with the saddle of a horse, for riding. Especially—(*a*) Such a piece of stuff put upon the horse under the saddle and extending some distance behind it, intended to preserve the rider's dress from contact with the horse, or to protect the horse from the saber or the like. In countries where costume is rich and varied, such saddle-cloths are sometimes of great richness. (*b*) A piece of textile material passing under the saddle of a carriage-horse. (See *saddle*, 1 (*b*).) This is sometimes decorated with the owner's crest or initials, or in other ways.

saddle-fast (sad'l-fast), *a.* [= G. *sattelfest* = Sw. Dan. *sadelfast*; as *saddle* + *fast*[1].] Seated firmly in the saddle. *Scott*, L. of L. M., iii. 6.

saddle-feathers (sad'l-feтн"ėrz), *n. pl.* In *poultry*, saddle-hackles collectively; the long slender feathers which droop on each side of the saddle of the domestic cock.

saddle-gall (sad'l-gâl), *n.* A sore upon a horse's back made by the saddle.

saddle-girth (sad'l-gėrth), *n.* A band which is passed under a horse's belly, and secured to the saddle at each end. It is usually so made as to be drawn more or less tight by a buckle. See *cinch* and *surcingle*.

saddle-graft (sad'l-gräft), *v. t.* To ingraft by forming the stock like a wedge and fitting the end of the scion over it like a saddle: the reverse of *cleft-graft*. See cut under *grafting*.

saddle-hackle (sad'l-hak'l), *n.* A hackle from the saddle or rump of the cock, sometimes used by anglers for making artificial flies; a saddle-feather: distinguished from *neck-hackle* or *hackle*.

saddle-hill (sad'l-hil), *n.* Same as *saddleback*, 1.

A remarkable *saddle-hill*. *Cook*, First Voyage, ii. 7.

saddle-hook (sad'l-hůk), *n.* Same as *check-hook*.

saddle-horse (sad'l-hôrs), *n.* A horse used with a saddle for riding.

saddle-joint (sad'l-joint), *n.* 1. A joint made by turning up the edges of adjacent plates of tin or sheet-iron at right angles with the bodies of the sheet (one margin so turned up being nearly twice as wide as the other), and then turning down the broader margin snugly over the other so that the margins interlock.—2. In *anat.*, a joint where the articular surfaces are inversely convex in one direction and concave in the other, admitting movement in every direction except axial rotation. This joint occurs between all saddle-shaped vertebræ, as notably in the necks of all recent birds and of many reptiles. It is exemplified in man in the carpometacarpal joint of the thumb. Also called *reciprocal reception joint*.

saddle-lap† (sad'l-lap), *n.* The skirt of a saddle.

He louted ower his *saddle lap*,
To kiss her ere they part.
Lord William (Child's Ballads, III. 19).

saddle-leaf (sad'l-lēf), *n.* Same as *saddletree*, 2.

saddle-leather (sad'l-leтн'ėr), *n.* Leather prepared specially for saddlers' use. Pig-skin is much used, and, as the removal of the bristles gives this leather a peculiar indented appearance, the preparation of imitations from skins of other animals simulates it. Unlike harness-leather, it is not blackened on the grain side.

saddle-nail (sad'l-nāl), *n.* A short nail with a large smooth head, used in saddlery. *E. H. Knight*.

saddle-nosed (sad'l-nōzd), *a.* 1. Having a broad, flat nose.

His wife sate by him, who (as I verily thinke) had cut and pared her nose betweene the eyes, that she might seeme to be more flat and *saddle-nosed*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 101.

2. Having a soft nasal membrane saddled on the bill; sagmatorhine, as a bird.

saddle-plate (sad'l-plāt), *n.* In steam-boilers of the locomotive type, the bent plate which forms the arch of the furnace. Compare *crown-sheet*.

saddle-quern (sad'l-kwėrn), *n.* A form of quern the bedstone of which is hollowed on its upper surface to receive a kind of stone roller, which was used with a rocking and rubbing motion to grind the grain. See the upper example in the cut under *quern*.

Saddle-querns of the same character occur also in France. *Evans*, Ancient Stone Implements, p. 220.

saddler (sad'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *sadiler, sadlare, sadyller* (= MLG. *sadeler* = MHG. *sateler*, G. *sattler*), a saddler; as *saddle* + *-er*[1].] 1. One whose occupation is the making of saddles.

To pay the *saddler* for my mistress' crupper.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 56.

2. The harp-seal, *Phoca* (*Pagophilus*) *grænlandica*, when adolescent.—**Saddlers' knife.** See *knife*.—**Saddlers' pincers.** See *pincers*.

saddle-rail (sad'l-rāl), *n.* A railway-rail of inverted-U section straddling a continuous longitudinal sleeper.

saddler-corporal (sad'lėr-kôr'pō-ral), *n.* A non-commissioned officer in the English service who has charge of the saddlers in the household cavalry.

saddle-reed (sad'l-rēd), *n.* In *saddlery*, a small reed used as a substitute for cord in making the edges of the sides of gig-saddles. *E. H. Knight*.

saddlerock (sad'l-rok), *n.* A variety of the oyster, *Ostrea virginica*, of large size and thick, rounded form.

saddle-roof (sad'l-rōf), *n.* A roof having two gables. Sometimes termed *packsaddle-roof* and *saddle-back roof*.

saddler-sergeant (sad'lėr-sär'jent), *n.* A sergeant in the cavalry who has charge of the saddlers: in the United States a non-commissioned staff-officer of a cavalry regiment.

saddle-rug (sad'l-rug), *n.* A saddle-cloth made of carpeting.

saddlery (sad'lėr-i), *n.* [< *saddler* + *-y* (see *-ery*).] 1. The trade or employment of a saddler.—2. A saddler's shop or establishment.—3. Saddles and their appurtenances in general; hence, by extension, all articles concerned with the equipment of horses, especially those made of leather with their necessary metal fittings.

He invested also in something of a library, and in large quantities of *saddlery*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xxv.

Above all, it is necessary to still further increase the reserve of mules and the reserve of horses, with all the necessary *saddlery*, harness, and carts, and to provide the whole army with the latest weapons.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, iv. 1.

saddlesealing (sad'l-sē'ling), *n.* The pursuit or capture of the saddle-backed seal. See *saddle*, 3 (*g*) (3).

The majority of the vessels, after prosecuting the *saddle-sealing* at Newfoundland or Greenland, proceed direct to Disco, where they usually arrive early in May.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 527.

saddle-shaped (sad'l-shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a saddle; in *bot.*, having a hollowed back and lateral lobes hanging down like the laps of a saddle, a form occurring in petals.—**Saddle-shaped articulation**, a saddle-joint.—**Saddle-shaped vertebra**, a heterocœlous vertebra. See *saddle-joint*.

saddle-shell (sad'l-shel), *n.* A shell resembling or suggesting a saddle in shape. (*a*) A species of *Placuna*, as *P. sella*. See cut under *Placuna*. (*b*) Any species of *Anomiidæ*, as *Anomia ephippium*. See cut under *Anomiidæ*.

saddle-sick (sad'l-sik), *a.* Sick or galled with much or heavy riding.

Roland of Roncesvalles too, we see well in thinking of it, found rainy weather as well as sunny, . . . was *saddle-sick*, calumniated, constipated.
Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, i. (*Davies.*)

saddle-stone (sad'l-stōn), *n.* An old name for a variety of stone containing saddle-shaped depressions. Also called *ephippite*.

saddletree (sad'l-trē), *n.* [< *saddle* + *tree*.] 1. The frame of a modern European saddle, made of wood. See cut under *saddle*.

For *saddletree* scarce reach'd had he,
His journey to begin,
When, turning round his head, he saw
Three customers come in.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

2. The American tulip-tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera*: name suggested by the form of the leaf. Also *saddle-leaf*.

Sadducæan, *a.* See *Sadducean*.

Sadducaic (sad-ū-kā'ik), *a.* [< Gr. Σαδδουκαῖοι (LL. *Sadducæi*), the Sadducees, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Sadducees: as, *Sadducaic* reasonings. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Sadducean, Sadducæan (sad-ū-sē'an), *a.* [= F. *Sadducéen*; as *Sadducee* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the Sadducees.

The *Sadducæan* aristocracy in particular, which formerly in the synedrium had shared the supreme power with the high priest, endeavoured to restore reality once more to the nominal ascendency which still continued to be attributed to the ethnarch and the synedrium.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 425.

Sadducee (sad'ū-sē), *n.* [Formerly also in pl. *Saduces, Seduces*; < ME. *Sadducee* (in pl. *Sadduceis*) (cf. AS. pl. *Saddūcas*) = Sp. Pg. *Saduceo* = It. *Sadduceo* = D. *Sadduceer* = G. *Sadducäer* = Sw. *Saducé* = Dan. *Sadducæer*, < LL. *Sadducæus*, usually in pl. *Sadducæi*, < Gr. Σαδδουκαῖος, usually in pl. Σαδδουκαῖοι, < Heb. *Tsedūqīm*, pl., the Sadducees; so named either from their supposed founder *Zadok*, Heb. *Tsādōq*, or from their assumed or ascribed character, the word *tsedūqīm* being pl. of *tsādōq*, lit. 'the just one,' < *tsādaq*, be just.] An adherent of a skeptical school of Judaism in the time of Christ, which denied the immortality of the soul, the existence of angels, and the authority of the historical and poetical books of the Old Testament and of the oral tradition on which Pharisaic doctrine was largely founded. It is not easy to define exactly the doctrine of the Sadducees, because it was a negative rather than a positive philosophy, and a speculative rather than a practical system; and for our knowledge of it we are almost wholly dependent on the representations of its opponents. It was the doctrine of the rich, the worldly, and the compliant.

The doctrine of the *Sadducees* is this, that souls die with the bodies; nor do they regard the observation of any thing besides what the law enjoins them.
Josephus, Antiquities (trans.), XVIII. i. § 4.

In foremost rank, heer goe the *Sadduces*,
That do deny Angels and Resurrection.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, ii. 34.

Sadduceeism (sad'ū-sē-izm), *n.* [= F. *Sadducéisme*; as *Sadducee* + *-ism*.] 1. The doctrinal system of the Sadducees.

Sadduceeism was rather a speculative than a practical system, starting from simple and well-defined principles, but wide-reaching in its possible consequences. Perhaps it may best be described as a general reaction against the extremes of Pharisaism, springing from moderate and rationalistic tendencies.
Edersheim, Life and Times of Jesus, I. 313.

2. Skepticism.

Sadduceeism has so completely become the quasi-scientific term of theology for the indifferentism or unbelief of the day, and especially for the sceptical tone of modern literature, that one might have expected the undoubted orthodoxy of the Pharisees would have saved them from reproach. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 3.

Sadducism (sad'ū-sizm), *n.* [< *Sadduc(ee)* + *-ism*.] Same as *Sadduceeism*. [Rare.]

Atheisme and *Sadducism* disputed;
Their Tenents argued, and refuted.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 3.

Sadducize (sad'ū-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Sadducized*, ppr. *Sadducizing*. [< *Sadduc(ee)* + *-ize*.] To conform to the doctrines of the Sadducees; adopt the principles of the Sadducees.

Sadducizing Christians, I suppose, they were, who said there was no resurrection, neither angel or spirit.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II., Pref.

sadel†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *saddle*.

sad-eyed (sad'īd), *a.* Having a sad countenance.

The *sad-eyed* justice, with his surly hum,
Delivering o'er to executors pale
The lazy yawning drone. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 202.

sad-faced (sad'fāst), *a.* Having a sad or sorrowful face.

You *sad-faced* men, people and sons of Rome.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3. 67.

sad-hearted (sad'här'ted), *a.* Sorrowful; melancholy.

Sad-hearted men, much overgone with care,
Here sits a king more woful than you are.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 123.

sadina (sa-dē'nä), *n.* [Sp. *sardina*, a sardine: see *sardine*[1].] A clupeoid fish, *Clupea sagax*, the Californian sardine. It resembles the European sardine, *C. pilchardus*, but has no teeth, and the belly is less strongly serrate. See *sardine*[1], 1. [California.]

sad-iron (sad'ī'ėrn), *n.* A smoothing-iron for garments and textile fabrics generally, especially one differing from the ordinary flatiron in being hollow and heated by red-hot pieces of iron put into it. Compare *box-iron*.

sadism (sād'izm), *n.* [From Comte de *Sade* (1740–1814), infamous for the licentiousness of his life and writings.] A form of sexual perversion marked by extreme cruelty.

sadly (sad'li), *adv.* [< ME. *sadly, sadli*; < *sad* + *-ly*[2].] 1†. Firmly; tightly.

Thus sall I lune it with a gynn,
And *sadly* sette it with symonde fyne,
Thus sall y wyrke it both more and myn[n]e.
York Plays, p. 43.

In gon the speres ful *sadly* in arest.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1744.

2†. Steadily; constantly; persistently; industriously; eagerly.

Wigtly as a wod man the windowe he opened,
& sought *sadli* al a-boute his semliche dougter,
but al wrought in wast for went was that mayde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2058.

This messager drank *sadly* ale and wyn.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 645.

3†. Quietly.

Stand *sadly* in telling thy tale whensoeuer thou talkest.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

The fische in a dische clenly that ye lay
With vineger & powdur ther vppon, thus is vsed ay,
Than youre soueravne, whan hym semethe, *sadly* he may assay. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

4†. In earnest; seriously; soberly; gravely; solemnly.

He that *sadly* for-soke soche a sure proffer,
And so gracius a gyste, that me is graunt here,
He might faithly for-fonnet be a fole holdyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 630.

The thridde day this marchant up ariseth,
And on his nedes *sadly* hym avyseth.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 76.

This can be no trick: the conference was *sadly* borne.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3. 228.

Look, look, with what a discontented grace
Bruto the traveller doth *sadly* pace
'Long Westminster! *Marston*, Satires, ii. 128.

Here I *sadly* vow
Repentance and a leaving of that life
I long have died in. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, v. 1.

5. (*a*) Sorrowfully; mournfully; miserably; grievously.

I cannot therefore but *sadly* bemoan that the Lives of these Saints are so darkened with Popish Illustrations, and farced with Fauxeties to their dishonour.
Fuller, Worthies, iii. (*Davies.*)

(*b*) In a manner to cause sadness; badly; afflictively; calamitously; deplorably.

The true principles of colonial policy were *sadly* misunderstood in the sixteenth century.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

If his audience is really a popular audience, they bring *sadly* little information with them to the lecture.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 104.

(*c*) In ill health; poorly. [Colloq.]

Here 's Mr. Holt, miss, wants to know if you'll give him leave to come in. I told him you was *sadly*.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxvii.

6. In dark or somber colors; soberly.

A gloomy, obscure place, and in it only one light, which the Genius of the house held, *sadly* attired.
B. Jonson, Entertainment at Theobalds.

sadness (sad'nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sadnes, sadnesse*; < ME. *sadnes, sadnesse*, < AS. *sædness*, satiety, repletion, < *sæd*, full, sated: see *sad*.] 1†. Heaviness; weight; firmness; strength.

Whenne it is wel confourmed to *sadnesse*
On fleykes legge hem ichoone so from other.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 154.

Whereby as I grant that it seemeth outwardlie to be verie thicke & well doone, so, if you respect the *sadnes* thereof, it dooth proove in the end to be verie hollow & not able to hold out water.
Harrison, Descrip. of England, ii. 22 (Holinshed's Chron.)

2†. Steadiness; steadfastness; constancy.

This markis in his herte longeth so
To tempte his wyf, hir *sadnesse* for to knowe.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 396.

3†. Seriousness; gravity; discretion; sedateness; sobriety; sober earnest.

For if that oon have beaute in hir face,
Another stant so in the peples grace
For hire *sadnesse* and hire benyngnytee,
That of the peple grettest voys hath she.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 347.

And as for hitting the prick, because it is unpossible, it were a vain thing to go about it in good *sadness*.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 94.

In good *sadness*, I do not know.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 220.

In *sadness*, 'tis good and mature counsel.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

4. The state of being sad or sorrowful; sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind: as, *sadness* in the remembrance of loss.

Be sure the messenger advise his majesty
To comfort up the prince; he 's full of *sadness*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

A feeling of *sadness* and longing,
That is not akin to pain,
And resembles sorrow only
As the mist resembles the rain.
Longfellow, The Day is Done.

5. A melancholy look; gloom of countenance.

Dim *sadness* did not spare
That time celestial visages. *Milton*, P. L., x. 23.

=Syn. 4. *Grief*, *Sorrow*, etc. (see *affliction*); despondency, melancholy, depression.

sadr (sad'r), *n.* [Ar.] The lote-bush, *Zizyphus Lotus*. See *lotus-tree*, 1.

sad-tree (sad'trē), *n.* The night-jasmine, *Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*. Also called *Indian mourner*.

sae (sā), *adv.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *so*.

secular†, *a.* See *secular*.

Sænuridæ (sē-nū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sænuris* + *-idæ*.] A family of oligochætous annelids, named from the genus *Sænuris*.

Sænuridomorpha (sē-nū'ri-dō-môr'fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sænuris* (*-id-*) + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] The *Sænuridæ* and their allies regarded as an order of oligochætous annelids.

Sænuris (sē-nū'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σαινουρίς* (*-ιδ-*), a fem. of *σαίνουρος*, wagging the tail, < *σαίνειν*, wag the tail, fawn, + *οὐρά*, the tail.] The typical genus of *Sænuridæ*. Also called *Tubifex*.

saetersbergite, sætersbergite (sā'tėrz-bėrg-īt), *n.* [< *Sætersberg* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A variety of loellingite, or iron arsenide, from Sætersberg near Fossum in Norway.

safe (sāf), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *safe*, *saf*, *saaf*, *sauf*, *saulfe*, *save*, *scuve*, < OF. *sauf*, *saulf*, *salf*, m., *sauve*, *saulve*, *f.*, F. *sauf*, m., *sauve*, *f.*, = Pr. *salv*, *salf*, *sal* = OCat. *sal* = Sp. Pg. It. *salvo*, < L. *salvus*, whole, safe, orig. **sarvus*, prob. ult. = *sollus*, whole, *sōlus*, single, sole (see *sole*, *solid*), orig. = Pers. *har*, every, all, every one, = Skt. *sarva*, entire. From the same L. source are ult. E. *save*¹, *save*², *save*³ = *sage*², *salute*, etc. Cf. *vouchsafe*.] I. *a.* 1. Unharmed; unscathed; without having received injury or hurt: as, to arrive *safe* and sound; to bring goods *safe* to land.

Whanne he in hond hit hade hastely hit semede
that he was al *sauf* & sound of alle his sor greues.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 868.

So it came to pass that they escaped all *safe* to land.
Acts xxvii. 44.

2. Free from risk or danger; secure from harm or liability to harm or injury: as, a *safe* place; a *safe* harbor; *safe* from disease, enemies, etc.

That ye sholde yeve hym trewys *saf* to come and *saf* to go by feith and suerte be-twene this and yole.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 559.

Answer me
In what *safe* place you have bestow'd my money.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 78.

If to be ignorant were as *safe* as to be wise, no one would become wise. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 413.

3. Secure; not dangerous or liable to cause injury or harm; not likely to expose to danger: as, a *safe* bridge; the building was pronounced *safe;* the *safe* side of a file (the uncut side, also called the *safe-edge*).

With pertidious hatred they pursued
The sojourners of Goshen, who beheld
From the *safe* shore their floating carcases.
Milton, P. L., i. 310.

Perhaps she was sometimes too severe, which is a *safe* and pardonable error. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

4. No longer dangerous; placed beyond the power of doing harm.

Macb. Banquo's *safe*?
Mur. Aye, my good lord, *safe* in a ditch he bides.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 26.

5. Sound; whole; good.

A trade . . . that . . . I may use with a *safe* conscience.
Shak., J. C., i. 1. 14.

6. Trusty; trustworthy: as, a *safe* adviser.

My blood begins my *safer* guides to rule.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 205.

7. Sure; certain.

To sell away all the powder in a kingdom,
To prevent blowing up: that's *safe*, I'll able it.
Middleton, Game at Chess, ii. 1.

One or two more of the same sort are *safe* to make him an associate. *E. Yates*, Land at Last, I. 173.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Safe*, *Secure*. These words once conformed in meaning to their derivations, *safe* implying free from danger present or prospective, and *secure* free from fear or anxiety about danger; they are so used in the quotation. Now the two words are essentially synonymous, except that *secure* is perhaps stronger, especially in emphasizing freedom from occasion to fear.

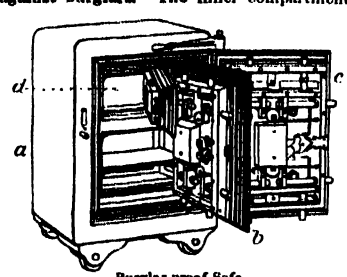
We cannot endure to be disturbed or awakened from our pleasing lethargy. For we care not to be *safe*, but to be *secure;* not to escape hell, but to live pleasantly.
Jer. Taylor, Slander and Flattery, Sermon xxiv.

II. *n.* 1†. Safety.

If I with *safe* may graunt this deed,
I wil it not refuse.
Preston, K. Cambises (Hawkins, Eng. Dr., i. 503). (*Davies.*)

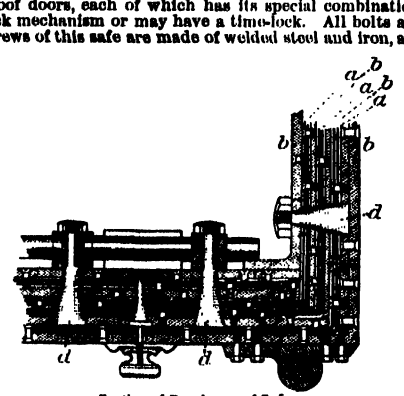
2. A place or structure for the storage of money, papers, or valuables in safety from risk of theft or fire. Safes as now made may be divided into two classes: stationary safes of stone, brick, or metal, built as part of the structure of a warehouse, store, or other building, and commonly called *vaults;* and portable safes of steel and iron. The term *safe* is usually restricted to portable safes, whatever their size or material. These safes are usually of two or more metals, as cast-iron, chilled iron, and steel, combined in various ways to resist drilling, and are made with hollow walls filled with some non-conductor of heat. A great variety of devices have been added to safes to insure greater efficiency, such as rabbeted air-tight doors, time-locks, and burglar-alarms. See *lock*¹, *alarm*, 5, *safe-deposit*, and phrases below.

3. A receptacle for the storage of meat and provisions. It is usually a skeleton frame of wood covered with fine wire netting to keep out insects.—4. Any receptacle for storing things in safety: as, a match-*safe*, milk-*safe*, coin-*safe*, etc.—5. A floating box or car for confining living fish.—6. A sheet of lead with the sides turned up, placed under a plumbing fixture to catch moisture or fluids due to leaks or carelessness, and thus protect floors and ceilings.—7. In *saddlery*, a piece of leather placed beneath a buckle to prevent chafing. *E. H. Knight.*—8. In *distilling*, a closed vessel attached by a pipe to the worm of a still, for the retention of a sample of the product, to be subsequently inspected by excise officers.—**Burglar-proof safe**, a safe constructed for protecting property against burglars. The inner compartment of the



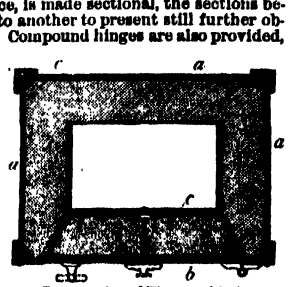
Burglar-proof Safe.
a, body; *b*, inner door; *c*, outer door; *d*, inner compartment.

burglar-proof safe (shown in the cuts) has small burglar-proof doors, each of which has its special combination-lock mechanism or may have a time-lock. All bolts and screws of this safe are made of welded steel and iron, and



Section of Burglar-proof Safe.

twisted to produce alternate strata of steel and iron, and thus prevent their being drilled. The body (see the section) is made up of alternate plates of steel (*a*) and iron (*b*), the steel plates being interposed to obstruct drilling. The large bolts *d* are conical in form, and the smaller countersunk screws, as well as the lock-spindle, are all made of twisted iron and steel laminated like the bolts. In the most recent construction the lock-spindle, instead of being a single piece, is made sectional, the sections being socketed each into another to present still further obstruction to drilling. Compound hinges are also provided, whereby the door can be at first moved parallel to itself before swinging back, and an air-tight packing is interposed between the jambs and their abutments.—**Fire-proof safe**, a safe for the protection of property against fire. When the safe here figured is exposed to heat the alum gives off its water of crystallization, which becomes steam at ordinary atmospheric pressure, thus inclosing the contents in an envelop of steam at 212° F., which is maintained until the water is all expelled.



Cross-section of Fire-proof Safe.
a, outer casing of iron; *b*, door; *c*, filling of mixed alum and plaster of Paris.

safe† (sāf), *v. t.* [< *safe*, *n.* Cf. *save*¹.] 1. To render safe.

And that which most with you should *safe* my going
Is Fulvia's death. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 3. 55.

2. To escort to safety; safeguard.

Best you *safed* the bringer
Out of the host. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 6. 26.

safe-alarm (sāf'ȧ-lärm'), *n.* An alarm-lock or other contrivance for giving notice when a safe is tampered with. Such alarms are usually electromagnetic; but sometimes the alarm-mechanism is actuated by a body of water, or by compressed air.

safe-conduct (sāf-kon'dukt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *salfecondite;* < ME. *safe condyth*, *saff condyte*, *saaf condyte*, *save conduit*, *save condite*, *saufconduit*, < OF. *sauf-conduit*, *salfconduit*, F. *sauf-conduit* = Sp. Pg. *salvoconducto* = It. *salvocondotto*, < ML. *salvus conductus*, a safe-conduct: L. *salvus*, safe; *conductus*, conduct: see *safe*, *a.*, and *conduct*, *n.*] A passport granted by one in authority, especially in time of war, to secure one's safety where it would otherwise be unsafe for him to go.

He had *safe conduct* for his band
Beneath the royal seal and hand.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 13.

safe-conduct (sāf-kon'dukt), *v. t.* [< *safe-conduct*, *n.*] To conduct safely; give a safe passage to, especially through a hostile country.

This sayd king . . . sayd, that he would not onely giue me passage, but also men to *safe-conduct* me.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 346.

Are they not now upon the western shore,
Safe-conducting the rebels from their ships?
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 483.

safe-deposit (sāf'dē-poz"it), *a.* Providing safe storage for valuables of any kind, such as bullion, bonds, documents, etc.: as, a *safe-deposit* company; *safe-deposit* vaults.

safed-siris (saf'ed-sī'ris), *n.* [E. Ind.] A large deciduous tree, *Albizzia procera*, of the sub-Himalayan region. Its wood is colored dark-brown with lighter bands, is hard, straight, and durable, and is used in making agricultural implements, building bridges, etc.

safe-edged (sāf'ejd), *a.* Having an edge not liable to cause injury.—**Safe-edged file.** See *file*¹.

safeguard (sāf'gärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *safegard*, *safegarde*, *savegard;* ME. *saufegard*, *saulfegarde*, *salfgard*, < OF. (and F.) *sauvegarde* (= Pr. *salvagarda*, *salvagardia* = Sp. *salvaguardia* = Pg. *salvaguarda* = It. *salvaguardia* (ML. *salvagardia*)), safe-keeping, < *sauve*, fem. of *sauf*, safe, + *garde*, keeping, guard: see *safe* and *guard*.] 1. Safe-keeping; defense; protection.

As our Lord knoweth, who have you in His blissid *saufegard*. *Paston Letters*, III. 366.

He tooke his penne and wrote his warrant of *sauegard*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 154.

They were . . . aduised for to accept and take treaty, if it were offered, for the *sauegard* of the common people.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 90.

The smallest worm will turn, being trodden on,
And doves will peck in *safeguard* of their brood.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 18.

2†. Safety.

The Admirall toke also with him al sortes of Iron tooles to th[e] intent to byld townes and fortresses where his men might lye in *safegarde*.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 30).

3. One who or that which protects.

Thy sword, the *safeguard* of thy brother's throne,
Is now as much the bulwark of thy own.
Granville, To the King in the First Year of his Reign.

Specifically—(*a*) A convoy or guard to protect a traveler or merchandise. (*b*) A passport; a warrant of security given by authority of a government or a commanding officer to protect the person and property of a stranger or an enemy, or by a commanding officer to protect against the operations of his forces persons or property within the limits of his command; formerly, a protection granted to a stranger in prosecuting his rights in due course of law.

A trumpet was sent to the Earl of Essex for a *safeguard* or pass to two lords, to deliver a message from the king to the two houses. *Clarendon.*

Passports and *safeguards*, or safe conducts, are letters of protection, with or without an escort, by which the person of an enemy is rendered inviolable.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 147.

4†. An outer petticoat for women's wear, intended to save their clothes from dust, etc., when on horseback or in other ways exposed to the weather. Also, contracted, *saggard*.

Make you ready straight,
And in that gown which you came first to town in,
Your *safe-guard*, cloak, and your hood suitable,
Thus on a double gelding shall you amble,
And my man Jaques shall be set before you.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

Enter Moll in a frieze jerkin and a black *saveguard*.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, ii. 1.

Her mother's hood and *safe-guard* too
He brought with him.
The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, I. 220).

5. A rail-guard at railway switches and crossings.—6. A contrivance attached to a locomotive, designed to throw stones and other light obstructions from the rails.—7. In *ceram.*, a saggar.—8. In *zoöl.*, a monitor-lizard. See *monitor*, 6.

safeguard (sāf'gärd), *v. t.* [Formerly also *safegard*, < *safeguard*, *n.*] To guard; protect.

Fighting men, as on a tower mounted,
Safegard themselves & doe their foes annoy.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

To *safeguard* thine own life
The best way is to venge my Gloucester's death.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 2. 35.

safe-keeping (sāf'kē'ping), *n.* The act of keeping or preserving in safety from injury or from escape; secure guardianship. *Imp. Dict.*

safely (sāf'li), *adv.* [< ME. *savely, saufly, sauflîche*; < *safe* + *-ly*2.] In a safe manner. (*a*) Without incurring danger or hazard of evil consequences.

For unto vertue longeth dignytee,
And nought the reverse. *savely* dar I deeme.
Chaucer, Gentilesse, l. 6.

I may *safely* say I have read over this apologetical oration of my Uncle Toby's a hundred times.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 31.

(*b*) Without hurt or injury; in safety.

That my ships
Are *safely* come to road.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 288.

(*c*) In close custody: securely: carefully.

Till then I'll keep him dark and *safely* lock'd.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 1. 104.

safeness (sāf'nes), *n.* [< ME. *saafnesse*; < *safe* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being safe or of conferring safety.

Saafnesse, or salvacyon. Salvacio.
Prompt. Parv., p. 440.

safe-pledge (sāf'plej), *n.* In *law*, a surety appointed for one's appearance at a day assigned.

saferay†, *n.* A Middle English form of *savory*2.

safety (sāf'ti), *n.* [< ME. *safte, savete*, < OF. *sauvete, salveteit*, F. *sauveté* = Pr. *salvetat, sanbetat* = Sp. *salvedad* (cf. It. *salvezza*), < ML. *salvita(t-)s*, < L. *salvus*, safe: see *safe*.] 1. Immunity from harm or danger; preservation or freedom from injury, loss, or hurt.

Thenking, musing hys soules *sauete*.
As will man as woman, to say in breue.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l 6170.

Would I were in an alehouse in London! I would give all my fame for a pot of ale and *safety*.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 2. 14.

2. An unharmed or uninjured state or condition: as, to escape in *safety*.

He hadde fer contrey to ride that marched to his enmyes er he com in to his londe in *safte*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 471.

Edward . . .
Hath pass'd in *safety* through the narrow seas.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 3.

3. Freedom from risk or possible damage or hurt; safeness.

"Knowest thou not that Holy Writ saith, In the multitude of counsel there is *safety*?" "Ay, madam," said Walter, "but I have heard learned men say that the *safety* spoken of is for the physicians, not the patient."
Scott, Kenilworth, xv

4†. A safeguard.

Let not my jealousies be your dishonours,
But mine own *safeties*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 30.

5 Safe-keeping; close custody. [Rare.]

Imprison him; . . .
Deliver him to *safety* and return.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 158.

6. A safety-bicycle. See cut under *bicycle*.—7. In *foot-ball*, a safety touch-down.—**Council of safety.** See *council*.—**Safety touch-down.** See *touch-down*.

safety-arch (sāf'ti-ärch), *n.* Same as *arch of discharge* (which see, under *arch*1).

safety-beam (sāf'ti-bēm), *n.* A timber fastened at each side of the truck-frame of a railway-car, having iron straps which pass beneath the axles to support them in case of breakage.

safety-belt (sāf'ti-belt), *n.* A belt made of some buoyant material or inflated to sustain a person in water; a life-belt; a safety-buoy. See *life-preserver*.

safety-bicycle (sāf'ti-bī'si-kl), *n.* A low-wheeled bicycle, with multiplying gear, having the wheels equal, or nearly equal, in diameter.

safety-bolt (sāf'ti-bōlt), *n.* A bolt which can be locked in place by a padlock or otherwise.

safety-bridle (sāf'ti-brī'dl), *n.* In *harness*, a bridle fitted with checking apparatus for restraining a horse if he attempts to run. See *safety-rein*.

safety-buoy (sāf'ti-boi), *n.* A safety-belt.

safety-cage (sāf'ti-kāj), *n.* In *mining*, a cage fitted up with apparatus by means of which a fall will be prevented in case of breakage of the rope. Also called *parachute*.

safety-car (sāf'ti-kär), *n.* 1. A car to run on a hawser passed between a stranded vessel and the land; a life-car.—2. A barney; a small car used on inclined planes and slopes to push up a mine-car. *Penn. Geol. Surv.*, Glossary.

safety-catch (sāf'ti-kach), *n.* In *mining*, one of the catches provided to hold the cage in case of a breakage of the rope by which it is suspended. See *safety-stop*.

safety-chain (sāf'ti-chān), *n.* On a railway, an extra chain or coupling attached to a platform or other part of a car to prevent it from being detached in case of accident to the main coupling; a check-chain of a car-truck; a safety-link.—**Brake safety-chain**, a chain secured to a brake-beam and to the truck or body of a car, to hold the brake-beam if the brake-hanger should give way.

safety-disk (sāf'ti-disk), *n.* A disk of sheet-copper inserted in the skin of a boiler, so as to intervene between the steam and an escape-pipe. The copper is so light that an over-pressure of steam breaks the disk and the steam escapes through the pipe. *E. H. Knight.*

safety-door (sāf'ti-dōr), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a door hinged to the roof, and hung near a main door, so as to be ready for immediate use in case of an accident happening to the main door by an explosion or otherwise.

safety-funnel (sāf'ti-fun'el), *n.* A long-necked glass funnel for introducing acids, etc., into liquids contained in bottles or retorts and under a pressure of gas. *E. H. Knight.*

safety-fuse (sāf'ti-fūz), *n.* See *fuse*2.

safety-grate (sāf'ti-grāt), *n.* On a railway, a perforated plate placed over the fire-box of a car-heater to prevent the coals from falling out in case the heater is accidentally overturned.

safety-hanger (sāf'ti-hang'er), *n.* On a railway, an iron strap or loop designed to prevent a brake, rod, or other part from falling on the line in case of breakage. *E. H. Knight.*

safety-hatch (sāf'ti-hach), *n.* 1. A hatch for closing an elevator-shaft when the cage is not passing, or a hatchway when not in use.—2. A hatchway or elevator-shaft arranged with doors or traps at each floor, which are opened and closed automatically by the elevator-car in passing; or a series of traps in a shaft arranged to close in case of fire by the burning of a cord or by the release of a rope, which permits all the traps to close together.

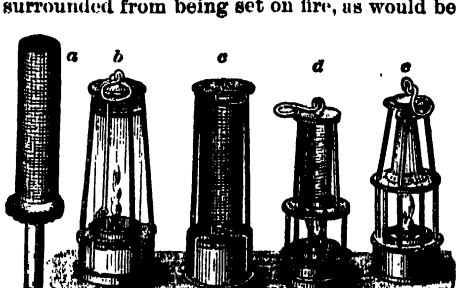
safety-hoist (sāf'ti-hoist), *n.* 1. A hoisting-gear on the principle of the differential pulley, which will not allow its load to descend by the run.—2. A catch to prevent an elevator-cage from falling in case the rope breaks. *E. H. Knight.*

safety-hook (sāf'ti-hůk), *n.* 1. A form of safety-catch in a mine-hoist. It is a hook so arranged as to engage a support automatically in case of breakage of the hoisting-gear.

2. A hook fastened when shut by a spring or screw, intended to prevent a watch from being detached from its chain by accident or a jerk. *E. H. Knight.*

safety-ink (sāf'ti-ingk), *n.* See *ink*1.

safety-lamp (sāf'ti-lamp), *n.* In *mining*, a form of lamp intended for use in coal-mining, the object of the arrangement being to prevent the inflammable gas by which the miner is often surrounded from being set on fire, as would be



Safety-lamps.

a, the first Davy safety-lamp, in which a wire cylinder was placed as casing over the flame; *b*, English lamp, the light inclosed in a glass cylinder protected at the top by wire gauze; *c*, English lamp, the gauze cylinder protected by upright wires; *d*, French lamp (Mueseler's), with glass and gauze cylinder; *e*, petroleum lamp, glass and gauze.

the case were the flame not protected from contact with the gas. The basis of the safety-lamp, an invention of Sir Humphry Davy in 1816, is the fact, discovered by him, that flame cannot be communicated through a fine wire gauze. About 784 apertures to the square inch is the number generally adopted, the lamp being surrounded by a cylinder, about an inch and a half in diameter, made of a metallic gauze of this description. Various improvements have been made by Clanny, George Stephenson, Mueseler, and others, in the safety-lamp as originally devised by Davy. Stephenson's lamp is called by the miners a *geordie*. The Mueseler lamp is the one chiefly used in Belgium, and has been introduced in England. The essential feature of the Davy lamp remains in all these improvements, the object of which is to get more light, to secure a more complete combustion of the oil, and to prevent the miners from using the lamp without the gauze.

safety-link (sāf'ti-lingk), *n.* A connection between a car-body and its trucks, designed to limit the swing of the latter.

safety-lintel (sāf'ti-lin'tel), *n.* A wooden lintel placed behind a stone lintel in the aperture of a door or window.

safety-lock (sāf'ti-lok), *n.* 1. A lock so contrived that it cannot be picked by ordinary means.—2. In *firearms*, a lock provided with a stop, catch, or other device to prevent accidental discharge. *E. H. Knight.*

safety-loop (sāf'ti-lōp), *n.* In a vehicle, one of the loops by which the body-strap is attached to the body and perch, to prevent dangerous rolling of the body. *E. H. Knight.*

safety-match (sāf'ti-mach), *n.* See *match*2.

safety-paper (sāf'ti-pā'pėr), *n.* A paper so prepared by mechanical or chemical processes as to resist alteration by chemical or mechanical means. The paper may be colored with a pigment which must be defaced if the surface is tampered with, treated with a chemical which causes writing upon it to become fixed in the fiber, made up of several layers having special characteristics, peculiarly water-marked, incorporated in the pulp with a fiber of silk, etc. The last method is used for the paper on which United States notes are printed.

safety-pin (sāf'ti-pin), *n.* A pin bent back on itself, the bend forming a spring, and having the point fitting into a kind of sheath, so that it may not be readily withdrawn or prick the wearer or others while in use.

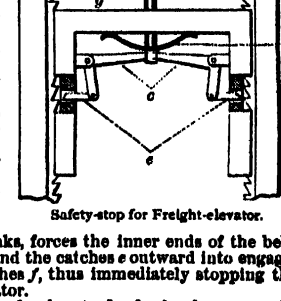
safety-plug (sāf'ti-plug), *n.* 1. In steam-boilers, a bolt having its center filled with a fusible metal, screwed into the top of the fire-box, so that when the water becomes too low the increased temperature melts out the metal, and thus admits steam into the fire-box or furnace to put the fire out. Also called *fusible plug*.—2. A screw-plug of fusible metal used for the same purpose in steam-heating boilers carrying pressures of from 5 to 10 pounds.—3. A form of spring-valve screwed into a barrel containing fermenting liquids to allow the gas to escape if the pressure becomes too great.

safety-rail (sāf'ti-rāl), *n.* On a railway, a guard-rail at a switch, so disposed as to bear on the inside edge of a wheel-flange and thus prevent the tread from leaving the track-rail. *E. H. Knight.*

safety-razor (sāf'ti-rā'zor), *n.* A razor with guards on each side of the edge to prevent the user from accidentally cutting himself in shaving. *E. H. Knight.*

safety-rein (sāf'ti-rān), *n.* A rein intended to prevent a horse from running away. It actuates various devices to pull the bit violently into the angles of the horse's mouth, to cover his eyes, to tighten a choking-strap about his throat, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

safety-stop (sāf'ti-stop), *n.* 1. On an elevator or other hoisting-apparatus, an automatic device designed to prevent the machine from falling in case the rope or chain breaks. In the accompanying cut, *a* is the hoisting-rope; *b*, bar or link by which the attachment of the rope to the elevator-frame *g* is made through the intervening bell-cranks *c*, carrying the sliding catches or pawls *e*; *d*, spring which, when the rope breaks, forces the inner ends of the bell-cranks downward, and the catches *e* outward into engagement with the ratches *f*, thus immediately stopping the descent of the elevator.



Safety-stop for Freight-elevator.

2. In *firearms*, a device to lock the hammer in order to prevent an accidental discharge.—3. On a pulley or sheave, a stop to prevent running backward.—4. In a spinning-machine, loom, etc., a device for arresting the motion in

case of the breakage of a yarn, thread, or sliver. *E. H. Knight.*

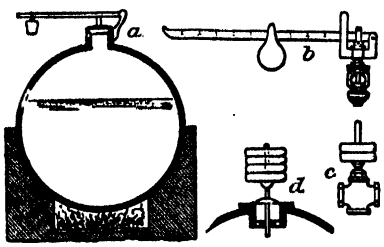
safety-strap (sāf'ti-strap), *n.* In *saddlery*, an extra back-band used with a light trotting-harness. It is passed over the seat of a gig-saddle, the terrets of which are inserted through holes in the strap. The ends of the strap are buckled to the shaft-tugs.—**Brake safety-strap**, an iron or steel strap so bent as to embrace the brake-beam of a car-truck, to the end-pieces or transoms of which the ends of the safety-strap are secured. Its function is to prevent the beam from falling on the track if any of the hangers give way. It is sometimes made to serve as a brake-spring to throw off the brake.

safety-switch (sāf'ti-swich), *n.* A switch which automatically returns to its normal position after being moved to shift a train to a siding.

safety-tackle (sāf'ti-tak'l), *n.* An additional tackle used to give greater support in cases where it is feared that the strain might prove too great for the tackles already in use.

safety-tube (sāf'ti-tūb), *n.* In *chem.*, a tube, usually provided with bulbs and bent to form a trap, through which such reagents as produce noxious fumes may be added to the contents of a flask or retort, or by which dangerous pressure within a vessel may be avoided.

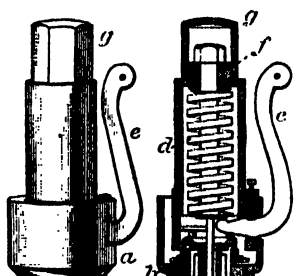
safety-valve (sāf'ti-valv), *n.* A contrivance



Ordinary weighted Safety-valves.

a and *b* show the weight applied with levers as in power-boilers, while in *c* and *d* the weights are directly applied to the valve-stem —a common method with low-pressure steam-boilers used for steam-heating.

for obviating or diminishing the risk of explosion in steam-boilers. The form and construction of safety-valves are exceedingly various, but the principle of all is the same—that of opposing the pressure within the boiler by such a force as will yield before it reaches the point of danger, and permit the steam to escape. The most simple and obvious kind of safety-valve is that in which a weight is placed directly over a steam-tight plate fitted to an aperture in the boiler. When, however, the pressure is high, this form becomes inconvenient, and the lever safety-valve is adopted.—**Internal safety-valve**, in a steam-boiler, a valve which opens inward to admit air into the boiler when a partial vacuum has been formed by the condensation of the steam.—**Lock-up safety-valve**, a safety-valve having the weighted lever or spring shut in a locked chamber so that it cannot be interfered with except by the person holding the key.—**Spring safety-valve**, a form of safety-valve the pressure of which is controlled by a gaged or adjustable spring or set of springs.



Pop-valve (a form of Safety-valve).

a, valve-seat base which screws in; *b*, cup-shaped outlet; *c*, valve; *d*, coiled spring which presses valve to its seat; *e*, lever by which the valve can be opened at will; *f*, set-nut by which the pressure of the spring is adjusted; *g*, removable cap.

saffert, *n.* An obsolete form of *sapphire*.

saffi†, *n.* Plural of *saffo*.

saffian (saf'i-an), *n.* [= D. *saffiaan* = G. Sw. *saffian* = Dan. *safian*, < Russ. *safiyanŭ*, morocco, saffian.] Goatskins or sheepskins tanned with sumac and dyed in a variety of bright colors, without a previous stuffing with oils or fats.

safflorite (saf'lor-it), *n.* [< G. *safflor*, safflower, + *-ite*².] An arsenide of cobalt and iron, long confounded with the isometric species smaltite.

safflowt, *n.* Same as *safflower*.

An herb they call *saflow*, or bastard saffron, dyers use for scarlet. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

safflower (saf'lou-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *saflow* (if this is not an error in the one passage cited); = D. *saffloers* = G. Sw. Dan. *safflor* = Russ. *safforŭ*, safflower, < OF. *safior*, *safleur*, < OIt. *safflore*, *asflore*, *asfrole*, *zaffrole*, etc. (forms given by Yule and Burnell, in part simulating It. *fiore*, OF. *flor*, *fleur*, flower, and so likewise in the E., etc., forms), < Ar. *usfūr*, safflower, < *safrā*, yellow: see *saffron*.] A composite plant, *Carthamus tinctorius*; also, a drug and dyestuff consisting of its dried florets. The safflower is a thistle-like herb a foot or two high, somewhat branching above, the heads of an orange-red color. It is native perhaps from Egypt to India, and is extensively cultivated in southern

Upper Part of Stem of Safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*), with the heads.

a, a flower; *b*, *c*, the two different kinds of involucral leaves.

Europe, Egypt, India, and China. It is sometimes planted in herb- and flower-gardens in the United States. Safflower as a medicine has little power, but is still in domestic use as a substitute for saffron. As a dyestuff (its chief application), it imparts bright but fugitive tints of red in various shades. It is extensively used at Lyons and in India and China in dyeing silks, but has been largely replaced by the aniline dyes. It is much employed in the preparation of rouge, and serves also to adulterate saffron. (See *carthamin*.) In India a lighting and culinary oil is largely expressed from its seeds. Also called *African*, *false* or *bastard*, and *dyers' saffron*.

The finest and best *safflower*, commanding the highest price, comes from China.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 131.

safflower-oil (saf'lou-ėr-oil), *n.* Oil expressed from safflower-seed. See *safflower*. Also called *curdee-oil*.

saffot, *n.*; pl. *saffi*. [It., a bailiff, catchpoll.] A bailiff; a catchpoll.

I hear some fooling; officers, the *saffi*,
Come to apprehend us!
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

saffornet, *n.* An obsolete form of *saffron*.

saffrant, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *saffron*.

saffre, *n.* See *zaffre*.

saffron (saf'ron), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *safran*; < ME. *saffron*, *saffroun*, *saferon*, *safforne*, *saffran*, *safrun* = D. *saffraan* = MLG. *safarān* = MHG. *safrān*, G. *safran* = Sw. *saffran* = Dan. *safran*, < OF. *safran*, *saffran* (also *safleur*, *saflor*, > E. *safflower*), F. *safran* = Pr. *safran*, *safra* = Cat. *safra* = It. *zafferano* = (with the orig. Ar. article) Sp. *azafran* = Pg. *açafrão* = Wall. *sofran*, < Ar. (> Pers.) *za'farān*, with the article *az-za'faran*, saffron, < Ar. (> Turk. Pers.) *safrā*, yellow (as a noun, bile).] **I.** *n.* 1. A product consisting of the dried stigmas of the flowers of the autumnal crocus, *Crocus sativus*. The true saffron of commerce is now mostly *hay saffron*—that is, it consists of the loose stigmas uncaked. The product of over four thousand flowers is required to make an ounce. It has a sweetish aromatic odor, a warm pungent bitter taste, and a deep orange color. In medicine it was formerly deemed highly stimulant, antispasmodic, and even narcotic; it was esteemed by the ancients and by the Arabians; and on the continent of Europe it is still much used as an emmenagogue. Experiments, however, have shown that it possesses little activity. It is also used to color confectionery, and in Europe and India is largely employed as a condiment. Saffron yields to water and alcohol about three fourths of its weight in an orange-red extract, which has been largely used in painting and dyeing, but in the latter use is mostly replaced by much cheaper substitutes.

Capons that ben coloured with *saffron*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 275.

I must have *saffron*, to colour the warden pies.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 48.

2. The plant which produces saffron, a low bulbous herb, *Crocus sativus*, the autumnal crocus. The saffron resembles the ordinary spring crocus. It has handsome purple flowers, the perianth funnel-shaped with a long slender tube, the style with its three stigmas, which are over an inch long, hanging out on one side. It is thought to be a native of Greece and the Levant, its wild original being perhaps a form of *C. Cartwrightianus*. It is grown for its commercial produce in parts of southern Europe, especially in Spain, and in Asia Minor, Persia, Cashmere, and China.—**African saffron**. See *safflower* and *Lyperia*.—**Aperitive saffron of Mars**. Same as *precipitated carbonate of iron* (which see, under *precipitate*).—**Bastard** or **false saffron**. Same as *safflower*.—**Dyers' saffron**. Same as *safflower*.—**Meadow saffron**. See *meadow-saffron*.—**Saffron-oil**, or **oil of saffron**, a narcotic oil extracted from the stigmata of the *Crocus sativus*.

II. *a.* Having the color given by an infusion of saffron-flowers, somewhat orange-yellow, less brilliant than chrome.

Did this companion with the *saffron* face
Revel and feast it at my house to-day?
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4. 64.

Saffron plum. See *plum*¹.

saffront (saf'ron), *v. t.* [Formerly also *saffran*; < ME. *saffronen*, < OF. *saffraner*, F. *safraner* = Sp. *azafranar* = Pg. *açafroar* = It. *zafferanare*, saffron, dye saffron; from the noun.] To tinge with saffron; make yellow; gild; give color or flavor to.

In Latyn I speke a wordes fewe
To *saffron* [var. *savore*] with my predicacioun,
And for to stire men to devocioun.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 59.

Give us bacon, rinds of wallnuts,
Shells of cockels, and of small nuts;
Ribands, bells, and *saffrand* linnen.
Wits Recreations (1654). (*Nares.*)

saffron-crocus (saf'ron-krō'kus), *n.* The common saffron.

saffron-thistle (saf'ron-this'l), *n.* The safflower.

saffronwood (saf'ron-wụd), *n.* A South African tree, *Elæodendron croceum*. It has a fine-grained hard and tough wood, which is useful for beams, agricultural implements, etc., and its bark is used for tanning and dyeing.

saffrony (saf'ron-i), *a.* [< *saffron* + *-y*¹.] Having the color of saffron.

The woman was of complexion yellowish or *saffrony*, as on whose face the sun had too freely cast his beams.
Lord, Hist. of the Banians (1630), p. 9. (*Latham.*)

safranine (saf'ra-nin), *n.* [< F. *safran*, saffron, + *-ine*².] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, obtained by oxidizing a mixture of amido-azotoluene and toluidine. It gives yellowish-red shades on wool, silk, and cotton, and is fairly fast to light.

safranophile (saf'ra-nō-fil), *a.* [< F. *safran*, saffron, + Gr. *φίλειν*, love.] In *histol.*, staining easily and distinctively with safranine: said of cells.

safrol (saf'rol), *n.* [< F. *safr(an)*, saffron, + *-ol*.] The chief constituent of oil of sassafras ($C_{10}H_{10}O_2$).

saft (saft), *a.* and *adv.* A Scotch form of *soft*.

safyret, *n.* A Middle English form of *sapphire*.

sag (sag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sagged*, ppr. *sagging*. [< ME. *saggen*, < Sw. *sacka*, settle, sink down (as dregs), = Dan. *sakke*, sink astern (naut.), = MLG. *sacken*, LG. *sakken* = D. *zakken*, sink (as dregs), = G. *sacken*, sink: perhaps from the non-nasal form of the root of *sink*, appearing also in AS. *sigan*, sink (*sēgan*, cause to sink): see *sink*, *sic*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To droop, especially in the middle; settle or sink through weakness or lack of support.

The Horizons ill-leuell'd circle wide
Would *sag* too much on th' one or th' other side.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Great beams *sag* from the ceiling low.
Whittier, Prophecy of Samuel Sewall.

Hence—2. To yield under the pressure of care, difficulties, trouble, doubt, or the like; be depressed.

The mind I sway by and the heart I bear
Shall never *sag* with doubt, nor shake with fear.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 10.

3†. To go about in a careless, slovenly manner or state; slouch.

Carterly vpstarts, that out-face townes and countrey in their veluets, when Sir Rowland Russet-coat, their dad, goes *sagging* euerie day in his round gascoynes of white cotton, and hath much adoo (poore pennie-father) to keepe his vnthrift elbowes in reparations.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 8.

4. *Naut.*, to incline to the leeward; make leeway.

II. *trans.* To cause to droop or bend in the middle, as by an excessive load or burden: opposed to *hog*.

sag (sag), *n.* [< *sag*, *v.*] A bending or drooping, as of a rope that is fastened at its extremities, or of a surface; droop. Specifically—(*a*) The dip of a telegraph-wire, or the distance from the straight line joining the points to which the wire is attached to the lowest point of the arc it forms between them. (*b*) The tendency of a vessel to drift to leeward. (*c*) Drift; tendency.

Note at the end of euery foure glasses what way the shippe hath made, . . . and howe her way hath bene through the water, considering withall for the *sagge* of the sea, to leewards, accordingly as you shall finde it growen. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 436.

sagt (sag), *a.* [< *sag*, *v.*] Heavy; loaded; weighed down. [Rare.]

He ventures boldly on the pith
Of sugred rush, and eats the *sagge*
And well bestrutted bees sweet bagge.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 127. (*Davies.*)

saga (sä'gạ), *n.* [< Icel. *saga* (gen. *sögu*, pl. *sögur*) = Sw. Dan. *saga*, saga, a tale, story, legend, tradition, history (cf. Sw. *sägen*, *sägn*, Dan. *sagn*, a tale, story, legend), = OHG. *saga*, MHG. G. *sage* = AS. *sagu*, a saying, statement, report, tale, prophecy, saw: see *saw*[2].] An ancient Scandinavian legend or tradition of considerable length, relating either mythical or historical events; a tale; a history: as, the Völsunga *saga*; the Knytlinga *saga*.

Sagaces (sạ-gā'sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sagax* (*sagac-*), sagacious: see *sagacious*.] An old division of domestic dogs, including those of great sagacity, as the spaniel: distinguished from *Celeres* and *Pugnaces*.

sagaciate (sạ-gā'shi-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sagaciated*, ppr. *sagaciating*. [A made word, appar. based on *sagacious* + *-ate*[2].] To do or be in any way; think, talk, or act, as indicating a state of mind or body: as, how do you *sagaciate* this morning? [Slang, U. S.]

"How dux yo' sym'tums seem ter *sagashuate?*" sez Brer Rabbit, sezee. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, ii.

sagacious (sạ-gā'shus), *a.* [= F. *sagace* = Sp. Pg. *sagaz* = It. *sagace*, < L. *sagax* (*sagac-*), of quick perception, acute, sagacious, < *sagire*, perceive by the senses. Not connected with *sage*[1].] 1. Keenly perceptive; discerning, as by some exceptionally developed or extraordinary natural power; especially, keen of scent: with *of*.

So scented the grim feature, and upturn'd
His nostril wide into the murky air,
Sagacious of his quarry from so far.
Milton, P. L., x. 281.

'Tis the shepherd's task the winter long
To wait upon the storms; *of* their approach
Sagacious, into sheltering coves he drives
His flock. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, viii.

2. Exhibiting or marked by keen intellectual discernment, especially of human motives and actions; having or proceeding from penetration into practical affairs in general; having keen practical sense; acute in discernment or penetration; discerning and judicious; shrewd: as, a *sagacious* mind.

Only *sagacious* heads light on these observations.
Locke.

True charity is *sagacious*, and will find out hints for beneficence. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 6.

In Homer himself we find not a few of those *sagacious*, curt sentences, into which men unacquainted with books are fond of compressing their experience of human life.
J. S. Blackie, Lang. and Lit. of Scottish Highlands, ii.

3. Intelligent; endowed with sagacity.

Of all the solitary insects I have ever remarked, the spider is the most *sagacious*. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 4.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Sage*, *Knowing*, etc. (see *astute*); perspicacious, clear-sighted, long-headed, sharp-witted, intelligent, well-judged, sensible.

sagaciously (sạ-gā'shus-li), *adv.* In a sagacious manner; wisely; sagely.

Lord Coke *sagaciously* observes upon it.
Burke, Economical Reformation.

sagaciousness (sạ-gā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being sagacious; sagacity.

sagacity (sạ-gas'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *sagacité* = Pr. *sagacitat* = Sp. *sagacidad* = Pg. *sagacidade* = It. *sagacità*, < L. *sagacita(t-)s*, sagaciousness, < *sagax* (*sagac-*), sagacious: see *sagacious*.] The state or character of being sagacious, in any sense; sagaciousness.

Knowledge of the world . . . consists in knowing from what principles men generally act; and it is commonly the fruit of natural *sagacity* joined with experience.
Reid, Active Powers, III. i. 1.

=**Syn.** *Perspicacity*, etc. (see *judgment*), insight, mother-wit. See *astute* and *discernment*.

sagaie, *n.* Same as *assagai*.

sagaman (sä'gạ-man), *n.* [< Icel. *sögumadhr* (= Dan. *sagamand*), < *saga* (gen. *sögu*), saga, + *madhr*, man.] A narrator or chanter of sagas; a Scandinavian minstrel.

You are the hero! you are the *Sagaman*. We are not worthy; we have been cowards and sluggards.
Kingsley, Hypatia, xxix.

sagamité, *n.* [Amer. Ind. (Algonkin).] An Indian dish of coarse hominy boiled to gruel.

Corn was liberally used, and was dressed in various ways, of which the most relished was one which is still in fashion among the old French population of Louisiana, and which is called "*sagamité*."
Gayarré, Hist. Louisiana, I. 317.

sagamore (sag'ạ-mōr), *n.* [Amer. Ind. *sagamore*, chief, king: supposed to be connected with *sachem*: see *sachem*.] A king or chief among some tribes of American Indians. Some writers regard *sagamore* as synonymous with *sachem*, but others distinguish between them, regarding *sachem* as a chief of the first rank, and *sagamore* as one of the second.

The next day . . . came a tall Saluage boldly amongst vs. . . . He was a *Sagamo*.
Capt. John Smith, Works (ed. Arber), p. 754.

Wahginnacut, a *sagamore* upon the River Quonehtacut, which lies west of Naraganset, came to the governour at Boston. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 62.

The barbarous people were lords of their own; and have their *sagamores*, and orders, and forms of government under which they peaceably live.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iii. 8.

Foot by foot, they were driven back from the shores, until I, that am a chief and a *sagamore*, have never seen the sun shine but through the trees, and have never visited the graves of my fathers.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, iii.

sagapen (sag'ạ-pen), *n.* Same as *sagapenum*.

sagapenum (sag-ạ-pē'num), *n.* [NL., < L. *sagapenon*, *sacopenium*, < Gr. σαγάπηνον, a gum of some umbelliferous plant (supposed to be *Ferula Persica*) used as a medicine; cf. Σαγαπηνοί, the name of a people of Assyria.] A fetid gum-resin, the concrete juice of a Persian species of *Ferula*, formerly used in amenorrhea, hysteria, etc., or externally.

sagar†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cigar*.

Many a *sagar* have little Goldy and I smoaked together.
Colman, Man of Business, iv. (*Davies.*)

Sagartia (sạ-gär'ti-ạ), *n.* [NL.] A genus of sea-anemones, typical of the family *Sagartiidæ*. *S. leucolæma* is the white-armed sea-anemone. See cut under *cancrisocial*.

Sagartiidæ (sag-ạr-tī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sagartia* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hexactiniæ*, typified by the genus *Sagartia*, having acontia, numerous highly contractile tentacles, a strong mesodermal circular muscle, and only the sterile septa of the first order perfect. Also *Sagartiadæ*, *Sagartidæ*.

sagathy† (sag'ạ-thi), *n.* [Also *sagathee*; < F. *sagatis* = Sp. *sagati*, < L. *saga*, *sagum*, a blanket, mantle: see *say*[4].] A woolen stuff.

Making a panegyrick on pieces of *sagathy* or Scotch plaid. *The Tatler*, No. 270. (*Latham.*)

There were clothes of Drap du Barri, and D'Oyley suits, so called after the famous haberdasher whose name still survives in the dessert napkin. They were made of drugget and *sagathay*, camlet, but the majority of men wore cloth.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 151.

sagbut (sag'but), *n.* Same as *sackbut*.

sage[1] (sāj), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sage*, *sauge*, < OF. *sage*, also *saives*, F. *sage*, dial. *saige*, *seige* = Pr. *sage*, *savi*, *sabi* = Sp. Pg. *sabio* = It. *savio*, *saggio*, < LL. **sabius* (a later form of **sapius*, found only in comp. *ne-sapius*, unwise), < *sapere*, be wise: see *sapid*, *sapient*. Not connected with *sagacious*.] I. *a.* 1. Wise; judicious; prudent. Specifically—(*a*) Applied to persons: Discreet, far-seeing, and cool-headed; able to give good counsel.

There was A grete lorde that had A *Sage* fole, the whyche he lovyd Marvaylous well, Be Cawse of hys pastyme.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 77.

Very *sage*, discreet, and ancient persons.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

Cousin of Buckingham, and you *sage*, grave men.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 227.

(*b*) Applied to advice: Sound; well-judged; adapted to the situation.

The *sage* counsayle of Nestor.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 25.

Little thought he [Eluthérius] of this *sage* caution.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

There are certain emergencies when . . . an ounce of hare-brained decision is worth a pound of *sage* doubt and cautious discussion. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 203.

2. Learned; profound; having great science.

Of this wisdom, it seemeth, some of the ancient Romans, in the *sagest* and wisest times, were professors.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 310.

And if aught else great bards beside
In *sage* and solemn tunes have sung.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 117.

Fool sage†. See *fool*[1]. =**Syn.** 1. *Sagacious*, *Knowing*, etc. (see *astute*), judicious. See list under *sagacious*.—2. Oracular, venerable.

II. *n.* A wise man; a man of gravity and wisdom; particularly, a man venerable for years, and known as a man of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.

This old fader he knowit very sure,
Of vij *Saugys* called the wysest
That was in Rome.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 88.

A star,
Unseen before in heaven, proclaims him come,
And guides the eastern *sages*. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 362.

Father of all, in every age,
In every clime adored,
By saint, by savage, and by *sage*,
Jehovah, Jove, or Lord!
Pope, Universal Prayer.

The seven sages, seven men of ancient Greece, famous for their practical wisdom. A list commonly given comprises Thales, Solon, Bias, Chilo, Cleobulus, Periander, and Pittacus.

sage[2] (sāj), *n.* [< ME. *sauge*, *sawge*, also *save*, < OF. *sauge*, *saulge* (also **sauve*), F. *sauge* = Pr. Sp. It. *salvia* = Pg. *salva* = AS. *saluige*, *salfige* = MD. *salgie*, *saelgie*, *salie*, *savie*, *selfe*, D. *sali* = MLG. *salvie*, *salwye*, *salveige* = OHG. *salbeiā*, *salveiā*, MHG. *salveie*, *salbeie*, G. *salbei* = Sw. *salvia* = Dan. *salvie*, < L. *salvia*, the sage-plant: so called from the saving virtue attributed to the plant, < *salvus*, safe: see *safe*[1].] 1. A plant of the genus *Salvia*, especially *S. officinalis*, the common garden sage.

Sage (*Salvia officinalis*).
1, inflorescence; 2, lower part of stem with leaves.

This is a shrubby perennial, sometimes treated as an annual, with rough hoary-green leaves, and blue flowers variegated with white and purple and arranged in spiked whorls. Medicinally, sage is slightly tonic, astringent, and aromatic. It was esteemed by the ancients, but at present, though officinal, is little used as a remedy except in domestic practice. The great use of sage is as a condiment in flavoring dressings, sausages, cheese, etc. In Europe *S. pratensis*, the meadow-sage, a blue-flowered species growing in meadows, and *S. Sclarea*, the clary, are also officinal, and the latter is used in soups, but the taste is less agreeable. The ornamental species (which include the two last named) are numerous, and in several cases brilliant. Such are the half-hardy *S. splendens*, the scarlet sage of Brazil; *S. fulgens*, the cardinal or Mexican red sage; and the Mexican *S. patens*, with deep-blue, widely ringent corolla over two inches long. The European *S. argentea*, the silver-leafed sage, or clary, is cultivated for its foliage. Blue-flowered species fit for the garden, native in the United States, are *S. azurea* of the southern States, *S. Pitcheri*, with the leaves minutely soft-downy, found from Kansas to Texas, and the Texan *S. farinosa*, with a white hoary surface. See *chia*, *clary*[2], and phrases below.

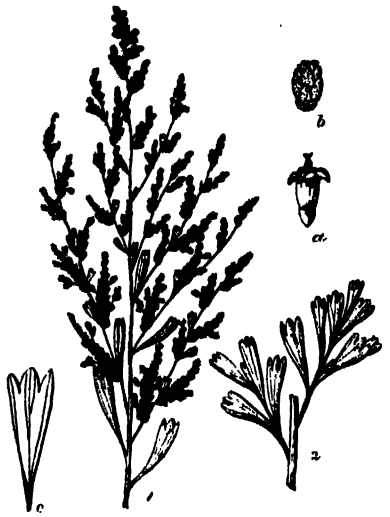
2. A name of certain plants of other genera. See the phrases below.—**Apple-bearing sage**, a species, *Salvia triloba*, bearing the galls known as *sage-apples*. (See *sage-apple*.) The leaves and twigs of this plant form what is called *Phaskomylia tea*.—**Black sage**. (*a*) A boraginaceous shrub with sage-like leaves, *Cordia cylindristachya*, of tropical America. (*b*) In California, *Trichostema lanatum*, a labiate plant.—**Garlic-sage**, an old name of the wood-sage.—**Indian sage**, a name sometimes given to the thoroughwort or boneset, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.—**Jerusalem sage**, a name of species of *Phlomis*, chiefly *P. fruticosa*, a half-shrubby plant 3 or 4 feet high, covered with rusty down, and producing many dense whorls of rich yellow flowers.—**Meadow-sage**. See def. 1.—**Mountain-sage**. Same as *wood-sage*.—**Sage cheese**. See *cheese*[1].—**Sage tea**. See *tea*.—**Scarlet sage**. See def. 1.—**White sage**. (*a*) A woolly chenopodiaceous plant, *Eurotia lanata*. It is a low, somewhat woody herb, abounding in some valleys of the Rocky Mountain region, and valued as a winter forage; also esteemed as a remedy for intermittent fevers. Also called *winter fat*. (*b*) See *Kochia*. (*c*) In southern California, another whitish plant of the same order, *Audibertia polystachya*, a shrub from 3 to 10 feet high, useful in bee-pastures. It is one of the plants called *greasewood*.—**Wild sage**. (*a*) In England, *Salvia Verbenaca*. Also called *wild clary*. (*b*) In Jamaica, species of *Lantana*. (*c*) At the Cape of Good Hope, a large composite shrub, *Tarchonanthus camphoratus*, having a strong balsamic odor. Also called *African fleabane*.—**Wood-sage**, the wild germander, *Teucrium Scorodonia*, of the northern Old World.

sage-apple (sāj'ap'l), *n.* A gall formed on a species of sage, *Salvia triloba*, from the puncture of the insect *Cynips salviæ*. It is eaten as a fruit at Athens.

sage-bread† (sāj'bred), *n.* Bread baked from dough mixed with a strong infusion of sage in milk.

I have known *sage-bread* do much good in drying up watery humours. *R. Sharrock*, To Boyle, April 7, 1666.

sage-brush (sāj'brush), *n.* A collective name of various species of *Artemisia* which cover immense areas on the dry, often alkaline, plains and mountains of the western United States. They are dry, shrubby, and bushy plants with a hoary sage-like aspect, but without botanical affinity with the sage. The most characteristic species is *A. tridentata*, which



Sage-brush (*Artemisia tridentata*).
x, upper part of the stem with the heads; *y*, lower part of the stem with the leaves. *a*, a flower; *b*, a head; *c*, a leaf.

grows from 1 to 6 and even 12 feet high, and is prodigiously abundant. A smaller species is *A. tridăda*, and a dwarf, *A. arbuscula*. Also *sage-bush* (perhaps applied more individually), *wild sage*, and *sagewood*.

sage-bush (sāj'bŭsh), *n.* Same as *sage-brush*.

sage-cock (sāj'kok), *n.* The cock of the plains; the male sage-grouse. See cut under *Centrocercus*.

sagedt, *a.* [< *sage*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Wise.

Begyn to synge, Amintas thou;
For why? thy wyt is best;
And many a *saged* sawe lies hyd
Within thine aged brest.
Googe, Eglogs, i. (*Davies.*)

sage-green (sāj'grēn), *n.* A gray mixed with just enough pure green to be recognized as green.

sage-grouse (sāj'grous), *n.* A large North American grouse, *Centrocercus urophasianus*, characteristic of the sage-brush regions of western North America. It is the largest grouse of that country, and nearly the largest bird of the family *Tetraonidæ*, though exceeded in size by the capercaillie. It feeds chiefly on the buds and leaves of *Artemisia*, from which its flesh acquires a bitter taste, and also on insects, especially grasshoppers, in consequence of which diet the stomach is much less muscular than is usual in this order of birds. See cut under *Centrocercus*.

sage-hare (sāj'hâr), *n.* Same as *sage-rabbit*.

sage-hen (sāj'hen), *n.* The female of the sage-grouse; also, this grouse without regard to sex.

Sage-hens might have been easily shot, but their flesh is said to be tough and ill-flavoured.
W. Shepherd, Prairie Experiences, p. 54.

sagely (sāj'li), *adv.* In a sage manner; wisely; with just discernment and prudence.

Sober he seemde, and very *sagely* sad.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 29.

To whom our Saviour *sagely* thus replied.
Milton, P. R., iv. 285.

Sagenaria (saj-e-nā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1822), < L. *sagena*, < Gr. σαγήνη, a large fishing-net: see *sagene*[1].] A former genus of fossil plants, occurring in the coal-measures, now united with *Lepidodendron*.

The last [Goldenberg] fixes the characters of Lepidodendron, *Sagenaria*, Aspidiaria, and Bergeria from the relative position of the bolsters and the mode of attachment of the leaves, either on the top or on the middle of the cicatrices. These characters being unreliable, the classification has not been admitted by any recent Phyto-paleontologist. *Lesquereux*, Coal Flora, p. 366.

sagene[1] (sạ-jēn'), *n.* [< L. *sagena*, < Gr. σαγήνη, a large fishing-net: see *seine*.] A fishing-net; a net.

Iron roads are tearing up the surface of Europe, . . . their great *sagene* is drawing and twitching the ancient frame and strength of England together.
Ruskin, Modern Painters (ed. 1846), ii. 5.

sagene[2] (sa-jēn'), *n.* [= F. *sagène*, < Russ. *sazhenĭ*.] The fundamental unit of Russian long measure, fixed by a ukase of Peter the Great at 7 feet English measure. Also *sajene*.

sageness (sāj'nes), *n.* The quality of being sage; wisdom; sagacity; prudence; gravity.

We are not to this ende borne that we should seeme to be created for play and pastime; but we are rather borne to *sageness*, and to certaine graver and greater studies.
Northbrooke, Dicing (1577). (*Nares.*)

sagenite (saj'en-īt), *n.* [F. *sagénite*, < L. *sagena*, < Gr. σαγήνη, a large drag-net, + *-ite*[2].] Acicular crystals of rutile crossing each other at angles of about 60°, and giving a reticulated appearance, whence the name (see *rutile*); also, rock-crystal inclosing a fine web of rutile needles; sometimes, also, similar acicular forms of some other mineral, as asbestos, tourmalin, etc.

sagenitic (saj-e-nit'ik), *a.* [< *sagenite* + *-ic*.] Noting quartz containing acicular crystals of other materials, most commonly rutile, also tourmalin, actinolite, and the like.

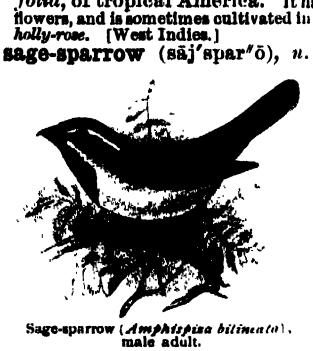
Sagenopteris (saj-e-nop'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σαγήνη, a fishing-net, + πτερίς, a fern.] The generic name given by Presl, in 1838, to an aquatic fossil plant probably belonging to the rhizocarps, and closely allied to the somewhat widely distributed and in Australia specifically important genus *Marsilea*. It is found in the Upper Trias, Rhætic, and Lias of various parts of Europe and in America.

sage-rabbit (sāj'rab'it), *n.* A small hare abounding in western North America, *Lepus artemisia*: so called from its habitat, which corresponds to the regions where sage-brush is the characteristic vegetation. It is the western representative of the common molly-cottontail, *L. sylvaticus*, from which it differs little.

Sageretia (saj-e-rē'ti-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1827), named after Augustin *Sageret* (1763–1852).] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Rhamnaceæ* and tribe *Rhamneæ*. It is characterized by opposite leaves, the flowers on opposite divaricate branches forming a terminal panicle, the calyx-tubes hemispherical or urn-shaped and lined inside by a five-lobed disk which bears the five stamens on its edge and surrounds a free three-celled ovoid ovary. There are about 12 species, natives of warmer parts of the United States, of Java, and of central and southern Asia. They are shrubs with slender or rigid opposite branches, either with or without thorns, and commonly projecting at right angles to the stem. They bear short-stalked oblong or ovate leaves with netted veins, not triple-nerved as often in the related *Ceanothus*, and furnished with minute stipules. The flowers are very small, each with five hooded and stalked petals, and followed by small globose drupes containing three hard nutlets. *S. theezans*, of China and the East Indies, is a thorny shrub with bright-green ovate leaves, the *tia* of the Chinese, among whom its leaves are said to be used by the poorer classes as a substitute for tea.

sage-rose (sāj'rōz), *n.* 1†. A plant of the genus *Cistus*.—2. An evergreen shrub, *Turnera ulmifolia*, of tropical America. It has handsome yellow flowers, and is sometimes cultivated in greenhouses. Also *holly-rose*. [West Indies.]

sage-sparrow (sāj'spar'ō), *n.* A fringilline bird of the genus *Amphispiza*, characteristic of the sage-brush of western North America. There are two distinct species, the black-throated, *A. bilineata*, and Bell's, *A. belli*. A variety of the latter is sometimes distinguished as *A. b. nevadensis*. These birds were placed in the genus *Poöspiza*, with which they have little in common, until the genus *Amphispiza* (Coues, 1874) was formed for their reception.



Sage-sparrow (*Amphispiza bilineata*), male adult.

sagesset, *n.* [ME., < OF. *sagesse*, wisdom, < *sage*, wise: see *sage*[1].] Wisdom; sageness.

I hold it no gret wisdome ne *sagesse*
To ouermoche suffre sorew and paine.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6224.

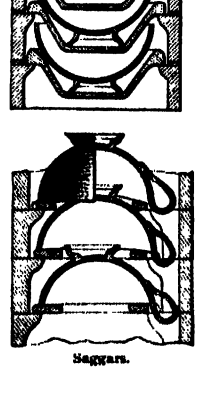
sage-thrasher (sāj'thrash'ėr), *n.* The mountain mocking-bird of western North America, *Oreoscoptes montanus*: so called because it is abundant in sage-brush, and has a spotted breast like the common thrasher. See cut under *Oreoscoptes*.

sage-tree (sāj'trē), *n.* See *Psychotria*.

sage-willow (sāj'wil'ō), *n.* A dwarf gray American willow, *Salix tristis*, growing in tufts from a strong root.

sagewood (sāj'wŭd), *n.* Same as *sage-brush*.

saggar (sag'ạr), *n.* [A reduction of *safeguard*; cf. *saggard*.] A box or case of hard pottery in which porcelain and other delicate ceramic wares are inclosed for baking. The object of the saggar is to protect the vessel within from smoke, irregularities of heat, and the like. Saggars are usually so made that the bottom of one forms the cover of the next, and they are then piled in vertical columns. They vary in form and size according to the objects to be contained. Also *sagger*, *seggar*, and *case*.



Saggars.

Vessels resembling the crucibles or *seggars* of porcelain works. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 407.

saggar (sag'ạr), *v. t.* [< *saggar*, *n.*] In *ceram.*, to place in or upon a saggar.

saggard (sag'ạrd), *n.* [A reduction of *safeguard* (formerly also *safegard*) which is used in various particular senses: see *safeguard*. Cf. *saggar*.] 1. Same as *safeguard*, 4. *Halliwell and Wright* (under *seggard*).—2. A rough vessel in which all crockery, fine or coarse, is placed when taken to the oven for firing. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. (Staffordshire).]

saggar-house (sag'ạr-hous), *n.* In *ceram.*, a house in which unbaked vessels of biscuit are put into saggars, in which they are to be fired.

sagging (sag'ing), *n.* That form of breakage in which the middle part sinks more than the extremities: opposed to *hogging*.

saghet, *n.* A Middle English form of *saw*[2].

saghtelt, saghetylt, *v.* See *settle*[2].

Sagina (sạ-jī'nạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called in allusion to its abundant early growth on the thin rocky soil of the Roman Campagna, where it long furnished the spring food of the large flocks of sheep kept there; < L. *saginа*, fattening: see *saginate*.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Caryophyllæ*, the pink family, and of the tribe *Alsineæ*. It is characterized by having four or five sepals, a one-celled ovary bearing four or five styles and splitting in fruit into as many valves, both styles and valves alternate with the sepals, and by the absence of stipules and sometimes of petals, which when present are entire and four or five in number. There are about 9 species, natives of temperate and colder parts of the northern hemisphere, with one species, *S. procumbens*, also widely diffused through the southern hemisphere. They are annual or perennial close-tufted little herbs with awl-shaped leaves; the herbage is at first tender, but later forms dry wiry mats, with minute white flowers generally raised on long pedicels. A general name for the species is *pearlwort*. *S. glabra* is a minute but beautiful alpine species of Europe, which in the garden can be formed into a velvety carpet, in spring and early summer dotted with white blossoms.

saginatet (saj'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *saginatus*, pp. of *saginare* (> It. *saginare*, *sagginare* = Pg. *saginar*), stuff, cram, fatten, < *sagina*, stuffing, cramming; akin to Gr. σάττειν, stuff, cram.] To pamper; glut; fatten. *Blount*, Glossographia.

sagination† (saj-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *saginatio(n-)*, a fattening, < *saginare*, pp. *saginatus*, stuff: see *saginate*.] Fattening.

They use to put them by for *sagination*, or [as it is sayd] in English for feeding, which in all countries hath a severall manner or custom.
Topsell, Four-Footed Beasts, p. 81. (*Halliwell.*)

sagitta (sạ-jit'ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *sagitta*, an arrow, a bolt, prob. akin to Gr. σάγαρις, a battle-ax. Hence ult. *satty*, *settee*[2].] 1. [*cap.*] An insignificant but very ancient northern constellation, the Arrow, placed between Aquila and the bill of the Swan. It is, roughly speaking, in a line with the most prominent stars of Sagittarius and Centaurus, with which it may originally have been conceived to be connected. Also called *Alahanee*.—2. In *anat.*, the sagittal suture.—3. In *ichth.*, one of the otoliths of a fish's ear.—4. [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Sagittidæ*, formerly containing all the species, now restricted to those with two pairs of lateral fins besides the caudal fin. Also *Saggitta*, *Saggita*, *Sagita*. See accompanying cut.—5. An arrow-worm or sea-arrow; a member of the *Sagittidæ*.—6. The keystone of an arch. [Rare.]—7. In *geom.*: (*a*) The versed sine of an arc: so called by Kepler because it makes a figure like an arrow upon a bow. (*b*) The abscissa of a curve. *Hutton.*

Sagitta bipunctata, enlarged.
a, head with eyes and appendages; *b*, anus; *c*, ovary; *d*, testicular chambers.

sagittal (saj'i-tal), *a.* [= OF. *sagitel*, F. *sagittal* = Sp. Pg. *sagital* = It. *sagittale*, < NL. **sagittalis*, < L. *sagitta*, an arrow: see *sagitta*.] 1. Shaped like or resembling an arrow or an arrow-head. Specifically—2. In *anat.*: (*a*) Per-

taining to the sagittal suture. (*b*) Lying in or parallel to the plane of that suture: in this sense opposed to *coronal*.—**Sagittal axis of the cerebrum**, a sagittal line passing through the center of the cerebrum.—**Sagittal crest.** See *crest*.—**Sagittal fissure**, the great longitudinal interhemicerebral fissure of the brain, which separates the right and left cerebral hemispheres.—**Sagittal groove** or **furrow**, the groove for the superior longitudinal sinus.—**Sagittal line**, the intersection of any sagittal with any horizontal plane.—**Sagittal plane**, the median plane of the body, which is the plane of the sagittal suture, or any plane parallel to that plane.—**Sagittal section**, a section made in a sagittal plane.—**Sagittal semicircular canal**, the posterior semicircular canal. See cut under *ear*[1].—**Sagittal sinus**. Same as *superior longitudinal sinus* (which see, under *sinus*).—**Sagittal suture**, the suture between the two parietal bones; the rhabdoidal or interparietal suture. See cut under *cranium*.—**Sagittal triradiate.** See *triradiate*.

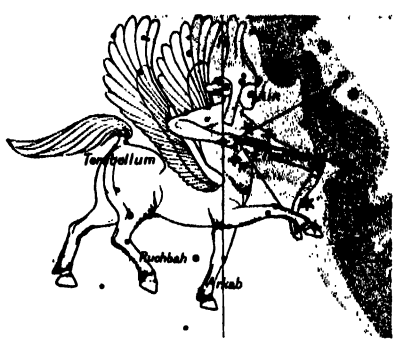
sagittally (saj'i-tal-i), *adv.* [< *sagittal* + *-ly*[2].] In *anat.*, so as to be sagittal in shape, situation, or direction. *B. G. Wilder.*

Sagittaria (saj-i-tā'ri-ia), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), fem. of L. *sagittarius*, pertaining to an arrow: see *sagittary*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Alismaceæ* and tribe *Alismeæ*. It is characterized by unisexual flowers, commonly three in a whorl, and by very numerous broad and compressed carpels densely crowded on large globular or oblong receptacles. There are about 15 species, natives of temperate and tropical regions, growing in marshes, in ditches, and on the margins of streams. They are generally erect stemless perennials, with arrow-shaped, lanceolate, or elliptical leaves rising well above the water on long thick stalks. The flowers are spiked or panicled, each with three conspicuous white petals and three smaller green sepals, and usually numerous stamens. The general name for the species is *arrow-head*, but the fine South American species, *S. Montevidensis*, is called *arrowleaf*. The most common American species is *S. variabilis*, whose leaves are extremely various in form. The tubers of this are used for food by the Indians of the Northwest, as are those of *S. Chinensis* in China, where it is cultivated for the purpose. *S. sagittifolia* is the European species, which with *S. variabilis* is worthy of culture in artificial water.

Flowering Plant of Arrow-head (*Sagittaria variabilis*).
a, a male flower, *b*, the fruit; *c*, a nut.

Sagittariidæ (saj'i-tā-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sagittaria* + *-idæ*.] The most unusual name of the secretary-birds or serpent-eaters, a family of African *Raptores*, commonly called *Gypogeranidæ* or *Serpentariidæ*.

Sagittarius (saj-i-tā'ri-us), *n.* [< L. *sagittarius*, an archer: see *sagittary*.] 1. A southern zodiacal constellation and sign, the Archer, representing a centaur (originally doubtless some Babylonian divinity) drawing a bow. The constellation is situated east of Scorpio, and is, especially in the latitudes of the southern United States, a prominent object on summer evenings. The symbol of the constellation ♐ shows the Archer's arrow and part of the bow.



The Constellation Sagittarius.

2. In *her.*, the representation of a centaur carrying a bow and arrow.—3. [NL. (Vosmaer, 1769).] The typical genus of *Sagittariidæ*: so called, it is said, from the arrowy crest; the secretary-birds. This is the earliest name of the genus, which is also known as *Serpentarius* (*Cuvier*, 1798), *Secretarius* (*Daudin*, 1800), usually *Gypogeranus* (*Illiger*, 1811), and *Ophiotheres* (*Vieillot*, 1816); but Vosmaer does not appear to have used it as a technical New Latin designation, though it has often been taken as such by subsequent writers, following H. E. Strickland. See cuts under *desmognathous* and *secretary-bird*.

sagittary (saj'i-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *sagitaire*, *sagetaire*, F. *sagittaire* = Sp. Pg. *sagitario* = It. *sagittario*, one of the zodiacal signs, < L. *sagittarius*, pertaining to arrows, as a noun an archer, an arrowsmith, the constellation of the Archer, < *sagitta*, an arrow: see *sagitta*.]
I. *a.* Pertaining to an arrow or to archery.

With such differences of reeds, vallatory, *sagittary*, scriptory, and others, they might be furnished in Judea.
Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, i.

II. *n.*; pl. *sagittaries* (-riz). 1. [*cap.*] The constellation Sagittarius.—2. A centaur; specifically [*cap.*], a centaur fabled to have been in the Trojan army.

Also in our lande been ye *Sagittary*, the whyche ben fro the myddel vpward lyke men, and fro ye myddel donwarde ben they lyke the halfe neder parte of an horse, and they bere bowes and arowes.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxiii.).

The dreadful *Sagittary*
Appals our numbers. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 5. 14.

3. In *zoöl.*, an arrow-worm or sagitta.

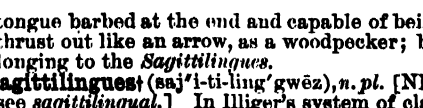
sagittate (saj'i-tāt), *a.* [< NL. *sagittatus*, formed like an arrow (cf. L. *sagittare*, pp. *sagittatus*, shoot with an arrow), < L. *sagitta*, an arrow: see *sagitta*.] 1. Shaped like the head of an arrow; sagittal; specifically, in *bot.*, triangular, with a deep sinus at the base, the lobes not pointing outward. Compare *hastate*. See also cut under *Sagittaria*.—2. In *entom.*, having the form of a barbed arrow-head.—**Sagittate spots**, on the wings of a noctuid moth, arrow-shaped marks with their points turned inward, between the posterior transverse line and the undulate subterminal line.

Sagittate Leaf of Calla Lily (*Richardia Africana*).

sagittated (saj'i-tā-ted), *a.* [< *sagittate* + *-ed*[2].] In *zoöl.*, sagittate; shaped like an arrow or an arrow-head: specifically noting certain decacerous cephalopods: as, the *sagittated* calamaries or squids.

Sagittidæ (sā-jit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sagitta* + *-idæ*.] A family of worms, typified by the genus *Sagitta*, and the only one of the order *Chætognatha* and class *Aphanozoa*. They are small marine creatures, from half an inch to an inch long, transparent, unsegmented, without parapodia, with chitinous processes which serve as jaws, and with lateral cuticular processes. The structure is anomalous, and the *Sagittidæ* were variously considered as mollusks, annelids, and nematoids before an order was instituted for their reception. See cut under *Sagitta*.

sagittilingual (saj'i-ti-ling'gwal), *a.* [< L. *sagitta*, an arrow, + *lingua*, the tongue: see *lingual*.] Having a long slender cylindrical tongue barbed at the end and capable of being thrust out like an arrow, as a woodpecker; belonging to the *Sagittilinguæ*.



Sagittilingual.—Anterior Part of Tongue of Woodpecker (*Hylotomus pileatus*). (About twice natural size.)

Sagittilinguæ (saj'i-ti-ling'gwē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *sagittilingual*.] In Illiger's system of classification (1811), the woodpeckers. See *Picidæ*.

sagittocyst (saj'i-tō-sist), *n.* [< L. *sagitta*, an arrow, + Gr. *κίστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] One of the cutaneous cells of turbellarian worms, containing rhabdites.

Sagmarius (sag-mā'ri-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *sagmarius*, of or pertaining to a pack-saddle, < *sagma*, < Gr. *σάγμα*, a pack-saddle (> NL. *Sagma*, a star so called): see *seam*[2].] The constellation Pegasus, in which the star Sagma is seen.

sagmatorhine (sag-mat'ō-rin), *a.* [< NL. *Sagmatorrhina* (Bonaparte, 1851) (< Gr. *σάγμα* (*σαγματ-*), a saddle, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), the nose), a supposed genus of *Alcidæ*, based on the tufted puffin, *Lunda cirrata*, when the horny covering of the bill had been molted, leaving a saddle-shaped soft skin over the nostrils.] Saddle-nosed, as an auk.

sago (sā'gō), *n.* [= F. *sagou* = Sp. *sagú*, *saguí* = Pg. *sagu* = It. *sagù* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *sago* (NL. *sagus*), Hind. *sāgū* (*sāgū-dānā sābūdānā*), sago, < Malay *sāgu*, *sāgū*, sago, the farinaceous and glutinous pith of a tree of the palm kind named *rumbeya*.] An amylaceous food derived from the soft spongy interior, the so-called "pith," of the trunks of various palms. (See *sago-palm*.) The tree, which in the case of the proper sago-palms naturally flowers but once, is felled when just ready to flower, the trunk cut in pieces, the pith-like matter separated, and the starch washed from it. After due settling, the water is drained off, and the deposited starch may be caked, as it is for native use, or dried into a meal which is converted into pearl-sago. This is the ordinary granulated sago of the market, consisting of fine pearly grains, brownish or sometimes bleached white, prepared by making the meal into a paste and pressing this through a sieve.—**Japan sago**, a farinaceous material derived from different species of *Cycas*.—**Pearl sago.** See *pearl-sago*.—**Portland sago**, a delicate and nutritious farina extracted from the corm or tuber of the European wake-robin, *Arum maculatum*. It was formerly prepared in considerable quantity in the Isle of Portland, England. Also called *Portland arrowroot*.—**Sago-meal**, sago in a fine powder.—**Wild sago**, *Zamia integrifolia* (*Z. pumila*) of Jamaica and Florida, whose stem furnishes a sago-starch or arrowroot. See *coontie*.

sagoin, sagouin, *n.* Same as *saguin*.

sago-palm (sā'gō-pām), *n.* Either of the two palms *Metroxylon lævis* and *M. Rumphii*. See *Metroxylon* and *sago*. Other palms yielding sago are the *Phœnix farinifera* in Singapore, the gebang-palm, *Corypha Gebanga*, in Java, the jaggery palm or bastard sago, *Caryota urens*, in Mysore, and the palmyra and the areng or gomuti elsewhere in India. Species of *Cycas* are also called *sago-palm*. See *Cycas*.

Sago-palm (*Metroxylon lævis*). *a*, the fruit.

sago-plant (sā'gō-plant), *n.* *Arum maculatum*. See *Portland sago*, under *sago*.

sago-spleen (sā'gō-splēn), *n.* A spleen in which the Malpighian corpuscles are enlarged and lardaceous, presenting the appearance of boiled sago.

Sagra (sā'grą), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1792).] A genus of phytophagous beetles of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, giving name to the *Sagridæ*. The species inhabit tropical parts of the Old World; they are of brilliant colors, and have highly developed hind legs, whence they have received the name of *kangaroo-beetles*.

Sagridæ (sag'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sagra* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Sagra*. It is now merged in the *Chrysomelidæ*.

saguaro (sa-gwar'ō), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *suwarrow*; Mex. or Amer. Ind.] The giant cactus, *Cereus giganteus*, a columnar species from 25 to over 50 feet high, growing on stony mesas and low hills in Arizona and adjacent parts of Mexico. The wood of the large strong ribs is light and soft, solid, and susceptible of a beautiful polish, and is indestructible in contact with the soil. It is used by the Indians for lances and bows, and by the settlers for rafters of adobe houses, fencing, etc. The edible fruit is largely collected and dried by the Indians.—**Saguaro woodpecker**, *Centurus uropygialis*, the Gila woodpecker: so called from its nesting in the giant cactuses. It is abundant in the valley of the Gila and the lower Colorado river, and is a near relative of the red-bellied woodpecker, *C. carolinus*. See cut under *pitahaya*.

saguin (sag'win), *n.* [Also *sagoin*, *sagouin*, *sanglain*, *saglin*; = F. *sagouin*, said to be < Braz. *sahui*, native name near Bahia.] A South American monkey of the genus *Callithrix*.

Saguin (*Callithrix personatus*).

=**Syn.** *Saguin*, *sajou*, *sai*, *saimiri*, *sapajou*. These are all native names of South American monkeys, now become inextricably confounded by the different usages of authors, if indeed they had originally specific meanings. *Sai* is the

most general term, meaning monkey. *Sajou* and *sapajou* are the same, meaning a prehensile-tailed monkey of one of the genera *Cebus* and *Ateles;* but *sapajou* has become associated specially with *Ateles*, then meaning spider-monkey. *Saguin* was one of the smaller species of *Cebus*, but became confused with *saimiri*. *Saguin* and *saimiri* are now specially attached to the small non-prehensile-tailed squirrel-monkeys, respectively of the genera *Callithrix* and *Chrysothrix*, but are also loosely used for any of the marmosets.

Saguinus (sag-ū-ī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède): see *saguin*.] A genus of South American marmosets: same as *Hapale*.

sagum (sā'gum), *n.* [L., also *sagus;* = Gr. *σάγος*, a coarse woolen blanket or mantle: said to be of Celtic origin: see *say*[4].] A military cloak worn by ancient Roman soldiers and inferior officers, in contradistinction to the paludamentum of the superior officers. It was the garb of war, as the toga was the garb of peace.

Sagus (sā'gus), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1836), < Malay *sāgu*, sago: see *sago*.] A former genus of palms, now known as *Metroxylon*. See also *Raphia*, species of which are often cultivated under the name *Sagus*. See cut under *sago*.

sagy (sā'ji), *a.* [< *sage*[2] + *-y*[1].] Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

Saharan (sā-hä'ran), *a.* Same as *Saharic*.

Saharic (sā-har'ik), *a.* [< *Sahara* (see def.) (< Ar. *sahrā*, a desert plain) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the desert of Sahara, a vast region in northern Africa.

sahib (sä'ib), *n.* [< Hind. *sāhib*, < Ar. *sāhib* (with initial letter *sād*), master, lord, sovereign, ruler, a gentleman, European gentleman, sir, possessor, owner, prop. companion, associate; fem. *sāhiba*, mistress, lady.] A term of respect used by the natives of India and Persia in addressing or speaking of Europeans: equivalent to *Master* or *Sir*, and even to *Mistress:* as, Colonel *sahib;* the *sahib* did so and so; it is the mem-*sahib's* command. (See *mem-sahib*.) It is also occasionally used as a specific title among both Hindus and Mohammedans, as Tippoo *Sahib*.

sahlite (sä'līt), *n.* See *salite*[2].

sahtt, **sahte**, *a.* and *n.* See *saught*.

sahtle, *v.* See *settle*[2].

Sahuca bean. See *bean*[1] and *soy*.

sai (sä'i), *n.* [= F. *saiou*, < Braz. *sai, çai*.] 1. A South American monkey of the genus *Cebus* in a broad sense. See synonyms under *saguin*.—2. A guitguit of the genus *Cœreba*, *C. cyanea*, about 4¼ inches long, bright-blue, varied with black, green, and yellow, and with red bill and feet, inhabiting tropical America. See cut under *Cœrebinæ*.

saibling (sāb'ling), *n.* The char of Europe, *Salvelinus alpinus*.

saic (sä'ik), *n.* [< F. *saïque* = Sp. It. *saica* = Pg. *saique* = Russ. *saikŭ*, < Turk. *shāiqa*.] A Turkish or Grecian vessel, very common in the Levant, a kind of ketch which has no topgallantsail nor mizzen-topsail.

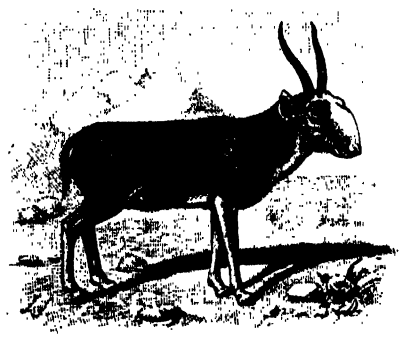
saice (sīs), *n.* See *sice*[2].

said (sed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *say*[1], *r.*] 1. Declared; uttered; reported.—2. Mentioned; before-mentioned; aforesaid: used chiefly in legal style: as, the *said* witness.

> And ther our Savyr for gaff the synnys of the *sayd* mary Mawdleyn. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 54.
>
> And so there at the *sayde* Mounte Syon we toke our asses and rode forth at the *sayd* time, and neuer we alyghted to beyte vnto tyme we come to Rama.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 56.
>
> The *said* Charles by his writing obligatory did acknowledge himself to be bound to the *said* William in the *said* sum of two hundred pounds.
> *Proceedings on an Action of Debt*, Blackstone's Com., [Ill., App. iii.

saiet, *n.* See *say*[4].

saiga (sī'gȧ), *n.* [= F. *saïga*, < Russ. *saïga*, an antelope, saiga.] 1. A ruminant of the genus *Saiga*, remarkable for the singular conformation of the head, which gives it a peculiar physiognomy.—2. [*cap.*] (sā'i-gȧ) [NL.] The typical and only genus of *Saigidæ*. There is only one species, the saiga or saiga-antelope, *Antilope saiga*, *Colus saiga*, or *Saiga tartarica*, inhabiting western Asia and eastern Europe. Also called *Colus*. See cut in next column.



Saiga-antelope (*Saiga tartarica*).

saiga-antelope (sī'gȧ-an'tē-lōp), *n.* The saiga.

Saigidæ (sā-ij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saiga* + *-idæ*.] In J. E. Gray's classification, a family of hollow-horned ruminants, represented by the genus *Saiga;* the saiga-antelopes, having the nose peculiarly inflated and expanded, the conformation affecting not only the outward parts, but the bones of the nasal region. The nasal bones are short, arched upward, and entirely separated from the maxillaries and lacrymals; the frontal bone projects between the lacrymals and nasals, and the maxillaries and premaxillaries are both much reduced. The group would be better named *Saiginæ*, as a subfamily of *Bovidæ*.

saikless (sāk'les), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *sackless*.

sail[1] (sāl), *n.* [< ME. *saile, sayle, seil, seyl*, < AS. *segel, segl* = OS. *segel* = MD. *seyl*, D. *zeil* = MLG. LG. *segel, seil* = OHG. *segal*, MHG. G. *segel* = Icel. *segl* = Sw. *segel* = Dan. *sejl* (Goth. not recorded), a sail. Root unknown; certainly not < L. *sagulum*, a mantle.] 1. A piece of cloth, or a texture or tissue of some kind, spread to the wind to cause, or assist in causing, a vessel to move through the water. Sails are usually made of several breadths of canvas, sewed together with a double seam at the borders, and edged all round with a cord or cords called the *bolt-rope* or *bolt-ropes*. A sail extended by a yard hung (slung) by the middle is called a *square sail;* a sail set upon a gaff, boom, or stay is called a *fore-and-aft sail*. (See *fore-and-aft*.) The upper part of every sail is the *head*, the lower part the *foot*, the sides in general are called *leeches;* but the weather side or edge (that is, the side next the mast or stay to which it is attached) of any but a square sail is called the *luff*, and the other edge the *after leech*. The two lower corners of a square sail are in general *clues;* the weather clue of a fore-and-aft sail, or of a course while set, is the *tack*. Sails generally take their names, partly at least, from the mast, yard, or stay upon which they are stretched; thus, the main-course, maintopsail, and maintopgallantsail are respectively the sails on the mainmast, maintopmast, and maintopgallantmast. The principal sails in a full-rigged vessel are the courses or lower sails, the topsails, and the topgallantsails. See *topsail, topsail-yard*, and cut under *ship*.

> Fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, strake *sail*, and so were driven. Acts xxvii. 17.
>
> Their *sails* spread forth, and with a fore-right gale
> Leaving our coast. *Massinger*, Renegado, v. 8.

2. That part of the arm of a windmill which catches the wind.

> And the whirring *sail* goes round. *Tennyson*, The Owl.

3. One of the canvas flaps of a cart or wagon. [South Africa.]

> He drew the *sails* down before and behind, and the wagon rolled away slowly.
> *Olive Schreiner*, Story of an African Farm, II. xii.

4. Figuratively, a wing.

> He, cutting way
> With his broad *sayles*, about him soared round;
> At last, low stouping with unwieldy sway,
> Snatcht up both horse and man.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 18.

5. A single ship or vessel, especially a ship considered as one of a number: the same form in the singular and the plural: as, at noon we sighted a *sail* and gave chase; a fleet of twenty *sail*.

> Returning back to Legorne, suddainly in the way we met with Fiftie *saile* of the Turkes Gallies.
> *E. Webb*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 19.
>
> How many *sail* of well-mann'd ships before us,
> As the bonito does the flying-fish,
> Have we pursu'd and scour'd.
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, ii. 1.
>
> Our great fleet goes still forward amain, of above one hundred *sail* of ships. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 5.

6. A fleet. [Rare.]

> We have descried, upon our neighbouring shore,
> A portly *sail* of ships make hitherward.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 4. 61.

7†. Sailing qualities; speed.

> We departed from Constantinople in the Trinity of London: a ship of better defence then *saile*.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 68.

8. A journey or excursion upon water; a passage in a vessel or boat.

> Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,
> And very sea-mark of my utmost *sail*.
> *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 268.

The other monastery, best known as the Badia, once a house of Benedictines, afterwards of Franciscans, stands on a separate island, approached by a pleasant *sail*.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 216.

9. A ride in a cart or other conveyance. [Ireland.]—10. In *zoöl.*, a structure or formation of parts suggesting a sail in shape or use. (*a*) A very large dorsal fin. See *sailfish*. (*b*) The arm by means of which a nautilus is wafted over the water.—**After-sail**, a term generally applied to the sails carried on the mainmast and mizzenmast of three-masted vessels, and on the mainmast of vessels having but two masts.

> When the *after sails* fill and she gathers headway, put the helm again to port, and when the wind is astern brace up the after yards by the port braces.
> *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 433.

Depth of a sail. See *depth*.—**Full sail**, with all sails set.—**Lateen sail.** See *lateen*.—**Light sails.** See *light*[2].

> If it is perfectly calm and there is a swell on, furl the *light sails* to save them from chafe.
> *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 437.

Press of sail. See *press*[1].—**Shoulder-of-mutton sail**, a triangular sail used in boats, also called a *leg-of-mutton sail*. See cut under *sharpie*.—**Sliding-gunter sail**, a triangular boat-sail used with a sliding-gunter mast.—**To back a sail, bend a sail, crowd sail, cut the sail, flat in the sail, flatten a sail, loose sail.** See the verbs.—**To make sail.** (*a*) To set sail; depart.

> Sonnday a for Midsom day, abowyt vij of the cloke in the mornyng we *made Sayle*, And passyd by the Costes of Slavone and Histria.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 16.

(*b*) To spread more sail; hasten on by spreading more sail.—**To point a sail.** See *point*[1].—**To press sail.** Same as *to crowd sail*.—**To ride down a sail.** See *ride*.—**To set sail**, to expand or spread the sails; hence, to begin a voyage.—**To shorten sail**, to reduce the extent of sail, or take in a part.—**To strike sail.** (*a*) To lower the sails suddenly, as in saluting or in sudden gusts of wind. Acts xxvii. 17. (*b*) To abate show or pomp. [Rare.]

> Margaret
> Must *strike* her *sail*, and learn awhile to serve
> Where kings command. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 5.

To take the wind out of one's sails, to take away one's means of progress; deprive one of an advantage; discomfit one, especially by sudden or unexpected action.

> I've undermined Garatin's people. They'll use their authority, and give a little shabby treating, but I've *taken* all *the wind out of their sails*.
> *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xvii.

Under sail, having sail spread.

sail[1] (sāl), *v.* [< ME. *sailen, saylen, scilen, seilien*, < AS. *seglian* = MD. *seylen*, D. *zeilen* = MLG. LG. *segelen* = MHG. *sigelen, segelen*, G. *segeln* = Icel. *sigla* = Sw. *segla* = Dan. *sejle* (cf. OF. *sigler, singler*, F. *cingler* = Sp. *singlar* = Pg. *singrar*, < MHG.), sail; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move along through or over the water by the action of the wind upon sails; by extension, to move along through or over the water by means of sails, oars, steam, or other mechanical agency.

> This seyle sette on thi mast,
> And *seyle* in-to the blisse of heuene.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 214.
>
> Tewysday, the v day of Januarii, we *seyleyd* vp and down in the gulff of Venys, ffor the wynde was so straygth a yens vs that we myght not kepte the ryght wey in no wyse.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 59.
>
> Say, shall my little bark attendant *sail*,
> Pursue the triumph, and partake the gale?
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 385.

2. To set sail; hoist sail and depart; begin a journey on shipboard: as, to *sail* at noon.

> The maistres, whan the mone a-ros manli in come,
> & faire at the fulle flod thei ferden to *sayle*,
> & hadde wind at wille to wende whan hem liked.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2745.
>
> On leaving Ascension we *sailed* for Bahia, on the coast of Brazil, in order to complete the chronometrical measurement of the world.
> *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, II. 297.

3. To journey by water; travel by ship.

> And when we had *sailed* over the sea of Cilicia and Pamphylia, we came to Myra, a city of Lycia. Acts xxvii. 5.
>
> Here's such a merry grig, I could find in my heart to *sail* to the world's end with such company.
> *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, i. 1.

4. To swim, as a fish or a swan.

> Like little dolphins, when they *sail*
> In the vast shadow of the British whale.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 21.

5. To fly without visible movement, of the wings, as a bird; float through the air; pass smoothly along; glide: as, the clouds *sail* across the sky.

> He bestrides the lazy-pacing clouds
> And *sails* upon the bosom of the air.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2. 32.
>
> *Sails* between worlds and worlds with steady wing.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 268.
>
> Across the sunny vale,
> From hill to hill the wandering rook did *sail*,
> Lazily croaking.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 339.

Hence, figuratively—6. To move forward impressively, as if in the manner of a ship with all sail set. [Colloq.]

> Lady B. *sailed* in, arrayed in ribbons of scarlet, with many brooches, bangles, and other gimcracks ornamenting her plenteous person.
> *Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower.

7. To plunge forward, like a ship; rush forward: sometimes with *in*. [Colloq.]

> The fact is, a man must dismiss all thoughts of prudence and common-sense when it comes to masquerade

dresses, and just sail in and make an unmitigated fool of himself. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 561.

Sailing ice. See *ice*.—**To sail close to the wind.** (*a*) To run great risk or hazard; leave little leeway or margin for escape from danger or difficulty. (*b*) To move or act with great caution; be in circumstances requiring careful action. (*c*) To live closely up to one's income; be straitened for money.—**To sail free.** See *free*.—**To sail on a bowline,** to sail close-hauled, or with the bowlines hauled taut.—**To sail over,** in *arch.*, to project beyond a surface. *Gwilt.*

II. *trans.* 1. To move or pass over or upon by the action of the wind upon sails, or, by extension, by the propelling power of oars, steam, etc.

Thus time we waste, and longest leagues make short;
Sail seas in cockles. *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 4. 2.

It was the schooner Hesperus,
That *sailed* the wintry sea.
Longfellow, Wreck of the Hesperus.

2. To direct or manage the motion, movements, and course of; navigate: as, to *sail* a ship.—**To sail a race,** to compete in a sailing-contest.

sail[2]†, *v. i.* [< ME. *saylen, salyen*, dance, < OF. *sailir, saillir, salir*, F. *saillir*, leap, issue forth, sally, dance, < L. *salire*, leap: see *salient*, and cf. *sally*[2], which is related to *sail*[2] as *rally*[2] is to *rail*[6].] To dance.

Nother *sailen* ne sautrien ne singe with the giterne.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 208.

sail[3]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *sailen, saylen*, by apheresis from *assailen*, assail: see *assail*.] To assail.

"Everyman
Now to assaut, that *sailen* can,"
Quod Love. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 7336.

sailable (sā'la-bl), *a.* [< *sail*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being sailed on or through; navigable; admitting of being passed by ships. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

sail-boat (sāl'bōt), *n.* A boat propelled by or fitted for a sail or sails.

sail-borne (sāl'bōrn), *a.* Borne or conveyed by sails. *Falconer.*

sail-broad (sāl'brâd), *a.* Spreading like a sail.

At last his *sail-broad* vans
He spreads for flight. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 927.

sail-burton (sāl'bėr'ton), *n.* A long tackle used for hoisting topsails aloft ready for bending.

sail-cloth (sāl'klôth), *n.* [Early mod. E. in pl. *sayleclothes, saleclothes*; < ME. *seil-cloth, seil-clæth*; < *sail* + *cloth*.] Hemp or cotton canvas or duck, used in making sails for ships, etc.

No Shippe can sayle without Hempe, ye *sayle clothes*, the shroudes, staies, tacles, yarde lines, warps & Cables can not be made. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 243.

Whatsoeuer *sale-clothes* are already transported, or at any time here-after to bee transported out of England into Prussia by the English marchants, and shall there be offered to bee solde, whether they be whole cloathes or halfe cloathes, they must containe both their ends.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 103.

sail-cover (sāl'kuv″ėr), *n.* A canvas cover placed as a protection over a furled sail.

sailed (sāld), *a.* [< *sail*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with sails; having sails set: as, full-*sailed*.

Prostrated, in most extreme ill fare,
He lies before his high-*sail'd* fleet.
Chapman, Iliad, xix. 335. (*Davies.*)

Over all the clouds floated like *sailed* ships anchored.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 457.

sailer (sā'lėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sayler*; < ME. **sayler* = D. *zeiler* = G. *segler* = Dan. *sejler* = Sw. *seglare*, a sailer (a ship); as *sail* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *sailor*.] 1. One who sails; a seaman; a sailor. See *sailor*, an erroneous spelling now established in this sense.

There I found my sword among some of the shrowds, wishing, I must confess, if I died, to be found with that in my hand, and withal waving it about my head, that *sailers* by might have the better glimpse of me.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

The inhabitants are cunning Artificers, Merchants, and *Saylers*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 548.

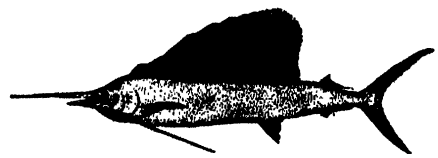
For the *Saylers* (I confesse), they daily make good cheare, but our dyet is a little meale and water.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 202.

2. A ship or other vessel with reference to her sailing powers or manner of sailing, or as being propelled by sails, not steam.

"You must be mad. She is the fastest *sailer* between here and the Thames." . . . "I care not!" the porter replied, snatching up a stout oaken staff that lay in a corner, "I'm an old sailor."
G. A. Sala, The Ship-Chandler. (*Latham.*)

From east and west across the horizon's edge,
Two mighty masterful vessels, *sailers*, steal upon us.
Walt Whitman, The Century, XXXIX. 553.

sailfish (sāl'fish), *n.* One of several different fishes, so called from the large or long dorsal fin. (*a*) A fish of the genus *Carpiodes*; the carp-sucker, *C. cyprinus*. [Local, U. S.] (*b*) A fish of the genus *Xiphias*; a sword-fish. See cut under *sword-fish*. (*c*) The basking-shark, *Cetorhinus maximus* or *Selache maxima*. See cut under *basking-shark*. (*d*) A fish of the genus *Histiophorus*, whose dorsal fin is very ample. The best-known and most widely distributed species is *H. gladius*, of European and some other waters, from which the Amer-



Sailfish (*Histiophorus americanus*).

ican sailfish, *H. americanus*, differs so little that it has been considered specifically identical by most ichthyologists. See also *sailing-fish*. Also called *spike-fish*.

sail-fluke (sāl'flūk), *n.* The whiff, a pleuronectoid fish. [Orkneys.]

sail-gang (sāl'gang), *n.* The seine-gang of a sailing vessel in the menhaden-fishery, including their gear and boats. Also *sailing-gang*.

sail-hook (sāl'hůk), *n.* A small hook used to hold sail-cloth while it is being sewed.

sail-hoop (sāl'hōp), *n.* One of the rings by which fore-and-aft sails are secured to masts and stays; a mast-hoop.

sailing (sā'ling), *n.* [< ME. *seylynge*, < AS. *seglung*, verbal n. of *seglian*, sail: see *sail*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of one who or of that which sails.—2. The art or rules of navigation; the art or the act of directing a ship on a given line laid down in a chart; also, the rules by which a ship's track is determined and represented on a chart, and by which the problems relating to it are solved.—**Circular sailing.** See *circular*.—**Composite sailing.** See *composite*.—**Current-sailing,** the method of determining the true course and distance of a ship when her own motion is combined with that of a current.—**Globular sailing.** See *globular*.—**Great-circle sailing,** a method of navigation by which the courses of the ship are so laid as to carry her over a great circle, which is the shortest path between two points on the globe.—**Mercator's sailing,** a method in which problems are solved according to the principles applied in Mercator's projection. See *Mercator's chart*, under *chart*.—**Middle-latitude sailing.** See *latitude*.—**Oblique sailing.** See *oblique*.—**Order of sailing.** See *order*.—**Parallel sailing,** the method of sailing when the ship's track lies along a parallel of latitude. Its characteristic formula is: Distance = difference of longitude × cosine latitude. This method may be used when the ship's course is nearly east or west. Formerly, when longitude could not be determined as accurately as at present, it was a common practice to make the latitude of the port of destination, and then sail east or west as required. Hence the importance then attached to parallel sailing.—**Plain sailing,** an easy, unobstructed course in sailing, or, figuratively, in any enterprise.—**Plane sailing.** See *plane-sailing*.—**Sailing instructions,** written or printed directions delivered by the commanding officer of a convoy to the several masters of the ships under his care. By these instructions they are enabled to understand and answer the signals of the commander, and to know the place of rendezvous appointed for the fleet in case of dispersion by storm, by an enemy, or by any other accident. *Bouvier.*—**Traverse sailing,** the case in plane-sailing where a ship makes several courses in succession, the track being zigzag, and the directions of its several parts traversing or lying more or less athwart each other. For all these actual courses and distances run on each a single equivalent imaginary course and distance may be found which the ship would have described had she sailed direct for the place of destination; finding this single course is called *working* or *resolving a traverse*, which is effected by trigonometrical computation or by the aid of a traverse-table.

sailing-directions (sā'ling-di-rek'shonz), *n. pl.* Published details respecting particular seas and coasts, useful for the purpose of navigation. Compare *pilot*, 4.

sailing-fish (sā'ling-fish), *n.* *Histiophorus indicus*, resembling the American sailfish. See *sail-fish* (*d*).

sailing-gang (sā'ling-gang), *n.* Same as *sail-gang*.

sailing-ice (sā'ling-īs), *n.* An ice-pack sufficiently open to allow a vessel propelled by sails alone to force her way through.

sailing-master (sā'ling-mas″tėr), *n.* The navigating officer of a ship; specifically, a warrant-officer in the United States navy whose duties are to navigate the vessel and to attend to other matters connected with stowage, the rigging, etc., under the direction of the executive officer.

sailing-orders (sā'ling-ôr″dėrz), *n. pl.* Orders directing a ship or fleet to proceed to sea, and indicating its destination.

saillant (sal'yănt), *a.* [F., ppr. of *saillir*, leap: see *salient*.] Springing up or forth; arising; salient, as the teeth of *Astropectinidæ*.

sailless (sāl'les), *a.* [< *sail*[1] + *-less*.] Having no sails.

sail-lizard (sāl'liz″ard), *n.* A large lizard of Amboyna, having a crested tail. See cut under *Histiurus*.

sail-loft (sāl'lôft), *n.* A loft or an apartment where sails are cut out and made.

sailmaker (sāl'mā'kėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the making, altering, or repairing of sails; in the United States navy, a warrant-officer whose duty it is to take charge of and keep in repair all sails, awnings, etc.—**Sailmaker's mate,** a petty officer in the United States navy, whose duty it is to assist the sailmaker.

sail-needle (sāl'nē'dl), *n.* A large needle with a triangular tapering end, used in sewing canvas for sails. See cut under *needle*.

sailor (sā'lor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *saylor*; an erroneous spelling (perhaps prob. due to conformity with *tailor*, or with the obs. *sailour*, a dancer) of *sailer*: see *sailer*.] One who sails; a seaman; a mariner; one of the crew of a ship or vessel.

O quhar will I get guid *sailor*
To sail this schip of mine?
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 149).

I see the cabin-window bright;
I see the *sailor* at the wheel.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, x.

Free trade and sailors' rights. See *free*.—**Paper sailor.** See *paper-sailor*.—**Pearly sailor,** the pearly nautilus.—**Sailors' Bible,** Bowditch's Navigator. [Old slang.]—**Sailors' home,** an institution where seamen may lodge and be cared for while on shore, or in which retired, aged, or infirm seafaring men are maintained.

=**Syn.** *Sailor, Seaman, Mariner.* To most landsmen any one who leads a seafaring life is a *sailor*. Nelson was a great *sailor*. Technically, *sailor* applies only to the men before the mast. To a landsman *seaman* seems a business term for a *sailor*; technically, *seaman* includes sailors and petty officers. *Mariner* is an elevated, poetic, or quaint term for a *seaman*; *shipman* is a still older term. The technical use of *mariner* is now restricted to legal documents. There is no present distinction in name between the men in the navy and those in the merchant marine.

sailor-fish (sā'lor-fish), *n.* A sword-fish of the family *Histiophoridæ*; a sail-fish. See *Histiophorus*, *sailing-fish*, and cut under *sail-fish*.

sailorman (sā'lor-man), *n.*; pl. *sailormen* (-men). A sailor; a seaman.

It is not always blowing at sea, a mercy *sailor-men* are grateful for. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxix.

sailor-plant (sā'lor-plant), *n.* The beefsteak-plant or strawberry-geranium, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*.

sailor's-choice (sā'lorz-chois), *n.* 1. A sparine fish, the pinfish, *Lagodon rhomboides*. It has a general resemblance to a scup or porgy, but the front teeth are broad and emarginate. It is common along the eastern American coast. See cut under *Lagodon*.

2. A fish, *Orthopristis chrysopterus*; the pig-fish. The dorsal and anal fins are nearly naked, and the posterior dorsal spines are abbreviated. The fish is of a light brown above, silvery below, with numerous orange and yellow spots, which are aggregated in oblique lines above the lateral line, and in horizontal ones below it. It is an important food-fish along the eastern American coast, especially in the south.

sailor's-purse (sā'lorz-pėrs), *n.* An egg-pouch of oviparous rays and sharks, which is mostly found empty on the sea-shore. See cut under *mermaid's-purse*. [Humorous.]

sailour†, *n.* [ME. *sailour, saillour, salyare*, < OF. **saillour, saillur, sailleur*, a dancer, < *sailir, saillir*, dance: see *sail*[2].] A dancer.

Ther was many a tymbester
And *saillouris*, that I dar wel swere
Couthe her craft ful perfitly.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 770.

sail-room (sāl'rōm), *n.* An apartment in a vessel where sails are stowed.

sail-trimmer (sāl'trim″ėr), *n.* A man detailed to assist in working the sails of a man-of-war in action.

sail-wheel (sāl'hwēl), *n.* A name for Woltmann's tachometer. *E. H. Knight.*

sally (sā'li), *a.* [< *sail*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Like a sail. [Rare.]

From Penmen's craggy height to try her *sally* wings . . .
She meets with Conway first. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, x. 3.

sail-yard (sāl'yārd), *n.* [< ME. *saylegerd, seilgerd*, < AS. *segelgyrd, seglgyrd*, < *segel*, sail, + *geard, gyrd*, yard.] The yard or spar on which sails are extended. [Rare.]

saim (sām), *n.* and *v.* A form of *seam*[3].

saimiri (sī'mi-ri), *n.* [S. Amer.; cf. *sai*.] A squirrel-monkey; a small South American monkey of the genus *Saimiris* (Geoffroy) or *Chrysothrix* (Wagler), having a bushy non-prehensile tail: extended to some other small squirrel-like monkeys of the same country, and confused with *saguin* (which see). Also written *samiri, saimari*, and rarely Englished *saimir*. See cut under *squirrel-monkey*.

sain[1] (sān), *v. t.* [Also *sane*; < ME. *sainen, saynen, seinen, seinien, signen*, < AS. *segnian* = OS. *sëgnôn* = MD. *seghenen*, D. *zegenen* = MLG. *segenen, segen* = OHG. *seganôn*, MHG. *segenen*,

sinen, *seinen*, G. *segnen*, bless, = Icel. Sw. *signa* = Dan. *signe*, make the sign of the cross upon, bless, = OF. *seigner*, *signer* = Pr. *signar*, *segnar*, *senar* = Sp. *signar* = It. *segnare*, make the sign of the cross upon, mark, note, stamp, < L. *signare*, mark, distinguish, sign, ML. make the sign of the cross upon, bless, < *signum*, a sign (> AS. *segen*, a sign, standard, etc.): see *sign*, *n.*, and cf. *sign*, *v.*, a doublet of *sain*[1].] To bless with the sign of the cross; bless so as to protect from evil influence. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Nade he *seyned* hym-self, segge, bot thrye.
Er he wats war in the wod of a won in a mote.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 763.

The truth ye'll tell to me, Tamlane;
A word ye mauna lie;
Gin e'er ye was in haly chapel,
Or *sained* in Christentie?
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 119).

My stepmither put on my claithes,
An' ill, ill, *sained* she me.
Tam-a-Line (Child's Ballads, I. 261).

sain[2]†, **sainet**. Forms of the past participle of *say*[1], conformed to original strong participles like *lain*.

sainfoin (sān'foin), *n.* [Also *saintfoin*; < F. *sain-foin*, older *sainctfoin*, *saintfoin*, appar. < *saint* (< L. *sanctus*), holy, + *foin* (< L. *fœnum*), hay: see *saint*[1], *fennel*, and *fenugreek*; otherwise (the form *sainfoin* being then orig.) < *sain*, sound, wholesome (< L. *sanus*, sound: see *sane*[1]), + *foin*, hay. In this view Pg. *sanfeno* is adapted from the F.; the word does not appear in Sp. or It.] A perennial herb, *Onobrychis sativa*, native in temperate Europe and part of Asia, and widely cultivated in Europe as a forage-plant. It is suitable for pasturage, especially for sheep, and makes a good hay. It prefers light, dry, calcareous soils, and will thrive in places where clover fails. It has been introduced into the United States under the corrupt name *asparset* [F. *esparcet*, G. *esparsette*]. Also *cockshead*, *French grass*, and *hen's-bill*.

1. The inflorescence of sainfoin (*Onobrychis sativa*). 2. The lower part of the stem with the leaves. *a*, the pod with the persistent calyx.

saint[1] (sānt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *saint*, *saynt*, *seint*, *seynt*, *sant*, *sont*, < OF. *saint*, *seint*, *sainct*, m., *sancte*, *sainte*, f., F. *saint*, m., *sainte*, f., = Pr. *sanct*, *sant*, *san*, m., *santa*, f., = Sp. *santo*, *san*, m., *santa*, f., = Pg. *santo*, *são*, m., *santa*, f., = It. *santo*, *san*, m., *santa*, f., holy, sacred, as a noun a saint (= AS. *sanct* = D. *sant* = G. *sankt*, *sanct* = Dan. Sw. *sankt*, saint), < L. *sanctus*, holy, consecrated, LL. as a noun a saint, prop. pp. of *sancire*, render sacred, make holy, akin to *sacer*, holy, sacred: see *sacre*[1]. Cf. Skt. √ *sanj*, adhere, *sakta*, attached, devoted. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *sanction*, *sanctify*, *sanctimony*, etc. Cf. *corposant*, *corsaint*.] **I.** *a.* Holy; sacred: only in attributive use, and now only before proper names, as *Saint* John, *Saint* Paul, *Saint* Augustine, or quasi-proper names, as *Saint* Saviour, *Saint* Sophia (Holy Wisdom), *Saint* Cross, *Saint* Sepulcher (in names of churches), where it is usually regarded as a noun appositive, a quasi-title. See II., 3.

And ale me first, for *seynte* charitee.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 865.

It shall here-after be declared how that she was diseased of the *saint* Graal and wher-fore, and how the aventures of the *saynt* Graal were brought to fin.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 229.

II. *n.* 1. One who has been consecrated or set apart to the service of God: applied in the Old Testament to the Israelites as a people (Ps. cxxxii. 9; compare Num. xvi. 3), and in the New Testament to all members of the Christian churches (2 Cor. i. 1).

Paul, an apostle of Jesus Christ by the will of God, and Timothy our brother, unto the church of God which is at Corinth, with all the *saints* which are in all Achaia.
2 Cor. i. 1.

2. One who is pure and upright in heart and life; hence, in Scriptural and Christian usage, one who has been regenerated and sanctified by the Spirit of God; one of the redeemed: applied to them both in their earthly and in their heavenly state; also used of persons of other religions: as, a Buddhist *saint*.

Than thei seyn that tho ben *Seyntes*, be cause that thei slowen hemself of here owne gode wille for love of here Ydole.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 176.

All faithful Christ's people, that believe in him faithfully, are *saints* and holy.
Latimer, Sermons (Parker Soc.), p. 507.

In her was found the blood of prophets, and of *saints*, and of all that were slain upon the earth. Rev. xviii. 24.

3. One who is eminent for consecration, holiness, and piety in life and character; specifically, one who is generally or officially recognized as an example of holiness of life, and to whose name it is customary to prefix *Saint* (abbreviated *St.* or *S.*) as a title. The persons so honored were, in the earlier centuries, the Virgin, the apostles and martyrs, and others commemorated in the diptychs or recognized by public opinion. In later times the process of canonization or beatification became a matter of strict regulation by papal or patriarchal authority in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches. Saints are classed in calendars by their rank, as apostles, bishops, archbishops, priests, deacons, kings, etc., and also as martyrs, confessors, and virgins. The title of *saint* is also given to angels, as *St.* Michael, *St.* Gabriel, *St.* Raphael. In the phrases given below many diseases will be found named from those saints whose intercession was especially sought for their cure. When *saint* is used before a person's name as a quasi-title (originally an adjective), it is commonly abbreviated *St.*; but such names, and surnames and local names derived from them, are properly alphabeted under the full form *saint*.

We have decided and defined the Blessed Francis de Sales, Bishop of Geneva, to be a *Saint*, and have inscribed him on the catalogue of the *Saints*.
Bull of Alexander VII. concerning St. Francis de Sales [(1665), quoted in Cath. Dict., p. 114.

Any one writing on ecclesiastical history ought to know that the British and Saxon *saints* were not canonized, but acquired the name of *saint* not directly from Rome, but from the voice of the people of their own neighbourhood.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 319.

4. An angel.

The Lord came from Sinai, and rose up from Seir unto them; he shined forth from mount Paran, and he came with ten thousands of *saints*. Deut. xxxiii. 2.

5. One of the blessed dead: distinguished from the angels, who are superhuman beings.

We therefore pray thee, help thy servants. . . . Make them to be numbered with thy *Saints* in glory everlasting.
Book of Common Prayer, Te Deum.

Holy! holy! holy! all the *saints* adore thee,
Casting down their golden crowns around the glassy sea.
Heber, Holy! holy! holy! Lord God Almighty.

6. An image of a saint.

No silver *saints* by dying misers given
Here bribed the rage of ill-requited Heaven.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 137.

All Saints' day, a feast of all martyrs and saints, observed as early as the fourth century. In the Greek Church it occurs on the first Sunday after Pentecost; in the Latin Church at first observed on the 13th of May, since Pope Gregory III. on the 1st of November. Also called *All-saints*.—**Christians of St. John**. See *Mandæan*, 1.—**Common of the Saints**. See *common*.—**Communion of saints**, the spiritual fellowship of all true believers, both living and dead, mystically united with each other in Christ their head.—**Cross of St. George, of St. James, of St. Julian, of St. Patrick**. See *cross*[1].—**Herb of St. Martin**. See *herb*.—**Intercession of saints**. See *intercession*.—**Invocation of saints**. See *invocation*.—**Knights of the Order of St. Crispin**. See *knight*.—**Latter-day Saints**, the name assumed by the people popularly called Mormons. See *Mormon*[2].

For thus shall my Church be called in the last days; even the Church of Jesus Christ of *Latter Day Saints*.
Mormon Catechism, p. 14.

Lion of St. Mark. See *lion*.—**Nativity of a saint, nativity of St. John Baptist**. See *nativity*.—**Oratory of St. Philip Neri**. See *oratory*.—**Order of St. Andrew, St. George, St. Michael**, etc. See *order*.—**Patron saint**, a saint who is regarded as a protector, a guardian, or a favorer: as, St. Genevieve, the *patron saint* of Paris; St. Cecilia, the *patron saint* of music; St. George is the *patron saint* of England, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Patrick of Ireland, St. Denys of France.—**Perseverance of the saints**. See *perseverance*[1].—**Proper of Saints**. See *proper*.—**St. Agatha's disease**, disease of the mammæ.—**St. Agnes's flower**, the snowflake (*Leucoium*).—**St. Aignon's disease**, tinea.—**St. Andrew's cross**. (*a*) See *cross*[1], 1, and *saltier*. (*b*) A North American shrub, *Ascyrum Crux Andreæ*.—**St. Andrew's day**. See *day*[1].—**St. Ann's bark**. Same as *Santa Ana bark* (which see, under *bark*[2]).—**St. Anthony's cross**. See *cross*[1], 1.—**St. Anthony's fire**. (*a*) Epidermic gangrene, as in ergotism. (*b*) Erysipelas.—**St. Anthony's nut**, the pignut or hawknut: so called because St. Anthony was the patron of pigs.—**St. Anthony's rape** or **turnip**. See *turnip*.—**St. Apollonia's disease**, pains in the jaw, accompanied by toothache.—**St. Audrey's necklace**, a string of holy stones or "fairy beads."—**St. Augustine grass**, *Stenotaphrum Americanum*, a common coarse grass of Florida, making a firm sod, green through the year. [Local name.]—**St. Avertin's disease**, epilepsy.—**St. Barbara's cress** or **herb**, the yellow rocket, *Barbarea vulgaris*.—**St. Barnaby's thistle**. See *thistle*.—**St. Bennet's herb**, the herb-bennet.—**St. Blase's disease**, sore throat; quinsy.—**St. Bruno's lily**. See *Paradisia*.—**St. Cassian beds**, a division of the Triassic series, particularly well developed near St. Cassian in southern Tyrol, and consisting of calcareous marls, extremely rich in fossils: among these are ammonites, orthoceratites, gastropods, lamellibranchs, brachiopods, echinoderms, crinoids, corals, and sponges. The fauna of the Alpine Trias, to which the St. Cassian beds belong, is remarkable as presenting a mixture of Paleozoic and Mesozoic forms.—**St. Catherine's flower**, the *Nigella Damascena*.—**St. Christopher's herb**. Same as *herb-christopher*.—**St. Clair's disease**, ophthalmia.—**St. Crispin's day**. See *Crispin*.—**St. Cuthbert's beads, duck**. See *bead*, *duck*[2].—**St. Dabeoc's heath**. See *heath*, 2.—**St. David's day**. See *day*[1].—**Saint Distaff's day**. See *distaff*.—**St. Domingo duck**, *Brimatura* (or *Nomonyx*) *dominica*, a West Indian duck, rarely found in the United States, a near relative of the common ruddy duck.—**St. Domingo falcon**. See *falcon*.—**St. Domingo grebe**, *Podiceps* or *Sylbeocyclus* or *Tachybaptes dominicus*, the least grebe of America, about 9¼ inches long, found in the West Indies and other warm parts of America, including the Rio Grande Valley of Texas.—**St. Dymphna's disease**, insanity.—**St. Elmo's fire** or **light** [*St. Elmo*, patron of navigation], a name given by seamen to brushes and jets of electric light seen on the tips of masts and yard-arms of vessels, especially during thunder-storms. This form of electric discharge occurs also on land, and most frequently on mountain summits, where it glows and hisses in brilliant tongues of white and blue light several inches in length. On Ben Nevis it is most generally seen in winter during storms of dry, hard snow-hail, with rising barometer, falling temperature, and northwesterly wind. Also called *corposant*.—**St. Emilion**, a red wine produced in the department of Gironde, on the right bank of the Dordogne, and generally classed among clarets, though different in quality and flavor from the wines grown nearer Bordeaux.—**St. Erasmus's disease**, colic.—**St. Estèphe**, a red wine produced north of the Garonne, in the department of Gironde, and belonging to the same class of wines as St. Emilion. It is generally exported from Bordeaux, and is considered a claret.—**St. Francis's fret**. See *fire*.—**St. George**, a cross of St. George—that is, an upright red cross on a white field: as, "a *St. George* cantoned with the Jack," *C. Boutell*.—**St. Georges**. (*a*) A red wine of Burgundy, produced in the immediate neighborhood of wines of the highest quality, but not ranking above the second grade. (*b*) A Bordeaux wine, especially red, of medium quality. (*c*) A red wine grown near Poitiers.—**St. George's day, fish, mushroom**. See *day*[1], *fish*[1], etc.—**St. George's ensign**, the distinguishing flag of ships of the British navy, consisting of a red cross on a white field, with the union-flag in the upper quarter next the mast.—**St. Germain tea**. See *tea*.—**St. Giles's disease**, cancer.—**St. Gilles**, a white wine produced at St. Gilles, in the department of Gard. It is one of the best of the wines of southern France.—**St. Gothard's disease**, a disease due to the intestinal worm *Ankylostomum duodenale*.—**St. Helena blackwood** or **ebony**, a tree, *Melhania melanoxylon*, of the *Sterculiaceæ*, formerly of St. Helena, now extinct. Its dark, heavy wood was still at a recent date collected and turned into ornaments.—**St. Helen's beds**. See *Osborne series*, under *series*.—**St. Hubert's disease**, hydrophobia.—**St. Ignatius' beans**. See *bean*[1].—**St. James lily**. Same as *jacobæa-lily*.—**St. James's flower**. See *Lobia*, 2.—**St. James's shell**. See *pilgrim's shell* (*a*), under *pilgrim*.—**St.-James's-wort**. Same as *rag-wort*.—**St. Job's disease**, syphilis.—**St. John's bread**. (*a*) The carob-bean: used medicinally as an expectorant and demulcent. See *Ceratonia*. (*b*) The ergot of rye (*Claviceps purpurea*). See *ergot*[1] for figure and description.—**St. John's evil**, epilepsy.—**St. John's falcon**. See *falcon*.—**St. John's hawk** or **buzzard**, a blackish variety of the rough-legged buzzard, *Archibuteo lagopus*, var. *sanctijohannis*, originally described as *Falco sanctijohannis*, from St. John's in Newfoundland.—**St. Johnstone's tippet**. See *tippet*.—**St.-John's-wort**. See *Hypericum*.—**St. Julien**. (*a*) A red Bordeaux wine produced in the Médoc region, and properly in the small district of St. Julien de Reignac. The name has become known in the United States, and is commonly understood to denote claret of a medium grade without especial reference to the place of production. (*b*) A red wine produced in the neighborhood of the Rhone, not often exported.—**St. Julien plum**. See *plum*[1].—**St. Lawrence's tears**[1]. See *tear*[2].—**St. Lazarus disease**. (*a*) Leprosy. (*b*) Tinea. (*c*) Measles of the hog. See *Trichina*, *trichinosis*.—**St. Louis limestone**, a division of the mountain limestone, well developed in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, and having a maximum thickness of 250 feet.—**St. Lucas cactus-wren**, *Campylorhynchus affinis*, closely related to *C. brunneicapillus*. See *Campylorhynchus*.—**St. Lucas gecko, robin, thrasher**. See *gecko*, *robin*[1], etc.—**St. Lucia bark**. See *bark*[2].—**St. Luke's summer**, in weather lore, a period of fine pleasant weather about October 18th.—**St. Martin's evil**, drunkenness.—**St. Martin's flower**, an ornamental plant of the *Amaryllidaceæ*, *Alstrœmeria pulchra* (*A. Flos-Martini*).—**St. Martin's herb**. See *herb of St. Martin*, under *herb*.—**St. Martin's Lent**. See *Lent*[1].—**St. Martin's little summer**, a period beginning about the 11th of November, popularly considered in the Mediterranean to mark a period of warm, quiet weather.—**St. Martin's rings**. See *ring*[1].—**St. Mary's trout**. See *trout*.—**St. Mathurin's disease**. (*a*) Epilepsy. (*b*) Insanity.—**St. Michael's bannock**, an oatmeal cake made especially for Michaelmas time. [Prov. Eng.]—**St. Michael's orange**. See *orange*[1].—**St. Nicholas's clerk**[1]. See *clerk*.—**St. Nicholas's day**. See *day*[1].—**St. Patrick's cabbage, day, Purgatory**. See *cabbage*[1], *day*[1], etc.—**St. Peter's chair**. See *chair*.—**St. Peter's corn**, a species of wheat, *Triticum monococcum*. See *wheat*.—**St. Peter's finger**. (*a*) A belemnite, or some similar fossil cephalopod. These are among many petrifactions which, like some prehistoric artificial implements, have been generally regarded superstitiously by the ignorant, and sometimes worshiped. See *ammonite*, *ram's-horn*, *thunder-stone*, and cut under *belemnite*. Compare *salagrama*. (*b*) The garfish, *Belone belone* or *B. vulgaris*. [Local, Eng.]—**St. Peter's fish**, the dory. See *dory*[1], 1.—**St. Peter's sandstone**. See *sandstone*.—**St.-Peter's-wort**. (*a*) In old herbals, same as *herb-peter*. (*b*) In later books, the European *Hypericum quadrangulum*. (*c*) Perhaps transferred from the last, the American genus *Ascyrum*, especially *A. stans*. (*d*) The snowberry, *Symphoricarpos*.—**St. Peter's wreath**. Same as *Italian may* (which see, under *may*[4]).—**St. Pierre**. (*a*) A claret of the second grade. (*b*) A white wine produced in the department of Gironde, in the neighborhood of St. Emilion.—**St. Pierre group**, a thick mass of shales, marls, and clays covering a very extensive area in the upper Missouri region. It belongs to the Cretaceous system, is rich in fossils, especially cephalopods, and lies between the

Fox Hills and Niobrara groups. Properly called *Fort Pierre* and sometimes *Pierre group*.—**St. Roch's disease**, the bubo plague.—**Saint's day**, a day set apart by ecclesiastical authority for the commemoration of a particular saint.—**St. Swithin's day**. See *day*[1].—**St. Thomas's balsam**, balsam of Tolu. See *balsam*.—**St. Thomas tree**, a name of *Bauhinia tomentosa* and *B. variegata* of the East Indies, etc. Their yellow petals are variegated with red fancifully attributed to the blood of St. Thomas.—**St. Valentine's day**. See *valentine*.—**St. Victor's balsam**, a name given to compound tincture of benzoin.—**St. Vitus's dance**, chorea.—**St. Zachary's disease**, dumbness.—**Sunday of St. Thomas**, or **the Touching of St. Thomas**. Same as *Low Sunday* (which see, under *low*[2]).—**The O's of St. Bridget**. See *O*.—**To braid St. Catherine's tresses**. See *braid*[1].—**To tie with St. Mary's knot**†. See *knot*.

saint[1] (sānt), *v.* [< ME. **sainten* (see *sainted*), < OF. *saintir;* from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To number or enroll among saints officially; canonize.

Thou shalt be *sainted*, woman, and thy tomb
Cut out in crystal, pure and good as thou art.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 1.

The Picture sett in Front would Martyr him and *Saint* him to befoole the people. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, Pref.

2. To salute as a saint. [Rare.]

However Pharisee-like they otherwise *saint* him, and call him an Holy Father, sure it is, they reject his counsel. *Penn*, No Cross, No Crown, ii.

They shout, "Behold a saint!"
And lower voices *saint* me from above.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

II. *intrans.* To act piously or with a show of piety; play the saint: sometimes with an indefinite *it*.

Think women still to strive with men,
To sin and never for to *saint*.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 342.

saint[2]† (sānt), *n.* An old game: same as *cent*, 4.

My Saints turn'd deuill. No, wee'l none of *Saint;*
You are best at New-cut wife; you'l play at that.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 122).

saintdom (sānt'dum), *n.* [< *saint*[1] + *-dom*.] The state or condition of being a saint; the state of being sainted or canonized; canonization.

I will not cease to grasp the hope I hold
Of *saintdom*. *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

sainted (sān'ted), *p. a.* [< ME. **sainted, i-sonted;* pp. of *saint*[1], *v.*] 1. Canonized; enrolled among the saints.—2. Holy; pious.

Thy royal father
Was a most *sainted* king.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 109.

3. Sacred.

Amongst the enthroned gods on *sainted* seats.
Milton, Comus, l. 11.

4. Entered into bliss; gone to heaven: often used as a euphemism for *dead*.

He is the very picture of his *sainted* mother.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, viii.

saintess (sān'tes), *n.* [< *saint*[1] + *-ess*.] A female saint.

Some of your *saintesses* have gowns and kirtles made of such dames' refuses.
Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, p. 98. (*Latham.*)

saintfoin (sānt'foin), *n.* See *sainfoin*.

sainthood (sānt'hůd), *n.* [< *saint*[1] + *-hood*.] The character, condition, rank, or dignity of a saint.

Theodore had none of that contemptible apathy which almost lifted our James the Second to the superior honour of monkish *sainthood*. *Walpole.* (*Latham.*)

saintish (sān'tish), *a.* [< *saint*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat saintly; affected with piety: used ironically.

They be no diuels (I trow) which seme so *saintish*.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 82.

I give you check and mate to your white king,
Simplicity itself, your *saintish* king there.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, ii. 2.

saintism (sān'tizm), *n.* [< *saint*[1] + *-ism*.] Sanctimonious character or profession; assumption of holiness. [Contemptuous and rare.]

John Pointer . . . became . . . acquainted with Oliver Cromwel; who, when Protector, gave him a Canonry Ch. in Oxon, as a reward for the pains he took in converting him to godliness, i. e. to canting Puritanism and *Saintism*.
A. Wood, Fasti Oxon., I. 209.

saintlike (sānt'lik), *a.* [< *saint*[1] + *like*.] 1. Resembling a saint; saintly: as, a *saintlike* prince.—2. Suiting a saint; befitting a saint.

Glossed over only with a *saint-like* show, . . .
Still thou art bound to vice.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 167.

saintlily (sānt'li-li), *adv.* In a saintly manner. *Poe*, Rationale of Verse.

saintliness (sānt'li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being saintly.—**Syn.** *Piety, Sanctity*, etc. See *religion*.

saintly (sānt'li), *a.* [< *saint*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Like or characteristic of a saint; befitting a holy person; saintlike.

I mention still
Him whom thy wrongs, with *saintly* patience borne,
Made famous in a land and times obscure.
Milton, P. R., iii. 93.

With eyes astray, she told mechanic beads
Before some shrine of *saintly* womanhood.
Lowell, Cathedral.

saintologist (sān-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *saint*[1] + *-olog-y* + *-ist*.] One who writes the lives of saints; one versed in the history of saints; a hagiologist. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Saints' bell. See *bell*[1].

Whene'er the old exchange of profit rings
Her silver *saint's-bell* of uncertain gains.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 3.

saint-seeming (sānt'sē'ming), *a.* Having the appearance of a saint.

A *saint-seeming* and Bible-bearing hypocritical puritan.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 43. (*Latham.*)

Those are the *Saint-seeming* Worthies of Virginia, that haue notwithstanding all this meate, drinke, and wages.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 199.

saintship (sānt'ship), *n.* [< *saint*[1] + *-ship*.] The character or qualities of a saint; the position of a saint; as a sort of title, saint.

Saint Frip, Saint Trip, Saint Fill, Saint Fillie;
Neither those other *saint-ships* will I
Here goe about for to recite. *Herrick*, The Temple.

Might shake the *saintship* of an anchorite.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 11.

Saint-Simonian (sānt-sī-mō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Saint-Simon* (see *Saint-Simonism*) + *-i-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or believing in the principles of Saint-Simon or Saint-Simonism.

The leaders of the *Saint-Simonian* religion.
R. T. Ely, French and German Socialism, p. 71.

II. *n.* A follower of Saint-Simon; a believer in the principles of Saint-Simonism.

While the economists were discussing theories, the *Saint-Simonians* were trying courageously the hazards of practice, and were making, at their risk and peril, experiments preparatory to the future.
Blanqui, Hist. Pol. Econ. (trans.), xliii.

Saint-Simonianism (sānt-sī-mō'ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Saint-Simonian* + *-ism*.] Same as *Saint-Simonism*.

Saint-Simonism (sānt-sī'mon-izm), *n.* [< *Saint-Simon* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The socialistic system founded by Claude Henri, Comte de Saint-Simon (1760–1825), and developed by his disciples. According to this system the state should become possessed of all property; the distribution of the products of the common labor of the community should not, however, be an equal one, but each person should be rewarded according to the services he has rendered the state, the active and able receiving a larger share than the slow and dull; and inheritance should be abolished, as otherwise men would be rewarded according to the merits of their parents and not according to their own. The system proposes that all should not be occupied alike, but differently, according to their vocation and capacity, the labor of each being assigned, like grades in a regiment, by the will of the directing authority. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., II. i. § 4.

Saint-Simonist (sānt-sī'mon-ist), *n.* [< *Saint-Simon* (see *Saint-Simonism*) + *-ist*.] A follower of Saint-Simon; a Saint-Simonian.

He was reproached on all sides as a demagogue, a *Saint-Simonist*. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 434.

sair[1] (sār), *a.* and *adv.* A Scotch form of *sore*[1].

sair[2] (sār), *v. t.* [Also North. dial. *sarra*, serve, fit, a reduced form (with the common loss of final *v* after a vowel or, as here, a semi-vowel) of *serve*[1]. Cf. E. dial. *sarrant*, a servant.] To serve; fit; be large enough for; satisfy, as with food. [Scotch.]

sairing (sār'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sair*[2], *v.*] As much as satisfies or serves the turn; enough for any one: as, he has got his *sairing*. [Scotch.]

You couldna look your *sairin* at her face,
So meek it was, so sweet, so fu' o' grace.
Ross, Helenore, p. 16.

sairly (sār'li), *adv.* A Scotch form of *sorely*.

saiset, *v.* A Middle English form of *seize*.

Saisnet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *Saisne*, a Saxon: see *Saxon*.] A Saxon.

That tyme the *Saisnes* made euell waich, for thei were nothynge war till these were euein a-monge hem.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 281.

saith[1] (seth). Third person singular present indicative of *say*[1].

saith[2] (sāth), *n.* [Also *saithe, seth;* < Gael. *saidhean*, the coalfish, especially in its 2d, 3d, and 4th years.] The coalfish. [Scotch.]

He proposed he should go ashore and buy a few lines with which they might fish for young *saithe* or lythe over the side of the yacht. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, xxvii.

Saitic (sā-it'ik), *a.* [< L. *Saïticus*, < Gr. Σαϊτικός, Saitic, < Σαΐτης, L. *Saïtes*, of Sais, < Σάϊς, L. *Saïs*, Sais.] Of or pertaining to Sais, a sacred city of ancient Egypt: as, the *Saitic* Isis.

Saiva (sī'vạ), *n.* [Hind., < *Siva*, q. v.] A votary of Siva.

Saivism (sī'vizm), *n.* Same as *Sivism*.

saiyid, *n.* See *sayid*.

saj (saj), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian tree, *Terminalia tomentosa*, affording a hard, finely variegated wood, used for many purposes, but of doubtful durability. Its bark is used for tanning and for dyeing black.

sajene, *n.* See *sagene*[1].

sajou (sa-jö'), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American monkey, or saï, one of several kinds also called *sapajou*. See *sapajou*, and synonyms under *saguin*.

sak†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sack*[1].

saka (sä'kạ), *n.* [S. Amer.] The native name of the bastard purple-heart tree, a species of *Copaifera*.

Saka era. See *Çāka era*, under *era*.

sake[1] (sāk), *n.* [< ME. *sake, sak, sac*, dispute, contention, lawsuit, cause, purpose, guilt, sake, < AS. *sacu*, strife, distress, persecution, fault, a lawsuit, jurisdiction in litigious suits (see *sac*[1]), guilt, crime, = OS. *saka*, strife, crime, lawsuit, cause, thing, = MD. *saecke*, D. *zaak*, matter, case, cause, business, affair, = MLG. LG. *sake* = OHG. *sacha, sahha*, MHG. *sache*, strife, contention, lawsuit, case, cause, thing, G. *sache*, case, affair, thing, = Icel. *sök* (gen. *sakar*), a lawsuit, plaint, charge, offense charged, guilt, cause, sake, = Sw. *sak* = Dan. *sag*, case, cause, matter, thing; cf. Goth. *sakjō*, strife; orig. strife, contention, esp. at law; from the verb represented by AS. *sacan* (pret. *sōc*), strive, contend at law, bring a charge against, accuse (also in comp. *wīsacan*, deny, disown, *forsacan*, deny, forsake, *onsacan*, strive against, resist, deny, etc.), = Goth. *sakan* (pret. *sōk*), contend, blame, rebuke; perhaps akin to L. *sancire*, render sacred, forbid, etc. (see *sanction*), Skt. *sanj, sajj*, adhere. From the same Teut. root are ult. *seek* and *sac*[1], *soc, socage, saught, settle*[2]; cf. also *forsake* and *ransack*.] 1†. Strife; contention; dispute.

That he with Romleode summe *sake* arerde.
Layamon, l. 26290.

Cheste and *sake*. *Owl and Nightingale*, l. 1160.

2†. Fault; guilt.

& o thatt an [on that one] he leȝȝde thær
All theȝȝre *sake* & sinne. *Ormulum*, l. 1335.

This bischop bad him haf god hop,
And asked him yef he walde tac
Riht penanz for his sinful *sac*.
Eng. Metr. Homilies (ed. Small), p. 139.

If my gaynlych God such gref to me wolde,
For [for?] desert of sum *sake* that I slayne were,
At alle peryles, quoth the prophete, I aproche hit no nerre.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 84.

With-outen any *sake* of felonye,
As a schep to the slaȝtther lad watȝ he.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 799.

3. Purpose; purpose of obtaining or achieving: as, to labor for the *sake* of subsistence.

Ther-fore for sothe gret sorwe sche made,
& swore for that *sake* to suffur alle peynes,
To be honget on heiȝ or with horse to-drawe,
Sche wold neuer be wedded to no wiȝh of grece.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2019.

Thou neither dost persuade me to seek wealth
For empire's *sake*, nor empire to affect
For glory's *sake*. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 45.

4. Cause; account; reason; interest; regard to any person or thing: as, without *sake:* now always preceded by *for*, with a possessive: as, *for my sake; for heaven's sake*. When the possessive is plural, the noun is often made plural also: as, "for your fair *sakes*" (*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 765); "for both our *sakes*" (*Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 2. 15). The final *s* of the possessive is often merged with the initial *s* of *sake*, and thus disappears: as, "for heaven *sake*" (*Shak.*, K. John, iv. 1. 78); "for fashion *sake*" (*Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 271); etc. Compare "for conscience *sake*," etc.

And faytour *for thy sake*,
Thei sall be putte to pyne.
York Plays, p. 80.

I will not again curse the ground any more *for man's sake*. Gen. viii. 21.

Our hope is that the God of Peace shall . . . enable us quietly and even gladly to suffer all things, *for that work sake* which we covet to perform.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., i.

For old sake's sake, for the sake of old times; for auld langsyne. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

Yet *for old sake's sake* she is still, dears,
The prettiest doll in the world.
Kingsley, Water-Babies.

sake[2] (sak'e), *n.* [Jap.] 1. A Japanese fermented liquor made from rice. It contains from 11 to 17 per cent. of alcohol, and is heated before being drunk.

Of *saké* there are many varieties, from the best quality down to shiro-saké, or "white *saké*," and the turbid sort, drunk only in the poorer districts, known as nigori-saké; there is also a sweet sort, called mirin.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 574.

2. The generic name in Japan for all kinds of spirituous liquors, whether made from grain or grapes, fermented or distilled.

sake[3] (sä'ke), *n.* Same as *saki*.

sakeen, *n.* [Native name (?).] A kind of ibex found in the Himalayas.

saker[1] (sā'kėr), *n.* [Also written *sacre*, formerly also *sakre;* < OF. (and F.) *sacre* = Sp. Pg. *sacre* = It. *sagro*, formerly also *sacro*, *saccaro* (G. *saker-falk*), < ML. *sacer* (also *falco sacer*, OF. *faucon sacre*), a kind of falcon; either < Ar. *saqr*, a falcon, or < L. *sacer*, sacred (cf. Gr. *ἱέραξ*, a hawk, < *ἱερός*, sacred: see *Hierax* and *gerfalcon*). Hence *sakeret.*] A kind of hawk used in falconry, especially the female, which is larger than the male, the latter being called a *sakeret* or *sacret*. It is a true falcon of Asia and Europe, *Falco sacer*. A related falcon of western North America, *Falco polyagrus* or *F. mexicanus*, is known as the *American saker*.

Let these proud *sakers* and gerfalcons fly;
Do not thou move a wing.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

saker[2] (sā'kėr), *n.* [Also *sacker, sayker;* a particular use of *saker*[1]. Cf. *falcon*, 4, *falconet*, 3, *musket*[2], etc., guns similarly named from birds.] A small piece of artillery, smaller than the demi-culverin, formerly much employed in sieges.

They set vp a mantellet, vnder the which they put three or foure pieces, as *sacres*, where with they shot against the posterns. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 79.

I reckoned about eight and twenty great pieces [of ordnance], besides those of the lesser sort, as *Sakers*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 125.

saker[3]†, *v.* See *sacre*[1].

sakeret (sā'kėr-et), *n.* [Also *sacret;* < OF. *sacret*, dim. of *sacre*, a saker: see *saker*[1].] The male of the saker.

sakeryng†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sacring*.

saki (sak'i), *n.* [= F. *saki;* < S. Amer. name (?).] A South American monkey of the family *Cebidæ* and subfamily *Pithecinæ*, especially of the genus *Pithecia*, of which there are several species; one of the fox-tailed monkeys, with a bushy non-prehensile tail. *P. monachus* is the monk-saki; *P. satanas* is the black saki, or couxio; *P. leucocephalus* is the white-headed saki; *P. chiropotes* is sometimes called the "hand-drinking" saki, from some story which attached to this species, though all these monkeys drink in the same way. See cut under *Pithecia*. Also *sake*.

sakieh (sak'i-e), *n.* [Also *sakiah, sakia;* < Ar. *saqich*, a water-wheel; cf. *segiya*, an irrigating brook, *siqqâya*, an aqueduct, < *isqi*, water, irrigate.] A modification of the Persian wheel used in Egypt for raising water for purposes of irrigation. It consists essentially of a vertical wheel to which earthen pots are attached on projecting spokes, a second vertical wheel on the same axis with cogs, and a large horizontal cogged wheel, which gears with the other cogged wheel. The large wheel, being turned by oxen or other draft-animals, puts in motion the other two wheels, the one carrying the pitchers dipping into a well or a deep pit adjoining and supplied with water from a river. The pitchers are thus emptied into a tank at a higher level, whence the water is led off in a network of channels over the neighboring fields. Instead of the pitchers being attached directly to the wheel when the level of the water is very low, they are attached to an endless rope. The construction of these machines is usually very rude.

saklest†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sackless*.

saksaul (sak'sâl), *n.* [Also *saksau, saksaw, saxaul;* of E. Ind. origin.] An arborescent shrub, *Anabasis ammodendron* of the *Chenopodiaceæ*. It is a typical growth of the sand-deserts of Asia, furnishes a valuable fuel, and is planted to stay shifting sands.

Sakta (sak'tä), *n.* [Hind. *sākta*, < Skt. *çākta*, concerned with (Siva's) *çakti*, or 'power' or 'energy' in female personification.] A member of one of the great divisions of Hindu sectaries, comprising the worshipers of the female principle according to the ritual of the Tantras. The Saktas are divided into two branches, the followers respectively of the right-hand and left-hand rituals. The latter practise the grossest impurities.

sakur (sā'kėr), *n.* [E. Ind.] A small rounded astringent gall formed on some species of *Tamarix*, used in medicine and dyeing.

sal[1] (sal), *n.* [< L. *sal*, salt: see *salt*[1].] Salt: a word much used by the older chemists and in pharmacy.

Grynde summe of these thingis forseid, which that ȝe wil, as strongly as ȝe can in a morter, with the 10 part of him of *sal* comen preparate to the medicyne of men.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 12.

Sal absinthii, Same as *salt of wormwood* (which see, under *salt*[1]).—**Sal aeratus**. See *saleratus*.—**Sal alembroth**, a solution of equal parts of corrosive sublimate and ammonium chlorid. Also called *salt of wisdom*.—**Sal ammoniac**. See *ammoniac*.—**Sal de duobus**, or **sal duplicatus**, an old chemical name applied to potassium sulphate.—**Sal diureticus**, an old name for potassium acetate.—**Sal enixum**, an old name for potassium bisulphate.—**Sal gemma**, a native sodium chlorid, or rock-salt.—**Sal mirabile**, sodium sulphate; Glauber's salt.—**Sal peter**†, a Middle English form of *saltpeter*.—**Sal prunella**. See *prunella*[3].—**Sal Seignette**, Rochelle salt.—**Sal tartre**, salt of tartar.—**Sal volatile**, ammonium carbonate. The name is also applied to a spirituous solution of ammonium carbonate flavored with aromatics.

sal[2] (sāl), *n.* [Also *saul;* < Hind. *sāl*, Skt. *çāla*.] A large gregarious tree, *Shorea robusta*, natural order *Dipterocarpeæ*, of northern India. It affords the most extensively used timber of that region, ranking in quality next to teak. The wood is of a dark-brown color, hard, rather coarse-grained, and very durable. It is employed for building houses, bridges, and boats, for making carts and gun-carriages, for railroadties, etc. It yields, by tapping, a kind of resin (see *saldamnar*), and its leaves are the food of the Tussa silkworm.

salaam, salam (sa-läm'), *n.* [< Hind. Pers. *salām*, < Ar. *salām*, saluting, wishing health or peace, a salutation, peace (< *salm*, saluting), = Heb. *shelām*, peace, < *shālam*, be safe.] A ceremonious salutation of the Orientals. In India the personal salaam or salutation is an obeisance executed by bowing the head with the body downward, in extreme cases nearly to the ground, and placing the palm of the right hand on the forehead.

He [the King] . . . presenteth himselfe to the people to receiue their *Salames* or good morrow.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 546.

A trace of pity in the silent *salaam* with which the grim durwan salutes you.
J. W. Palmer, The Old and the New, p. 328.

Salaam convulsion, a bilateral clonic spasm of muscles supplied by the spinal accessory nerve, confined almost wholly to children between the periods of dentition and puberty. The disease is paroxysmal, of varying duration and number of attacks; with each attack the head is bowed forward and then relaxed. Also called *nodding spasm, spasmus nutans*, and *eclampsia nutans*.—**To send salaam**, to send one's compliments. [Colloq.]

salaam, salam (sa-läm'), *v. i.* and *t.* [< *salaam, n.*] To perform the salaam; salute with a salaam: greet.

This was the place where the multitude assembled every morning to *salam* the Padishah.
J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 165.

salability, saleability (sā-la-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *salable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Salableness.

What can he do but spread himself into breadth and length, into superficiality and *saleability*?
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 139. (*Davies.*)

salable, saleable (sā'la-bl), *a.* [< *sale*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being sold; purchasable; hence, finding a ready market; in demand.

Woeful is that judgment which comes from him who hath venalem animam, a *saleable* soul.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 540.

Any *saleable* commodity . . . removed out of the course of trade. *Locke.*

salableness, saleableness (sā'la-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being salable; salability.

salably, saleably (sā'la-bli), *adv.* In a salable manner; so as to be salable.

salacious (sā-lā'shus), *a.* [< L. *salax* (*-ac-*), disposed to leap, lustful, < *salire*, leap: see *sail*[2], *salient.*] Lustful; lecherous.

One more *salacious*, rich, and old
Outbids, and buys her pleasure with her gold.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x.

salaciously (sā-lā'shus-li), *adv.* In a salacious manner; lustfully; with eager animal appetite.

salaciousness (sā-lā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being salacious; lust; lecherousness; strong propensity to venery.

salacity (sā-las'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *salacité* = It. *salacità*, < L. *salacita(t-)s*, lust, < *salax* (*-ac-*), disposed to leap, lustful: see *salacious.*] Salaciousness.

salad[1] (sal'ad), *n.* [Formerly also *sallad, sallet;* < ME. *salade* (= D. *salade* = MHG. *salāt*, G. *salat* = Dan. *salat* = Sw. *salat, salad*), < OF. (and F.) *salade*, < Olt. *salata* = Pg. *salada*, a salad (cf. Sp. *ensalada* = It. *insalata*, a salad); lit. 'salted,' < ML. *salata*, fem. of *salatus* (> Sp. Pg. *salado* = It. *salato*), salted, pickled (cf. It. *salato*, salt meat), pp. of *salare*, salt, < L. *sal*, salt: see *salt*[1].] 1. Raw herbs, such as lettuce, endive, radishes, green mustard, land- and water-cresses, celery, or young onions, cut up and variously dressed, as with eggs, salt, mustard, oil, vinegar, etc.

Beware of *saladis*, grene metis, & of frutes rawe,
For they make many a man haue a feble mawe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

They haue also a *Sallet* of hearbes and a Sawcer of Vineger set on the Table. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 206.

I often gathered wholesome herbs, which I boiled, or eat as *salads* with my bread. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 2.

2. Herbs for use as salad: colloquially restricted in the United States to lettuce.

After that they yede aboute gaderinge
Pleasaunt *salades*, which they made hem eate.
Flower and Leaf, l. 412.

3. A dish composed of some kind of meat, chopped and mixed with uncooked herbs, and seasoned with various condiments: as, chicken *salad;* lobster *salad.*—**Salad days**, days of youthful inexperience.

My *salad days*,
When I was green in judgement.
Shak., A. and C., i. 5. 73.

salad[2]†, *n.* See *sallet*[2].

salad-burnet (sal'ad-bėr'net), *n.* The common European burnet, *Poterium Sanguisorba*. It is used as a salad, and serves also as a sheep-fodder. See *burnet*[2], 2.

salade[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *salad*[1].

salade[2]†, *n.* See *sallet*[2].

salad-fork (sal'ad-fôrk), *n.* A fork used in mixing salads. See *salad-spoon*.

salading† (sal'ad-ing), *n.* [Formerly also *sallading;* < *salad*[1] + *-ing*[1].] Herbs for salads; also, the making of salads.

The Dutch have instructed the Natives [Tonquinese] in the art of Gardening: by which means they have abundance of Herbage for *Sallading;* which among other things is a great refreshment to the Dutch Sea-men when they arrive here. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 12.

Their *sallading* was never far to seek,
The poignant water-grass, or savoury leek.
W. King, Art of Cookery, l. 493.

salad-oil (sal'ad-oil), *n.* Olive-oil, used in dressing salads and for other culinary purposes.

salad-plate (sal'ad-plāt), *n.* A small plate intended for salad; especially, such a plate of an unusual shape, intended for use with the large dinner-plate for meat or game, and designed not to take up much room on the table.

salad-rocket (sal'ad-rok"et), *n.* The garden-rocket, *Eruca sativa*.

salad-spoon (sal'ad-spön), *n.* A large spoon with a long handle, made of some material, as wood, not affected by vinegar, oil, etc., used for stirring and mixing salads. It is common to fix a spoon and fork together by means of a rivet, somewhat like a pair of scissors.

salagane (sal'a-gān), *n.* Same as *salangane*.

salagrama (sä-lä-grä'mä), *n.* [Anglo-Ind. *salgram;* Hind. *sālagrāma, sāligrām*, < Skt. *çālagrāma*, name of a village where the stones are found.] A sort of stone sacred to Vishnu, and employed by the Brahmans in propitiatory rites. It is a fossil cephalopod, as an ammonite, a belemnite, etc. Such a stone, when found, is preserved as a precious talisman. It appears, however, that a great variety of petrifactions receive the general name *salagrama*.

Belemnites and Orthoceratites mineralized by the same material as the ammonites (iron clay and pyrites). Their abundance in the beds of mountain torrents, especially the Gundak, had been long known, as they form an indispensable article in the sacra of the Hindu Thakoordwaree, under the name of *Salagrama*.
Dr. Gerard, Asiat. Soc. of Calcutta, Oct., 1830.

salal-berry (sal'al-ber"i), *n.* A berry-like fruit about the size of a common grape, of a dark color and sweet flavor. It is the fruit of *Gaultheria Shallon*, the salal, a small shrubby plant about 1½ feet high, growing in Oregon and California.

salam, *n.* and *v.* See *salaam*.

salamander (sal'a-man-dėr), *n.* [< ME. *salamandre*, < OF. *salamandre, salmandre, salmendre*, F. *salamandre* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *salamandra* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *salamander*, < L. *salamandra*, < Gr. *σαλαμάνδρα*, a kind of lizard supposed to be an extinguisher of fire; of Eastern origin; cf. Pers. *samandar*, a salamander.] 1. A kind of lizard or other reptile formerly supposed to live in or be able to endure fire.

The more hit [gold] is ine uere [fire], the more hit is clene and clyer and tretable, ase the *salamandre* thet leueth ine the uere. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 167.

The cameleon liveth by the ayre, and the *salamander* by the fire. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 179).

Gratiana false?
The snow shall turn a *salamander* first,
And dwell in fire. *Shirley*, The Wedding, i. 4.

2. An imaginary or immaterial being of human form living in fire; an elemental of the fire; that one of the four classes of nature-spirits which corresponds to the element fire, the others being called *sylphs, undines*, and *gnomes*.

The sprites of fiery termagants in flame
Mount up, and take a *Salamander's* name.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 60.

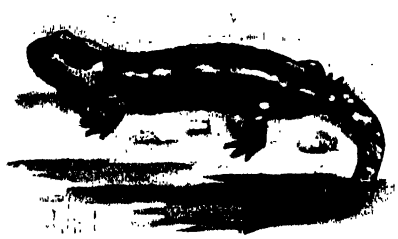
3. In *zoöl.*, a urodele batrachian, or tailed amphibian; a newt or an eft; a triton; especially, a terrestrial batrachian of this kind, not having the tail compressed like a fin, as distinguished from one of the aquatic kinds especially called *newts* or *tritons;* specifically, a

member of the restricted family *Salamandridæ*. (See *Salamandra*.) It is a name of loose and comprehensive use. The two kinds of salamanders above noted are sometimes distinguished as *land-* and *water-salamanders*. All are harmless, timid creatures, with four legs and a tail, resembling lizards, but naked instead of scaly,

Red-backed Salamander (*Plethodon erythronotus*).

and otherwise quite different from any lacertilians. The species are very numerous, representing many genera and several families of *Urodela*, and are found in most parts of the northern hemisphere, in brooks and ponds, and moist places on land. They are mostly small, a few inches long, but some, as the menopome, menobranch, hellbender, mudpuppy, etc., of America, attain a length of a foot or more, and the giant salamander of Japan, *Megalobatrachus giganteus*, is some 3 feet long. See also cuts under *axololl*, *hellbender*, *Menobranchus*, *newt*, and *Salamandra*. 4. In *her.*, the representation of a four-legged creature with a long tail, surrounded by flames of fire. It is a modern bearing, and the flames are usually drawn in a realistic way.—5. The pocket-gopher of the South Atlantic and Mexican Gulf States, *Geomys tuza* or *G. pinetis*, a rodent mammal. [Local, U. S.]—6. Same as *bear*[2], 7. [Rarely used.]—7. Anything used in connection with the fire, or useful only when very hot, as a culinary vessel, a poker, an iron used red-hot to ignite gunpowder, and the like. [Colloq. or prov.]—8. A fire-proof safe. [Colloq.]

Salamandra (sal-ạ-man'drạ), *n.* [NL. (Laurenti), < L. *salamandra* = Gr. σαλαμάνδρα, a salamander: see *salamander*.] An old genus of urodele batrachians, formerly used with great



Spotted Salamander (*Salamandra maculosa*).

latitude, now made type of a special family, *Salamandridæ*, and restricted to such species as *S. maculosa*, the common spotted salamander of central and southern Europe.

Salamandridæ (sal-ạ-man'dri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salamandra* + *-idæ*.] A family of urodele batrachians, typified by the genus *Salamandra*; the salamanders proper. They have palatine teeth in two longitudinal series diverging behind, inserted on the inner margin of two palatine processes which are much prolonged posteriorly, the parasphenoid toothless, the vertebræ opisthocœlian, and no postfronto-squamosal arch or ligament. None are American.

Salamandrides (sal'ạ-man-drid'ē-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salamandra* + *-ides*.] A division of saurobatrachian or urodele *Amphibia*, having no branchiæ or branchial clefts in the adult, the vertebræ usually opisthocœlous, the carpus and tarsus more or less ossified, and eyelids present: a group contrasted with *Proteides*.

salamandriform (sal-ạ-man'dri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *salamandra*, a salamander, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a salamander; having the characters of such urodele batrachians as salamanders.

The Labyrinthodonta were colossal animals of a *Salamandriform* type. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 194.

Salamandrina (sal'ạ-man-drī'nạ), *n.* [NL. (Fitzinger, 1826), < *Salamandra* + *-ina*[1].] A genus of salamanders, containing such species as *S. perspicillata* of southern Europe.

Salamandrinæ (sal'ạ-man-drī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salamandra* + *-inæ*.] A suborder or superfamily of urodele batrachians, represented by such families as *Salamandridæ*, *Plethodontidæ*, and *Amblystomidæ*.

salamandrine (sal-ạ-man'drin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *salamandra*, a salamander, + *-ine*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Resembling the imaginary salamander in being able to resist fire, or capable of living in fire.

We laid it [a coquette's heart] into a pan of burning coals, when we observed in it a certain *salamandrine* quality, that made it capable of living in the midst of fire and flame, without being consumed, or so much as singed. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 281.

2. In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the *Salamandridæ* or *Salamandrinæ*; resembling or related to *Salamandra*; salamandriform or salamandroid.

II. *n.* In *zoöl.*, a salamander.

salamandroid (sal-ạ-man'droid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. σαλαμάνδρα, a salamander, + εἶδος, form.] I. *a.* In *zoöl.*, resembling a salamander, in a broad sense; salamandriform.

II. *n.* A member of the *Salamandrinæ*, or some similar urodele.

Salamandroides (sal'ạ-man-droi'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Jäger, 1828), < *Salamandra* + *-oides*.] A genus of fossil labyrinthodont amphibians, based on a species originally called *Labyrinthodon salamandroides*.

salamba (sa-lam'bạ), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of fishing-apparatus used on the banks near Manila, and common in the East, fitted upon a raft composed of several tiers of bamboos. It consists of a rectangular net, two corners of which are attached to the upper extremities of two long bamboos tied crosswise, their lower extremities being fastened to a bar on the raft, which acts as a hinge; a movable pole, arranged with a counterpoise as a sort of crane, supports the bamboos at the point of junction, and thus enables the fishermen to raise or depress the net at pleasure. The lower extremities of the net are guided by a cord, which is drawn toward the raft at the same time that the long bamboos are elevated by the crane and counterpoise; only a small part of the net thus remains in the water, and is easily cleared of its contents by means of a landing-net.

Salamis (sal'ạ-mis), *n.* [NL., < L. *Salamis*, < Gr. Σαλαμίς, the island of Salamis.] 1. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Boisduval*, 1833.—2. A genus of acalephs. *Lesson*, 1837.—3. A genus of coleopterous insects.

salamstone (sa-lam'stōn), *n.* [Tr. G. *salamstein*, a name given by Werner; as *salaam*, *salam*, + *stone*.] A variety of sapphire from Ceylon, generally of pale-reddish and bluish colors.

salangane (sal'ạng-gān), *n.* [< F. *salangane*, < *salanga*, a native name, > NL. *Salangana* (Streubel, 1848).] A swift of the genus *Collocalia*, one of the birds which construct edible nests, as *C. esculenta*. Also *salagane*. See cut under *Collocalia*.

Salangidæ (sạ-lan'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salanx* (*-ang-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, exemplified by the genus *Salanx*. The body is elongated and compressed, naked or with deciduous scales; the head is elongate, much depressed, and produced into a flat snout; the mouth is deeply cleft, with conical teeth on the jaws and palate; the dorsal fin is far behind the ventrals, but in advance of the anal; a small adipose fin is developed; the alimentary canal is straight and without pyloric appendages. Only one species, *Salanx sinensis*, is known; it occurs along the coast of China, and is regarded as a delicacy. To the foreign residents it is known as *whitebait*.

Salangina (sal-an-jī'nạ), *n. pl.* The *Salangidæ* as a group of *Salmonidæ*. *Günther*.

Salanx (sā'langks), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817).] A genus of salmonoid fishes, typical of the family *Salangidæ* (which see).

salaried (sal'ạ-rid), *a.* [< *salary*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In receipt of a fixed salary or stipulated pay, as distinguished from *honorary*, or without pay, or remunerated by fees only; having a fixed or stipulated salary: as, a *salaried* inspector; a *salaried* office; a *salaried* post.

He knew he was no poet, yet he would string wretched rhymes, even when not *salaried* for them. *I. D'Israeli*, Quar. of Authors, p. 107.

I have had two professors of Arabic and Mohammedan religion and law as my regular *salaried* tutors. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, Pref., p. viii.

salary[1] (sal'ạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *salaries* (-riz). [Formerly also *sallery*; < ME. *salary*, *salarye*, < OF. *salarie*, *salaire*, *salayre*, *sollaire*, F. *salaire* = Pr. *salari*, *selari* = Sp. Pg. It. *salario*, < L. *salarium*, a stipend, salary, pension, orig. (sc. *argentum*, money) 'salt-money,' money given to soldiers for salt, neut. of *salarius*, belonging to salt, < *sal*, salt: see *sal*[1] and *salt*[1]. Cf. *seller*[2], *cellar* in *salt-cellar*.] The recompense or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person periodically for services, usually a fixed sum to be paid by the year, half-year, or quarter. See *wages*.

And my seruaunte some tyme her *salarye* is bihynde,
Reuthe is to here the rekenynge whan we shal rede acomptes;
So with wikked wille and wraththe my werkmen I paye.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 423.

O, this is hire and *salary*, not revenge. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 79.

Never a more popular pastor than Mr. Wall the uncle, yet never a more painful duty than that of collecting, in that region, the pastor's *salary*. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 24.

Salary grab. See *grab*[1].—**Syn.** *Salary*, *Stipend*, *Wages*, *Pay*, *Hire*, *Allowance*. An *allowance* is gratuitous or discretionary, and may be of any sort: as, an *allowance* of a pitcher of wine daily to Chaucer; the rest are given from time to time in return for regular work of some kind, and are presumably in the form of money. Of these latter *pay* is the most generic; it is especially used of the soldier. *Wages* and *hire* are for the more menial, manual, or mechanical forms of work, and commonly imply employment for short periods, as a day or a week; *salary* and *stipend* are for the more mental forms, and imply greater permanence of employment and payment at longer intervals: the *wages* of a servant or a laborer; the *salary* of a postmaster or a teacher. *Hire* is Biblical and old-fashioned. *Stipend* is used chiefly as a technical term of the English and Scotch churches. See *wages*.

salary[1] (sal'ạ-ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *salaried*, ppr. *salarying*. [< *salary*[1], *n.*] To pay a salary to, or connect a salary with: chiefly used in the past participle. See *salaried*.

salary[2]† (sal'ạ-ri), *a.* [< L. *salarius*, of or belonging to salt, < *sal*, salt: see *sal*[1] and *salt*[1], and cf. *salary*[1], *n.*] Saline.

From such *salary* irradiations may those wondrous variations arise which are observable in animals. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., p. 388.

Salda (sal'dạ), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803); from a proper name.] A genus of heteropterous insects, or true bugs, typical of the family *Saldidæ*. They are of small size and varied coloration, and are found mainly upon the sea-beach, where they feed upon the remains of drowned flies and other insects. The species are numerous and mostly American. About 30 are known in North America. Sometimes called *Acanthia*.

sal-dammar (sal'dam'ạr), *n.* [< *sal*[2] + *dammar*.] A whitish aromatic resin obtained in India from the sal-tree by tapping. It occasionally appears in European markets.

Saldidæ (sal'di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salda* + *-idæ*.] A family of true bugs, belonging to Westwood's section *Aurocorisa* of the *Heteroptera*, and comprising forms of small size which inhabit damp soils and are often found in countless numbers on the salt and brackish marshes of the sea-coast. They are oval in shape, with a free head and prominent eyes, and are of a black, brown, or drab color marked with yellow or white. They are mainly American.

sale[1] (sāl), *n.* [< ME. *sale*, < AS. *sala*, a sale (= OHG. *sala*, MHG. *sale*, *sal*, a delivery, = Icel. *sala*, f., *sal*, n., a sale, bargain, = Sw. *salu* = Dan. *salg*, a sale), < *sellan* (√ *sal*), give, give over, sell: see *sell*[1].] 1. The act of selling; also, a specific act or a continuous process of selling; the exchange or disposal of a commodity, right, property, or whatever may be the subject of bargain, for a price agreed on and generally payable in money, as distinguished from barter; the transfer of all right and property in a thing for a price to be paid in money.

They shall have like portions to eat, beside that which cometh of the *sale* of his patrimony. Deut. xviii. 8.

The most considerable offices in church and state were put up to *sale*. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

2. In *law*, a contract for the transfer of property from one person to another, for a valuable consideration. Three things are requisite to its validity, namely the thing sold, which is the object of the contract, the price, and the consent of the contracting parties. (*Kent.*) The word *sale* is often used more specifically as indicating the consideration to be pecuniary, as distinguished from *barter* or *exchange*. It is also often used as indicating a present transfer, as distinguished from a contract to transfer at a future time, which is sometimes termed an *executory sale*. In respect to real property, *sale* usually means the executory contract or bargain, as distinguished from the deed of conveyance in fulfilment of the bargain.

3. Opportunity to sell; demand; market.

The countrymen will be more industrious in tillage, and rearing of all husbandry commodities, knowing that they shall have a ready *sale* for them at those towns. *Spenser*.

4. Disposal by auction or public outcry.

Those that won the plate, and those thus sold, ought to be marked, so that they may never return to the race or to the *sale*. *Sir W. Temple*.

Purchase corrupted pardon of a man,
Who in that *sale* sells pardon from himself.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 167.

Account sales. See *account*.—**Aleatory sale.** See *aleatory*.—**Bargain and sale.** See *bargain*.—**Bill of sale.** See *bill*.—**Cognition and sale.** See *cognition*.—**Conditional sale.** See *conditional*.—**Conditions of sale.** See *condition*.—**Distress sale.** See *distress*.—**Executory sale**, a sale in which the thing disposed of is to be de-

livered at a future time.—**Forced sale**, a sale compelled by a creditor or other claimant, without regard to the interest of the owner to be favored with delay in order to secure a full price.—**Foreclosure and sale.** See *foreclosure*.—**House of salet**, a brothel. [Slang.]

> I saw him enter such a *house of sale*,
> Videlicet, a brothel, or so forth.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 60.

Judicial sale. See *judicial*.—**Memorandum sale.** See *memorandum*.—**Of sale.** Same as *on sale*.—**On sale**, for sale, to be sold; offered to purchasers.—**Power of sale.** See *power*[1].—**Ranking and sale.** See *ranking*.—**Regular sales.** See *regular*.—**Rummage sale.** See *rummage*.—**Sale by candle.** Same as *auction by inch of candle* (which see, under *auction*).—**Sale of indulgences.** See *indulgence*.—**Sale of Land by Auction Act**, an English statute of 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 48), making auction sales of land which are invalid in law (by reason of the employment of a puffer) invalid also in equity; discontinuing the practice of opening biddings by order in chancery, except for fraud; and prescribing rules to govern sales of land by auction.—**Sale to arrive**, a sale of merchandise which is in transit, the sale being dependent on its arrival.—**Terms of sale.** (*a*) The conditions to be imposed upon and assented to by a purchaser, as distinguished from *price*. (*b*) The price.—**To cover short sales.** See *cover*[1].—**To set to salet**, to offer for sale; make merchandise of.

> His tongue is *set to sale*, he is a mere voice.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 71.

> His modesty, *set* there *to sale* in the frontispice, is not much addicted to blush.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Wash sales, in the stock-market, feigned sales, made for the sake of advantage gained by the report of a fictitious price.

sale[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *sale*, a hall, < AS. *sæl*, *sel*, a house, hall, = MD. *sael*, D. *saal*, a parlor, room, = MLG. *sal*, *sāl* = OHG. MHG. *sal*, G. *saal*, a dwelling, house, hall, room, chamber, = Icel. *salr* = Sw. Dan. *sal*, a hall (cf. OF. *sale*, F. *salle* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *sala*, a hall, < Teut.); cf. AS. *salor*, also *sele* = OS. *seli*, a hall (OS. *selihūs* = OHG. *seli-hūs*, hall-house); OHG. *selida*, MHG. *selde* = Goth. *salithwa*, a mansion, guest-chamber, lodging; Goth. *saljan*, dwell; prob. akin to OBulg. *selo*, ground, Bulg. *selo*, a village, = Serv. *selo* = Pol. *siolo*, *sielo* = Russ. *selo*, a village, OBulg. *selitva*, a dwelling; L. *sōlum*, soil, ground: see *sole*[2], *soil*[1]. Hence (through F.) E. *saloon*, *salon*.] A hall.

> He helpe us in alle at heuene gate,
> With seintis to sitte there in *sale!*
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

sale[3]† (sāl), *n.* [Ult. < AS. *seal*, *sealh*, willow: see *sallow*[1], *sally*[1].] Willow; osier; also, a basket-like net.

> To make . . . baskets of bulrushes was my wont;
> Who to entrappe the fish in winding *sale*
> Was better seene? *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., December.

saleability, saleable, etc. See *salability*, etc.

salebrosity (sal-ē-bros′i-ti), *n.* [< L. **salebrosita(t-)s*, < *salebrosus*, rough, rugged: see *salebrous*.] The state or character of being salebrous, or rough or rugged. [Rare.]

> There is a blaze of honour guilding the bryers, and inticing the mind; yet is not this without its thorns and *salebrosity*. *Feltham*, On Eccles. ii. 2.

salebrous (sal′ē-brus), *a.* [< F. *salébreux*, < L. *salebrosus*, rugged, uneven, < *salebra*, i. e. *via*, a rugged, uneven road, < *salire*, leap, jump: see *sail*[2], *salient*.] Rough; rugged; uneven. [Rare.]

> We now again proceed
> Thorough a vale that 's *salebrous* indeed.
> *Cotton*, Wonders of the Peake, p. 54.

salectah (sa-lē′tä), *n.* [E. Ind. (†).] A bag of gunny-cloth, containing a soldier's bedding, tents, etc., while on the march.

Salenia (sa-lē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray).] The typical genus of *Saleniidæ*. *S. rarispina* is an extant species. *S. petalifera* is found fossil in the greensand of Wiltshire, England.

Saleniidæ (sal-ē-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salenia* + *-idæ*.] A family of chiefly fossil sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Salenia*, belonging to the *Endocyclica*, or regular echinoids, but having the anus displaced by one or more supernumerary apical plates.

salep, salop (sal′ep, -op), *n.* [Also *saleb*; = F. Sp. *salep* = Pg. *salepe*, *salepo* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *salep*, < Turk. *saleb*, *salleb*, < Ar. *sahleb*, salep.] A drug consisting of the decorticated and dried tubers of numerous orchidaceous plants, chiefly of the genus *Orchis*. It is composed of small hard, horny bodies, oval or ovoid in form or sometimes palmate, in different degrees translucent, and nearly scentless and tasteless. *Orchis Morio* and *O. mascula* are perhaps the leading species yielding the rounded kinds, and *O. latifolia* the chief source of the palmate. Species of *Eulophia* are assigned as sources of salep in India. The salep of the European market is prepared chiefly in Asia Minor, and in small quantities in Germany; that of the Indian market is from Persia and Tibet, or local. Salep contains 48 per cent. of mucilage and 30 per cent. of starch; it is largely insoluble in water, but swells up when steeped. In the East it is highly esteemed as a nervine restorative and fattener; but it appears to have no other properties than those of a nutrient and demulcent. In Europe it is chiefly used in making a variously seasoned demulcent drink. It is a suitable food for convalescents, etc., like tapioca and sago. It is prepared for use by pulverizing and boiling. In America it is but little known.—**Otaheite** or **Tahiti salep**, a starch derived from the tuberous roots of *Tacca pinnatifida* in the Society, Fiji, and other Pacific islands; Tahiti or South Sea arrowroot; tacca-starch.

sale-pond (sāl′pond), *n.* See *pond*[1].

saleratus (sal-e-rā′tus), *n.* [Also *salæratus* (for **salaëratus*); orig. (NL.) *sal aeratus*, aërated salt: see *aërate* and *salt*[1].] Originally potassium bicarbonate, but at present sodium bicarbonate is commonly sold under the same name. It is used in cookery for neutralizing acidity and for raising dough by the evolution of carbonic acid which takes place when it is brought in contact with an acid. It is also largely used in so-called baking-powders.

salert, saleret, *n.* See *seller*[3].

sale-room (sāl′röm), *n.* A room in which goods are sold; specifically, an auction-room. Often also *salesroom*.

Salesian (sā-lē′shian), *n.* [< St. Francis of *Sales*: see *visitant*.] A member of a Roman Catholic order of nuns: same as *visitant*.

saleslady (sālz′lā′di), *n.*; pl. *saleswomen* (-diz). A saleswoman; a woman who waits upon customers in a shop or store. [Vulgar, U. S.]

> He shows the crowded state of the poor in cities, how sewing-women, and even "*sales-ladies*," work from fourteen to sixteen hours a day for pittances scarcely sufficient to support life. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII.

salesman (sālz′man), *n.*; pl. *salesmen* (-men). One whose occupation is the selling of goods or merchandise. Specifically—(*a*) One who sells some commodity at wholesale. (*b*) A commercial traveler. [U. S.] (*c*) A man who waits on customers in a shop or store.—**Dead salesman**, a wholesale dealer in butchermeat; one who disposes of consignments of dead meat by auction or other mode of sale. [Eng.]

salesroom (sālz′röm), *n.* Same as *sale-room*.

saleswoman (sālz′wụm′an), *n.*; pl. *saleswomen* (-wim′en). A woman who waits upon customers in a shop or store, and exhibits wares to them for sale.

salet, *n.* An obsolete form of *sallet*[2].

sale-tonguedt (sāl′tungd), *a.* Mercenary.

> So *sale-tongu'd* lawyers, wresting eloquence,
> Excuse rich wrong, and cast poore innocence.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas. (*Nares.*)

sale-waresł (sāl′wārz), *n. pl.* Merchandise.

> All our *sale-wares* which we had left we cast away.
> *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 415).

salewet, *v.* and *n.* See *saluc*.

salework (sāl′wėrk), *n.* [< *sale*[1] + *work*.] Work or things made for sale; hence, work carelessly done.

> I see no more in you than in the ordinary
> Of nature's *sale-work*.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5. 43.

Salian[1] (sā′li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Salii*, a tribe of Franks, + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or belonging to a tribe of Franks settled along the lower Rhine near the North Sea. See *Franconian* and *Frank*[1].

II. *n.* A member of this tribe of Franks.

Salian[2] (sā′li-an), *a.* [< L. *Salii*, a college of priests of Mars, lit. 'leapers,' < *salire*, leap: see *sail*[2], *salient*.] Of or pertaining to the Salii or priests of Mars in ancient Rome.—**Salian hymns**, songs sung at an annual festival by the priests of Mars, in praise of that deity, of other gods, and of distinguished men. The songs were accompanied by warlike dances, the clashing of ancilia (shields of a peculiar form), etc.

saliant (sā′li-ant), *a.* In *her.*, same as *salient*.

saliaunce†, saliance†, *n.* [Cf. *salience*.] Assault or sally.

> Now mote I weet,
> Sir Guyon, why with so fierce *saliaunce*
> And fell intent ye did at earst me meet.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 29.

Salic (sal′ik), *a.* [Also *Salique*; < OF. (and F.) *salique* = Sp. *sálico* = Pg. It. *salico*, < ML. *Salicus*, pertaining to the Salians (*lex Salica*, the Salic law), < LL. *Salii*, a tribe of Franks: see *Salian*[1].] Based on or contained in the code of the Salian Franks: specifically applied to one of the laws in that code which excluded women from inheriting certain lands, probably because certain military duties were connected with such inheritance. In the fourteenth century females were excluded from the throne of France by the application of this law to the succession to the crown, and it is in this sense that the phrase *Salic law* is commonly used.

A French antiquarian (Claude Seissel) had derived the name of the *Salic Law* from the Latin word *sal*, comme une loy pleine de sel, c'est à dire pleine de sapience, and this the Doctor thought a far more rational etymology than what some one proposed, either seriously or in sport, that the law was called *Salique* because the words si aliquis and si aliqua were of such frequent occurrence in it. *Southey*, The Doctor, cxviii. (*Davies.*)

The famous clause in the *Salic Law* by which, it is commonly said, women are precluded from succession to the throne, and which alone has become known in course of time as the *Salic Law*, is the fifth paragraph of chapter 59 (with the rubric "De Alodis"), in which the succession to private property is regulated. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 214.

Salicaceæ (sal-i-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Salix* (*Salic-*) + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Salicineæ*.

salicaceous (sal-i-kā′shius), *a.* [< L. *salix* (*salic-*), a willow, + *-aceous*.] Of or pertaining to the willow or the order *Salicineæ*.

salicarian (sal-i-kā′ri-an), *a.* [< *Salicaria*, a genus of birds, now obsolete, + *-an*.] Pertaining to the former genus *Salicaria*, now *Calamoherpe*, *Acrocephalus*, etc., as a reed-warbler; acrocephaline.

salicet (sal′i-set), *n.* [< L. *salix* (*salic-*), a willow, + *-et*.] Same as *salicional*.

salicetum (sal-i-sē′tum), *n.*; pl. *salicetums* or *saliceta* (-tumz, -tä). [L., also *salictum*, a thicket of willows, < *salix* (*salic-*), a willow: see *sallow*[1].] A willow-plantation; a scientific collection of growing willows.

salicin (sal′i-sin), *n.* [< L. *salix* (*salic-*), a willow, + *-in*[2].] A neutral crystalline glucoside ($C_{13}H_{18}O_7$), of a bitter taste. It occurs in the form of colorless or white silky crystals, and is obtained from the bark of various species of willow and poplar. It possesses tonic properties, and is sometimes used as a substitute for salicylic acid in the treatment of rheumatism.

Salicineæ (sal-i-sin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (L. C. Richard, 1828), < *Salix* (*Salic-*) + *-ineæ*.] A well-defined order of apetalous plants, little related to any other. It is characterized by dicecious inflorescence with both sorts of flowers in catkins, a perianth or disk either cup-shaped or reduced to gland-like scales, two or more stamens to each flower, and a one-celled ovary becoming in fruit a two- to four-valved capsule with numerous minute seeds which bear a long dense tuft of white hairs at one end. There are 178 (or, as some estimate them, 300) species, natives of temperate and cold regions, widely scattered throughout the world, rarer in the tropics, and very few in the southern hemisphere. They are trees or shrubs, bearing alternate entire or toothed leaves, free stipules, and catkins produced before or with the leaves, often clothed with long silky hairs. The order is composed of but two genera, *Salix* (the type) and *Populus*. Also *Salicaceæ*.

salicional (sā-lish′on-al), *n.* [< L. *salix* (*salic-*), a willow, + *-ion* (as in *accordion*, etc.) + *-al*.] In *organ-building*, a stop closely resembling the dulciana, and deriving its name from its delicate reedy tone, which resembles that produced by a willow pipe. Also *salicet*.

Salicornia (sal-i-kôr′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < F. *salicorne*, *salicor*, glasswort, saltwort, < L. *sal*, salt, + *cornu*, horn.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Chenopodiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Salicornieæ*, having the flowers immersed in hollows of the upper joints of the stem, from which the two light-yellow anthers protrude. The small fleshy three- or four-toothed perianth becomes spongy and thickened in fruit, inclosing the ovoid utricle, which contains a single erect seed destitute of albumen, having a conduplicate embryo with two thickish seed-leaves. The 8 species are native of saline soils throughout the world, and are remarkable for their smooth, fleshy, leafless, and jointed stems, erect or decumbent, and bearing many short branches, their numerous joints dilated above into sheaths which form a socket partly inclosing the next higher joint. Their inconspicuous flowers form terminal fleshy and cylindrical spikes closely resembling the branches. See *glasswort* and *marsh-samphire*, also *crab-grass*, 2, and *jume*.

Salicornieæ (sal′i-kôr-ni-ē′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1827), < *Salicornia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of apetalous plants of the order *Chenopodiaceæ*. It is characterized by bisexual flowers immersed in the axils of scales of a cone or in hollows of the stem, and by the fruit which is a utricle included in an unappendaged and generally somewhat enlarged perianth. It includes 11 genera and about 31 species, many of them natives of salt-marshes. They are herbs or fleshy shrubs, with continuous or jointed branches, often leafless.

salicyl (sal′i-sil), *n.* [< L. *salix* (*salic-*), willow, + *-yl*.] The hypothetical radical of salicylic acid, $C_6H_4.OH.CO$.

In relieving pain and lessening fever in acute rheumatism the *salicyl* treatment is undoubtedly the most effective we know of. *Lancet*, No. 3431, p. 1066.

salicylate (sal′i-sil-āt), *n.* [< *salicyl(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of salicylic acid.

salicylated (sal′i-si-lā-ted), *a.* [< *salicyl(ic)* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Mixed or impregnated with, or combined with, salicylic acid: as, *salicylated* cotton.—**Salicylated camphor**, an antiseptic preparation made by heating camphor (64 parts) with salicylic acid (65 parts), which gives an oily liquid, solid when cold.—**Salicylated cotton.** Same as *salicylic cotton*. See *salicylic*.

salicylic (sal-i-sil′ik), *a.* [< L. *salix* (*salic-*), willow, + *-yl* + *-ic*.] Derived from the willow: applied to a number of benzene derivatives

which may be derived from the glucoside salicin found in the bark and leaves of willows.—**Salicylic acid**, an acid ($C_6H_4.OH.CO_2H$) obtained from oil of wintergreen, from salicin, and from other sources. It crystallizes in tufts of slender prisms, which are odorless, with an astringent taste and a slightly irritating effect on the fauces. It is prepared commercially by the action of carbonic acid on sodium phenol (sodium carbolate). Salicylic acid has come into very general use as an antiseptic, and, being devoid of active poisonous properties, is employed for preserving foods, etc., from decay. It is also used in acute articular rheumatism and in myalgia.—**Salicylic aldehyde**, the aldehyde of salicylic acid, $C_6H_4.OH.COH$, which occurs in the volatile oil of *Spiræa*. It is an oily liquid with aromatic odor, soluble in water, and readily oxidized to salicylic acid.—**Salicylic** or **salicylated cotton**, absorbent cotton impregnated with salicylic acid and used as an antiseptic dressing.—**Salicylic ether**, an ether formed by the combination of salicylic acid with an alcohol radical. Oil of wintergreen is salicylic methyl ether.

salicylism (sal'i-sil-izm), *n.* Toxic effects produced by salicylic acid.

salience (sā'li-ens), *n.* [< *salien(t)* + *-ce*. Cf. the older form *saliance*.] 1. The fact or condition of being salient; the state of projecting or being projected; projection; protrusion.

> The thickness and *salience* of the external frontal table remains apparent. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. A projection; any part or feature of an object or whole which protrudes or juts out beyond its general surface, as a molding considered with reference to a wall which it decorates.

> *Saliences* are indicated conventionally [in medieval illumination] by paling the colour, while depressions are expressed by deepening it. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 209.

saliency (sā'li-en-si), *n.* Same as *salience*.

salient (sā'li-ent), *a.* and *n.* [An altered form, to suit the L. spelling, of earlier *saliant* (in her.), **saillant*, < F. *saillant*, < L. *salien(t-)s*, ppr. of *salire*, leap, spring forth (> It. *salire* = Sp. *salir* = Pg. *sahir* = Pr. *salir*, *salhir*, *sallir* = F. *saillir*, > E. obs. *sail*[2]), = Gr. ἅλλεσθαι, leap (> E. *halter*[2], etc.). From the same L. verb are ult. E. *sail*[2], *assail* (*sail*[3]), *sally*[2], *assault*, *sault*[1], *saltation*, *saltier*, *exult*, *insult*, *result*, *desultory*, *resilient*, *salmon*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Leaping; bounding; jumping; moving by leaps; specifically, in *herpet.*, saltatorial; habitually leaping or jumping, as a frog or toad; of or pertaining to the *Salientia*.

> The legs of both sides moving together, as in frogs and *saliant* animals, is properly called leaping. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

2. In *her.*, leaping or springing: said of a beast of prey which is represented bendwise on the escutcheon, the hind feet together at the sinister base, and the fore paws raised and usually on a level, though sometimes separate, nearly as when rampant. Also *saliant*, *assailant*, *effaré*.—3. Shooting up or out; springing up.

A Lion Salient.

> He had in himself a *salient* living spring of generous and manly action. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.
>
> Who best can send on high
> The *salient* spout, far streaming to the sky?
> *Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 162.

4. Projecting outward; convex: as, a *salient* angle.—5. Standing out; conspicuous; prominent; striking.

> There are people who seem to have no notion of sketching a character, or observing and describing *salient* points, either in persons or things. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xi.
>
> The antiphonary furnished the anthems or verses for the beginning of the communion, the offertory, and other *salient* passages of the office. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 20.
>
> Mr. John Westbrook, . . . known, from his swarthy looks and *salient* features, as "Jew Westbrook." *E. Bowden*, Shelley, I. 142.

Salient angle. (*a*) In *fort.* See *bastion*. (*b*) In *geom.*, an angle bending toward the interior of a closed figure, as an ordinary angle of a polygon: opposed to *reëntrant angle*.—**Salient batrachians**, Same as *Salientia*, 1.

II. *n.* A salient angle or part; a projection.

> I fired my revolver through the angle of the case, so as to make a hole in the tin. Having first made this lodgement in the *salient*, the rest of the work was easy. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 162.
>
> Some of them, in the impetus of the assault, went even inside one of the *salients* of the work. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 46.

Salientia (sā-li-en'shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *salien(t-)s*, ppr. of *salire*, leap, spring: see *salient*.] 1. In *herpet.*, an old name, originating with Laurenti, 1768, of salient or saltatorial amphibians, as frogs and toads: synonymous with *Anura*[2], and with *Batrachia* in a restricted sense. ↩2†. In Illiger's classification (1811), the third order of mammals, containing the kangaroos and potoroos—that is, those marsupials which he did not class with the *Quadrumana* in his second order *Pollicata*.

saliently (sā'li-ent-li), *adv.* In a salient manner, in any sense of *salient*.

salière (sa-liăr'), *n.* [F.: see *seller*[3].] A salt-cellar.

saliferous (sā-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *sal*, salt, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *geol.*, noting a formation containing a considerable amount of rock-salt, or yielding brine in economically valuable quantity. Saliferous beds are found in almost all the divisions of the geological series, from the lowest to the highest.—**Saliferous system**, in *geol.*, a name sometimes given to the Triassic series, because some of the most important salt-deposits of Europe occupy this geological position.

salifiable (sal'i-fi-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *salifiable* = Sp. *salificable* = It. *salificabile*; as *salify* + *-able*.] Capable of being salified, or of combining with an acid to form a salt.

salification (sal'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *salification*; as *salify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The act of salifying, or the state of being salified.

salify (sal'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *salified*, ppr. *salifying*. [= F. *salifier* = It. *salificare*, < L. *sal*, salt, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To form into a salt, as by combination with an acid.

saligot (sal'i-got), *n.* [Also *salligot*; < OF. *saligots*, "saligots, water caltrops, water nuts" (Cotgrave).] 1. The water-chestnut, *Trapa natans*.—2. A ragout of tripe. *Davies.*

> He himself made the wedding with fine sheeps-heads, brave haslets with mustard, gallant *salligots* with garlic (tribars aux ails). *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 31.

Salii (sā'li-ī), *n. pl.* [L. *Salii*: see *Salian*[2].] The priests of Mars, in ancient Rome: according to tradition their college was established by Numa Pompilius. See *Salian*[2].

salimeter (są-lim'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *sal*, salt, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *salinometer*, 1.

salimetry (są-lim'e-tri), *n.* [< L. *sal*, salt, + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *salinometry*.

salina (są-lī'nă), *n.* [Sp. *salina*: see *saline*, *n.*] A saline; salt-works; any place where salt is deposited, gathered, or manufactured.

> In a large *salina*, northward of the Rio Negro, the salt at the bottom, during the whole year, is between two and three feet in thickness. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 309.

Salina group. Same as *Onondaga salt-group*. See *salt-group*.

salination (sal-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< *saline* + *-ation*.] The act of washing with or soaking in salt liquor.

> The Egyptians might have been accustomed to wash the body with the same pickle they used in *salination*. *Greenhill*, Art of Embalming, p. 59.

saline (są-līn' or sā'līn), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *salin* = Sp. Pg. It. *salino*, < L. **salinus* (found only in neut. *salinum*, salt-cellar, and pl. fem. *salinæ*, salt-pits: see *saline*, *n.*), < *sal*, salt: see *sal*[1] and *sal*[3].] 1. Consisting of salt or constituting salt: as, *saline* particles; *saline* substances.—2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of salt; salty: as, a *saline* taste.

> With bacon, mass *saline*, where never lean
> Beneath the brown and bristly rind was seen.
> *Crabbe*, Works, IV. 154.
>
> A delicious *saline* scent of sea-weed.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 630.

Saline bath, a bath used as a substitute for sea-water, containing 36 ounces of salt to 60 gallons of water.—**Saline infiltration**, the deposit of various salts in a tissue, as in calcareous degeneration.—**Saline mixture**, lemon-juice and potassium bicarbonate.—**Saline purgative**, a salt with purgative properties, such as magnesium or sodium sulphate, sodiopotassium tartrate, magnesium carbonate, etc.—**Saline waters**, waters impregnated with salts, especially spring waters which contain considerable quantities of salts of the alkalis and alkaline earths, used as medicines.

saline (są-līn' or sā'līn), *n.* [< F. *saline* = Sp. Pg. It. *salina*, < L. *salinæ*, salt-works, salt-pits, pl. of *salina*, fem. of adj. (cf. ML. *salina*, L. and ML. *salinum*, a salt-cellar) **salinus*, of salt: see *saline*, *a.*] A salt-spring, or a place where salt water is collected in the earth; a salt-marsh or -pit.

> The most part of all the salt they haue in Venice commeth from these *Salines*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 108.
>
> The waters of the bay were already marbling over the *salines* and half across the island. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 789.

saline-ness (są-lin'nes), *n.* [< *saline* + *-ness*.] Saline character or condition. *Imp. Dict.*

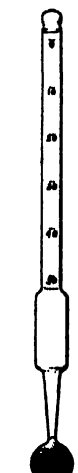
saliniferous (sal-i-nif'e-rus), *a.* [Irreg. < L. **salinus*, of salt (see *saline*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing salt.

saliniform (są-lin'i-fôrm), *a.* [Irreg. < L. **salinus*, of salt (see *saline*), + *forma*, form.] Having the form of salt.

salinity (są-lin'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *salinité*; as *saline* + *-ity*.] Saline or salty character or quality; degree of saltiness; saline-ness.

> It is shown by a glance at the charts that there are areas in the ocean of great *salinity* and areas of great dilution. *Nature*, XXX. 314.

salinometer (sal-i-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. **salinus*, of salt (see *saline*), + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. A form of hydrometer for measuring the amount of salt present in any given solution. The numbers on the stem (see figure) show the percentages of strength for the depths to which the instrument sinks in a solution. Also *salimeter*, *salometer*.



Salinometer.

2. A similar apparatus used for indicating the density of brine in the boilers of marine steam-engines, and thus showing when they should be cleansed by blowing off the deposit left by the salt water, which tends to injure the boilers as well as to diminish their evaporating power. Also called *salt-gage*.

salinometer-pot (sal-i-nom'e-tėr-pot), *n.* A vessel in which water from a boiler may be drawn to test it for brine by the salinometer.

salinometry (sal-i-nom'e-tri), *n.* [< L. **salinus*, of salt, + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The use of the salinometer. Also *salimetry*, *salometry*.

salinoterrene (są-lī'nō-te-rēn'), *a.* [< L. **salinus*, of salt (see *saline*), + *terrenus*, of earth: see *terrene*.] Pertaining to or composed of salt and earth.

salinous† (są-lī'nus), *a.* [< L. **salinus*, of salt: see *saline*.] Same as *saline*.

> When wood and many other bodies do petrifie . . . we do not usually ascribe their induration to cold, but rather unto *salinous* spirits, concretive juices, and causes circumjacent, which do assimilate all bodies not indisposed for their impressions. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

Saliquet (sal'ik or sa-lēk'), *a.* Same as *Salic*.

Salisburia (sal-is-bū'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Sir James Smith, 1798), named after R. A. *Salisbury*, an English botanist (born 1762).] A former genus of coniferous trees, now known by the earlier name *Ginkgo* (Kaempfer, 1712). The change of name was proposed on the ground that *Ginkgo* (also spelled *Gingko*) was a barbarism, a reason which is not accepted by the modern rules of nomenclature. See *maidenhair-tree*, and cut under *ginkgo*.

Salisbury boot. See *boot*[2].

salite[1]† (sā'līt), *v. t.* [< L. *salitus*, pp. of *salire*, salt, < *sal*, salt: see *sal*[1], *salt*[1].] To salt; impregnate or season with salt. *Imp. Dict.*

salite[2] (sā'līt), *n.* [< *Sala* (see def.) + *-ite*[1].] A lamellar variety of pyroxene or augite, of a grayish-green color, from Sala, Sweden, and elsewhere. See *pyroxene*. Also spelled *sahlite*.

salitral (sal'i-tral), *n.* [Sp., < *salitre* = It. *salnitro*, saltpeter, < L. *sal*, salt, + *nitrum*, niter: see *niter*.] A place where saltpeter occurs or is collected.

> We passed also a muddy swamp of considerable extent, which in summer dries, and becomes incrusted with various salts, and hence is called a *salitral*. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, I. 90.

saliva (są-lī'vą), *n.* [In ME. *salve*, < OF. (and F.) *salive* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *saliva*; < L. *saliva*, spittle, saliva, slime. Cf. Gr. *σίαλον*, spittle, Russ. *slina*, Gael. *seile*, spittle; perhaps akin to *slime*.] Spittle; the mixed secretion of the salivary glands and of the mucous membrane of the mouth, a colorless ropy liquid which normally has an alkaline reaction. Its physiological use is to keep moist the tongue, mouth, and fauces, thus aiding the sense of taste, and to assist mastication and deglutition. Specifically, saliva is the secretion of the salivary glands, which in man and many other animals contains a digestive ferment, ptyalin. See *ptyalin*, and cuts under *parotid* and *salivary*.

saliva-ejector (są-lī'vą-ē-jek'tor), *n.* A saliva-pump.

salival (są-lī'val), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *salival* = It. *salivale*; as *saliva* + *-al*.] Same as *salivary*.

> *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxxix. [Rare.]

salivan (są-lī'van), *a.* [< L. *saliva*, spittle, + *-an*.] Same as *salivary*. [Rare.]

salivant (sal'i-vant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *salivan(t-)s*, ppr. of *salivare*, spit out, salivate, < *saliva*, spittle: see *saliva*.] **I.** *a.* Promoting

the flow of saliva; exciting or producing salivation.

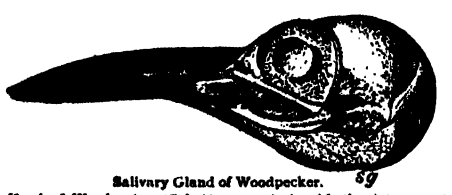
II. *n.* A substance which has the property of salivating.

saliva-pump (sạ-lī'vạ-pump), *n.* In *dentistry*, a device for carrying off the accumulating saliva from the mouth of a patient. A hooked tube is inserted in the mouth, and is connected at the other end with a valved chamber through which is passed a small stream of water. The vacuum thus produced draws out from the mouth any excess of saliva. Also called *salivaejector*.

Salivary Glands.

a, sublingual; *b*, submaxillary: their ducts opening at *d*, beside the tongue on the floor of the mouth; *c*, parotid, its duct (Stenson's), *e*, opening opposite the second upper molar tooth.

salivary (sal'i-vā-ri), *a.* [= F. *salivaire* = Pg. *salivar* = It. *salivare*, < L. *salivarius*, pertaining to saliva or slime, slimy, clammy, < *saliva*, spittle: see *saliva*.] Of or pertaining to saliva; secreting or conveying saliva: as, *salivary* glands; *salivary* ducts or canals. In man the salivary glands are three pairs—the parotid (see cut under *parotid*), submaxillary, and sublingual. Such glands are of enormous size in various animals, as the beaver and sewellel. In the latter they form a great glandular collar like a goiter. They are also very large in some birds, as swifts and woodpeckers.—**Buccal salivary papilla**, the prominent opening in the cheek of the duct of the parotid gland.—**Salivary calculus**, a concretion found in the duct of Wharton, and consisting chiefly of carbonates of lime and magnesia, and phosphate of lime. These calculi are also sometimes found in the ducts of the parotid and submaxillary glands.—**Salivary corpuscles**, pale spherical nucleated bodies found in the saliva, containing numerous fine granules in incessant agitation.—**Salivary diastase**. Same as *ptyalin*.—**Salivary fistula**, an abnormal opening on the side of a salivary duct.—**Salivary tubes of Pflueger**, the intralobular ducts of the salivary glands.



Salivary Gland of Woodpecker.

Head of Woodpecker (*Celaptes auratus*), with the integument removed, showing the large salivary gland *sg*. (About two thirds natural size.)

salivate (sal'i-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *salivated*, ppr. *salivating*. [< L. *salivatus*, pp. of *salivare* (> It. *salivare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *salivar* = F. *saliver*), spit out, also salivate, < L. *saliva*, spittle: see *saliva*.] To purge by the salivary glands; produce an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva in, usually by the action of mercury; produce ptyalism in.

salivation (sal-i-vā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *salivation* = Sp. *salivacion* = Pg. *salivação* = It. *salivazione*, < LL. *salivatio(n-)*, < L. *salivare*, pp. *salivatus*, spit: see *salivate*.] An abnormally abundant flow of saliva; the act or process of salivating, or producing an excessive secretion of saliva, generally by means of mercury; ptyalism.

salivin (sal'i-vin), *n.* [< L. *saliva*, saliva, + *-in*2.] Same as *ptyalin*.

salivous† (sạ-lī'vus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *salivoso*, < L. *salivosus*, full of spittle, < *saliva*, spittle: see *saliva*.] Of or pertaining to saliva; partaking of the nature of saliva.

> There also happeneth an elongation of the uvula, through the abundance of *salivous* humour flowing upon it.
> *Wiseman*, Surgery, iv. 7.

Salix (sā'liks), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *salix*, a willow: see *sallow*1.] A genus of apetalous trees and shrubs, the willows, type of the order *Salicineæ*, and characterized by a disk or perianth reduced to one or two distinct glands, and a one-celled ovary with a short two-cleft style, and two placentæ each bearing commonly from four to eight ovules, arranged in two ranks. Unlike those of *Populus*, the other genus of the order, the leaves are commonly long and narrow, the catkins are dense, erect, and at first covered by a single bud-scale, the flowers sessile, stigma short, stamens usually but two, the bracts entire, and the seeds few in each two-valved capsule. There are over 160 species enumerated, often of very difficult limitation from the number of connecting forms and of hybrids. They are natives of all northern and cold regions, rare in the tropics, and very few in the southern hemisphere. One species only is known in South Africa, and one in South America, native in Chili; none occurs in Australasia or Oceanica. About 80 are native to the northeastern United States; and they are still more numerous northward, 10 species being reported from Point Barrow in Alaska alone. They are trees or shrubs, generally with long lithe branches and elongated entire or minutely toothed leaves, often with conspicuous stipules. A few alpine species are prostrate, and form matted turfs or send up small herb-like branches from underground stems. *S. arctica*, a wide-spread species of the far north, extends to latitude 81° 44′ N., in the form, at sea-level, of dwarf shrubs a foot high, but with a trunk an inch thick. The catkins are conspicuous; in temperate climates they are usually put forth before the leaves, but in colder regions they commonly appear nearly at the same time. Most species grow along streams, and many are widely planted to consolidate banks, and thus have become extensively naturalized. Many are found in a fossil state. See *willow*, *osier*, and *sallow*1; also cuts under *ament*, *inflorescence*, *lanceolate*, and *retuse*.

sall1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *soul*.

sall2, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shall*.

sallad†, **salladet**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *salad*1, *sallet*2.

sallee-man (sal'ē-man), *n.* 1. A Moorish pirate: so called from the port of Sallee, on the coast of Morocco.

> Fleets of her Portuguese men-of-war rode down over the long swell to give battle to saucy *sallee-men*.
> *J. W. Palmer*, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 29.

2. In *zoöl.*, a physophorous oceanic hydrozoan of the family *Velellidæ*, as *Velella vulgaris*. It is about 2 inches long, of a transparent blue color, and rides on the surface of the sea with its vertical crest acting as a sail. Also *sallyman*.

sallenders (sal'en-dėrz), *n.* Same as *sellanders*.

sallet†, *n.* Same as *sellar*3.

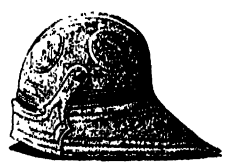
sallet1† (sal'et), *n.* An obsolete form of *salad*1. [In the first quotation there is a play upon this word and *sallet*2, a helmet.]

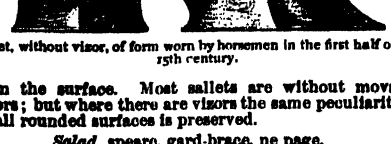
> Wherefore . . . have I climbed into this garden to see if I can eat grass or pick a *sallet*, . . . which is not amiss to cool a man's stomach this hot weather. And I think this word *sallet* was born to do me good; for many a time, but for a sallet, my brain-pan had been cleft with a brown-bill; and many a time, when I have been dry, and bravely marching, it hath served me instead of a quart-pot to drink in; and now the word *sallet* must serve me to feed on.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10. 9.

> On Christ-masse Euen they eate a *Sallet* made of diuers Hearbs, and seeth all kindes of Pulse which they feed vpon. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 618.

> Wilt eate any of a young spring *sallet*?
> *Marston*, The Fawne, ii. 1.

sallet2 (sal'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sallett*, *salet*, also *salad*, *sallad*, *sallade*, *salade*, < ME. *salette* (confused in spelling with *salad*1, also spelled *sallot*), prop. *salade*, < OF. *salade*, *sallade*, a helmet, head-piece, = Sp. Pg. *celada*, a helmet (cf. Sp. *celar*, engrave, *celadura*, enamel, inlaying), < It. *celata*, a helmet, < L. *cælata*, sc. *cassis*, an engraved or ornamented helmet, fem. pp. of *cælare*, engrave: see *ceil* and *celure*.] 1. A kind of helmet, first introduced at the beginning of the fifteenth century, lighter than the helm, and having an intermediary form between this and the chapel-de-fer. Its distinguishing mark is the fixed projection behind, which replaces the articulated couvre-nuque of other forms of head-piece. The sallet is always extremely simple in form, having rounded surfaces everywhere, and especially well adapted to cause blows or thrusts to glance from the surface. Most sallets are without movable visors; but where there are visors the same peculiarity of small rounded surfaces is preserved.


Sallet, with vizor; Spanish, 15th century.


Sallet, without visor, of form worn by horsemen in the first half of the 15th century.

> *Salad*, spearc, gard-brace, ne page.
> *The Isle of Ladies*, l. 1556.

> The seid Lord sent to the seid mansion a riotous peple, to the nombre of a thowsand persones, with blanket bendes of a sute as risers ageyn your pees, arrayd in maner of werre, with curesse, brigaunders, jakks, *salettes*, gleyves, bowes, arows, pavyse, gonnes, pannys with fier and teynes brennyng therein. *Paston Letters*, I. 106.

2. As much as a sallet will hold. [Rare.]

> No more calling of lanthorn and candle-light;
> That maidenheads be valued at just nothing
> And sacke be sold by the *sallet*.
> *Heywood*, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 19).

salleting† (sal'et-ing), *n.* [< *sallet*1 + *-ing*1.] Same as *salad*1.

salliance†, *n.* An obsolete form of *salience*.

salligot† (sal'i-got), *n.* See *saligot*.

sallow1 (sal'ō), *n.* [Also *sally*, dial. (Sc.) *sauch*, *saugh*; early mod. E. also *salowe*, rarely *sale*; < ME. *salewe*, *salwe*, *saluhe*, *salwhe*, also *saly* (pl. *salewis*, *salwes*, *salyhes*), < AS. *sealh* (in inflection also *sealh-*) = OHG. *salahā*, MHG. *salhe*, G. *sahl* (in *sahlweide*, the round-leafed willow) = Icel. *selja* = Sw. *sälg* = Dan. *selje* = L. *salix*, a willow (> It. *salcio*, *salce*, *salice* = Sp. *salce* = Pg. *sauce* (the F. *saule* is < OHG.) = Gael. *saileach* = Ir. *sail*, *saileach* = W. *helyg*, pl.), = Gr. ἑλίκη, a willow: prob. named from its growing near water; cf. Skt. *sālila*, *saras*, *sarī*, water, *sarasya*, a lotus, *sarit*, a river, < √ *sar*, flow.] 1. A willow, especially *Salix caprea*, the great sallow or goat- or hedge-willow. It is a tall shrub or bushy tree, found through the northern Old World. It puts forth its showy yellow catkins very early in spring, and in England its branches serve in church use for palms. (See *palm*2, 3.) It furnishes an osier for basket- and hoop-making; its wood is made into implements, and largely into gunpowder-charcoal; its bark is used for tanning, especially for tanning glove-leather. The gray sallow is only a variety. In Australia the name is applied to some acacias.

> ȝe schulen take to ȝou in the firste day . . . braunchis of a tree of thicke boowis, and *salewis* of the rennynge streem. *Wyclif*, Lev. xxiii. 40 (ed. Purvey).

> In this Region of Canchiota, the gossampine trees growe of them selues commonly in many places, as doo with vs elmes, wyllowes, and *salowes*.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 96).

> The fore-pillar [of the Dalway harp] appears to be *sallow*, the harmonic curve of yew.
> *O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, II. xxxiii.

2. An osier; a willow wand.

> And softe a *saly* twygge aboute him plie.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

> Who so that buyldeth his hous al of *salwes* . . .
> Is worthy to been hanged on the galwes.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 655.

sallow2 (sal'ō), *a.* [< ME. *salow*, *salwhe*, < AS. *salo*, *salu*, *sealo*, sallow (*salo-neb*, yellow-beaked, *salu-pād*, with pale garment, *sealo-brūn*, sallow-brown), = MD. *saluwe*, D. *zaluw*, *saluwe*, tawny, sallow, = OHG. *salo*, dusky (> F. *sale* = It. *salvo*, dirty), MHG. *sale*, *sal*, G. dial. *sal*, *sahl* = Icel. *sölr*, yellowish; root uncertain.] Having a yellowish color; of a brownish-yellow and unhealthy-looking color: said of the skin or complexion.

> What a deal of brine
> Hath wash'd thy *sallow* cheeks for Rosaline!
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3. 70.

> Then the judge's face had lost the ruddy English hue, that showed its warmth through all the duskiness of the colonel's weather-beaten cheek, and had taken a *sallow* shade, the established complexion of his countrymen.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

sallow2 (sal'ō), *v. t.* [< *sallow*2, *a.*] To tinge with a sallow or yellowish color.

> July breathes hot, *sallows* the crispy fields.
> *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

sallow3 (sal'ō), *n.* [Abbr. of *sallow-moth*.] An English collectors' name for certain noctuid moths; a sallow-moth. Thus, *Cirrœdia xerampelina* is the center-barred *sallow*.—**Bordered sallow**. See *Heliothis*.—**Orange sallow**. See *orange*1.

sallow-kitten (sal'ō-kit'n), *n.* A kind of puss-moth, *Dicranura furcula*: so called by British collectors.

sallow-moth (sal'ō-mȯth), *n.* A British moth of the genus *Xanthia*, as *X. ceraqo*, *X. sulphurago*, etc., of a pale-yellowish color; a sallow.

sallowness (sal'ō-nes), *n.* [< *sallow*2 + *-ness*.] The quality of being sallow; paleness, tinged with brownish yellow: as, *sallowness* of complexion.

> With the *sallowness* from the face flies the bitterness from the heart. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 319.

sallow-thorn (sal'ō-thȯrn), *n.* See *Hippophaë*.

sallowy (sal'ō-i), *a.* [< *sallow* + *-y*1.] Abounding in sallows or willows.

> The brook,
> Vocal, with here and there a silence, ran
> By *sallowy* rims. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

sally1 (sal'i), *n.*; pl. *sallies* (-iz). Same as *sallow*1.

sally2 (sal'i), *n.*; pl. *sallies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *sallie*; < OF. (and F.) *saillie* (= Pr. *salhia* = Sp. *salida* = Pg. *sahida*), a sally, eruption, leap, < *saillir*, rush forth, leap: see *sally*3, *v.*] 1†. A leap or spring; a darting; a dance. —2. A sudden rush, dash, or springing forth; specifically, a sudden and determined rush or eruption of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; a sortie: as, the garrison made a *sally*.

> I come from haunts of coot and hern,
> I make a sudden *sally*,
> And sparkle out among the fern,
> To bicker down a valley. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

3. A run or excursion; a trip or jaunt; a going out in general.

Bellmour, good Morrow—Why, truth on't is, these early *Sallies* are not usual to me; but Business, as you see, Sir —— *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, i. 1.

Every one shall know a country better that makes often *sallies* into it, and traverses it up and down, than he that like a mill-horse goes still round in the same track. *Locke.*

Every step in the history of political liberty is a *sally* of the human mind into the untried Future. *Emerson*, Amer. Civilization.

4. In *arch.*, a projection; the end of a piece of timber cut with an interior angle formed by two planes across the fibers, as the feet of common rafters.—5. An outburst, as of imagination, fancy, merriment, etc.; a flight; hence, a freak, frolic, or escapade.

The Dorien [measure] because his falls, *sallyes*, and compasse be diuers from those of the Phrigien. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 70.

These passages were intended for *sallies* of wit. *Stillingfleet.*

'Tis but a *sally* of youth. *Sir J. Denham*, The Sophy. (*Latham.*)

She was apt to fall into little *sallies* of passion. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 172.

sally[2] (sal'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sallied*, ppr. *sallying*. [Early mod. E. also *sallie*, *salio*; < ME. *saillen*, *saillyn*, < OF. *saillir*, leap, jump, bound, issue forth, < L. *salire*, leap: see *sail*[2], of which *sally*[2] is a doublet. The verb *sally*[2], however, depends in part on the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To leap; spring; dance.

Herod also made a promise to the daughter of Herodias when she danced and *salied* so pleasantly before him and his lords. *Becon*, Works, I. 373. (*Davies.*)

2. To leap, dash, or spring forth; burst out; specifically, to make a sally, as a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; hence, to set out briskly or energetically.

At his first coming, the Turkes *sallied* upon the Germane quarter. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 10.

Then they opened their gate,
Sallying forth with vigor and might.
Undaunted Londonderry (Child's Ballads, VII. 250).

How merrily we would *sally* forth into the fields! *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

So enfeebled and disheartened were they that they offered no resistance if attacked; . . . even the women of Malaga *sallied* forth and made prisoners. *Irving*, Granada, p. 98.

II.† *trans.* To mount; copulate with: said of horses. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 36.

sally[3] (sal'i), *n.* [A particular use of **sally*, var. of *sallow*[2]. Cf. *sallow*[3].] 1. The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*. [Ireland.]—2. A kind of stone-fly; one of the *Perlidæ*: as, the yellow *sally*, *Chloroperla viridis*, much used by anglers in England.

sally-lunn (sal'i-lun'), *n.* [Named after *Sally Lunn*, a young woman who sold this species of bun through the streets of Bath, about the end of the 18th century.] A kind of sweet spongy teacake, larger than a muffin: in the United States usually baked in loaves or forms, not in muffin-rings.

It's a sort of night that's meant for muffins. Likewise crumpets. Also *sally-lunns*. *Dickens*, Chimes, iv.

Phillis trifling with a plover's
Egg, while Corydon uncovers with a grace the *Sally Lunn*.
C. S. Calverley, In the Gloaming.

sallyman (sal'i-man), *n.* Same as *sallee-man*, 2.

sally-picker (sal'i-pik'ėr), *n.* [< *sally*[1] + *picker*.] One of several different warblers: so called in Ireland. (*a*) The least willow-wren, or chiff-chaff, *Phylloscopus rufus*; also, *P. trochilus*. (*b*) The sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis*.

sally-port (sal'i-pôrt), *n.* 1. In *fort.*, a gate or a passage to afford free egress to troops in making a sally. The name is applied to the postern leading from under the rampart into the ditch; or in more modern use to a cutting through the glacis, by which a sally may be made through the covered way. See diagram under *barbican*.

At a small distance from it [a rocky hill] on one side there is a *sally port*, cut down through the rock to the sea. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 26.

The direction taken by Hawk-eye soon brought the travellers to the level of the plain, nearly opposite to a *sally-port* in the western curtain of the fort. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xiv

2. A large port on each quarter of a fire-ship, for the escape of the crew into boats when the train is fired.

sally-wood (sal'i-wůd), *n.* Willow-wood.

salm†, *n.* An obsolete form of *psalm*.

salmagundi (sal-ma-gun'di), *n.* [Also *salmagundy*, dial. *salmon-gundy*; < OF. *salmigondin*, *salmigoundins*, F. *salmigondis*, orig. 'seasoned salt meats'; prob. < It. *salame* (pl. *salami*), salt meat (< L. *sal*, salt), + *conditi*, pl. of *condito*, < L. *conditus*, seasoned, savory, pp. of *condire*, pickle, preserve: see *condiment*, *condite*[2].] 1. Originally, an Italian dish consisting of chopped meat, eggs, anchovies, onions, oil, etc.

The descendant of Caractacus returned, and, ordering the boy to bring a piece of salt beef from the brine, cut off a slice and mixed it with an equal quantity of onions, which, seasoning with a moderate proportion of pepper and salt, he brought into a consistence with oil and vinegar; then, tasting the dish, assured us it was the best *salmagundy* that he had ever made. *Smollett*, Roderick Random, xxvi.

Hence—2. A mixture of various ingredients; an olio or medley; a hotchpotch; a miscellany. *W. Irving.*

salmi, salmis (sal'mi), *n.* [< F. *salmis*, orig. 'salted meats,' a double pl., < It. *salame* (pl. *salami*), salt meat: see *salmagundi*.] A ragout of roasted woodcocks, larks, thrushes, or other species of game, minced and stewed with wine, little pieces of bread, and other ingredients to stimulate the appetite.

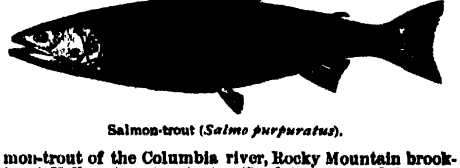
As it is, though in one way still a striking picture, it is too much of a "*salmi* of frogs' legs," as they said of Correggio's famous dome at Parma. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 42.

salmiac (sal'mi-ak), *n.* [= F. *salmiac* = G. Sw. Dan. *salmiak*, corruptions of *sal ammoniac*: see *sal ammoniac*, under *ammoniac*.] A contraction of *sal ammoniac* (which see, under *ammoniac*).

salmis, *n.* See *salmi*.

salmite (sal'mit), *n.* [< (Viel)-*Salm* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a manganesian variety of chloritoid, from Viel-Salm in Belgium.

Salmo (sal'mō), *n.* [NL. (Artedi; Linnæus), < L. *salmo*, a salmon: see *salmon*.] The leading genus of *Salmonidæ*. It was formerly more than coextensive with the family as now understood, but is usually restricted to forms having the anal fin short, of only nine to eleven developed rays; the vomer flat, its surface plane and toothed; and the body spotted with black (not with red or silvery gray). In this sense the genus *Salmo* is exclusive of the chars (*Salvelinus*) and of the Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus*). But even thus restricted it contains two sets of species: (*a*) True salmon, marine and anadromous, as *S. salar*, with the vomerine teeth little developed, no hyoid teeth, scales large, caudal fin well forked (truncate in old individuals), and sexual distinctions strong, the breeding males having the lower jaw hooked upward. Such salmon are sometimes landlocked, as the variety found in Sebago Lake, in Maine. See cut under *parr*. (*b*) River-salmon, not anadromous, with vomerine teeth highly developed, and sexual differences not strong. Such salmon are among the many fishes called *trout* or *salmon-trout* in the United States, as *S. irideus*, the rainbow-trout of California, which is a variety or subspecies of *S. gairdneri*, the steel-head or hard-head salmon-trout of the Sacramento river and northward, attaining a weight of twenty pounds (see cut under *rainbow-trout*); *S. purpuratus*, var. *spilurus*, the trout of the Rio Grande, Utah Basin, etc.; and *S. purpuratus*, the salmon-trout of the Columbia river, Rocky Mountain brook-trout, Yellowstone trout, etc. (See *lake-trout*, 1; *lake-trout*, 2, is a char.) Genera of *Salmoninæ* which have been detached from *Salmo* proper are *Salvelinus*, the chars (including *Cristivomer*) and *Oncorhynchus*. The river and lake species of *Salmo* which are not anadromous form a section or subgenus called *Fario*.

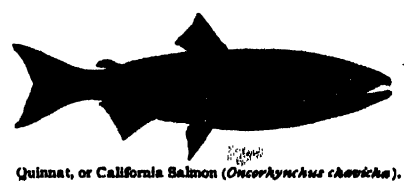


Salmon-trout (*Salmo purpuratus*).

salmoid (sal'moid), *n.* [< *salm*(*on*) + *-oid*.] Same as *salmonoid*.

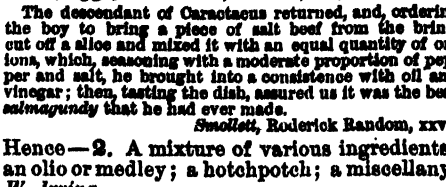
salmon (sam'un), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *salmond*, *samon*; < ME. *salmon*, *salmond*, usually *saumon*, *samon*, *saumoun*, *samowne*, < OF. *saumon*, *saumun*, *saulmone*, *saulmon*, *salmun*, F. *saumon*, a salmon (fish), = Pr. *salmo* = Sp. *salmon* = Pg. *salmão* = It. *salamone* = OS. OHG. *salmo*, MHG. *salme*, G. *salm*, < L. *salmo*(*-n*), a salmon, lit. 'leaper,' < *salire*, leap: see *sail*[2], *salient*.] 1. A fish of the genus *Salmo* (*S. salar*), found in all the northern parts of Europe, America, and Asia. The salmon is both a marine and a fresh-water fish. Its normal locality may be said to be off the mouth or estuary of the larger rivers, whence, in the season of sexual excitement, it ascends to the spawning-beds, which are frequently far inland, near the head-waters of the rivers. On reaching the spawning-station, the female by means of her tail makes a furrow in the gravelly bed of the river, in which she deposits her spawn or eggs, numbering many thousands, which, when impregnated by the male accompanying her, she carefully covers up by rapid sweeps of her tail. At this season the snout of the male undergoes a strange transformation, the under jaw becoming hooked upward with a cartilaginous excrescence, which is used as a weapon in the combats which are frequent when two or more males attach themselves to one female. In this condition he is known as a *kipper*. The time occupied in spawning is from three to twelve days, and the season extends from the end of autumn till spring. After spawning, the salmon, both male and female, die or go to sea under the name of *spent fish*, *foul fish*, or *kelts*, the females being further distinguished as *shedders* or *baggits*. In from 80 to 140 days the young fish hatches from the egg. Then it is about five eighths of an inch long. In this embryonic state it is nourished from a vitelline, or umbilical vesicle, suspended under the belly, containing the red yolk of the egg and oil-globules, to be absorbed later. When about fifty days old it is about an inch in length, and becomes a *samlet* or *parr* (see cut under *parr*). It continues in the shallows of its native stream till the following spring, when it is from 3 to 4 inches long and is known as the *May parr*. It now descends into deeper parts of the river, where the weaker fish remain till the end of the second spring, the stronger ones till the end of the first spring only. When the season of its migration arrives, generally the month of May or June, the fins have become darker, and the fish has assumed a silvery hue. It is now known as a *smolt* or *salmon-fry*. The smolts now congregate into shoals and proceed leisurely seaward. On reaching the estuary they remain in its brackish water for a short time, and then proceed to the open sea. Of their life there nothing is known, except that they grow with such rapidity that a fish which reaches the estuary weighing, it may be, not more than 2 ounces, may return to it from the sea, after a few months, as a *grilse*, weighing 8 or 10 pounds. A grilse under 2 pounds is called a *salmon-peal*. In between two and three years the grilse becomes a *salmon*. The salmon returns in preference to the river in which it passed its earlier existence. It has been known to grow to the weight of 83 pounds; more generally it weighs from 15 to 25 pounds. It furnishes a delicious dish for the table, and is an important article of commerce. Its flesh is of a pinkish-orange color. The synonyms of *salmon* are very numerous. Nearly or quite exact local ones are *mort*, *simon*, *eprod*. Salmon under two years old, which have not entered the sea, are generally called *parr*, *pink*, and *smolt*, or, more locally, *blackfin*, *brandling*, *brood*, *cockper*, *fingerling*, *pinkin*, *grasling*, *gravel-laspring*, *hepper*, *jerkin*, *laspring*, *salmon-fry*, *salmon-spring*, *samlet*, *skegger*, *skirling*, *smolt*, *sparling*, *sprag*. One which has returned from the sea a second time is a *gerling*; one which has remained in fresh water during summer is a *laurel*; a milter, or spawning male, may be called a *gib-fish* or *salmon-cock*. In the Ribble, in Willughby's time, a two-year old salmon was called *eprod*; a supposed three-year fish *mort*, or perhaps *pug*; a four-year fish, a *forktail*; a five-year fish, a *half-fish*, and a six-year one, a *salmon* specifically.

2. One of various fishes of the same family as the above, but of different genera. Some of these species are recognizable by an increased number of the anal rays (14 to 20), and by the fact that the jaws in the males at the breeding-season become peculiarly developed and hooked. They form the genus *Oncorhynchus*, and are collectively called *Pacific salmon*. Five such species occur in the North Pacific. (*a*) One of these, the humpbacked salmon, *O. gorbuscha*, has from 25 to 30 short gill-rakers and very small scales (over 200 in a longitudinal row). It reaches a weight of from 5 to 6 pounds, and is found as far south as Oregon or even as the Sacramento river. (*b*) Another, the dog-salmon, *O. keta* or *O. lagocephalus*, has less than 25 short gill-rakers, moderately small scales (about 150 in a longitudinal row), 13 or 14 anal rays, and 13 or 14 branchiostegal rays: the spots are faint or obsolete. It attains a weight of about 12 pounds, and extends southward (sparingly) to the Sacramento river, but is of little value. (*c*) The quinnat or king-salmon, *O. chavicha* or *O. quinnat*, has about 23 short gill-rakers,



Quinnat, or California Salmon (*Oncorhynchus chavicha*).

about 150 scales in a longitudinal row, 16 anal rays, 15 to 19 branchiostegal rays (those of the opposite sides often unlike), and the back and upper fins dotted with black. It reaches a weight of over 100 pounds, but the average in the Columbia river is about 22. It enters abundantly into the Sacramento river and still more numerously into the northern streams from both sides of the Pacific, and is by far the most important species of its genus. About 30,000,000 pounds are estimated to have been the average take for several years in the Columbia river alone, along whose banks extensive canneries are established to preserve the fish. (*d*) The silver or kisutch salmon, *O. kisutch*, has about 23 rather slender gill-rakers, rather large scales (about 130 in a row), and is bluish-green on the back, silvery on the sides, and punctulated with blackish, but without decided spots except on the top of the head, back, dorsal and adipose fins, and the upper rudimentary rays of the caudal fin. It grows to a weight of from 3 to 8 pounds, and is abundant southward to the Sacramento river, but is of little economic value. (*e*) The blue-back salmon, *O. nerka* or *O. lycodon*, has about 30 or 40 comparatively long gill-rakers, rather large scales (about 130 in a row), and is normally colored bright-blue above and silvery on the sides, but the males in the fall become deep-red, and are then known in the interior as *redfish*. It attains a weight of from 4 to 8 pounds, and ascends the Columbia river and tributaries in abundance. It ranks next in value to the quinnat. In canning salmon in America the fish are cooked in the cans in which they are put up, unlike any fish canned in Europe, which are all cooked first and then canned and cooked again. (See *sardine*[1], 1.) The salmon are first



Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*).

cleaned and scaled, and have their heads, tails, and fins cut off. Then they are placed in tanks filled with salted water, where they remain some time to "slime" or be cleansed before being brought into the factory. They are then cut into pieces of the proper size to fill the can. These pieces are placed in cans, which are subsequently filled with brine. The raw fish, thus pickled, are soldered in the cans, which are next placed on forms holding many hundreds and lowered by machinery into steam-boilers, where they are cooked for an hour. The next step is a nice process called *venting*. A little hole is pricked in the can to allow the gas within to escape, when the vent hole is instantly soldered. A second cooking now takes place, after which the cans are taken from the boilers and showered with cold water. If the vacuum is perfect, showing a sound can, the top bellows in with the cooling process. If a can is in the least swollen, it is rejected.

3. One of various fishes, not of the family *Salmonidæ*, suggestive of or mistaken for a salmon. (*a*) A scianoid fish, *Cynoscion maculatus*. See *squeteague* (Southern coast of the U. S.) (*b*) A percoideous fish of the genus *Stizostedion*; a pike-perch: more fully called *jack-salmon*. (*c*) In New Zealand, a serranoid fish, *Arripis salar*. (See also the phrases below.)

4. The upper bricks in a kiln, which in firing receive the least heat: so called from their color.

The arches, from necessity, are overburdened in consequence of prolonging the firing sufficiently to burn the top and sides of the kiln into respectable *salmon*.
Ure, Dict., IV. 157.

Black salmon, a local name of the great lake-trout, *Salvelinus* (*Cristivomer*) *namaycush*.—**Burnett salmon**, a cerratodontoid fish, *Ceratodus* (*Neoceratodus*) *forsteri*, with reddish flesh like that of the salmon. See *Ceratodus*.—**Calvered salmon**, pickled salmon. See *calver*, *v. t.*

Did I ever think . . .
That my too curious appetite, that turn'd
At the sight of godwits, pheasant, partridge, quails,
Larks, woodcocks, *calver'd salmon*, as coarse diet,
Would leap at a mouldy crust?
Massinger, Maid of Honour, iii. 1.

Cornish salmon, the pollack. [Local, Eng.]—**Kelp salmon**, of California (Monterey), a serranoid fish, *Paralabrax clathratus*.—**King of the salmon**. See *king*[1].—**Land-locked salmon**, *Salmo salar sebago*, confined to lakes, etc., and manifest as a variety.—**Quoddy salmon**, a gadoid fish, *Pollachius carbonarius* or *virens*; the pollack.—**Salmon brick**. See def. 4, and *brick*[2].—**Sea-salmon**, a gadoid fish, the pollack, *Pollachius carbonarius*. [Gulf of St. Lawrence.]—**White salmon**, of California, a carangoid fish, *Seriola dorsalis*.—**Wide-mouthed salmon**, any member of the *Scopelidæ*.

salmon (sam'un), *v. t.* [< *salmon*, *n.*] To sicken or poison with salmon, as dogs. [Pacific coast, U. S.]

salmon-belly (sam'un-bel'i), *n.* The belly of a salmon prepared for eating by salting and curing. [Oregon.]

salmon-berry (sam'un-ber'i), *n.* See *flowering raspberry*, under *raspberry*.

salmon-color (sam'un-kul'ọr), *n.* A reddish-orange color of high luminosity but low chroma; an orange pink. The name is associated with the pink color of salmon-flesh, but, as in the cases of other color-names, departs somewhat widely from the color of the thing suggested.

salmon-colored (sam'un-kul'ọrd), *a.* Of a salmon-color.

salmond†, *n.* An obsolete form of *salmon*.

salmon-disease (sam'un-di-zēz'), *n.* A destructive disease of fish, especially of salmon, caused by a fungus, *Saprolegnia ferax*. See *Saprolegnia*.

salmones (sal-mō'nēz), *n. pl.* Same as *Salmonidæ* (*a*).

salmonet (sam'un-et), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *salmonete*, samlet, red mullet; as *salmon* + *-et*. Doublet of *samlet*.] A young or small salmon; a samlet.

salmon-fishery (sam'un-fish'ėr-i), *n.* 1. A place where salmon-fishing is regularly or systematically carried on.—2. Salmon-fishing.

salmon-fishing (sam'un-fish'ing), *n.* The act or practice of fishing for salmon; salmon-fishery.

salmon-fly (sam'un-fli), *n.* Any kind of artificial fly used for taking salmon with rod and line.

salmon-fry (sam'un-frī), *n.* Salmon under two years old.

salmonic (sal-mon'ik), *a.* [< *salmon* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from salmon: as, *salmonic* acid (a peculiar kind of coloring matter found in the muscles of the trout).

salmonid (sal'mō-nid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A fish of the family *Salmonidæ*.

II. *a.* Salmonoid.

Salmonidæ (sal-mon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salmo*(*n-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, exemplified by the genus *Salmo*, to which various limits have been ascribed by different ichthyologists. (*a*) In Bonaparte's earlier classification, a family coextensive with Cuvier's *Salmonoides*, the fourth family of *Malacopterygii abdominales*, with scaly body, soft dorsal followed by a second small and adipose fin, numerous cæca, and a natatory bladder. (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of physostomous fishes, with the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries medially, and by the maxillaries laterally, the head naked, body covered with scales, belly rounded, a small adipose fin behind the dorsal, pyloric appendages generally numerous (rarely absent), pseudobranchiæ present, and the ova discharged into the cavity of the abdomen before exclusion. (*c*) By Cope restricted to such fishes as have the parietals separated by the supra-occipital, and with two tall vertebræ—the *Coregonidæ* being separated in another family, distinguished (erroneously) by the contiguous parietals and the presence of only one tall vertebra. (*d*) By Gill restricted to species having the parietals separated by the supra-occipital, accessory costal bones, the stomach siphonal, and the pyloric cæca many. It was divided into two subfamilies, *Coregoninæ* and *Salmoninæ*, containing the whitefish, chars, and trout, as well as the salmon, but not the *Thymallidæ*, the *Argentinidæ*, nor the *Plecoglossidæ*. See cuts under *char*, *kuppurul*, *inconnu*, *lake-trout*, *parr*, *rainbow-trout*, *Salmo*, *salmon*, and *trout*

salmoniform (sal-mon'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *salmo*(*n-*), a salmon, + *forma*, form.] Same as *salmonoid*. *Huxley*.

Salmonina (sal-mō-nī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salmo*(*n-*) + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification, the first group of his *Salmonidæ* (see *Salmonidæ* (*b*)), with the dorsal fin opposite or nearly opposite the ventrals. It included all the genera of his *Salmonidæ* except *Salanx*.

Salmoninæ (sal-mō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salmo*(*n-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Salmonidæ*, typified by the genus *Salmo*, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) Same as *Salmonina* of Günther. (*b*) By Jordan and Gilbert restricted to species with many pyloric cæca, distinct conic teeth to the jaws, and mostly small scales. It includes the genera *Salmo*, *Thymallus*, etc. (*c*) By Gill further restricted to *Salmonidæ* with the parietal bones separated by the supra-occipital, well-developed teeth in the jaws, and mostly small and adherent scales. It thus includes only the genera *Salmo*, *Oncorhynchus*, *Salvelinus*, and their subdivisions. In senses (*b*) and (*c*) the group is contrasted with *Coregoninæ*.

salmoning (sam'un-ing), *n.* [< *salmon* + *-ing*[1].] 1. The pursuit or capture of salmon; also, the salmon industry, as canning. [Oregon.]—2. The habit of feeding on salmon; also, a disease of dogs due to this diet. [Oregon.]

salmon-killer (sam'un-kil'ėr), *n.* A sort of stickleback, *Gasterosteus aculeatus*, var. *cataphractus*, found from San Francisco to Alaska and Kamchatka, and destructive to salmon-fry and -spawn. [Columbia river, U. S.]

salmon-ladder (sam'un-lad'ėr), *n.* 1. A fishway.—2. A contrivance resembling a fishway in construction, used in the chemical treatment of sewage for thoroughly mixing the chemicals with the sewage.

salmon-leap (sam'un-lēp), *n.* [< ME *samounlepe*; < *salmon* + *leap*[1].] A series of steps or ladders, etc., so constructed on a dam as to permit salmon to pass up-stream.

salmon-louse (sam'un-lous), *n.* A parasitic crustacean, *Caligus pascinus*, which adheres to the gills of the salmon.

salmonoid (sal'mō-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *salmo*(*n-*), a salmon, + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling a salmon; of or pertaining to the *Salmonidæ* in a broad sense; related to the salmon family. Also *salmoniform*.

II. *n.* A salmonoid fish. Also *salmond*, *salmonid*.

Salmonoidea (sal-mō-noi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salmo*(*n-*) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of malacopterygian fishes, comprising the *Salmonidæ*, *Thymallidæ*, *Argentinidæ*, etc.

salmon-peal, salmon-peel (sam'un-pēl), *n.* A young salmon under two pounds weight.

salmon-pink (sam'un-pingk), *n.* A salmon-color verging upon a scarlet pink.

salmon-pool (sam'un-pōl), *n.* See *pool*[1].

salmon-spear (sam'un-spēr), *n.* 1. An instrument used in spearing salmon.—2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a three-pronged or four-pronged fish-spear, the prongs being usually barbed.

salmon-spring (sam'un-spring), *n.* A smolt, or young salmon of the first year. [Prov. Eng.]

salmon-stair (sam'un-stâr), *n.* Same as *salmon-ladder*.

salmon-tackle (sam'un-tak'l), *n.* The rod, line, and hook or fly with which salmon are taken.

salmon-trout (sam'un-trout), *n.* A kind of salmon. Specifically—(*a*) The *Salmo trutta*, a species which in value ranks next to the salmon itself. It resembles the salmon in form and color, and is, like it, migratory, ascending rivers to deposit its spawn. See cut under *trout*. (*b*) In the United States, one of several different fishes which resemble both salmon and trout—the former in size, the latter in having red or silvery spots. Some are true trout, as *Salmo gairdneri*; others are chars, as all species of *Salvelinus*; none is the same as *Salmo trutta* of Europe. See cuts under *rainbow-trout* and *Salmo*.

salmon-twine (sam'un-twīn), *n.* Linen or cotton twine used in the manufacture of salmon-nets. It is a strong twine of various sizes, corresponding to the varying sizes of nets.

salmon-weir (sam'un-wēr), *n.* A weir especially designed or used to take salmon.

salnatron (sal-nā'trọn), *n.* [< L. *sal*, salt, + E. *natron*.] Crude sodium carbonate: a word used by dyers, soap-makers, and others.

salol (sal'ol), *n.* [< *sal*(*icyl*) + *-ol*.] Phenyl salicylate, $C_6H_4.OHCO_2.C_6H_5$, a salicylic ether forming odorless crystals. It is used as an antiseptic, and internally as a substitute for salicylic acid, being less irritating to the stomach.

salometer (sā-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *sal*, salt, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *salinometer*, 1.

salometry (sā-lom'e-tri), *n.* Same as *salinometry*.

salomon†, (sal'ọ-mọn), *n.* The mass. [Thieves' slang or cant.]

He will not beg out of his limit though hee starve; nor breake his oath if hee sweare by his *Salomon* [the rogues' inviolable oath], though you hang him.
Sir T. Overbury, Characters, A Canting Rogue.

I have, by the *Salomon*, a doxy that carries a kinchinmort in her slate at her back.
Middleton, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

Salomonian (sal-ọ-mō'ni-an), *a.* [< LL. *Salomon*, Solomon, + *-ian*.] Same as *Salomonic*.

Salomonic (sal-ọ-mon'ik), *a.* [< LL. *Salomon*, < Gr. Σαλωμών, Σολομών, Solomon, King of Israel, + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to Solomon, or composed by him.

The collection of *Salomonic* proverbs formed by the scholars in the service of King Hezekiah.
W. R. Smith, The Old Testament in the Jewish Church, [p. 122.

salon (sa-lôn'), *n.* [F.: see *saloon*.] An apartment for the reception of company; a saloon; hence, a fashionable gathering or assemblage.

saloon[1] (sa-lön'), *n.* [< F. *salon* (= Sp. *salon* = Pg. *salão* = It. *salone*), a large room, a hall, < OF. *sale*, F. *salle* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *sala*, a room, chamber, < ML. *sala*, a hall, room, chamber, < OHG. MHG. *sal*, a dwelling, house, hall, room, chamber: see *sale*[2].] 1. Any spacious or elegant apartment for the reception of company, or for the exhibition of works of art; a hall of reception.

What Mr Lovelace saw of the house—which were the *saloon* and the parlours—was perfectly elegant.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 352 (Hall's Mod. Eng., [p. 251).

2. A hall for public entertainments or amusement; also, an apartment for specific public use: as, the *saloon* of a steamer (that is, the main cabin); a refreshment *saloon*.

The gilded *saloons* in which the first magnates of the realm . . . gave banquets and balls. *Macaulay*.

3. A place where intoxicating liquors are sold and drunk; a grog-shop. [U. S.]

The restriction of one *saloon* to every 500 people would diminish the number in New York from 10,000 to 2,500.
Harper's Weekly, XXXIII. 42.

Saloon rifle. See *rifle*[2].

saloon[2]†, *n.* An erroneous form of *shalloon*.

saloon-car (sa-lön'kär), *n.* A drawing-room car on a railroad. [U. S.]

saloonist (sa-lö'nist), *n.* [< *saloon*[1] + *-ist*.] A saloon-keeper; one who supports the saloons. [U. S.]

Any persistent effort to enforce the Sunday laws against the saloon is met by the *saloonist* with the counter-effort to enforce the laws against legitimate business.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 16.

saloon-keeper (sa-lön'kē'pėr), *n.* One who keeps a saloon for the retailing of liquors. [U. S.]

saloop (sa-löp'), *n.* A drink prepared from sassafras-bark; sassafras-tea.

There is a composition, the ground-work of which I have understood to be the sweet wood yclept sassafras. This wood boiled down to a kind of tea, and tempered with an infusion of milk and sugar, hath to some tastes a delicacy beyond the China luxury. . . . This is *saloop*.
Lamb, Chimney-sweepers.

Sassafras tea, flavoured with milk and sugar, is sold at daybreak in the streets of London under the name of *saloop*.
Pereira's Materia Medica, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 35.

Considered as a sovereign cure for drunkenness, and pleasant withal, *saloop*, first sold at street corners, where it was consumed principally about the hour of midnight, eventually found its way into the coffee houses. The ingredients used in the preparation of this beverage were of several kinds: sassafras and plants of the genus known by the simplers as cuckoo-flowers being the principal among them.
Tuer, London Cries, p. 13.

saloop-bush (sa-löp'bush), *n.* See *Rhagodia*.

salop, *n.* See *salep*.

Salopian[1] (sa-lō'pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Salop* (see def.) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Salop, or Shropshire, a western county of England.—**Salopian ware**, a name given to the Roman pottery found in Shropshire, or thought to have been made there.

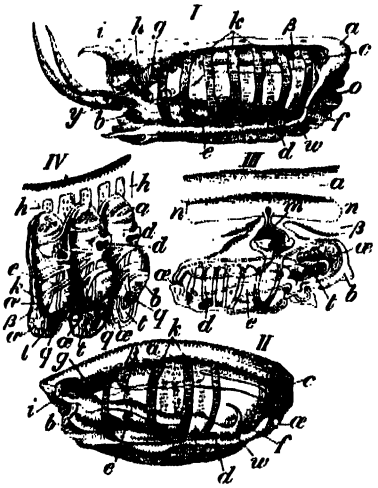
II. *n.* An inhabitant of Shropshire.

salopian[2] (sa-lō′pi-an), *a.* [< *saloop* + *-ian.*] Pertaining or relating to saloop; consisting of or prepared from saloop; producing or making a saloop.

A shop . . . for the vending of this "wholesome and pleasant beverage," on the south side of Fleet-street, as thou approachest Bridge-street—the only *Salopian* house.
Lamb, Chimney-sweepers.

salp (salp), *n.* [= F. *sauge* = Sp. *salpa*, < L. *salpa*, a kind of stock-fish: see *Salpa.*] A species of *Salpa;* one of the *Salpidæ;* a salpian.

Salpa (sal′pä), *n.* [NL. (Forskål, 1775), < L. *salpa*, < Gr. *σάλπη*, a kind of stock-fish.] 1. The typical genus of *Salpidæ.* There are two groups of species, in one of which the intestine is extended along the ventral aspect of the body, as in *S. pinnata;* in the other it is compacted in globular form posteriorly, as in



Development and Structure of *Salpa.*

I. Salpa democratica, the sexless ascidiozoöid. *II. Salpa mucronata*, the free sexual ascidiozoöid. *III.* Fetal *Salpa democratica*, attached by placenta to wall of atrial cavity of *S. mucronata*. *IV.* Part of the stolon of *S. democratica*, with buds of *S. mucronata* attached. In all the figures—*a*, oral orifice; *b*, atrial orifice; *c*, endostyle; *d*, ganglion; *e*, hypopharyngeal band; *f*, languet; *g*, heart; *h*, gemmiparous stolon; *i*, visceral mass, or nucleus; *k*, muscular bands; *m*, placenta; *n*, blood-sinus; *q*, ovisac and ovum; *t*, stomach; *w*, ciliated sac; *x*, elæoblast; *α*, ectoderm and test; *β*, endoderm.

S. fusiformis, and forms the so-called nucleus. About 15 species are known, of nearly all seas. All are brilliantly luminous or phosphorescent (like the pyrosomes, with which they were formerly associated), and all occur under two forms—an asexual form, in which the individual salps are solitary, and the mature sexual form, in which a number of salps are linked together to form a chain. Also called *Thalia.*

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *salpæ* (-pē).] A species of this genus; a salp.—3†. A kind of stockfish.

Salpa is a fowle fisshe and lytell set by, for it will neuer be ynough for no maner of dressinge tyll it haue ben beten with grete hamers & staues.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 237.

Salpacea (sal-pā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salpa* + *-acea.*] In De Blainville's classification, one of two families of his *Heterobranchiata*, contrasted with *Ascidiacea.*

salpaceous (sal-pā′shius), *a.* Same as *salpian.*

salpeter†, **salpetre**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *saltpeter.*

salpetry†, *a.* [< *salpetre* (now *saltpeter*) + *-y*[1].] Abounding in or impregnated with saltpeter; nitrous.

Rich Iericho's (sometimes) *sal-peetry* soil,
Through brinie springs that did about it boil,
Brought forth no fruit.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

salpian (sal′pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Salpa* + *-i-an.*] I. *a.* Resembling a salp; of or pertaining to the *Salpidæ;* salpiform. Also *salpaceous.*

II. *n.* A salp.

The *salpians* and pyrosomes.
Adams, Man. Nat. Hist., p. 164.

salpicon† (sal′pi-kon), *n.* [< F. *salpicon*, < Sp. *salpicon*, a mixture, salmagundi, bespattering, < *salpicar*, bespatter, besprinkle (= Pg. *salpicar*, corn, powder), < *sal*, salt, + *picar*, pick: see *pike*[1], *pick*[1].] Stuffing; farce; chopped meat or bread, etc., used to stuff legs of veal. *Bacon.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

Salpidæ (sal′pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salpa* + *-idæ.*] A family of hemimyarian ascidians, typified by the genus *Salpa;* the salps. They are placed with the *Doliolidæ* in the order *Thaliacea* (which see). They are free-swimming oceanic organisms, which are colonial when sexually mature, and exhibit alternation of generation; the larvæ are not tailed; the alimentary canal is ventral; the sac is well developed; and the musculation does not form complete rings (is hemimyarian, as distinguished from the cyclomyarian muscles of the *Doliolidæ*). The branchial and peribranchial spaces are continuous, opening by the branchial and atrial pores. The *Salpidæ* include but one genus; as a related form, *Octacnemus*, lately discovered and not yet well known, serves as type of another family (*Octacnemidæ*).

salpiform (sal′pi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *salpa*, salp, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of a salp; of or pertaining to the *Salpiformes.*

Salpiformes (sal-pi-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *salpiform.*] A suborder of ascidians, constituted by the firebodies or *Pyrosomatidæ* alone, forming free-swimming colonies in the shape of a hollow cylinder closed at one end: more fully called *Ascidiæ salpiformes*, and contrasted with *Ascidiæ compositæ* and *Ascidiæ simplices*, as one of three suborders of *Ascidiacea* proper. This group does not include the salps (which belong to a different order), to which, however, the pyrosomes were formerly approximated in some classifications, in view of their resemblance in some respects.

Salpiglossidæ (sal-pi-glos′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Salpiglossis* + *-idæ.*] A tribe of gamopetalous plants of the order *Solanaceæ*, characterized by flower-buds with the lobes folded in and also somewhat imbricated, and with the two upper lobes outside of the others and often a little larger. The stamens are sometimes two, usually four, perfect and didynamous, accompanied commonly by a smaller or rudimentary or rarely perfect fifth stamen. The tribe forms the link between the *Solanaceæ*—to which it conforms in centrifugal inflorescence and plicate petals—and the large order *Scrophularineæ*, which it resembles in its didynamous stamens. It includes 18 genera, mostly of tropical America, of which *Salpiglossis* (the type), *Petunia*, *Schizanthus*, *Browallia*, and *Nierembergia* are cultivated for their handsome flowers.

Salpiglossis (sal-pi-glos′is), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1798), irreg. < Gr. *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Solanaceæ*, type of the tribe *Salpiglossidæ*, and characterized by four perfect didynamous stamens, two-cleft capsule-valves, and an obliquely funnel-shaped corolla slightly two-lipped and with ample throat, the lobes both plicate and imbricated. It includes 2 or 3 closely allied and variable species, natives of Chili. They are viscid and hairy herbs, annual or perennial, bearing leaves which are entire, or toothed or pinnately cleft, and a few long-pedicelled showy flowers, with the aspect of petunias. *S. sinuata* is a beautiful half-hardy garden annual with many hybrids, the corolla feathered and veined with dark lines on a ground-color varying from pure white to deep crimson, yellow, orange, or purple.

Salpinctes (sal-pingk′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1847), < Gr. *σαλπιγκτής*, a trumpeter, < *σάλπιγξ*, a war-trumpet.] An American genus of *Troglodytidæ;* the rock-wrens. The leading species is *S. obsoletus.* See cut under *rock-wren.*

salpingectomy (sal-pin-jek′tō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *salpinx* (*salping-*), q. v., + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.] The excision of a Fallopian tube.

salpingemphraxis (sal″pin-jem-frak′sis), *n.* [NL., < *salpinx* (*salping-*), q. v., + Gr. *ἔμφραξις*, a stopping, stoppage.] Obstruction of a Fallopian or of a Eustachian tube.

salpinges, *n.* Plural of *salpinx.*

salpingian (sal-pin′ji-an), *a.* [< NL. *salpinx* (*salping-*), q. v., + *-ian.*] Pertaining to a Fallopian or to a Eustachian tube.—**Salpingian dropsy**, hydrosalpinx.

salpingitic (sal-pin-jit′ik), *a.* [< *salpingit(is)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to salpingitis.

salpingitis (sal-pin-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *salpinx* (*salping-*) + *-itis.*] 1. Inflammation of a Fallopian tube.—2†. Inflammation of a Eustachian tube; syringitis.

salpingocyesis (sal-ping″gō-sī-ē′sis), *n.* [NL., < *salpinx* (*salping-*), q. v., + Gr. *κύησις*, pregnancy, < *κυεῖν*, be pregnant.] Tubal pregnancy.

Salpingœca (sal-pin-jē′kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, + *οἶκος*, a dwelling.] The typical genus of *Salpingœcidæ*, founded by H. J. Clark in 1866. *S. amphoridium* is an example.

Salpingœcidæ (sal-pin-jē′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salpingœca* + *-idæ.*] A family of infusorians, represented by the genera *Salpingœca*, *Lagenœca*, and *Polyœca*, inhabiting both fresh and salt water. They secrete and inhabit protective sheaths or lorices, which are either free, or attached and sessile or pedunculate. The flagellum is single and collared; there are usually two or more contractile vacuoles, situated posteriorly; and there is an endoplast.

salpingomalleus (sal-ping-gō-mal′ē-us), *n.*; pl. *salpingomallei* (-ī). [NL., < *salpinx* (*salping-*), q. v., + *malleus.*] The tensor tympani muscle. See *tensor.*

salpingonasal (sal-ping-gō-nā′zal), *a.* [< NL. *salpinx* (*salping-*), q. v., + L. *nasalis*, of the nose: see *nasal.*] Of or pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the nose; syringonasal.—**Salpingonasal fold**, a fold of mucous membrane extending from the opening of the Eustachian tube to the posterior nares.

salpingo-oöphorectomy (sal-ping-gō-ō″ō-fō-rek′tō-mi), *n.* [< *salpinx* (*salping-*) + *oöphorectomy.*] The excision of the ovaries and Fallopian tubes.

salpingopharyngeal (sal-ping″gō-fā-rin′jē-al), *a.* [< *salpingopharynge-us* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the pharynx: specifically noting the salpingopharyngeus.

salpingopharyngeus (sal-ping-gō-far-in-jē′us), *n.*; pl. *salpingopharyngei* (-ī). [NL., < *salpinx* (*salping-*) + *pharynx* (*pharyng-*): see *pharyngeus.*] The salpingopharyngeal muscle, or that part of the palatopharyngeus which arises from the mouth of the Eustachian tube.

salpingostaphylinus (sal-ping-gō-staf-i-lī′nus), *n.*; pl. *salpingostaphylini* (-nī). [NL., < *salpinx* (*salping-*), q. v., + Gr. *σταφυλή*, uvula.] Either one of two muscles of the soft palate, external and internal.—**Salpingostaphylinus externus.** Same as *circumflexus palati* (which see, under *palatum*).—**Salpingostaphylinus internus.** Same as *levator palati* (which see, under *levator*).

salpingotomy (sal-ping-got′ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *salpinx* (*salping-*), q. v., + Gr. *τομή*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The surgical division or excision of a Fallopian tube.

salpingysterocyesis (sal-pin-jis″tėr-ō-sī-ē′sis), *n.* [NL., < *salpinx* (*salping-*), q. v., + Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the womb, + *κύησις*, pregnancy.] Pregnancy occurring at the junction of a Fallopian tube with the uterus.

salpinx (sal′pingks), *n.*; pl. *salpinges* (sal-pin′jēz), rarely *salpinxes* (sal′pingk-sez). [NL., < Gr. *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet.] 1. A Fallopian tube.—2. A Eustachian tube, or syrinx.—3. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.

Indian Creeper (*Salpornis spilonotus*).

Salpornis (sal-pôr′nis), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1847), shortened form of **Salpingornis*, < Gr. *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A notable genus of creepers, of the family *Certhiidæ*, inhabiting parts of Asia and Africa. The leading species is *S. spilonotus*, under 5 inches long, the slender curved bill 1 inch. The upper parts are dark-brown, profusely spotted with white; the wings and tail are barred with white; the under parts are whitish or pale-buff with numerous dark-brown bars. This creeper inhabits central India. A second species, *S. salvadorii*, is African, forming the type of the subgenus *Hypsornis.*

salsafy, *n.* See *salsify.*

salsamentarious† (sal″sa-men-tā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *salsamentarius*, pertaining to pickle or salted fish, < *salsamentum*, pickle, salted fish, < *salsus*, pp. of *saltre*, salt, < *sal*, salt: see *salt*[1], *sauce.*] Pertaining to or containing salt; salted. *Bailey*, 1731.

salse[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sauce.*

salse[2] (sals), *n.* [< F. *salse*, < L. *salsus*, pp. of *salire*, salt, < *sal*, salt: see *salt*[1], *sauce.*] A mud volcano; a conical hill of soft, muddy material, formed from the decomposition of volcanic rock, and forced upward by the currents of gas escaping from the solfataric region beneath.

The *salses*, or hillocks of mud, which are common in some parts of Italy and in other countries.
Darwin, Geol. Obs., i. 127.

Upper Part of the Stem of Salsify (*Tragopogon porrifolius*), with heads.
a, a flower; *b*, the fruit.